

# MILAN

## मिलन

ミラン 周年記念特別号



**jica Alumni Association of Nepal**  
नेपाल जाइका अलमनाई एशोसिएसन  
ネパール JICA 帰国 研修員 同窓会

**45<sup>th</sup>**  
Annual Issue  
**2018**



## “ चुनौतीपूर्ण मुग्लिङ्ग-नारायणघाट सडक निर्माणको लागि उत्कृष्ट समाधान ”

बारम्बार पहिरोजाने मुग्लिङ्ग नारायणघाट सडकखण्डमा निर्माण गर्नु चुनौतीपूर्ण नै थियो । हामीले बलियो Retaining Wall, Breast Wall र पुलहरू बनाउनको लागि उच्चगुणस्तरीय सिमेन्ट रोज्नु आवश्यक थियो । त्यसैले नेपालकै उत्कृष्ट खानीको चुनढुङ्गाबाट बनेको अर्घाखाँची ओ.पि.सि. सिमेन्ट नै हाम्रो रोजाइ बन्यो । Consultant ले Working Site बाटै दैनिकरूपमा Cube बनाइ Test गर्दा Quality मा अर्घाखाँची ओ.पि.सि. सिमेन्ट अव्वल देखिएको हुँदा प्रयोग गरियो ।

*Davus*  
धर्मराज दाहाल  
निर्देशक  
रौताहा कन्स्ट्रक्सन प्रा. लि.



रौताहा कन्स्ट्रक्सन प्रा. लि. द्वारा निर्माण सम्पन्न भइसकेका मध्यपहाडी लोकमार्ग, वाग्लुङ्ग दुर्तिवाङ्ग सडकखण्ड, अछेटे पुल, गौदीखोला पुललगायत अन्य निर्माणाधिन परियोजनामध्ये मुग्लिङ्ग-नारायणघाट सडकखण्ड अन्तर्गत जलविरे पुल, हुलाकी राजमार्ग सप्तरी खण्ड, मध्यपहाडी लोकमार्ग, धनकुटा, पाँचथर छन् ।



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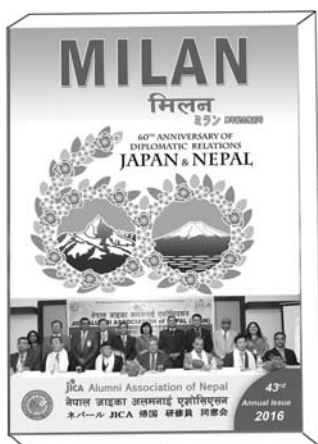
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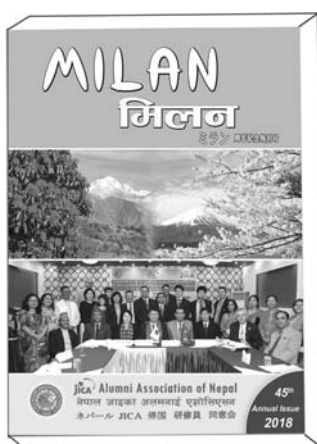
# MILAN

*45<sup>th</sup> Annual Issue*

2018



Milan - 2016



Milan - 2018



Milan - 2017

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**Cover Photo:** Nepal's national flower *Laligurans* (Rhododendron) and Japan's national flower *Sakura* with mountains of respective countries (above) and photo taken during the welcome program of newly appointed Ambassador of Japan to Nepal H.E. Mr. Masamichi Saigo (below)

*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.*

**Published by:**



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## MESSAGE

I would like to extend my heartfelt greetings to all the members of the JICA Alumni Association of Nepal (JAAN) on the occasion of the Association's 45<sup>th</sup> anniversary, and the publication of the annual issue of Milan Magazine. It is also our pleasure to know that JAAN members have been making various efforts to promote friendship and mutual understanding between Japan and Nepal ever since its foundation in Nepal 45 years ago.

Time flies so fast; nine months have passed already since I came here at the end of May last year. Thanks to everyone's cooperation, including JAAN, I have been able to carry out my duties successfully as Ambassador. Once again, thank you for your cooperation.

Recently a high-level visit between Nepal and Japan further elevated relations. In November of last year, Hon. Mr. Pradeep Kumar Gyawali, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nepal, visited Japan and met with Hon. Mr. Taro Kono, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, and Hon. Mr. Takamori Yoshikawa, Minister for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan. An inspection tour of high technology agricultural facilities was undertaken at that time. Similarly, in January this year, Hon. Mr. Kono, visited Nepal and met with Hon. Mr. Gyawali, and also paid a courtesy call with, Right Hon. President Mrs. Bidya Devi Bhandari, and Right Hon. Prime Minister Mr. K.P. Sharma Oli.

In addition, the Air Service Agreement, which was signed in 1993, was revised between Japan and Nepal. This revision allows Nepali airlines to operate direct flights to Japan with more points and more frequencies. With that the flow of people will become more active and the friendship between Japan and Nepal will be further strengthened.

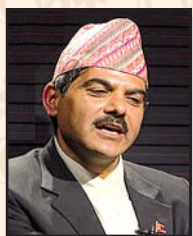
Finally, I once again appreciate the contributions of JAAN members towards strengthening relations between Japan and Nepal over the years. Also, I feel very pleased that the knowledge and skills these members, who will be in leading positions in Nepal in the future, acquired in Japan will play a vital role and make continuous efforts to develop Nepal.

I wish for the further growth of JAAN's activities and for the good health of everyone, and hope your efforts will continue to contribute towards deepening the friendship between the peoples of Japan and Nepal.

**Masamichi Saigo**  
Ambassador of Japan



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February 19, 2019

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## MESSAGE

JICA Alumni Association Nepal (JAAN) has been the most important partner of JICA Nepal since its establishment. Among the JICA alumni associations all over the world, I have heard from my colleagues even before coming to Nepal that JAAN is definitely one of the most active and well organized. JAAN has played a very significant role not only as the alumni association of JICA training and knowledge co-creation program participants but also as an organization promoting the friendship between the two countries and raising awareness of Nepali citizens toward cooperation of JICA and Government of Japan through its various activities.

The yearly publication of MILAN Magazine, I believe will contribute in expanding and vitalizing JAAN's activities in future. The publication is quite useful for JICA Nepal office as well as it provides the overall personnel mapping of JAAN members who help us in developing and strengthening quality human network in the Nepalese society. Further, I would also like to congratulate JAAN for successfully organizing its 45<sup>th</sup> Annual function.

Finally, taking this opportunity, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to JAAN's continuous support and cooperation to JICA Nepal, especially thank Dr. Ram Chandra Bhusal, President of JAAN and other board members for their continuous support, commitment and noble initiatives.

This year we are celebrating 50 years of Japanese Cooperation in Nepal (1969-2019) and commemorating this great occasion. I assure to strengthen our friendship and partnership with JAAN as well as our cooperation with Nepal.

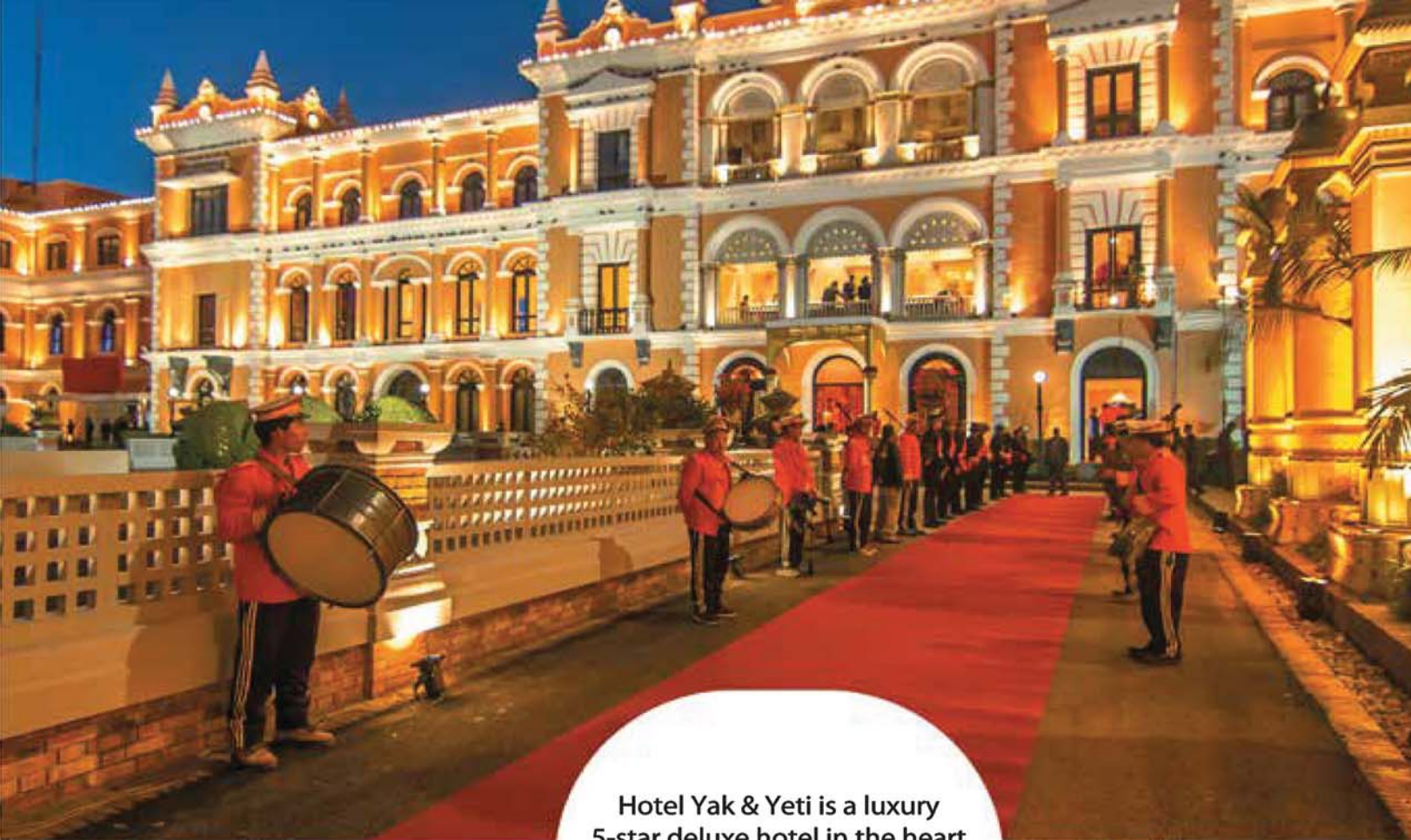
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Chief Representative  
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## MESSAGE

It is a great pleasure for me to come with this message to extend the warmest greetings on the occasion of JAAN's 45<sup>th</sup> Annual Function.

Each year is very important in JAAN's history and the last year 2018 also was not exception. JAAN has published its members professional profile in order to share information among its members to strengthen the JAAN network. I am confident that the publication of the profile will also help all concerned including government of Nepal and Japan, JICA and those who are interested in Nepal-Japan affairs to understand more about JAAN and its achievements especially in developing this alumni as a centre of excellence for exchanging knowledge and expertise.

Three Former Ambassadors of Japan to Nepal, namely Mr. Mitsuaki Kojima, Mr. Masashi Ogawa and Mr. Tatsuo Mizuno visited Nepal this year. JAAN has facilitated the high level meeting between Mr. Kojima, who is also the President of Japan Nepal Society (JNS), Tokyo and Rt. Honorable Prime Minister of Nepal, Honorable Minister for Foreign Affairs and Mayor of Kathmandu Metropolitan City. Mr. Kojima also visited JAAN's community development project areas. JAAN Executive Committee Members met all three Former Japanese Ambassadors during their visit to Nepal and shared opinion for strengthening good relation between Nepal and Japan. These visits and meetings clearly indicate Japan's priority for development of Nepal and trust to JAAN.

H. E. Masamichi Saigo was appointed as the New Ambassador of Japan to Nepal and Ms. Yumiko Asakuma as the New Chief Representative of JICA Nepal this year. JAAN has welcomed them and briefed about its activities. In addition, they have participated in JAAN's various events and we are getting kind cooperation from both of them. Similarly, we have organized farewell program and provided appreciation letters to Mr. Masashi Ogawa, Former Ambassador of Japan to Nepal and Mr. Jun Sakuma, Former Chief Representative, JICA Nepal for their excellent cooperation to JAAN during their stay in Nepal before their departure to Japan.

The JICA Alumni Association Forum of SAARC Countries (JAAFSC) Office Secretariat was shifted from Dhaka to Kathmandu and it is placed at JAAN CDC Building, Balkhu, Kathmandu. JAAFSC Annual Meeting was also conducted in JICA Nepal Office, Kathmandu and all the alumni associations in the Executive Committee of JAAFSC participated the meeting physically and via video conferencing from their respective countries. The meeting has made several important decisions to move forward its activities in the days to come.

Recently, JAAN members unanimously elected me as the President of JAAN for the second term along with other members. I am also taking responsibility of the Secretary General of JAAFSC. The additional responsibility has encouraged me to work hard in the days to come.

I express my sincere gratitude to H. E. Masamichi Saigo, Ambassador of Japan to Nepal for his continuous kind support to JAAN and active participation in JAAN activities. Similarly, I am thankful to Ms. Yumiko Asakuma, Chief Representative, JICA Nepal for her kind support in our program and also thank her for the arrangement of JAAFSC meeting in JICA Nepal Office. I would like to thank all concerned officials of Embassy of Japan, JICA Nepal, government of Nepal and JAAN members for their kind support for conducting JAAN activities and sincerely expect the same in future. I would like to thank all seniors, past Executive Committees and all JAAN members for their kind efforts to JAAN. I hope that JAAN will get continuous support from all concerned in its activities for strengthening good relation between Nepal and Japan in the days to come.

I appreciate the efforts of Chief Editor, Editors, Advisory Committee Members and all article writers for their contribution to bring this publication in this form.

Thank you.

**Dr. Ram Chandra Bhusal**  
President, JAAN





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## Editorial

Nepal-Japan relation is expanding year after another since the diplomatic relation was established on September 1, 1965. The graph of co-operation is always in upward trend. It is commendable that the graph has never did shoot up unnaturally nor the graph has gone down trend. It is going on and on smoothly upward. The relation is established not only in government to government level, but it has been expanded to the civic society level and people-to-people relation. In this aspect, JICA Alumni Association of Nepal (JAAN) has also played a role to strengthen the relationship between two countries by welcoming Japanese professionals and intellectuals by organizing some current affairs programmes and exposing various activities of Japan in Nepal.

JAAN has conducted Japanese Language Courses through the medium of JAAN Information, Language and Culture Institute (JILCI) since many years. It has operated Japanese language proficiency test (JLPT) preparation classes and Teacher's Training Classes. As assigned by JICA since the last 19 years, JAAN has been conducting Pre-departure Orientation Programme for the new JICA participants, who have been confirmed for those to go for the training in various institutions of Japan.

Nepal government Ministry of Labour & Employment has also assigned responsibility to JAAN to conduct written and verbal examination of Japan International Training Co-operation Organization (JITCO) to those Nepalese youths who go to Japan for work and on the job training, through various manpower agencies of Nepal.

JAAN organizes free health camps in some remote areas of Kathmandu Valley and outside, with the specialized medical doctors, nurses and para-medics of specially Tribhuvan University Teaching Hospital (TUTH), who have obtained higher academic courses and trainings in Japan. It has been conducting community development (CD) programs in its CD centre and some rural palities of Lalitpur. Japanese Embassy and JICA Nepal Office Japanese personnel, including Excellency Ambassador of Japan and JICA Nepal Chief Representative mostly attend these free health camp and community development programmes. These are some of the activities of JAAN.

This is the 45<sup>th</sup> Issue of our magazine MILAN, which is the main publication of JAAN. We use to publish thought provoking articles and research papers authored by eminent Professors, academicians, researchers and intellectuals, specially written on the topics Nepal-Japan relations, technology transfer, JICA funded projects in Nepal as well.

MILAN editorial board would like to thank all the article writers for their intellectual contributions. Likewise, we appreciate all the business companies, firms, organizations and agencies for the advertisements, notices and information they provided us to publish in this magazine. The editorial board would like to thank all those who have been involved in this publication. Long live Nepal-Japan relationship.

**Buddhi Narayan Shrestha**  
Editor-in-Chief



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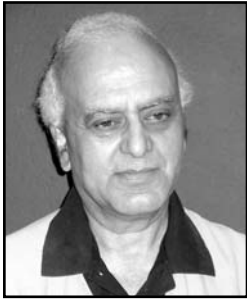
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# *Kawaguchi's Unique Letter to Chandra Shumsher*

// Prof. Dr. Abhi Subedi\* //

I came across a unique document written by a remarkable Japanese travelling monk of Obaku sect of Zen Buddhism named Ekai Kawaguchi (1866-1945) who visited Nepal and Tibet. He entered Tibet on 4 July 1900 after staying a couple of years in Nepal, and studying Tibetan in Darjeeling for one year before that. During my research on his travel to Nepal and Tibet at the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies from 1997, I studied various works, books and documents as well as theories about Buddhism and travel. In Japanese tradition, especially among the Buddhists, the tradition of travel is very unique and significant. Without much ado, I would like to go straight to my subject for this short article. During that process I came across a document in English written in what I would like to call beautiful calligraphic letters. This document was written by no other than Ekai Kawaguchi, in the form of a memorandum spelt as 'memorial', submitted to the Nepali powerful oligarchic prime minister Chandra Shamsher Rana (1863-1929). In my book *Ekai Kawaguchi: the Trespassing Insider* (1999) I have devoted a whole chapter on this document and the special relationship that Kawaguchi had with Chandra Shamsher Rana. I want to present the content of that chapter here knowing very well that fewer people would read the book. A few things about this monk's Nepal visit and his contact with the Nepali Rana ruler should be recalled here. This article is an attempt to present the long chapter in a manageable size by citing and synthesising the paragraphs of the chapter in order to disseminate the content of that hopefully among the wider audience. I have written the following introduction to the manuscript:

"This 57 pages long document is written horizontally on pages carefully folded into the size of a book. Kawaguchi's calligraphy is remarkable. ... I was able to acquire the copy of this manuscript from the editor of *Himal* magazine with the notes in Nepali written about it by Kamal Mani Dixit who had taken special care to preserve and get this

manuscript microfilmed. But I found that this manuscript was included in a number of documents about Ekai Kawaguchi in Japan. Giving details about this manuscript Kamal Mani Dixit in his notes to the Nepali translation of this text published in the quarterly magazine *Nepali* (Feb-March, 1992:2-19), says that this memorandum was submitted by making it handy and attractive so that the Maharaja would treat it like a book, which according to Dixit, seems to be the case as Chandra Shamsher did not send it to the collection room and kept it in his personal library. This document reached the Pulchowk Shreedarbar (or Shree Mansion) along with other papers that were under the custody of Balkumari Devi, the 'youngest queen' of Chandra Shamsher Rana, in the year 1930, from where, or from the collection of lady Jagadamba, this manuscript was acquired by the library.<sup>1</sup> The history of this manuscript shows that this memorandum must have enjoyed a certain place of importance in the personal collection of Chandra Shamsher Rana. Dixit even says that Chandra Shamsher Rana must have taken these suggestions seriously and implemented some of them (p 3). A thorough review of the works done during Chandra Shamsher Rana's rule of twenty-nine years and the points raised by Kawaguchi would be an interesting study in its own right, which is beyond the scope of this essay. The memorial was submitted to "Maharaja Chandra Shamsher" on 22 October 1905."

Kawaguchi befriended prime minister Chandra Shumsher in his first meeting with him in 1903 itself when he went to see him and make a request to forward his petition to the Thirteenth Dalai Lama asking for clemency to his friends in Lhasa who were jailed and reportedly tortured for helping him after his identity was revealed after he left Lhasa incognito on 29 May 1902.

The document except for some spelling errors is written in excellent English with a proper pragmatic construction

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<sup>1</sup> Kamal Mani Dixit, *Nepali* (Feb-March, 1992):2

of a discourse with Maharaja Chandra Shamsher Rana as the addressee. The tone of the letter is very formal yet very intimate. However, on the whole the document shows strong desire of the monk to see Nepal as a strong nation ready to defend its borders even against the big neighbours like the British India, though he does not mention it by name.

But interestingly, Kawaguchi says that the guiding principle of the modernization of the state should draw its main strength from the teachings of the Buddha. He develops a rhetoric, which covertly introduces the concept of the Buddhist ideals by means of analogy. He says that the secret of Japan's progress is Buddhism, and since Buddha sprang from Nepal it is Japan's duty to let this country share the benefits of the progress, which owes it to the Buddha.

Kawaguchi employs very subtle logic to convince Chandra to follow his suggestions in matters of ruling the land, which sounds little intriguing today mainly for the reason that that nobody would have dared to write to Chandra how to rule. The following lines from his letter show the subtle technique of the monk's rhetoric:

"I am moved very deeply with the lucky chance that has enabled me to offer my heart-felt wish—my desire to your Highness who has the sole power in the land and desires earnestly to keep up with the times. In this laudable intention I see sire much you have done but more yet remain. No doubt in this out of the way corner unaided, unadvised without a model to copy from, to shape one's destiny in among un-sympathetic if not hostile nation is hard! but your determination to carry on, to move on, in spite of all the obstacles fighting manfully is noble indeed. O maharajah it gives me a thrill of pleasure to imagine how the posterity will think about you the father of life and liberty—you who braved all storms for them—you who brought orders where none was before—you who saved them from foreign yoke and you who taught them the meaning of home, their native-land, their King and their Gods. Your memory in school will be engraved on their heart and a monument there-in will be raised to it shedding light and glory not less further and wider than that given out by the proposed Tsushima light house, admired and revered alike by outsiders that come across its way. Such, O sire, such potentialities are in your hands".<sup>2</sup>

In this rhetoric Kawaguchi employs an illocutionary force of persuasion to convince the prime minister not willing

to open schools and give people opportunities of education by creating a lure for Chandra Shamsher to go down in history as a great reformer and much respected prime minister. It is interesting to note that Chandra Shamsher lay the foundation stone of Tri-Chandra college in 1918 and is remembered for that. But it is also said that he was not too happy to have done that, as it was tantamount to breeding discontent with the Rana rule by the people who would be educated there. He had made a correct prediction, and so had Kawaguchi.

Kawaguchi maintains this technique of persuasion by using the language of eulogy like "you are wise and you understand what I mean." After this sentence he puts his suggestion, "you cannot develop all these yourself. You must encourage people and help them on."<sup>3</sup> No Nepali however intimate he may have been would have the courage to make such suggestions to Chandra Shamsher. Kawaguchi's method is very persuasive and direct. His memorandum uses imperative sentences like you should do this or should not do that. But he creates context in which each such imperative statement creates a very sincere condition, which the addressee however high his position may be, cannot complain of being pushed around by the addresser.

Chandra Shamsher was an accessible person to foreign visitors and could convince them into writing good things about him, or hold them in confidence. A British journalist named Perceval Landon was commissioned by Chandra Shamsher to write a comprehensive history of Nepal during his reign; Landon has written favourably of his rule and his personality and policies. When Kawaguchi met him, the Maharaja was suffering from remorse for helping the British in the Younghusband mission to Lhasa in 1904 because that did not benefit Nepal. It opened an alternate trade route to Lhasa through India known as Kalimpong route, which harmed Nepal's trade interest. According to Rishikesh Shaha: "Chandra Shamsher had sought to impress his countrymen as the person who had played the grandiose role of a peacemaker between British India and Tibet, but Lord Curzon would never have let him perform that function. Chandra was merely used as an agent for carrying out wishes in disregard of his own country's interests, despite Nepal's solemn treaty obligations towards Tibet".<sup>4</sup>

Kawaguchi's advice to Chandra for building a good army ready to defend the borders is little curious. He says

<sup>2</sup> Kawaguchi, *Memorial* pp. 3-5.

<sup>3</sup> Kawaguchi, *Memorial* p. 22

<sup>4</sup> Rishikesh Shah, *Modern Nepal* Vol. II (New Delhi: Manohar, 1990) p. 42.



Chandra should get Japanese to help him train the army. In a somewhat funny way Kawaguchi suggests: "My countrymen will do for you anything. Once they have put on Nepalese dress and picked up Nepalese language it is hard to find out who they are so closely they resemble your people. Your men are clever imitators so I think a small number of staff will be sufficient. I think the whole cost of the scheme will not be much. I think you cannot do this without out-side help, as for the army instructors, these could be trained in Japan."<sup>5</sup> Kawaguchi adds, "With electricity and Japanese Engineers you may do wonders."<sup>6</sup>

This 'memorial' found in the murky attic of the Rana palace speaks of the contemporary Nepali history and gives the picture of the psyche of the ruler understood through personal contact. But it also speaks of Kawaguchi's own search of reference as a Japanese Zen monk. Was this letter insubstantial or empty? Was it not the iconic representation of the monk's search for authenticity and his experience as an explorer in the dreamland of the big powers of the West and East? The answers are not easy to find.

Kawaguchi, from the evidence available so far, was not a political monk, a person who had anything to do with the turbulent history of his own country and those of the Asian nations. As seen through his travels and encounters and his suggestions for the modernization of an Asian nation non-colonized by the Western powers, he was basically a seeker, one who tried to get "awakened" as much as he could "in the realm of Scripture and divine," which also he failed to achieve fully. Kawaguchi's *Chibetto* (Tibet) was a great signifier, his *Neparu* (Nepal) was another signifier, a surrogate mini-*Chibetto*, and also being independent of the Western control, and a place from where Buddha "sprang," a surrogate native land of dreams.

Kawaguchi gave series of lectures in Japan in the rest of his life about his time and space, entered the Toyo Bunko library carrying all the manuscripts which fill many racks now in the half-lit library room, and his own wooden statue, and prepared index cards to make a referential construct--

to compile a dictionary. For this purpose he went there almost every day, according to Kitamura-sensei, till the last days of his life, apparently, even at the time of the war when Tokyo was burning.<sup>7</sup> My wife Bindu and I went looking for these cards at Toyo Bunko. I was told they were lost. The index cards are not to be located anywhere now. Other books must have emerged out of them but not his own. Kawaguchi's attempt to create a tangible reference system had fallen like the house of that index cards.

Kawaguchi was very aware of his times, but he ignored their tides, did not care which directions they were blowing from. But ironically, he got tripped over in one of the war shelters in Tokyo, and fell down, after which his niece Emi Miyata-san sadly recalled, he never really gained his strength to cope with his age. He succumbed to it at the age of eighty in 1945. His student and a fellow compiler of dictionary at Toyo Bunko, the senior Mibu Taishun, the high-ranking priest at Asakusa when I wrote this, recalls the day of his death in terms of a very dismal experience. When Kawaguchi died, Tokyo was experiencing the horror of American bombings. Mibu somehow managed to escape the conflagration after paying his last tribute to his guru and colleague Kawaguchi. He finds the two events happening concurrently very difficult to forget.<sup>8</sup> Such was the time the man he recalls as a devoted guru, a person who believed in the Karmic principles of action passed away before having to see even more devastating consequences of the war like the Hiroshima and Nagasaki conflagrations a year later.

Kawaguchi's history is the history of an individual. He had weaknesses and strength like any other human being. He lived and searched for meaning and references like the character in a modern Japanese novel. His dream was to awaken in the realms of the divine and scripture. But being too pragmatic a person he failed in that, and he did not regret. In short, he was a round character in the grand narrative that he wrote himself in a very Japanese style leaving a message that modern Japan has no choice but to follow the message of peace, love and light. ●

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<sup>5</sup> Kawaguchi, *Memorial* p. 43.

<sup>6</sup> Kawaguchi, *Memorial*, p. 42.

<sup>7</sup> Prof. Hajime Kitamura, Director of the Toyo Bunko now, recorded interview.

<sup>8</sup> Mibu Taishun (b.1913), recollecting Kawaguchi in *Kawaguchi Ekai no sekai* or "the world of Kawaguchi" (Tokyo: Taisho Daigaku Kang, 1995), p. 6 says that when Kawaguchi died there was no means even to perform the last rites. Life was getting more and more difficult. Tokyo was under the spate of bombings.

Mibu in this recollection says that a word in Kanji *Mumyo IchiGen* or illusion (p.11), or something like the Sanskrit word Maya comes very often in Kawaguchi's writings. Mibu's observation indicates the search for answers to the questions Kawaguchi had about life and salvation. Kawaguchi sought the answers evidently through textual and scriptural readings as well as through the ways of living and what he considered as the right attitude to life.

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# *Nepal and Japan*

## *Japan as a Unique Country and Saga of Mutuality of Friendship and Cooperation*

// Madan Kumar Bhattarai, Ph.D./D.Litt.\* //

Though with a distinct background of military preparedness and strategic calculations vis-à-vis neighbours and beyond in the past, Nepal and Japan are now genuinely peace-loving countries. They enjoy excellent political, economic and cultural relations. These ties quintessentially encompass mutual friendship, goodwill and respect for each other's aspirations. They even form a model between a highly developed country and a country trying to come up with expectations of the people for minimum standard of living after passing through a long political transition involving huge human and material costs. Trade and investment relations that now form the backbone of global diplomacy in the context of different turns and twists in respect of economic liberalisation that is now increasingly under strains from forces of nationalism and protectionism, are to say the best disappointing. This is specially so in the context of lack of adequate initiative largely on the part of Nepal to broaden and sustain her export base despite lots of potentials.

Besides very old Buddhist connection, despatch of eight students and sporadic exchanges of officials that will be discussed later, Nepal and Japan interacted with each other as adversaries during the Second World War from two opposite sides as Nepalese troops under the British Gurkha Brigade fought in different theatres of war especially in the north-east of India and places in South East Asia. They also enjoyed some degree of trade relations before the War as Japanese goods known for competitive prices were in the Nepali market. The situation in the post-War period with almost total collapse of the Japanese economy, completely changed the situation.

Nepal and Japan re-established their links through sports, mountaineering and other aspects of cultural relations after the War and prior to the establishment of formal diplomatic relations. It may be noted that the success achieved by Japanese team in first scaling Mount Manaslu, the eighth

highest peak of the world, on May 09, 1956 and unprecedented welcome it received on the part of both the then king and prime minister in Kathmandu created a very conducive atmosphere for establishing bilateral relations on a formal level.

Prior to 2006, Nepal-Japan ties used to be identified in four different levels, royal-imperial links, government-to-government level, cultural ties and exchanges at the level of people. After the declaration of republic, the first layer is not that prominent despite the fact that Nepali people have high regards for the Japanese imperial family and their close identification with the people. While other layers of ties are important especially in the context of Nepal's desire to concentrate on accelerated level of economic prosperity, people-to-people ties have now become one of the important governing factors of our mutual ties.

The strength of Nepalese diaspora numbering around one hundred thousand in Japan is already the sixth biggest among foreigners staying in Japan after China, Korea, the Philippines, Vietnam and Brazil with Nepal boasting to have the biggest diaspora from the entire SAARC region. The Nepalese community in Japan represents a distinct class of Nepali diaspora that has now established its own identity not only benefitting Nepal but also contributing a lot to the Japanese economy. A section of the Nepali diaspora in Japan is now quite active in hospitality sector and is trying to broaden its presence in other fields as well.

The philosophy of peace, non-violence, compassion and fraternity as preached by Lord Buddha, an immortal son of Nepal, reached Japan through China and Korea more than 2,000 years ago. For many centuries, Buddhism became a major religion in Japan and the 45<sup>th</sup> Emperor Shomu who ruled from 724 to 749, became a disciple of Buddhism and even abdicated Chrysanthemum Throne to become a Buddhist monk. Thanks to such patronage received from both imperial family and other Japanese prominent in various sectors of life, Japan stands witness to the

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proliferation of Buddhist temples and shrines many of which have been included in the UNESCO Heritage List.

As already stated, the second aspect of Nepal-Japan relations from the point of view of community and diaspora is the growing number of Nepalese students. The strength of Nepalese students going to Japan is on an upward scale especially for the last few years as our students have started to choose Japan as one of their most preferred countries of destination for pursuing technical and other aspects of higher education. It has also to be noted that the first team of Nepalese students going to Japan for higher education was at least half a century prior to the establishment of formal diplomatic relations.

One of the short-lived Prime Ministers of century-old Rana regime, Dev Shumshere who though not having visited abroad had probably read about the country and developed fascination about Japan and its institutions, favoured the despatch of Nepalese students to Japan for higher studies. His own brother Chandra Shumshere who was actually the usurper of power after launching a bloodless coup against his elder brother, but stayed as the second longest serving Rana Prime Minister and the man to establish his credentials as the third longest serving Prime Minister in Nepalese history, decided to send the team of eight Nepalese students in 1902.

The State or Prince Students as they were called in Japan since Ranas knew best how to make impressions on the external front and had given lavish facilities including handsome remuneration, came back to Nepal in 1905 with both higher education making them the first batch of people educated outside Nepal and India, and modern technology to utilise for Nepal's development. They also brought samples of plants and fruits for cultivation in Nepal that have remained permanent symbols of bilateral ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

As Japan faces acute shortage of human resources, the supply of trained human resources from Nepal in some specific fields has good potentials. Care has, however, to be exercised that such an endeavour does not replicate the unpleasant experiences that we have undergone in respect of manpower companies that are involved in sending Nepali labour to the Middle East and Malaysia. It may be advisable to seriously examine the pros and cons of this process so that this area becomes a win-win proposition for both sides. In terms of political power and era, King Prithvi Narayan Shah, architect of modern Nepal, professed use of local resources and technology and cautioned his people against foreign powers and imitation of outside culture, and called for pursuance of independent foreign policy in accordance with the geo-political status of the country. Likewise, Emperor Meiji, the 122<sup>nd</sup> monarch of the world's longest

unbroken monarchy, proved to be an iconic leader to lead Japan towards prosperity and modernization. He called for a judicious fusion of Japanese culture and Western technology to make Japan a modern and prosperous state but reliant on its own culture and ethos.

Emperor Showa, the 124<sup>th</sup> monarch, had the longest tenure in the history of monarchy that celebrated 2,679<sup>th</sup> anniversary of its founding on February 11, 2019 since Emperor Jimmu took over as the first head of state of Japan in 660 BC. His Majesty Akihito ascended the throne on January 07, 1989 and is going to relinquish his position on April 30, 2019 after more than thirty years of glorious reign that is going to be recorded as Heisei era. We wish His Majesty who completed 85 years on December 23, 2018 and Her Majesty Michiko good health and long life. As Crown Prince and Crown Princess, they have been to Nepal twice in 1960 and 1975 respectively and have always attached significant importance to promotion of Nepal-Japan relations for mutual benefit.

We also take this opportunity to wish His Imperial Highness Crown Prince Naruhito all success in his reign as he ascends the Chrysanthemum Throne on May 01, 2019. His Imperial Highness has also been to Nepal once and is known to love nature and nature conservation including judicious use of water and water conservation for optimum benefits. The Crown Prince is going to celebrate 59<sup>th</sup> year of his auspicious birth on February 23, 2019. It is not only a matter of mere coincidence that the day is celebrated in Shizuoka and Yamanashi as Mount Fuji Day to highlight the role of nature conservation, a pet subject of interest for the Crown Prince.

In terms of the system of governance, Nepal and Japan have parliamentary systems with Prime Minister as the effective source of executive power. It may be noted that Japan has adopted prime ministerial system since 1885 and under the present Constitution that was promulgated on May 03, 1947 that is possibly the only fundamental law of the land in any country that has not seen any changes so far despite almost 72 years of its promulgation. The Prime Minister is chosen on the basis of the majority enjoyed by the ruling party in the National Diet.

His Excellency Prime Minister Shinzo Abe who is in power for the second time since December 26, 2012 after his one-year stint in 2006-2007, is currently the fifth longest serving Prime Minister with around 2,600 days in office and by the end of February, would be the fourth longest serving chief executive of the country and is poised to become the longest serving head of government in Japanese history by November 2019. Abe sensei, is already the third longest (soon to become the second longest) serving post-War Prime Minister and was also the first post-War born



leader to assume the position when he was chosen for the job in 2006 for the first time.

There have been only four Prime Ministers who have been in seats of power in Japan more than Abe sensei so far. In a country where the tenure is normally counted in days, Prime Minister Abe has already completed 2,500 days in office on cumulative terms. He is the only Jiminto (Liberal Democratic Party) leader to be appointed Prime Minister after a gap. Japanese Prime Ministers who have served for longer periods include Taro Katsura for 2,883 days, Eisaku Sato (Prime Minister Abe's own granduncle from the mother's side and Nobel Prize winner for Peace) who was at the helm of power for 2,797 days, Hirobumi Ito (founder Prime Minister, maker of modern Japan, top diplomat and statesman) who served the country four times for a total period of 2,716 days and also served as first Resident-General of Korea, and lastly Shigeru Yoshida (a senior career diplomat and ambassador to Italy and the United Kingdom who along with Shinzo Abe was the only other leader to stage a comeback as Prime Minister for the second time after the Second World War) for a period of 2,614 days.

Among them, Hirobumi Ito who was among very few non-imperial family members to get the title of Prince, was killed by a Korean nationalist on October 26, 1909. He is also taken as one of the leading members of the nobility to work for promulgation of the Imperial Constitution. Ito, a member and vice-ambassador extraordinary of the famous Iwakura Mission that visited the United States and Europe for almost two years from 1871 to 1873, also served as a Genro, an institution known for wielding extra-constitutional influence during the Meiji, Taisho and pre-War Showa eras.

It is also to be noted that Japan that has almost equal number of Shinto and Buddhist followers in terms of religious faith, takes religion as an intensely personal affair and this is an issue that is not even discussed in public. On this point, it is quite noteworthy that in a country where Christians account for less than one percent of the total population, eight Prime Ministers belonging to Christian faith (both Roman Catholic and Protestant) have already served the country.

They include Hara Takashi and Takahashi Korekiyo who served the country immediately after the First World War and six others who served the country after the Second World War. They are Shigeru Yoshida, Ichiro Hatoyama, Tetsu Katayama, Masayoshi Ohira, Taro Aso and Dr. Yukio Hatoyama. Among the eight Prime Ministers, three, Hara Takashi, Shigeru Yoshida and his grandson from the daughter's side, Taro Aso have been Roman Catholics. The rest of five leaders have been Protestants in their faith.

Ichiro Hatoyama's son Iichiro Hatoyama, father of Prime Minister Yukio Hatoyama, had visited Nepal as Foreign

Minister in 1977. This was followed by Foreign Minister Koichiro Genba who came to Nepal on an official visit in 2012. The visit is notable as it opened avenues for restoring Japanese ODA to Nepal that was suspended since 2001 basically owing to internal political strife in Nepal. Genba is now followed by Taro Kono who visited Nepal in 2018. Kono's father, Yohei Kono was also Foreign Minister and Deputy Prime Minister with strong imprint on foreign affairs of Japan. Along with Sadakazu Tanigaki, he is the only other President of the Jiminto (Liberal Democratic Party) not to simultaneously hold the office of the Prime Minister.

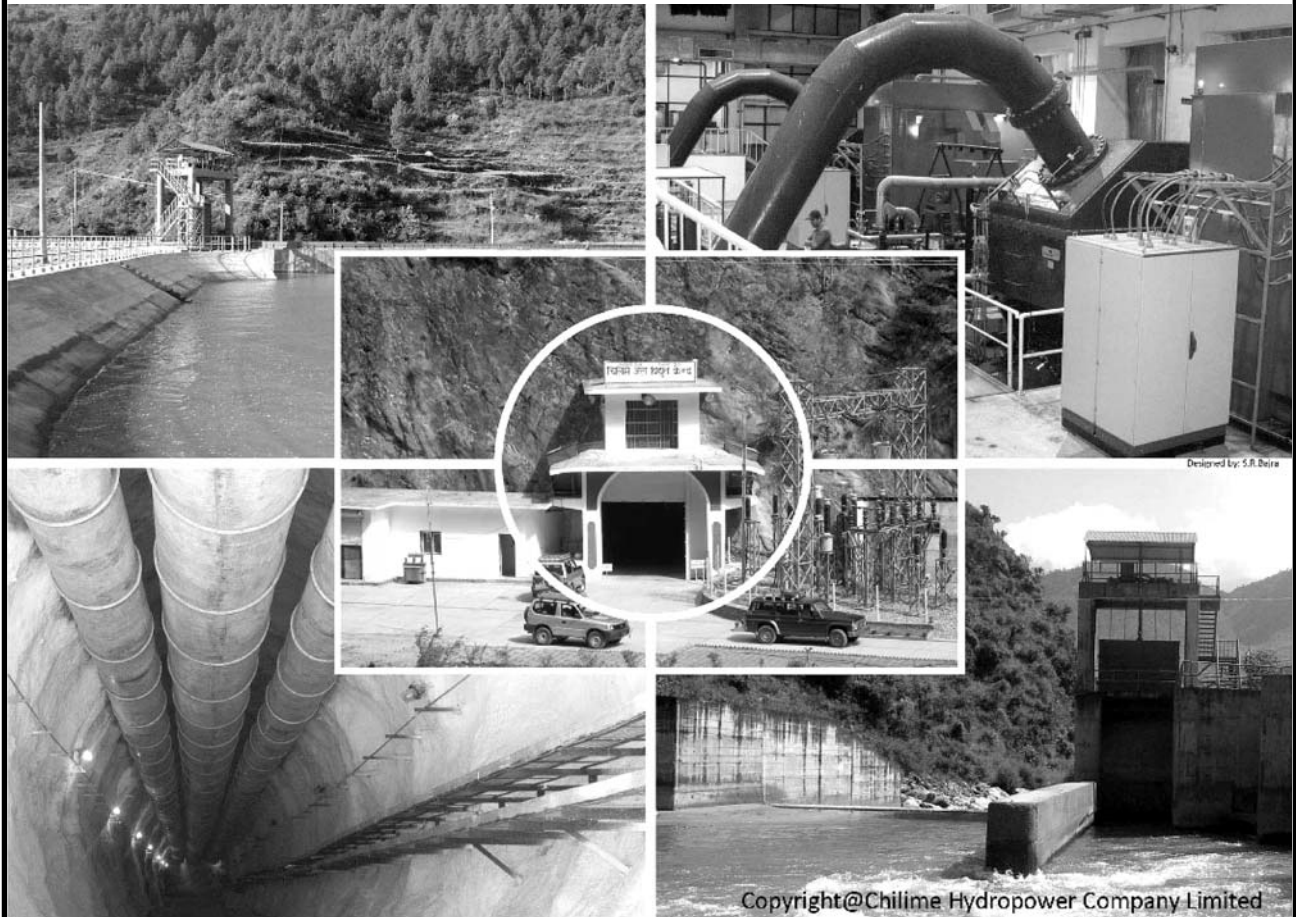
Shigeru Yoshida who is regarded as the builder of post-War Japan, is known for his Yoshida doctrine that favoured closer security cooperation with the United States allowing Japan to unequivocally concentrate on economic and technological development after Japan's disastrous defeat in the Second World War.

Among Christian Prime Ministers of Japan, Hara Takashi had several distinctions. Besides being the first Christian and first Roman Catholic to hold the post, he was also the first commoner in the history of Japan to become Prime Minister. A career diplomat by training, he was also assassinated while still in office. In respect of Christian Prime Ministers, Tetsu Katayama had the record of being the first Socialist to stay in office in between two tenures of Shigeru Yoshida. Masayoshi Ohira has been the most recent Prime Minister to die in office.

To go back to Nepal-Japan relations, it is to be noted that there are several promising potentials to further develop bilateral ties for expediting Nepal's development as per the new slogan of the Government of Nepal for a Prosperous Nepal and Happy Nepali. Tourism is a very promising area as the Nepal Airlines has already got a green signal from Japanese authorities for resuming direct flight to their country after a long hiatus. We should, at the same time, try to reorient Japanese cooperation and possible investments from Japanese private sector and our own diaspora to other areas apart from tourism to agriculture and animal husbandry including organic farming and medicinal herbs, forestry, heritage restoration, sports and youth sector. So far, it seems we have just been happy to be limited to ODA and not explore avenues of investments.

Let us not forget the fact that the current Japanese ambassador Masamichi Saigo who is a descendant from the famous Saigo clan with prominent role in Japanese history also including as a Genro, is an expert on agriculture and knows this region well. Let us wish that the Government of Nepal and line ministries and agencies take these matters seriously and help Nepal-Japan relations achieve new heights in coming years. ●

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# *Promoting and Deepening Nepal-Japan Friendship and Cooperation*

*// Prof. Dr. Mohan P. Lohani\* //*

Following the establishment of diplomatic relations between Nepal and Japan in July 1956 more than 6 decades ago, bilateral relations have remained cordial, friendly and cooperative. Japan has generously assisted Nepal in its development endeavors. Japan has assisted Nepal in agriculture, health care, education, transportation and electricity. People-to-people relations between the two countries have remained extremely cordial, warm and affectionate. While Nepalis living in Japan visited the quake-hit areas of the Great East Japan Earthquake of 2011, and the 2016 earthquake in Kumamoto and expressed their solidarity with the quake affected people, Japan promptly responded to Nepal's request for assistance during the 2015 earthquake. Apart from sending emergency rescuers and relief materials, Japan got involved in the reconstruction of schools and residential homes. Japan is a highly industrialized country as against Nepal which is still a least developed among developing countries (LDC). Relations between two countries are, however, based on mutual respect and understanding of each other's aspirations for peace and development.

Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs Taro Kono paid a 2-day official visit to Nepal at the invitation of Foreign Minister Pradeep Gyawali on January 9-10 this year. It was the first visit to Nepal at the ministerial level from Japan in 7 years. Needless to say, friendly visits, from time to time, have significantly contributed to promoting, strengthening and deepening bilateral relations. The visit of Mr. Kono, according to high officials of Nepal and Japan who attended the talks and witnessed the signing of some important agreements, was significant and successful in that it 'added a new dimension', to quote Mr. Natsuko Sakata, a member of the Japanese delegation and Director of the International Press Division of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 'to the age-old Japan-Nepal relations.' The Director further said emphatically that exchange of high level visits and talks at the senior political level would

continue in the days to come. It is believed that Mr. Kono's visit will go a long way in expanding relations at the people's level.

Foreign Minister Kono when asked about the purpose of his visit before he left for Nepal categorically stated that his visit was aimed at consolidating the friendship through economic cooperation in various sectors, including stability of democracy and enhancement of governance. Praising Nepal as a good friend of Japan the Minister described this country as 'an important country for stability and prosperity of the international community.' Mr. Kono referred to the renewal of Air Service Agreement in June 2018 and expressed the hope that the resumption of direct flights between the two countries would further enhance people-to-people exchange and contacts. Mention should be made of some agreements reached between the two countries during Minister Kono's visit. Nepal and Japan renewed the Air Service Agreement reached in 1993 and also signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to establish a bilateral consultative mechanism and to send Nepali workers to Japan for employment.

Nepal's inclusion as a source country for labor with the recent change in the Labor Law of Japan would see an increase in job opportunities for Nepali migrant workers in Japan's labor market. Director Sakata confirmed the press report that 'the process of selecting workers under the new labor provision will begin from April this year in nine countries, including Nepal.' Japan's overture to employ Nepali labor force is a significant achievement. Japan has made it clear that it needs skilled workers in 14 sectors, such as construction, industry, agriculture, fishery, hotel, service sector, food production and automobiles.

In his interview with the media of this country on the eve of his official visit, Minister Kono outlined the four areas in which Japan would continue to cooperate with Nepal. These areas are: recovery from the earthquake and disaster

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resilient nation building; social and economic infrastructure development; poverty reduction and improvement of quality of life; and enhancement of governance and development of basic framework of democracy. All these areas are definitely on the list of Nepal's priorities. The Minister was appreciative of Nepal's campaign for 'Prosperous Nepal, Happy Nepali' and encouraged this country to move forward with this mission and make it a reality, as Japan knows that Nepal is eager to graduate from LDC status by 2022 and become a middle-income country in the next 10 years. Nepal values Japan's sympathy, support and substantial cooperation and assistance, both technical and financial. In this context, Nepal appreciates the growing interest of Japanese companies in Nepal's various development projects and their readiness to invest in such projects. As stated earlier, Japan has established itself as an industrialized country with scientific and technological advancement. Nepal can benefit from Japanese technology to modernize its economy at accelerated pace.

Over the years, a large number of Nepali students have received higher degrees and training from various Japanese universities and other academic organizations and training institutions. Back home, these Japan returnees have not only joined JAAN (JICA Alumni Association of Nepal) but have also been associated with several JICA funded projects and have succeeded in efficiently applying modern technological skills and knowledge. Japan is fully aware of Nepal's priorities for rapid economic development, such as infrastructure building through road connectivity as well as hydro power projects which call for massive investments. Japanese investors, as stated above, could help materialize such capital intensive projects through their generous involvement with capital and technology. There is tremendous scope for Nepal-Japan cooperation in the tourism sector. As 2020 is designated by Nepal as Tourism

Year, Japanese tourists visiting this country in large numbers would without doubt make the 2020 Tourism Year a success.

A Nepali scholar has rightly observed that Japan has become a 'role model' by abandoning the production, storage and deployment of nuclear weapons, despite the fact that they have the requisite technological know-how and resources to become a nuclear power and has thus credibly projected itself as a peace-loving country. A senior Nepali professor who visited Hiroshima and Nagasaki and saw with his own eyes how these 2 cities of Japan were devastated by atom bomb dropped by a powerful country. He makes the following honest observation: 'Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) has been cited as an effort to prevent the further proliferation of nuclear weapons. However, this treaty has not been found effective. India and Pakistan have gone nuclear refusing to sign the NPT. Like these two countries, other countries too claim that NPT is discriminatory in its content and intention. We also think that the world will not be free from nuclear arms until and unless the entire world is free from nuclear weapons. Nepal has consistently raised its voice in favor of a nuclear free world. Humanity feels threatened by unremitting proliferation of nuclear weapons. It is our conviction that nuclear powers, in our own neighborhood and beyond, cannot remain deaf to the voice of humanity crying for denuclearization of the globe so as to make it a peaceful place to live in.

We are pleased to note that Milan magazine which is the main publication of JAAN and which has continuously given priority to well researched, useful and relevant articles not only from JAAN members but also from other learned scholars, diplomats and former ambassadors has come out with its 45<sup>th</sup> issue. Finally, I would like to compliment the Editor-in-Chief of Milan magazine for the time he has devoted to editing and publishing the magazine on time. ●

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*The best way to not feel hopeless is to get up and do something. Don't wait for good things to happen to you. If you go out and make some good things happen, you will fill the world with hope, you will fill yourself with hope.*

**- Barack Obama**





# Nepal-Japan to Work Together in Agriculture Sector

// **Buddhi Narayan Shrestha\*** //

**A**griculture is the main sector in Nepal consisting of nearly 40% of GDP, and 80% of the population live on agriculture. However, the traditional farming method is still prevalent which is not cost effective and is not conducive to substantially improving the living standard. Under such circumstances, the agriculture sector has not been able to contribute greatly to the economic growth of the country.

According to the Agriculture Ministry, Nepal imports Rs. 150 billion worth food items annually, including oil Rs 28 billion; rice Rs 25 billion; wheat Rs 10 billion; apples Rs 11 billion; and lemon Rs 4 billion. Nepal exports agriculture products worth only Rs12.5 billion annually.

Since 1977 Japan has been providing assistance in such areas as improving agricultural infrastructure, in improving high value agriculture products as well as in the development and diffusion of agricultural production technologies in order to increase employment opportunities and to raise the income level of the farmers of Nepal.

Mr. Taro Kono, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan held a Japan-Nepal Foreign Ministers Meeting on November 19, 2018 over dinner in Tokyo with visiting Honorable Mr. Pradeep Kumar Gyawali, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nepal. The request from Nepal for cooperation in the agriculture sector was sought during Minister Gyawali's visit to Japan. Minister Gyawali deeply appreciated the support from Japan to date and underlined the importance that Nepal attaches to the fields of agriculture, hydroelectric power generation, tourism, infrastructure development, and human resource development.

Subsequently, Japan's Foreign Minister, Taro Kono visited Nepal on January 9, 2019 at the invitation of his Nepali counterpart Minister Gyawali. Prime Minister K P Sharma Oli gave an audience to the visiting Foreign Minister of

Japan Taro Kono. While sharing the recent political achievements and priorities of the government, Oli appreciated the government of Japan for its continued support and cooperation in socio-economic development of Nepal. He urged Kono to extend support in Nepal's development priority areas, including agriculture, energy generation and infrastructure development.



## Bilateral relations in agriculture sector

Visiting Foreign Minister Taro Kono stated that Nepal was located between South Asia and China, and explained that Nepal's sustainable development was important to the peace and stability of the region as a whole. Minister Kono explained Japan's readiness to support the socio-economic development of Nepal as a longtime friend, and to strengthen exchanges with Nepal. He also mentioned that while Minister Gyawali visited Japanese agricultural facilities during his recent visit to Japan, had expressed his hope for Japan's technologies in the field of agriculture to prove helpful for agricultural development in Nepal. Minister Kono, hoping to pursue cooperation in the field of agriculture, explained that the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan was to dispatch a research team in January 2019 as the first step. In addition, He expressed the view that the relationship between the two countries was underpinned by people-to-people exchanges, also in the field of agriculture.

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## **Japanese delegation explores agricultural cooperation with Nepal**

The Japanese government had responded positively to an interest shown by the Nepali government to work with the farmers to improve agricultural productivity in Nepal. Accordingly, the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) has sent a delegation to Nepal on January 26, 2019 to explore the possibility of research cooperation.

'The major objective of the proposed agricultural cooperation between Nepal and Japan is to foster the agricultural sector in Nepal in a scientific way with the use of modern technology' said visiting Takami Nakada, Deputy Director General for International Affairs of MAFF of Japan. He further said that the cooperation between the two countries aims to improve agricultural productivity of Nepal; create higher value, quality and recognition for the regional food resources; and improve investment and business environment in Nepal.

The cooperation has been expected to contribute to the development of agriculture, forestry, fishery and food industry of Nepal, Nakada said. Likewise, it is also expected to promote reach of Japanese technology in Nepal. Nakada further said, as the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development of Nepal has shown interest toward cooperation with Japan, and we have taken this initiative. The delegation is expected to present its report to the Japanese government soon. Once the report is ready, Japan Government will discuss with the Government of Nepal on the mode of cooperation.

The government-to-government cooperation will also include the private sector and researchers. Utilizing information communication technology in agricultural sector will be the major area of this cooperation. Irrigation, crop varieties, use of fertilizers, and other areas of increasing productivity will be the features of this cooperation, Nakada added.

The delegation, before wrapping up its 4-day visit to Nepal had gone to Kavre district on February 1, 2019 and met with local farmers. The Nepali farmers said to the Japanese delegation that they wanted to expand their income utilizing new technologies in the agricultural sector. Leader of the delegation Mr. Nakada said that farmers are seeking support to increase their productivity. On this aspect the delegation is expected to prepare a report in areas where they can

work together, including the Japanese private sector. If Nepal can produce quality crops, they will be able to access the Japanese and global market.<sup>1</sup>

While speaking at a press meet in Kathmandu on January 31, 2019 Japanese Ambassador to Nepal Masamichi Saigo said: 'Our focus will be on discovering and promoting crop diversity along with increasing farmer's income. This is the beginning of a new cooperation between Nepal and Japan, which aims to contribute to the growth of agro-business in Nepal. Ambassador Saigo further said that the cooperation will be specially focused on vegetable and fruit farming. If Nepal could utilize its agricultural potential, it could export as far as to Japan.'<sup>2</sup>

## **Nepali experts in Tokyo discuss Nepal's agriculture prospects**

With the aim of technology and skill transfer and bilateral relationship strengthening, the Nepal-Japan Dialogue Series-II was held at the University of Tokyo on December 1, 2018. The topics discussed at the dialogue series mainly focused on enhancing the subsistence agriculture prevalent in Nepal. It was organized by the Nepali professionals in Japan and supported by the Embassy of Nepal in Tokyo. The dialogue series was attended by around 45 Nepalese and 20 Japanese professionals, mostly working in agriculture-related professions.

In Nepal-Japan Dialogue Series, Nepali Ambassador to Japan, Ms. Prativa Rana assured every one of the Embassy's full support to Nepali professionals in Japan and their activities for promoting dialogues on all issues of bilateral interest. Ambassador Ms. Rana also mentioned that the issues related to agriculture were discussed with the Japanese authorities during the recent visit of Minister for Foreign Affairs Pradeep Kumar Gyawali, who was in Japan in the third week of November 2018.

During the discussions, in connection to Nepal-Japan Dialogue Series, Kendra Barua, Director of City Net shed light on the current situation of subsistence agriculture in Nepal. Dr. Keshav Lal Maharjan, Professor of agro-economics at Hiroshima University talked about understanding subsistence farming in Nepal and shared some thoughts for its enhancement. Maharjan also highlighted some agri-business models in Japan and identified a few practical models that could be feasible for subsistence farming in Nepal. Dr. Hari Devkota,

<sup>1</sup> Kathmandu Post Daily, January 25, 2019

<sup>2</sup> Republica Daily, January 26, 2019



Assistant Professor at Kumamoto University and an expert in Himalayan herbs, talked about the market potential of Nepali herbs in Japan and ways for Nepal to produce quality herbs and sustain its supply for exports. Managing director of Japan Agricultural In-Service Training Institute (JAITI) Toshikazu Maruyama, and Founder of Kawasein Farming Company Minoru Kawashima, among other experts, also shared their views during the discussions.<sup>3</sup>

### **Nepali fruits and vegetables have high market scope in Japan**

As a follow-up of Nepal-Japan Dialogue Series-II in Tokyo, there was a two days seminar in Kathmandu on January 3-4, 2019. The conclusions drawn by a two-day seminar was that fruits and vegetables such as apple, orange, ginger, onion, rice, pulses, potato, ripe pumpkin and green vegetables can be exported to Japan with a good quality.

The seminar was jointly organized by Natural History Museum of Tribhuvan University, Hiroshima University, the Open University of Japan, and Nepal Development Research Institute. The intellectuals and economists from Nepal, Japan, India and Bhutan presented 17 papers during the seminar. Keshab Lal Maharjan, Professor of Hiroshima University said, if quality of food could be ensured in Nepal as per the Japanese standards, such products could be marketed in Japan from Nepal. For such quality, the concerned authority should maintain the proper mobilization and functioning of the food market system in Nepal. As the price and the quality control mechanism of food marketing system is the prime policy dynamics, as it should be maintained giving actual market price for the farmers. Prof. Maharjan added, 'the government has to make policy for food livelihood and food security. As Nepal has been heading towards the right direction of agro-based industry, Japan wants to interlink its trade with Indian Sub-continent including Nepal.'

During the seminar, Prof. Akinobu Kawai and Prof. Hisataro Horiuchi of the Open University of Japan, Prof. Toshihiro Tsukihara of University of Fukui, Prof. Hiroji Fujishima of Tokyo University of Agriculture, Binu Sundas of Delhi University, Dorji Rinchen of Agricultural Marketing Coordinator from Bhutan, and Basu Dev Kaphle, Senior Agriculture Economist from Nepal including Prof. Maharjan had presented their papers in the seminar.<sup>4</sup>

### **Nepal initiates agro-tourism hub**

Nepal government, which had given the slogan of revolutionizing the country's agricultural sector through

production of enough agro-products, has moved ahead a process of setting up a mega agro-tourism project in Udayapur of Province-1. The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development initiated the project in coordination with Belaka Municipality to develop the project on 4,500 hectares of land on the banks of the Sunkoshi River. It will be the country's first agro-tourism project.

Agriculture Minister Chakrapani Khanal has said, it will be a role model project with techno-friendly agricultural farm. Farmers across the country can get technical knowledge of agriculture from this agro-tourism hub. The project would be completed in three years and around 4,000 agro-tourists could be expected to visit the project annually. The municipality is surrounded by Bhojpur district in the north, Dhankuta in the northeast, Sunsari in the east, Saptari in the south and Chaudandigadhi Municipality in the west. Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve lies in the south-east.

'The Mayor of Belaka Municipality is working to move the project ahead. I have made multiple visits to the site and I am impressed by the Mayor's working style, Minister Khanal said. The federal government has allocated Rs. 0.8 million budget for the project. 'We will use modern knowledge, technology and human resources to make the project successful'.

The Ministry has also initiated the process of setting up organic agricultural farm in two municipalities in West Rukum district. But there is a gap between the spirit of the line Ministry and working procedure. That's why the project has not yet been started. According to Minister Khanal, the government has allocated Rs 0.7 million for this West Rukum project and a steering committee has been formed. Karnali province has already announced to focus on organic products.

Meanwhile, the government has approved a draft bill for amending the Nepal Agricultural Research Council Act to make it a University rather than limiting it as a Research and Training Centre, so as to produce skilled human resources. The amendment proposal has intended to upgrade NARC into a University, Minister Khanal said.

Minister Khanal also mentioned that the University would be launched, and residential training centres would be expanded to all seven provinces. Farmers can be trained for seven to 150 days over there. Farmers and agro-scientists will stay at the same training centres spending

<sup>3</sup> Republica Daily, December 5, 2018

<sup>4</sup> Rising Nepal Daily, January 3, 2019

six hours in the field and two hours in the training room for theoretical classes. A government team will monitor the farmers' work in their field after training. The government will maintain a roster of trained human resources. The idea is to increase agricultural production.<sup>5</sup> The Nepalese agriculture experts expect to obtain assistance from Japan to this agro-tourism project as well.

#### **Last item**

Agriculture is Nepal's key sector as around 80 percent of its population is engaged in agriculture. As the current Japanese Ambassador to Nepal Masamichi Saigo is an

agricultural expert, Japan plans to support Nepal in increasing its agriculture productivity. It is commendable that Japan has agreed to enter into cooperation on developing Nepal's particular agricultural sector for the first time. Let us hope that Nepal and Japan will work together in Nepal to support also in agriculture sector; in addition to education, infrastructure, civil aviation and hydropower. This will further strengthen Nepal's development and it will help to expand Nepal-Japan relations, not only in government level but also in people-to-people level. ●

<sup>5</sup> Himalayan Times Daily, February 3, 2019

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# *A Review of Japanese Education System : Past and Present\*\**

// Prabhu Ray Yadav\* //

## **Abstract**

*Japan, an East Asian country, applied the Programme for International Student Association (PISA). It is an initiative of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) in Paris. It was founded in 1998. This organization became part of an ongoing OECD programme of reporting on indicators in education. This issue was first published in the annual OECD publication titled "Education at a Glance" about a decade ago. Over this period, education has been successfully elevated as an indicator of human and monetary resources invested in education and of how education system operates. PISA was introduced as the need for regular and reliable information on educational outcomes across countries, especially to measure students' learning of skills and knowledge. It is part of an ongoing programme of reporting. For example an aim of PISA is to monitor trends in performance over time. As per the education in Japan, students from both private and public institutions have to compete for this exam these days.*

## **Introduction and Background of the Study**

Education of both elementary and lower secondary levels is compulsory in Japan. Public school runs through the lower secondary level. Private school starts at the upper secondary and university levels of education. Elementary school is popularly based on Kindergartens and day care centers for the children from 1 year age up to 5 years. Education system and approach at elementary school is different from private and public day care centers. Both care centers at public and private levels highlight structured environments to pass the entrance exam. The academic session begins from April in summer and ends from March in winter. Vacation period covers August in the summer season and from the end of December in winter season to the beginning of January. In academic years, there are a few holidays for all through elementary to higher levels nationwide.

Japanese education ranks high among the students of the OECD countries regarding their quality and performance in math, science and reading literature. Though education approach in Nepal highlights major subjects like Math, Science and English, English subject, however, is not more prioritized in Japan as it is done in Nepal. Japanese students score "average marks 540 in major subjects like Math, Science and reading conducted by Programme for International Students Association (PISA)". The educational organization in Japan produces world's highest educated labour force among the countries of OECD. Its products are well educated and highly valued in society for employment purpose in the country by high tech economy. High tech knowledge has remained as a source of profit and benefit for Japan's post war economic development. People, at the tertiary level particularly the graduate adults in Science and engineering, are the backbone, economically and socially, to develop the country's high tech knowledge.

## **Education System and Expenditure in Japan**

Education expenditure in Japan is higher than the total expenditure relative to GDP average and remains below the OECD average. Japan held fourth position in tertiary education by 48 percent. In addition to the bachelor's degrees, percentage exceeds by 59 percent for students ranging from 25 to 34 years. Japan held second position in the OECD after South Korea. Largely speaking, the Japanese economy is based on science and technology. Higher educated people, particularly, belong to science and engineering groups. They are in high demand in labour market in order to achieve a competitive edge in search of employment opportunities. As per drill of 2014 sanction, 75.9 percent high school graduate students join institutions of higher education like a university, junior college, and trade school.

Education system in Japan has been playing an important role to augment Japan's recovery and rapid economic

\*\*This article is peer-reviewed by the Editorial Board

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growth in all these three stages: before, during and after the World War II. *The Fundamental Law of Education* and *The School Education Law*, after the World War II, define school system of long decades e.g. six years of Elementary School, three years of Junior High School, three years of High School and two or four years of University Education respectively. As per the PISA based education plan, "education in Japan is full of standardized testing and conformity" (72). Furthermore, it is critically based on strong academic pressure, bullying problem and its high academic pressure on students.

Former educational approach was first brought after the adoption of Chinese culture in the 6<sup>th</sup> century. Under the Chinese model, Buddhist and Confucian teachings like literature, science, calligraphy and divination were taught at the courts. Imperial education was applied to examine the vocal test of the official scholars. They had set up posts in the court with their relative candidates' names. Though the imperial education in Japan never opposed Chinese model of education, the Japanese hereditary based on family possession continued in the courts and offices.

Later on, the advent of the bushi and the military class eradicated the influential system of scholar official during the Kamakura period.

### **Reform of Education System in Japan and Nepal**

Further reform of education system in Japan continued in the Edo period. Yushima Seido became the chief of educational institutions of the state. Daigakuno – Kam was the head of institution which identified the leader of the Tokugawa training school under the bureaucracy of the Tokugawa shogunat. Some shogun and Daimyo became competitive rivals to get rid of the hard and fast rules in Japan's education system. They were highly impressed to expand education throughout their protected land with a slogan, "education for adult commoners and children". They introduced elementary education writing and morality lessons. Education for commoners presents itself with an explanation: "if not only the important people of the village but also the lesser people have continuous teaching from the appointed village schools, they will gain understanding". To name one, Baigan Ishida, who was a great orator and writer entered the outcropping of the merchant class. There were youth groups of fourteen and seventeen year old boys who learned about ceremonies, cooperative living, language, manners, marriage, straw weaving and world information devoid of fun or useless talking and singing. Japan was growing with a need to become enlightened in the years to come. So this led to failure of Tokugawa Shogunate regime in 1868.

The education system of Nepal evolved only after the democratic change following the overthrow of century old family autocracy. During the six decades and a half, there has been a phenomenal increase in the number of schools and colleges. Quantitatively, it is very encouraging to have so many schools and campuses across the length and breadth of the country. But a lot needs to be done to improve the quality of education as Japan has done in its education system through scientific planning, reform and innovative changes. In Nepal, reference has to be made to the 1971 National Education System Plan which sought to create a modern and egalitarian education system. There are, however, ongoing reforms in the education system so as to produce skilled and qualified manpower capable of coping with challenges of the 21<sup>st</sup> century and give a boost to development plans and activities for the wellbeing of the people and for all around national development. It has been one hundred years since the first batch of Nepalese students reached Japan. Tracing the history of these students, Japanese ambassador Zenji Kaminaga said that the first group of eight students was sent to Japan during Chandra Shumsher time in 1902, though the process was initiated earlier by Dev Shumsher. Incidentally, this was the first occasion when Nepalese were being sent to study overseas on government scholarships. Kaminaga gave this information while speaking at a function organized by Japan University Students Association Nepal (JUSAN), as a part of the centenary celebrations.

### **Education in the Meiji Restoration Period**

Education was further emphasized by Meiji Restoration in 1868. It followed the Western learning as a means to make Japan a modern nation. The concept of modern nation was new as foreign scholars were hired to teach and get trained at "newly founded universities and military academies". The method of compulsory education was introduced in order to modernize the country. Under the Western architectural model and guidance, the Meiji government constructed a public library in 1872. The foundation of the Japan Library Association (JLA) was established to promote the library system in 1892. During the Meiji period, public education became the main objective of the country before the library system was developed. Japan known as a great hub for educational engagement with Western learning introduced a modern concept of childhood education in 1850. The Meiji restoration played the primary role in utilizing and mobilizing children and individual in development of the state. The purpose of the Western style school was introduced to achieve the goal of developing skill based knowledge of the children. Japan produced "numerous



reformers like child experts, magazine editors, and educated mothers to generate new sensibility". They trained children to learn wherever they came across children's books, and could play with educational toys. The trained mothers taught them to devote time and space to school homework. These methods founded by Meiji restoration were rapidly disseminated in each social sector all over the nation.

### Conclusion

The percentage of students studying in Japan is more than 46.6 on average. This figure indicates a high quality and standardized research and study in Japan. Educational institutions are well furnished with easy access to computer, library and other research facilities to enable students to gain knowledge in a healthy environment. Thus, from employment figures, it is possible to learn how their personality boosted up with the experience of education in Japan. Undoubtedly, Japan has several courses of study which became an invaluable asset for the future career of students in several countries including our own.gr:

Reform in our Nepalese education system gets inspiration and suitable guidance from Japanese education of reform

in arts, skills and strategies. Today's education system in Japan targets the goals and objectives with the curriculum of the world education. For example, Meiji restoration is one of the successful periods which play a role to define and determine the beauty of education in Japan.

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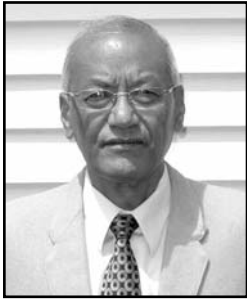
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# *Pleasure and Pain from Japan*

// Aditya Man Shrestha\* //

It was 1981, some 40 years ago, that I first visited Japan as a man of international recognition. I was awarded, in an international competition, The Editor of the Year of 1980, known as Mitsubishi Award. It was indeed an occasion for pleasure. Although the award was instituted and financed by the Mitsubishi co. of Japan, already famous then for car and other equipment manufacturing, all the functions relating to the award were handled by the Press Foundation of Asia, a conglomerate of the Asian editors, based in Manila. I used to write for a press service what is known as Depthnews covering mainly the Asian affairs. Thanks to this service that my write-ups got widely printed in mainstream Asian newspapers like Hong Kong Standard, Bangkok Post, Singapore's Straight Times, Business Standard, Malaysia's Business Times, Evening Daily, India's Mail, Amrit Bazar Patrika, Hitawada, and Sikkim Express, Japan's Daily Yomiuri, Pakistan Economics, Bangladesh Observer, The Indonesian Times, Saudi Arabia's The Arab News etc. The citation of the award says that "it was presented for his contribution to journalism in recognition of the best journalistic talents in the region."

It was the first taste of Japan, a climatically cold but humanly warm nation that never felt a lasting sense of humiliation even at the defeat of the Second World War. The Japanese never cared for what kind of constitution had been imposed on them by the American victors in 1945. They were used to hard work, worship to work and devoted to work. It was amazing to find the Japanese holding business meetings at 11 pm and discussing serious matters of profit and loss around midnight. They left the war scars behind and started to build the country as they were used to do for decades, if not generations. It was already a crowded country with crushing rush at the railways, roads and airports. They had no time to stand and stare at what goes on around them.

Nepal shares Japanese concern to bring out English publications to cater to the foreign residents and tourists.

It is surprising to learn that Japan's foreign population is over 2 million whereas the visitors are 20 million, it is still difficult to generate the revenue to sustain a healthy range of English-language print media, particularly considering the migration to the web. Japan targets to bring in 40 million tourists in 2020 whereas Nepal is targeting only 2 millions to do so. Despite a great setback hitting the print media all over the world due to widening influence of internet, the Nepalese English media have managed to survive with aplomb.

It was a painful exposure and experience in Japan when I had the privilege of visiting Hiroshima in 1997. It was indeed the time when it had already donned a new visage of reconstruction. However, when I got a direct encounter with Hiroshima, I could not resist getting swayed by the horror Japan underwent as the only atom-bomb victim in the world. In the same coin, it symbolizes today the global aspiration for peace and prevention of nuclear weapons for all time to come. It was by historical quirk that no atom bomb has been used since 1945, when Japanese cities, Hiroshima and Nagasaki were wiped out by this horrifying weapon towards the end of the Second World War. The Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum, founded in 1955, gives a vivid description of horrors of a nuclear war with an unmistakable message of peace to the sensible mankind. It was August 6, 1945 when the city became the first victim in the world to be destroyed by an atom bomb. The entire city was turned into ruins and many residents lost their lives. Even those who managed to survive suffered great physical and mental pain.

In order to understand the dreadfulness of a nuclear explosion, it is necessary and, so has the memorial in Hiroshima has preserved, the extent of unimaginable devastation that it could cause. According to an account, there was a white flash. At the same instant, there was searing heat and blast whirlwinds. Flames rushed through the city. Several hours later, black rain beat down on those

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people still running about trying to escape. Gradually, a circle of motionless death spread outward from the center of the city.

Another account says at the moment of the explosion, an extremely high pressure of heat was created. The surrounding air was thrust violently outwards and produced an intensely strong blast. It resulted in practically all standing structures being crushed and destroyed. At the moment of the atomic explosion, the fireball created a diameter of 280 meters in one second. The temperature of its surface reached 5,000 degrees centigrade. The special characteristic of atomic bombs is nuclear radiation, something which conventional weapons never produce. The radiation inflicts severe injuries on the human body. The radiation affected those within approximately 1 kilometer of the hypocenter, who received life-threatening doses. Many of them died within a few days.

The disaster caused by the atomic bomb struck the whole city in an instant. All public offices, including the prefectural office, the city office, police stations, and others were inactivated. On the day following the bombing, a defense headquarters was established. Relief operations were carried out by military personnel, government officials and citizens working together as one community.

From the ruins, Hiroshima was reborn. Never again should the use of a terrible, inhumane weapon like this be permitted :— to spread this message throughout the world, Hiroshima was transformed into Hiroshima, an A-bombed city. During the war, Hiroshima's role as a key military center grew stronger. The atom bomb dropped by the US forces, however, not only stripped away the military functions, it destroyed most of the civilian infrastructure. Most people – A-bomb survivors, A-bomb orphans, and demobilized soldiers, civilians returning from assignments overseas and from evacuation – had lost their houses and

places of employment. But despite the confusion that followed on the heels of the bombing, the surrender, and the occupation, the people of Hiroshima turned to the task of rebuilding their lives, struggling to overcome dire shortages of food, money and supplies.

The damage done by the A-bomb was so catastrophic that the survival of mankind hangs over the pendulum swinging between use and non-use of nuclear weapons. The world looked headed to the precipice of such war from time to time despite the non-proliferation treaty of nuclear weapons. Nepal is directly exposed to nuclear conflicts in its neighborhood. China, India and Pakistan are nuclear countries, who speak about the use of atomic weapons in case of major conflagration and threat to national survival. Recently, Nepal's parliament is trying to formulate a law for regulating the potential establishment of nuclear plants for peaceful purposes. Since the plant is not a full-proof idea, as evident from all the nuclear countries like the US and Russia, the damage it can cause even without a nuclear explosion, is too enormous for a country like Nepal to bear. So it calls for greater awareness and safeguards than those envisaged in the proposed legislation.

There is no doubt that all countries are well aware of the grave consequences of a nuclear fight and, hence, it is acting as deterrence in its indulgence. It is believed that nuclear deterrence is a theory held by the nuclear powers, which maintains that threatening other countries with powerful nuclear weapons prevents them from attacking. But can the world be left to the discretion of the leadership of the nuclear countries, who, at times, look insensible and insensitive to the existence and survival of mankind? With the stockpiling and proliferation of nuclear weapons still a major concern, can we safely assume that humanity has the wisdom to survive the nuclear age? To make the full dimension of the question, people need to visit Hiroshima and understand the seriousness of the question. ●

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*Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world; indeed, it's the only thing that ever has.*

**-Margaret Mead**



# Great Learning in JICA Training

// Hom Nath Aryal\* //

**W**elcome Mr Aryal! It was my first sight after I landed at Narita Airport. A young Japanese guy was waiting for me. He was a facilitator from JICA Tokyo International Centre (TIC), Hatagaya, Shibuya-Ku. It all began after then, on 15th January 2001. A few trainees from different countries were already there before me. I had a luggage and a hand carry. I took my bag on the vehicle, which was there to take us. Our journey soon began to move towards TIC Hatagaya. As soon as we reached at JICA TIC, I was asked to register my information at the reception. The lady at the reception was so polite and helpful.

I was therefor experiencing a training session of seven weeks on 'Education and Welfare for the Visually Impaired Person'. They allowed a single room for each of us. I was given breakfast coupons and an ATM card for my allowance. They had duly guided me on how to get the Japanese Yen note from ATM machine.



*Eating Using Chopstick*

My training coordinator was Miss Shinobu Takahashi. She is a deaf-blind lady. On the very first day of the training, she had given a lecture on 'Time Management', which I still vividly remember.

It was difficult for me to use chopstick (Hashi or Otemoto) for taking food although I had attended an orientation program held in Nepal before departing to Japan. It takes a good practice to master the use of chopstick. Therefore, as a trainee, I started taking food using fork and spoon.



*Welcome Program*

I had learnt Japanese language in Nepal. Therefore, I could communicate in Japanese language to some extent. The other trainees used to praise me for my Japanese language.

As per the schedule I had to be confined for training in two institutes: Tokyo Helen Keller Association (THKA) and Vocational Development Centre for the Blind (VDCB). I got so friendly environment in both institutions. A welcome program was organized to me in the first day in THKA.

Second day, I was given training on how to come out from the window of the building using rope when there is earthquake. I was so much excited to have practice it and did it three times. From next day, the training was focused on 'How to Use Computer by the Persons with Blindness', using software- namely Job Assess with Speech (JAWS). This software can produce sound while operating computer. With its help, all the letters and words are pronounced. The sentences, paragraphs downloaded using internet can easily be read using the software. JAWS software has become a boon for the blind and deaf-blind people.

Further, latest Braille producing technology was also introduced to us in THKA. THKA is the largest Braille

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reading materials producing organization in Japan. It has a high level of Braille reading materials producing technology.



*Computer Training in Progress in THKA*

Under observation program, we were taken to various industries and also shown disable friendly infrastructures. According to the program, primarily the disable people are first given training minutely and then only they are provided with job opportunities in various factories.

Blind and deaf-blind people also require recreational and sports activities. For this, blind and deaf-blind people are involved in short and long distance races, high jumps, long jumps, table tennis, skipping together with other indoor games. I also got idea on sports mentioned above for the blind persons.

We were also taken to Japan Braille Library which is located in Takadanobaba, Shinjuku-Ku, Tokyo. The Braille books and recorded materials are available to the blind people for reading and listening through post offices from the library. What impressed me most is the post office system in Japan which is the most effective and efficient execution of the postal services. Whatever materials are delivered they used to reach safely. When a blind person orders some Braille books, the books are received on stipulated date. There is an international post office rule that the Braille reading materials packages having up to 7 kg weight are delivered free of cost all over the world. According to this rule, the Braille reading books, magazines and cassettes are sent on the request of the blind people on the specially designed packages so that after studying-listening the Braille and audio materials can be duly sent back to the library.

I was also taken to a number of places for observation. I had a nice time visiting Osaka - Nippon Light House in Shinkansen- a Japanese Bullet Train. Many Japanese people prefer Shinkansen airplanes. It travels more than 200 km speed per hour. Moreover, it is very neat and clean.

Mr. Takeo Iwahashi had initiated Nippon Lighthouse in 1922 when he had become blind while studying at a university. Nippon Light House has also established a printing press of Braille books. There is also a facility of lending Braille books, magazines to the blind people with no charge.

The road and infrastructures in Japan are disable friendly. To facilitate the disable people, while crossing the road, push buttons are fixed for them on the poles of the either sides of the junction. When a disable person has to cross the road, it is pushed. As soon as it is pushed, a distinct sound is produced. As long as the sound is heard, the disable person has the time to cross the road safely. Along with them, others can also cross the road but cannot utilize the facility for them personally.



*Pushing the Button by the Blind Person to Cross the Road*

Almost all the paths are properly managed with Braille track for the easy and safe walk of blind and deaf-blind people. With this facility, blind people can easily reach their destination without any hassle. The bus and railway stations are out of risk as they are fully disable friendly.

There was also a home stay program for us. House owners had to choose a trainee for home stay after observing the CV of the trainee. My house owner was standing outside of the JICA TIC holding a placard with my name. I raised my hand as soon as I saw my name. We set out for his home in Saitama Ken. He paid all the train and bus fare for me. When we reached at his home, he and his wife welcomed me. I clearly remember the pleasant time spent there with various delicious Japanese foods. Next morning after taking breakfast, he made me take a short trip of his surroundings. While departing from his family, the house owner also honored me with gifts. After having lunch, he dropped me back to JICA TIC.



*Braille Track for Blind Person*

Mr. Shoji Nakanishi (a physically disable person) who was the chairperson of 'Human Care Association' an NGO



located in Myojincho, Hachioji-shi, Tokyo sent me an email requesting to deliver speech on the facilities to the persons with disability in Nepal as he had noted that I am an expert in disability and development. Mr. Shoji Nakanishi and his wife both were wheelchair users. As soon as we reached there, I was welcomed. I was shown the seat from where I had to deliver my speech. There were almost 30 people gathered to listen my speech. After my speech, I also replied various inquiries raised by the participants. Most of the participants were persons with disability. After the interaction program all the participants raised the money to give me as remuneration of my speech. However, I politely denied for this proposal. Mr. Shoji Nakanishi thanked me for my contribution and said he would bring some present when he will come to Nepal. However, I could not see those good couple. Later, I also noted that the couple had served UNDP for long time in different countries.

Mr. Hiroshi Fukuyama, Mr. Noboru Hojo, Mr. Mayeyama and Mr. Matsumoto of Tokyo Helen Keller Association were kind enough to me. They took me turn by turn to various important places for my entertainment on every weekend. They had also offered lunch of various tastes from different countries. Mr. Maeyama and Mr. Sasaki took me to their residence for lunch and interaction with their family members.

After taking lunch at Mr. Sasaki's residence, he started to clean the used plates and dishes. Soon Mr. Sasaki came by me and said that in Nepal the cooking and cleaning is thought for women. He further advised me to support women in cleaning the pots and plates, which has touched me till date.



*Taking Lunch at Mr. Sasaki's Residence*

I was always scared to consume beef because of my religious faith. I was taught to search for the kanji letter which refers to beef items before I take things for consumption. In Japan, usually food items are sold in packets. Hence, I used to search for the kanji letter on the packets to avoid beef.

During my training, I always wished for Braille producing equipments in Nepal so that blind children could benefit. After I had 5 weeks of my training, I raised a question to Training Coordinator of JICA TIC if Braille producing

equipments could be supported from the JICA office to my organization. I spoke to them that the training had a huge impact upon me. But unless I could deliver it to my people it would not be effective of my training. In order to make the vision more



*Braille Embossing Machine at NAWB Supported by JICA*

successful I requested them to facilitate us with required equipments. My query reached to JICA headquarters. A couple of days later, I got information that JICA officer wanted to see me. Hence, we had a meeting. In the meeting, I put forward my proposal to get support with Braille Embossing Press, computers, and photocopy machines assisted with JAWS application to Nepal Association for the Welfare of the Blind (NAWB), where I was working. I also requested Mr. Hiroshi Fukuyama, the Director of Tokyo Helen Keller Association, and Mr. Ryoji Takeuchi, JICA Senior Volunteer for NAWB to join the next meeting and support in getting those equipments for NAWB. Finally, the next meeting consented to forward the request to JICA Headquarter. JICA Headquarter also supported those equipments of NRs 6,500,000 under Grant Assistance for Grass Roots Human Security Projects (GGP).

Because of these equipments, till date thousands of blind students studying in different schools in Nepal have been getting Braille text books. Because of the outcome of the training I started the sports for the blind students using new ideas. And now every year there is Paralympics sports for the students with disability and the blind students are enjoying a lot with new sports methods. As an outcome of the training, I also wrote many Braille Handbooks which illustrate about Nepali, English, Science, Math Braille codes which is equally important to resource teachers for the blind students.

It was really a great training where I got cutting-edge knowledge. It has tremendously benefitted my thoughts and career. I often wish for the facilities that Japanese people had established for their people. Since my return I have left no effort to materialize my vision in my country for the blind and blind-deaf people. The honesty and down-to-earth nature that I saw within those good Japanese people will never leave my conscience. Conclusively, it was a life changing opportunity for me and the effect will last till my last breathe. ●

***Acquire Appropriate Skills***

***Follow Your Dream***

***Make the World Better for Tomorrow***

## TRAINING SUBJECTS

### **Construction Sector:**

- Junior Plumber
- Building Electrician
- Mason
- Bar bender

### **Hospitality Sector:**

- Cook
- Waiter/Waitress
- House Keeping

### **Agriculture Sector:**

- Off Season Vegetable Producer
- Community Livestock Assistant

### **Mechanical Sector:**

- Motor Cycle Mechanic
- Auto Mechanic
- Mechanical Fitter
- Junior Welding

### **Others:**

- Tailoring
- Assistant Beautician
- Mobile Phone Repair
- Montessori

### Contact Address:



**Training  
Center Nepal**

Skills • Employment • Progress

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# *What I learnt in Japan and Applied in Nepal*

// **Indra Raj Pandey\*** //

## **Introduction**

Born in Nuwakot district, Bagmat zone Nepal in 1947, I graduated as B. Sc. Agriculture (Hons) and Animal Husbandry in 1972 from Pant Nagar U.P (now Uttarkhanda) India and did M.Sc. Ag (Horticulture) from Himachal Pradesh University of Horticulture and Forestry in 1982. I was in the service under the Ministry of Agriculture as Vegetable Development Officer and was nominated by the then His Majesty's Government of Nepal to participate in vegetable seed production training to apply the learning in Nepal after training. I was in Japan from February to November 1985 for Vegetable Seed Production Training. I spent nine months for learning principles and practices of vegetable seed production in Tsukuba International Agricultural Training Center (TIATC) in Ibaraki ken. In addition to hybrid vegetable seed production in vegetable crops, I learned many cultural and behavioral aspects of Japanese people and still trying to adopt in my daily life.

## **Basic cultural learning**

Before entering into designated course content and training a week long orientation in Tokyo International Center (TIC) gave basic information about Japanese geography, history, culture and way of life. The basic words of greetings as "Ohayo gozaimasu, Konnichi wa, Konban wa," etc. During orientation it was also advised the trainees to take off their shoes as some places will require to you take off your shoes indoors, especially in a person's home, or anywhere there are tatami mats. Taking your shoes off in Japan is a widely practiced custom, but may confuse foreign visitors. If when you enter a home, and the floor is raised about six inches, that's an indication that you should take off your shoes and put on slippers. If the house has a floor that is covered with tatami mat, and raised only one to two inches, that indicates that you should take off your slippers also. There are also special toilet slippers that must be used when going to the restroom, then removed when finished.

Nepali also have learned and practicing in most houses and offices in Nepal.

While meeting a new person bow with bending lower than normally.



While greeting and meeting exchange of business cards are important if you have.

During orientation they explained about sushi, sumo wrestling, and samurai with short video and photographs. The short geography of Japan followed by different historical era were taught during orientation which became more useful learning to understand Japan. In our training batch there were 10 trainees from nine different countries like Argentina, Brazil, China, Indonesia, Nepal, Philippine, Pakistan, Thailand and Sri Lanka. Myself avail the opportunities to learn cross country cultures in addition to Japanese culture. After orientation we were moved to Tsukuba International Agricultural Training Center (TIATC) in Ibaraki ken. While attending the first technical class in TIATC participant from Indonesia said, "Nine months is a long time for simple training on vegetable seed" I nodded my head in affirmation, however nine months passed so quickly and engaged all the time for practical learning.

## **What I technically learn in Japan**

Japan has wide climatic variation due to latitudinal differences and altitudinal variation. During my training I

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completely enjoyed the four seasons of Japan and learnt season wise seed production techniques of different crops especially vegetables travelling from Hokkaido to Kyushu and visiting major seed companies, research stations and universities. The major techniques I learned in Japan are as under:

### **a) Hybrid seed production**

The progeny of two unrelated parents are hybrid in general term. Hybrid is produced by crossing between two genetically dissimilar parents. Pollen from male parent (Pollen parent) is collected and pollinated, fertilize and set seeds in female (seed parent) to produce F1 hybrid seeds. For production of a hybrid CROSSING between two parents is important, the crossing process will result in heterosis. Heterosis is a superior expression of characteristics over both parents. Thus, a hybrid is created by crossing two unique parents. Crossing involves taking the pollen from the male and transferring it to the female. The first generation of offspring from this cross all look and act the same. They also show what's known as hybrid vigour: these plants come out stronger than their parents. Hybrids have uniformity in population, uniformity in disease resistance, date of maturity, and all physical qualities for most market gardeners and useful for home gardeners with very limited space. This uniformity is ensured by growing hybrid seed.

In Japan, I learned different techniques of hybrid seed production. These techniques include the following:

### **Understanding basic procedures for hybrid seed production**

- Development and identification for parental lines
- Maintenance of parental lines
- Identification and separation of male and female reproductive organs
- Multiplication of parental lines
- Develop system for pollen control
- crossing between parental lines and production of F1

Commercial hybrid seed production demands crossing technique which is easy and also economic to maintain parental lines. Only few crossing mechanisms have been adopted for commercial hybrid seed production they are;

1. Hand emasculation and pollination-solanaceous crops e.g. Tomato, eggplant
2. Use of Self-incompatibility –cruciferous crops e. g. Cabbage, cauliflower broccoli
3. Monoecious and dioecious – cucurbits, cucumber, and gourds
4. Male sterility- Onions,

These techniques are specific to crop's floral biology and flowering behaviour. These techniques have their own advantages and disadvantages. Based on the crop behaviour crossing technique have been adapted for production of hybrid seeds commercially.

Among different techniques self-incompatibility and sex expression have significance particularly in vegetable and flower hybrid seed production.

### **1. Hand emasculation and pollination**

In tomato, eggplant etc. hybrid seeds are produced manually by modifying the plant structure by removal of male organ from female plant before anthesis. This system is possible only when the male and female parts of a single flower are separable. This is being adopted in bisexual perfect flowers where the androecium is removed with care. By removing the anther column / or male part from female line, the sterility of female line is created and is dusted with the pollen of desired male parent. After pollination, tagging, bagging and all the process of harvesting and post-harvest handling were carried out by individual participants or in groups as the case may be. This practice is based on the principle that; first change your head (Have knowledge about the procedure) change your hand (learn skill by doing yourself) and change your heart (change in behavior/ attitude) and practice conduct hybridization and produce commercial seed.

### **2. Self-Incompatibility**

Self-incompatibility is a mechanism which avoids self-fertilization through recognition of self-pollen in or on stigma on the female pistil. But when pollen from other plant carried by wind or insects are accepted and sets seeds. Self-incompatibility prevents self-pollination (inbreeding) and promotes crosspollination (out breeding) and creates genetic variability. Self-incompatibility are seen in hermaphrodite and homomorphic flowers. Self-incompatibility is a widespread mechanism in cruciferous flowering plants (cabbage, cauliflower, radish etc.) that prevents inbreeding and promotes outcrossing. The self-incompatibility response is genetically controlled by one or more multi-allelic loci, and relies on a series of complex cellular interactions between the self-incompatible pollen and pistil. This nature given characteristics are utilized in producing hybrid seeds in these crops commercially. However, to produce self-incompatible homologous parental lines requires specific study and practice including bud-pollination

or old flower pollination, which I practiced and learned the techniques.

### 3. Curriculum and training management

The course curriculum, timing of training to prepare uniform parental lines and crossing them to produce hybrid seeds of tomato, eggplant, cucurbits, cabbage and cauliflower were well managed. Training curriculum was so beautifully designed with 33% principle lectures and 66% practical works. All most all vegetable crops production and their seed production was designed to match with the growing seasons. All the principles of vegetable seed production and hybridization procedures were taught and practiced. From this course, I also learned how to make training effective, useful and applicable in commercialization. Such types of training institutes for in service professionals is lacking in Nepal and most of our training is lecture based of short duration and with no follow up and outcome and impact of training evaluation.

### 4. Physical works and entertainments

During training, manual works for digging the land, preparing for sowing, filling pots for seedling growing, manure preparation and application all had to be done by participants after short lectures by resource persons. The participants used to be tired of hard works in the field. Immediately after field works participants have to write in their note book what they did in the field with reasons, process and logic. To forget the tiredness and bring smile and frankness drinking with colleagues used to be the part of work. After day's work instructors used to organize beer party in the evening. Such parties used to be organized time and again in different occasions.



From Japanese perspective, it is believed that if you spend your time drinking with your subordinates brings a relaxation that is not possible to have when working.

It will bring a positive change as the subordinates will be more honest with each other about any disagreements pertaining to the job which they seem to agree about at the office. After drinking together you can express your day's dissatisfaction also and seniors take this as an opportunities to improve their relations and work order for future. This is good and friendly environment creation part that I learned in Japan.

### 5. Seniority distinction

As I mentioned earlier, seniority is still very strong in Japan. The culture values its elders for the wisdom. At a meeting, normally the members always have a time slot for the most senior person to comment. Other members never disagree with him and always pay attention to him. Containing the highest proportion of elderly people in the world, about 23% of Japanese people are over the age of 65. Older people are revered and honoured in Japan, even being the first to be served food and drinks at a meal. When bowing to a senior, people also bend lower than normally. Contrary to this, in Nepal there is not much respect to seniors, once retired, the successors generally criticise the outgone seniors. Generally the successors do not contact and share the events with retired people. Convince with this seniority distinction in Japan I am always provoking to have a forum of senior and retired people in any organization to use their long experience wit for the future direction.

### 6. Silence is a virtue

Contrary to the South Asian people, Japanese are calm and quiet. Japanese working environment is normally quiet and focused. Being too much of an extrovert can be considered a bad attitude. Do not say your disagreements directly and openly, however we should try to understand body language and facial expression. Keep any situation quiet and don't ask your colleagues to chat too frequently. While entering into a vehicle or coming out from it don't slam the door but close it calmly without any sound. Sometimes the trains are so crowded railway staff are employed to cram passengers inside. Most passengers close their eyes while travelling and some read book silently but do not talk each other. If some people talk in moving train Japanese people gaze/stare them as non-Japanese or gaigene.

### 7. Some speciality of Japan that impressed me

Japan's national sport is sumo. Dating back to at least the 8th century, sumo began as a prayer for a

fruitful rice harvest, then evolved into a public sport in which two men fight in a circular ring, with one winning when the other was either knocked out of the ring, or any part of his body besides the bottom of his feet touched the ground. Sumo is a living Japanese tradition, containing ancient customs and dress.

Sumo may be the national sport, but baseball is also incredibly popular. Introduced to Japan in the 1870's, the sport has evolved to be much like its American counterpart, with only slight differences existing in the size of the actual ball, the strike zone, and the playing field.

Japan is crazy about vending machines, which offers customers a multitude of convenient buys, including beer, cold drinks, fried chicken, cigarette etc.

## **8. Respect to Agriculture and mountain**

Rice is the most favoured agricultural product in Japan and government support rice farmers to make the job equivalent to any superior jobs in the office and private organizations. Japan is self-sufficient in rice on which they take pride. In any circumstance Japan will not be rice starved. Respect to vegetable and fruit producers are another pride they take. A nice musk melon, similar to a cantaloupe, may sell for over \$300US. For example, a nice specimen of Yubari melon. These are often physically perfect, not like their American counterparts with dark smudges and scars.a:

More than 70% of Japan consists of mountains, including more than 200 volcanoes. Mt. Fuji, the tallest mountain in Japan, is an active volcano (although scientists have not reached a consensus on what defines "active"). They are proud of the mountain and respect as "Fujisan"

## **My Dedication in vegetable seed production in Nepal**

When I came back from Japan, I was posted in Vegetable Seed Production Center Khumaltar as Farm Manager and it was good opportunity for me to start hybrid seed production in vegetable crops. I took my first assignment to start with tomato. I had brought some heat tolerant lines from Japan and Dr. Gopi Upreti a Ph. D. scholar gave me some more lines collected from Hawaii USA. I also received some lines from Institute of Agriculture and Animal Science (IAAS) Rampur. Thus I had 35 different lines of tomato. I put them in a trial for phonological characterization study and noted all the phenotype characteristic and also collected seeds from each line after

self-pollination during 1986 summer. Next year 1987, I crossed all 35 lines reciprocally for general combining ability test and grew progeny cross lines for evaluation during 1988. From these progeny cross evaluation some 21 combinations were selected for further specific combining ability test for earliness, fruit size, total yield and general disease tolerance during summer 1989. The STUD 333Y was in progress for other specific test and crossing of selected lines during 1990 also. However, there was a political and organizational change during 1990 and I was transferred elsewhere. I handed over the lines and works to my successor, however for some years this study was discontinued due organization anomalies due to political change.

Later on, Horticulture Research Division under Nepal Agricultural Research Council (NARC) initiated the study again by 2006, a hybrid tomato variety "Srijana" was registered by Seed Quality Control Centre and organized production of hybrid tomato "Srijana" was in place.

When I left government Job in 1996 and joined Hellen Keller International to work for Home Gardening and Nutrition Education, I tried to train NGOs and government partners to preserve indigenous vegetable seeds at home scale level to produce nutritional food year round. There was a much misunderstanding about self and cross pollinated crops even among farmers and elites. Myself practically trained and made informed about seed production technology at home scale level using pollination behaviour of crop plants and time isolation technology and also using mix pollination and bagging and netting. This work I continued till 2001.

I worked for Bagmati Integrated Watershed Management Project from 2001 to 2004 where I worked for environment protection using fruits and vegetable production and income generation from vegetable seed production.

From 2004 to 2014, I worked in vegetable seed production project funded by Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC) and implemented by Center for Environmental and Agricultural Policy Research, Extension and Development (CEAPRED), where I tried to apply the principle and practices of vegetable seed production. I introduced hybrid tomato seed production in farmer's field through cooperatives and is continued as commercial venture. There are many other companies also working on seed production, however, import of hybrid and non-hybrid vegetable seed import increasing in Nepal day by day.



## Conclusion

Despite good learnings and individual attempts full utilization of learnings have not been fully utilized. With the advancement in worldwide hybrid use the Nepalese indigenous vegetable varieties are endangered. Nepalese cabbage and cauliflower seed has almost been replaced by imported hybrid. Similar is the case with tomato, sweet pepper. Nepalese cucumber and radish are also in endangered.

The authorities in Nepal always claim that Nepal has wonderful climatic comparative advantage for variety of vegetable seed production with cheap labour and export potential is very high. However practically it has not been fully addressed and harnessed. To improve the situation and harness, the comparative advantage and climate and geopolitical situation following strategies are suggested as my personal opinion.

1. Collaborative and coordinated variety development research through public – private, public-public and private – private partnership. A national regulatory research guideline may be issued by the government of Nepal to contribute to attain the slogan of "prosperous Nepal and happy Nepali" advancing vegetable seed sector using qualified individual Scientists.
2. Joint venture and collaborative research and hybrid seed production with favorable seed companies of the world including Japan to use the produced seed domestically and also for export.
3. Issuance and enforcement of conducive policy for joint venture, clear operational procedure and guideline to access and use breeder's (nucleus) seed and parental lines for hybrid seed production and facilitating rules and regulation to control quality and safe guard national agro-bio diversity and indigenous vegetable crops and varieties. ●



# Condolence !



***Narayan Krishna Nhuchhe Pradhan***  
*JAAN Life Member (19)*

***Gopal Prasad Shrestha***  
*JAAN Life Member (192)*

***We, JAAN members express heartfelt sorrow on their untimely demise.  
May the Lord provide their family members to resist uncomfortable  
situation. May the almighty grant eternal  
peace to the departed soul.***

# MIDDLE BHOTEKOSHI HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT (102 MW)

## SALIENT FEATURES

S.No.	Features	Description
1.	Location	Sindhupalchowk District
2.	Type of Project	Run-of-River
3.	Design flow	50.8 m <sup>3</sup> /sec
4.	Geology	Biotite schist, quartzite and siliceous dolomite
5.	Gross Head	235m
6.	Spillway Gate	10 m (w) × 7.4 m (h) & 3 Nos.
7.	Desanding Basin	100mlong Triple chamber
8.	Headrace Tunnel	7124 m long Inverted D shape
9.	Surge Tank	Restricted Orifice type
10.	Penstock	677m long Underground
11.	Powerhouse	Surface
12.	Installed Capacity	102 MW (3 × 34 MW)
13.	Annual Salable Energy	54 crore 20 lacs Units
14.	Transmission Line	4 km/220 kV

## हार्दिक अपिल

सिन्धुपाल्चोक जिल्लामा निर्माणाधीन जिल्लाकै सबैभन्दा ठूलो मध्य भोटेकोशी जलविद्युत आयोजना निर्माण कार्यमा सम्बन्धित सबै पक्षले आ-आफ्नो स्थानबाट आवश्यक सहयोग पुऱ्याई ऊर्जासंकट समाधानको राष्ट्रिय अभियानमा सहभागी भइदिनु हुन हार्दिक अनुरोध गर्दछौं ।

**मध्य भोटेकोशी जलविद्युत कम्पनी लि.**  
महाराजगञ्ज, काठमाडौं ।



# Two Tips to Increase Rice Production

// Bhola Man Singh Basnet\* //

## Background

Rice is a political as well as globally peace making commodity. Rice is the staple food for more than 50% of the world's population and more than 90% rice is produced as well as consumed in Asia. Rice is the predominant and very vital cereal crop in Nepal, South Asia, South East Asia, and many other nations of the world. Nepal must have the goal of ensuring national food security, whereby rice can't be bypassed for such mission. In current Fiscal Year 2018/2019, the rice crop was grown in 14,91,000 hectares with the historical record production of 56,10,000 metric tons and the productivity was 3.800 t/ha. In economic term rice was produced with the worth of rupees one kharba 33 arba 69 crore (Rs. 1.3 billion). This rice production is 9% more as compared to last year. Rice contributes about 21% to the agricultural gross domestic product (AGDP) and 7% to GDP plus provides more than 50% of the total calories requirement to the Nepalese people. There are less possibilities of bringing more lands into production. Therefore, we have to increase the productivity per hectare per day by science, knowledge, technology and innovation-based farming. Nepal is also the **highest altitude** (9,000-10,000 ft) in the world where rice is cultivated i.e in Chhumchaur, Jumla.



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.

## Two tips

### (1) Specific Gravity-based Rice Seed Selection

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. He also worked as a Farm Manager for 5 years in National Rice Research Program (Formerly Hardinath Agriculture Farm, HAF) in Nepal, which was under Janakpur Zone Agricultural Development Project (JADP)/JICA, practiced rice seed selection based on specific gravity principle as practiced by 100% Japanese farmers.

We cannot 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 late Dr. Seizo Matsushima in Japan had done extensive research on the selection of paddy seeds based on the principle of specific gravity. Dr. Matsushima was one of the resource persons when the author of this article was getting training in Japan. The first necessity for raising uniform rice seedlings is the selection of seeds. The lower the specific gravity of the seed, the larger the space between the hull and the kernel. The main factor governing the specific gravity of grains of kernels is found to be the space between the hull and the kernel inside. No imperfectly

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ripened kernels are found at all in grains heavier than 1.16 in specific gravity. In the case of glutinous rice, however, grains heavier than 1.02 in specific gravity were recognized to have fully ripened grains. It would be safe to say that the lower limit of the specific gravity at which fully ripened grains begins to appear is about 1.05, no matter how different the cultural conditions or varieties may be. It is best to take 1.10 specific gravity as the standard. For distinguishing fully ripened kernels it is recommended in general to use a specific gravity of 1.06 as the standard for discrimination but for a highly precise estimation and for getting kernels of high quality (well screened kernels) it is preferable to use a specific gravity of 1.10 as the standard. The percentage of ripened grains plays the most important role in determining the success or failure of rice cultivation in general. If the percentage of ripened grains is correctly predicted, the yield of rice can also be accurately predicted in most cases. The percentage of ripened grains will be meant the percentage of grains having a specific gravity of 1.06 or more. Uniform seedlings can be obtained by sowing well developed seeds, having in general specific gravity of at least 1.13 in the case of non-glutinous varieties and at least 1.10 in the case of glutinous ones. Uniform sowing (spacing), uniform spreading of fertilizers and perfectly leveled nursery beds are equally important for getting uniform seedlings.

To raise the healthy rice seedlings, farmers can use specific gravity-based rice seeds selection as practiced by Japanese farmers hundred percent. Because "healthy seedlings are responsible at least for half of the yields". Therefore, raise seedlings as our children, please don't neglect this principle so as to get the higher productivity plus production of rice.

Some of the rice diseases are seed-borne like blast. As per the experiments done in Nepal, simply prepare the brine solution by adding two hundred (200) grams common salt (sodium salt) in one (1) liter of water. Pour any varieties of paddy seeds, whether traditional or modern/improved ones in this solution. All the well-ripened, healthy, bold, non-spotted, brighter like gold, not attacked by diseases and insects, heavy/weighty paddy seeds will settle or go down to the bottom of utensils and on the other hands the lighter/less weight, chaffy, shriveled, non-uniform, smaller, spotted and diseased seeds will float on the middle and upper surface of the solution as shown in the following photograph :



### स्वस्थ धानको बीउ छान्ने, उत्पादन बढाऔं

धानवालीमा धेरै किसिमका रोगहरु लाग्दछन् । तीमध्ये केही बीउबाट सँद्दछन् । सबै किसिमका रोगले बीउको गुणस्तर र स्वास्थ्यमा असर पार्दछ, जसको कारण बीउ रोगी हुन्छ (तस्वीर १) । रोगी बीउ साधारणतया साना, आकार विषिष्टका, चाउरिका, दाग भएका र सेप्रा हुन्छन् । त्यस्ता बीउ स्वस्थ बीउभन्दा तौलमा हलुका हुन्छन् । यदि हलुका बीउलाई छुट्याएर गरी बीउलाई मात्र बीउको रुपमा प्रयोग गरेमा धानको उत्पादन र गुणस्तर बढ्छ ।

#### बीउ छान्ने विधि

तीन लिटर पानीमा लगभग ५०० देखि ६०० ग्राम जुन एउटा वाल्टनमा राखी घोलो (मसिनो धानको लागि ५०० ग्राम र मोटा धानको लागि ६०० ग्राम) । घोलिएको जुन-पानीमा एक किलोग्राम जति धान छन्याउने, एकैछिन चलाउने र एक मिनेट जति बीउलाई तैरि/विशिन दिने (तस्वीर २) । तैरिएको बीउ र विषिष्टको बीउलाई अलग अलग भिक्टर छुट्टे राख्ने । बाँकी बीउलाई त्यसरी नै सोही बाँकी जुन-पानीको घोल प्रयोग गरी छुट्याउने । त्यही घोल भोसिपल्ट बासी पारी प्रयोगमा नल्याउने । बीउको मात्रा घेरै वा थोरै भएर सोहीअदुरूप जुन-पानीको घोलको मात्रा बढाउन वा घटान सकिन्छ । विषिष्टको बीउलाई सफापानीले २-३ पटक राखी पछाली ध्याउ राख्ने वा छक्का धान भए सिके छैन । यसरी छानेको बीउलाई सोही दिन ध्याउ बढाउने वा लछ्छे भए बीउलाई पानीले पछाली छहारीमा राखी सुकाएर राख्न सकिन्छ । तैरिएको बीउलाई पनि पानीले पछालेर र सुकाएर अन्य प्रयोजनमा ल्याउन सकिन्छ । जुन-पानीको घोललाई गाईभैँसीको खुट्टो बगाउँदा प्रयोगमा ल्याउन सकिन्छ ।

#### छानेको बीउमा भिन्नता

विषिष्टको बीउको तौल तैरिएको बीउभन्दा १५ देखि २५ प्रतिशतले बढी हुन्छ । विषिष्टको बीउ पोटेला, दाग कम भएका र चहकिला हुन्छन् भने तैरिएका बीउ सेप्रा, दाग परेका र फुस्रा हुन्छन् (तस्वीर ३) ।

#### छानेको बीउमा रोगका जीवाणुको प्रकोप

विषिष्टको बीउमा विभिन्न रोग जस्तै क्याट, खैरो कोपे, फेद कुटिने, दाग दुइमा, दागी दाग आदिको जीवाणुको प्रकोप तैरिएको बीउभन्दा ५० देखि ६० प्रतिशतले कम हुन्छ । यो कुरा परीक्षणबाट सिद्ध भैसकेको छ । तराई विषिष्टको बीउ तैरिएको बीउभन्दा स्वस्थ हुन्छ ।

#### छानेको बीउको असर

विषिष्टको बीउको उमादरति तैरिएको बीउभन्दा १५ देखि २५ प्रतिशतले बढी हुन्छ, चाँदी उखल र चोट स्वस्थ (तस्वीर ४) हुन्छ । फलस्वरूप, धानको उत्पादन र गुणस्तर बढ्छ । छर्दै र अवस्था हेरी साधारणतया १० देखि १५ प्रतिशतसम्म उत्पादन बढेको पाईन्छ । यो नेपाललगत अन्य विभिन्न देशमा कृषकहरूको सहभागितामा भएका परीक्षणहरूबाट सिद्ध भैसकेको छ ।

नेपाल कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद्  
बाली रोग विज्ञान महाशाखा  
खुमलटार, ललितपुर  
२०६५ (सेको संस्करण)

Danish Seed Health Centre  
for Developing Countries  
Copenhagen, Denmark

The floated seeds are about 15 to 25% lighter as compared to bottom seeds. The disease organisms in floated seeds are also more by 40 to 60%. The germination percentage in floated seeds is 15 to 25% less than bottom seeds and also germinates late and less healthy.

It means we can say the right position of egg for selecting the paddy seeds will be: when the egg just touches the upper surface of the brine solution. The solution will distinctly separates the healthy/good and unhealthy/bad paddy seeds within a minute. Then immediately separate the floated seeds and seeds at



the bottom. The bottom seeds must be washed three or four times by clean water and can be sown directly for dry seed bed or again soak in clean water for 24 hours and again moist the seeds in wet sacks for 48 hours in warmer conditions and then sow for the prepared wet seed bed. Seeds can be kept under shade if not sown directly after selection. The same prepared brine solution can be used to select paddy seeds five or six times but don't use the solution for the next day. The used brine solution can be used for preparing the livestock feed (*kundo* in Nepali) purposes too because solution will not be wasted. Half kilogram or 500 grams of paddy seeds can be poured in one liter solution. This means mix one (1) kilogram of common salt in five (5) liters of water and pour two and half kilograms (2.5) kilograms of paddy seeds. The specific gravity of pure water is 1.0 and paddy seeds can be selected at least 1.10 and 1.13 specific gravity for the glutinous and non-glutinous varieties respectively. This is a universal technique and can be used in any parts of the world for paddy seeds selection. The author (Basnet) learnt this rice seeds selection technique while getting 10-month rice-related training in Japan before forty one years back and continuously and regularly preach, practice this technique till now and in future too through various print (papers) and electronic (radio, FM, Televisions, On-line/social media) media plus exhibitions/fairs/expos (seeing is believing) for the benefits of rice farmers. This paddy seeds selection technique was used by the author for cultivating rice in 30 hectares lands, every year, up to 5 years when he was the Farm Manager in Hardinath Agriculture Farm (now National Rice Research Program under Nepal.

Agricultural Research Council (NARC). The rice yields in general can be increased depending on locations and management conditions by about 10-15% by following this technique with less incidence of diseases too.

The author was successful to produce one hundred twenty (120) metric tons of rice seeds every year, totaling six hundred (600) metric tons of quality rice seeds in five (5) years, with the worth of about thirty (30) million rupees at the present price, by practicing specific gravity-based rice seed selection and using sun to boost rice production especially the early paddy.

## (2) Using Sun to Boost Rice Productivity

Grow paddy in such a way, where it gets maximum





amount of solar radiation specially during the reproductive and ripening stages. In the tropics, solar radiation is higher in the dry season than in the wet season. Consequently, the productivity per hectare per day of rice during dry season is usually higher. The excessively cloudy weather during the wet season is often considered a limiting factor to rice production in monsoon areas. However, rice varieties with high-yielding potential can manifest their full capacity when enough size of producer (source: Leaf Area Index) and receiver (sink: spikelets) of photosynthetic products are formulated and then allowed to function. Environmental factors including cultivating practices affect varietal performance through their effect on the source and sink. The varieties with high yielding potential tend to have a higher sink/source ratio than traditional varieties. Therefore, farmers must have to know the distribution pattern of solar radiation in the different months of the year, so as to increase rice grain yields by coinciding the reproductive as well as ripening stages during higher intensity of solar radiation. This is really no-cost technology, solar radiation is 'free gift of nature' and thus the farmers will be greatly benefited by following this principle without spending extra money.

The amount of solar radiation is a critical factor affecting rice production. The average daily solar radiation available during the monsoon season in tropics is one-and-a-half times lower than that available in the temperate rice-growing regions like in Nepal, Italy, Spain, Australia, America. But because of farmers' dependence on rainfall, the farmers of rainfed rice in the tropics must grow rice when there is low sunlight intensity. On the other hand, where irrigation water is available, rice can be grown in the dry season and the grain yield will be higher than in the wet season.

Nepal-based National Rice Research Program in Dhanusha, receives 600 calories per square

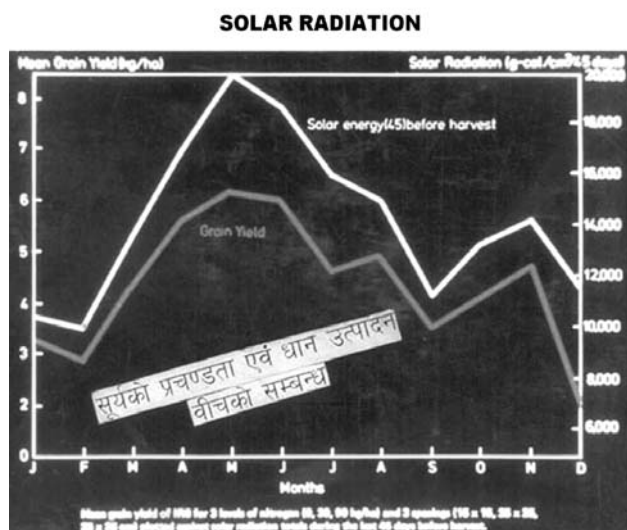
Monthly Solar Radiation at selected Locations of several Rice growing Countries

Country & Location	Monthly Solar Radiation (Cal.cm <sup>-2</sup> day <sup>-1</sup> )												Average
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Japan Saga (1)	206	295	330	393	381	322	375	444	349	349	298	228	331
Thailand Bangkok (2)	424	434	481	516	427	425	420	392	374	393	421	428	427
India Madras (1)	476	556	608	574	568	486	432	456	532	397	356	370	484
Indonesia Jakarta (1)	361	382	400	396	374	361	388	426	451	422	397	370	394
Nepal Janakpur (3)	390	450	537	580	623	613	514	474	457	529	461	406	503
	Jan1	Feb5	Mar2	Apr1	May7	Jun1	Jul2	Aug3	Sep1	Oct12	Nov1	Dec1	
Australia Mt. Stromlo	628	554	450	349	268	208	231	308	432	512	603	646	432
Italy Milano (1)	62	133	220	366	493	499	515	430	325	188	84	47	280
USA Davis (1)	158	256	402	528	636	702	690	611	498	348	216	148	433

— : Maturity period of Main or Wet season Rice cultivation  
 — : Maturity period of Dry or Early season Rice cultivation  
 Source : (1) Lof et al. 1966  
 (2) Meteorological Department, Bangkok, 1964-1967  
 (3) Hardinath Agriculture Farm, Baniniya, Dhanusha, Janakpur, Nepal (1976-77)

centimeter per day solar radiation after flowering in early rice but the unit of solar radiation is 500 calories only in wet season rice. Because of the higher intensity of solar radiation, the productivity per hectare per day of early rice is 20-25% higher than wet season rice. This is really no-cost technology to enhance rice productivity. Now, the Government of Nepal has special program on early paddy too. Farmer as a smart must grow paddy in such a way, where it gets maximum amount of solar radiation especially during the reproductive and ripening stages.

Therefore, the **Early paddy** and **Boro (winter)** rice can be used for increasing rice yield by utilizing the higher intensity of solar radiation as shown below :



## Conclusion

Practice the rice seed selection based on specific gravity principle and use sun to enhance rice productivity plus production. ●



# *Food Habit and Prevalence of Iron Deficiency Anemia in Nepal and Japan a Comparative Study*

// Dhananjaya Poudyal\* //

## **1. Background**

It is well known that Japan is a highly developed country with enough resources to invest for the survival of her people. Nepal is a developing country where even the basic needs of the country dwellers are not fully addressed because of limited resources. It has been fully developed from agriculture to industry with mechanization in every sector in Japan by providing food aid to foreign countries, and Nepal is struggling for getting sufficient food production for the citizens of the country. In this respect, Japan is producing food also for saving the lives of ours whereas we are producing only for our subsistence use.

Food is only the source of nutrients available in the form of macro and micro nutrients which are highly required for overall development of the individuals. Macro nutrient consists of carbohydrate, protein, and fat (lipid), and micro nutrients are vitamin and minerals. Among the micro nutrients vitamins are organic substances that are present in food in minute quantities in different forms like vitamin A, B, C, D and so on. On the other hand, minerals are inorganic elements like iron, iodine, calcium, and zinc etc. Smaller than vitamins and they occur in even simpler forms. Though we should not have enough quantity of micro nutrients, it is a must to be available in our body in appropriate amount. Otherwise people might have deficiency of the nutrients causing to creation of diseases or disorders to them.

## **2. Food habit**

Food habit means eating habit of the people which can raise many questions like why and how people eat which foods they eat, and with whom they eat. Besides, it refers to individual, social, cultural, religious, economic, environmental, and political factors influencing the people's eating habits.

### **2.1. Food habit of the Nepalese people**

The main staple diet of majority of the Nepalese people is *Dal*, *Bhat* and *Tarkari* – translating to lentils and beans, rice and green vegetables respectively. These foods are eaten generally twice a day in every household. Pregnant and lactating mothers are given these foods more than two times in a day. Especially, these foods are combination of all the forms of nutrients. Rice contains carbohydrate, *dal* contains protein and *tarkari* is comprised of vitamins and minerals. People consume meat varieties normally once in a week. However, it is not common in all the parts of the country equally since it depends upon the level of income of the people. Due to this difference, still the percentage of malnutrition is high in the country with inadequacy of micronutrients which of them is iron deficiency causing anemia. Breakfast is not common rather a cup of tea is enough in the morning.

### **2.2. Food habit of the Japanese people**

Japan is rich in food. Varieties of delicious foods are cooked in the kitchens of Japan. People love to eat the foods which make them happy. The average daily caloric intake in Japan is 2,754 which is 85th position in the world.<sup>1</sup> As per the article "Nutritional policies and dietary guidelines in Japan" by *Teiji Nakamura*, President of Kanagawa University 2011, problem of malnutrition (due to food shortage) which appeared following the World War II, and was tackled to solve it enforcing in food intake by nutrition education applying the concept of kitchen car that was used to provide lessons on various cooking practices. Dietary habits of the Japanese have shifted from 'traditional' to 'modernized'. Steamed rice, however, is still the staple food though a large proportion of the Japanese population has turned to a Westernized diet that involves

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an excessive amount of energy and animal fat. Protein and fat intake have been increasing. In particular, the consumption of animal fat and animal protein has increased rapidly in the 1960s and 1970s, corresponding to the high economic growth period in Japan.

### 3. Nutrients and anemia

"Anemia is a condition in which there is a deficiency of red cells or of hemoglobin in the blood, resulting in pallor and shortness of breath, especially on exertion" (*Oxford dictionary of nutrition*). There are many causes of anemia in a population. However, in terms of public health, iron deficiency is the most important cause of nutritional anemia worldwide. Anemia is occurred due to a deficiency of nutrients necessary in the formation of blood. Iron, protein, folic acid vitamin B12, and vitamin C are the major nutrients essential in blood formation. Thus anemia is the deficiency of iron which is happened due to lacking of enough nutrients available from the intake of foods properly.

### 4. Situation of anemia in Nepal

Situation of anemia in Nepal is not a serious problem but the trend of reduction of anemia is not effective and impressive. Number of anemic children and women was 46 % (6 to 59 months) and 35% (15 to 49 years ) respectively in the year 2011 which was increased by 53% (under 5) and 41% (15 to 49) in the year 2016<sup>2</sup>

Actually, the government's expectation was reduction in the prevalence of anemia instead it was increased during the period. But the micronutrient survey of 2016 has shown a reduction of anemia alarmingly which is 19% and 20% respectively.<sup>3</sup> It has not given substantial causes for increment or reduction of anemia. Any way, it can be ascertained that iron deficiency anemia is still a serious issue in the country due to lacking of enough food in a proper way.

### 5. Situation of anemia in Japan

Status of anemia was 19.30% in the reproductive age (15-49) women in the year 2011 which was increased by 21.50% in the year 2016 being 20.10% in 2014. Accordingly, 10.80% children (under 5) were anemic in 2011 while it went up to 13.20 percent in 2016 being 11.80% in 2014.<sup>4</sup> Japan is a well developed country where the people are highly conscious about their health. Further, they eat high quality and varieties of foods with enough calorie intakes that has been mentioned just above. But as per the data for three years, it has been revealed that the cases of anemia are going high every year.

In Nepal, anemia has been occurred due to intake of insufficient and inappropriate food due to lacking of knowledge and skills. But in Japanese case, it has been happened though they have enough and proper food with knowledge and skills. ●

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<sup>2</sup> Demographic and Health Survey 2011 & 2016.

<sup>3</sup> Nepal National Micronutrient Status Survey 2016.

<sup>4</sup> Indexmundi.

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*You must not lose faith in humanity. Humanity is like an ocean;  
if a few drops of the ocean are dirty, the ocean does not become dirty.*

**- Mahatma Ghandhi**





# *Strengthening Nepal-Japan Relationship*

// *Sharad Kumar Shrestha\** //

Japan is one of the nearest neighbours of Nepal having bilateral relations since a long time. It is one of the largest donors of Nepal and hence Japan's economic aid and assistances are particularly significant for the economic development of Nepal. Nepal's relations with Japan are highly valued from the political, economic, socio-cultural and educational point of view. The exchanges of VIP visits between the two countries at different periods have taken the relations to different height. The project support to Nepal is highly valued for the country's economic growth. JICA is playing a significant role in the socio-economic development of Nepal. In the present scenario, Japanese assistance covers almost all aspects and dimensions of the Nepalese economy.

Japan has always shown the most cordial attitude towards Nepal, and its people. Lumbini, the birth place of Lord Buddha has become an important reason in strengthening and cementing the existing socio-cultural and religious linkages. Nepal is the pilgrimage centre for all Japanese. The growing number of Japanese tourists is a testimony of further attraction of Japanese to Nepal. Besides government level formal relations, the people to people informal relations are also substantially increasing. Japanese mountaineering expedition teams coming to Nepal are another source of attraction in the bilateral economic ties and a source of income for Nepal.

Japan has played a crucial role in developing Nepal's human resources by providing scholarship to the students to get a higher education in the different universities of Japan. A large number of students are enjoying the educational opportunities granted by Japan under the scholarship programmes. Japan currently is the destination for many Nepalese students. It has also provided financial and material support for the victims of natural calamities to Nepal on different occasions. In the current deadly earthquake, Japan provided support to the people and the

government in different ways. It was the first country to propose holding a meeting of the donors to generate funds for reconstruction, for which the country and people are most grateful.

Nepal and Japan are two very old nations of Asian Continent. Nepal is considered to be the 17th ancient country in the world. Similarly, Japan was founded on 11 February 660 BC with Jimmu as the first Emperor. In regards of difference between these two nations, Nepal is a land-locked country, whereas Japan is a sea-locked archipelago composed of 6,852 islands. Japan is a highly developed and rich country whereas Nepal is rich in natural resources and needs speedy economic development. Both countries are bind by a strand of true friendship, mutual trust and cooperative spirits. Buddhism entered into Japan in 538 A.D. and it pervaded into the minds of Japanese people.

Our relation has been developing in a smooth manner based on true friendship, deep respect and mutual understanding. Both people harbor a strong sense of belongingness and respect for each other. Japan, with its painful background, knows well the traumas of being poor. Now, Japan has become a highly developed and rich country. But she has not forgotten her past days. Japan, therefore, valuing the role of peace, stability and economic development, is extending a helping hand, to the developing countries like Nepal.

Trade relation between the two nations is going smoothly although balance is always in favour of Japan. Nepal exports to Japan more than hundred types of goods but traditional pattern has not changed much since many years. Nepalese exportable goods consist of woollen carpets, pashmina, precious stones, leather and leather goods, textile goods and many other primary and tertiary goods.

Nepal has also started producing several kinds of consumer goods, those might have a good market potentiality in

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Japan. **One Village One Product** concept being mooted since several years is gaining ground and it will further facilitate the export of Nepalese produces to Japanese market.

Japan is a big source of tourists to Nepal. Highest numbers of visitors was recorded in 2000 when it reached to more than 41,000. In view of the millions of overseas visitors from Japan every year, we can welcome many thousand more visitors. But at the moment, the lack of a direct flight between the two countries has hindered such tourists' arrival. Japanese love to see our high snow-capped Himalayas, visit birthplace of Lord Buddha – sacred Lumbini and engaged in the host of other tourism activities. Our rich history, cultural heritages and wonderful natural beauty always attracts Japanese visitors. In fact, love and affection for Nepal in Japan is never ending and vice versa. Nepalese people love Japanese for their hard work, time management and cohesive decision making process. At the same time, Japanese love Nepalese people for their simplicity and honest dealings. Such common traits of our peoples have always worked as a strand to knot both people more closely.

As of now, more than 48,000 Nepalese are estimated to be living in Japan in different vocations. Every year thousands of Nepalese young men go to Japan for studies. Many get chances to pursue higher studies. There are many Nepalese nationals who are settled in Japan through marriage. Hundreds have been doing business too. Earlier, mostly Nepalese workers used to get engaged in manual jobs. But recently, situation has changed and few entrepreneurs have emerged as successful businessmen with a capacity to make contribution in developing our bilateral relations. Similarly, more than 60 social organizations have been established which are effortful to promote Nepalese culture, food, music and other social values. It is estimated that about 1,000 Japanese are living in Nepal following various vocations and business.

In October 2018, the Government of Japan has extended grant assistance of up to one billion, forty-seven million Japanese Yen (¥1,047,000,000), equivalent to 1,085 million Nepalese Rupees to the Government of Nepal for the Rehabilitation of the Sindhuli Road affected by the 2015



Earthquake. Another set of grant agreements for implementing the program was also signed. This is one of the largest Japanese Grant Aid Projects so far, and it has taken 20 years to complete.

The grant assistance had been given in response to the request from the Government of Nepal. The Sindhuli Road is expected to be beneficial for the people of Nepal by providing easy access to public services, such as schools and hospitals for the people residing in villages along this road corridor. It also promotes many industries such as agriculture, construction, tourism. Therefore, it is important the road is safe by this recovery plan, using Japanese road maintenance technology. The objectives envisaged by the project will be achieved, and contribute towards further strengthening the relationship, friendship and cooperation between the people of Japan and Nepal. Japan has also shown keen interest in the peace process of Nepal and extended cooperation in various ways. Our bilateral relations are enhancing in a much dignified and multi-dimensional ways.

Recently, the Government of Japan has decided to allow Nepali migrant workers in its labour market. Such decision has come after a meeting between respective foreign ministers of Nepal and Japan held some weeks ago. However, official information is yet to be received from the Japan Government to that end. Likewise, process to constitute a mechanism would be initiated to send Nepalese to Japan after a scheduled visit of a technical team from Japan to Nepal in January 2019. So it is high time for our country to play crucial role on strengthening this relationship through economic diplomacy. ●

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*I can do things you cannot, you can do things I cannot; together we can do great things.*

**- Mother Teresa**



# *Building Environmental Awareness*

## *JICA Support in Environment Protection Sector*

// **Rajesh Silwal\*** //

**T**he trouble faced by our environment is a commonly talked about subject today but very few of us truly understand the seriousness of the matter. Central to the current crisis is human activity and its impact on the environment we live in. Industrialization undoubtedly brought wealth and prosperity along with higher standards of living for large masses of people but at a huge environmental cost.

In developing countries like Nepal haphazard urbanization is causing problems in waste management. These are similar kinds of problems many developed nations faced during their economic growth. For example, in the early and mid 1900s, during its period of rapid industrialization Japan faced numerous pollution induced diseases, the most infamous of which is Minamata Disease caused by industrial mercury waste getting into human food chain through consumption of poisoned fish.

With ever increasing use of fossil fuels, human activities are not only damaging the delicate terrestrial ecosystem on earth but also causing global warming and irreversible damage to the quality of air which we breath in for life and ozone layer which is so vital to protect us from harmful radiations.

It appears we are focused on short-term gains in material wealth and are entirely ignoring the very fact that mankind is after all just a part of a much bigger ecosystem. Today, environmental pollution is posing a serious threat to the very existence of mankind as well as all other living beings on planet earth.

### **Global Initiatives to Combat Environmental Crisis**

The United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (also known as the Stockholm Conference) was held in 1972, following which the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) came into existence. In 1974 UN declared June 5 as World Environment Day. Over the decades since, a series of international conferences on how to combat the rising environmental crises have taken place, the most notable of which are The United

Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), also known as the Rio Summit 1992, the Kyoto Protocol on climate change, 1997, Climatologists Conference New York City, 2008, and more recently Paris Summit, 2017. The irony is that despite the intention to come to consensus on serious issues facing us human kind, often times these meetings end up exposing serious rifts between nations, the discordant approach of nations in pre-2020 action plan is only one such example.

### **Visible Impact of Pollution in Kathmandu**

The population of Kathmandu have burgeoned from about one hundred thousand in the 1950s to the current unofficial population of more than 4 million. This has caused a severe strain on the resources of the valley. The beautiful rivers of Kathmandu now look like sewage canals and the arable soil of the valley which helped sustain the needs of the local population for hundreds of years is now occupied by a concrete jungle.

There are one hundred thousand plus four wheeled motor vehicles and about one million motorcycles in Kathmandu Valley alone, all billowing out toxic gas in the air. As a result there has been a sharp rise in air pollution related respiratory illnesses. According to a recent WHO report, outdoor air pollution is causing an estimated ten thousand annual premature deaths in Nepal. This number is expected to more than double by 2030.

Up until the 1960s there were plenty of open spaces in the valley, river water used to be drinkable and had plenty of fish; well water and stone spouts met the needs of its people. Instead of now common smog, people used to be able to see star lit night skies. Forests in the surrounding hills were teeming with wild flora and fauna. With rapid population growth and urbanization, these have all vanished over a matter of a few decades. Today, there is an utter lack of modern household waste disposal system in Kathmandu. Also concerning is the lack proper toxic industrial and hospital waste handling, which can result in disease outbreaks very easily.

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To revive the natural ecosystem of this once beautiful valley is not an easy task. The process has to begin with a campaign to raise awareness first. We can learn a lot and copy from the systems which countries like Japan have in place to deal with biodegradable and non biodegradable wastes and their proper disposition and recycling.

### **Public and Political Awareness**

Since the late 1990s there has been some political will and action in protecting our environment such as the enactment of Environment Act, 1997. There have been some commendable actions from grass roots too such as the Clean Bagmati campaign. But as we continue to dump sewage and solid waste into our rivers, just doing a clean up campaign for one day is, needless to say, going to be futile. Sadly we have many similar stories to share about well meaning but ineffective campaigns like Clean Everest campaign initiated by pioneer Japanese mountaineer Ms. Junko Tabei. (Tabei was the first woman Mt. Everest summiteer who scaled the peak in the year 1975). What we need is a system in place so that no toxic waste ends up into our river systems and environment. As we are reading this article countless hotels, restaurants and shops continue to dump their wastes directly into rivers and lakes; and even at slopes alongside our highways. That will definitely affect beautiful lakes and rivers; and environment friendly highways.

### **JICA Cooperation in Environmental Sector**

Since the 1970s Japan has been making significant contribution in Nepal's development efforts. The Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) has implemented numerous economic and technical cooperation projects in diverse areas. They include building infrastructures (like hydroelectricity, road construction, telecommunication, water supply), modernization of agriculture, and also support in basic human needs (health and education), as well as humanitarian assistance and disaster preparedness.

Japan is keen on sharing its knowledge and technology on sustainable growth efforts here in Nepal. JICA has implemented many projects in Nepal which directly or indirectly contribute to protecting the environment. The following is a brief outline of some of the projects based on information from JICA.

#### **(1) Water Induced Disaster Prevention**

Starting late 1980s, JICA has made a significant contribution in Nepal's efforts in preventing water resources related disaster. From 1987 to 1999, JICA implemented river training projects, which were important in prevention of floods and land erosions. It implemented Kulekhani Disaster Prevention Projects from 1990 to 1996. Disaster Prevention Technical Center (DPTC) in Lalitpur is another major JICA

project. At present, the Center is established as a government of Nepal entity: Department of Water Induced Disaster Management. JICA has been a major player in human resource development through short-term and long-term trainings in Japan.

#### **(2) Urban Environment Improvement**

JICA cooperation in urban environment improvement projects consists of two major components, namely water supply and waste management.



*Sundarijal Water Treatment Plant Completed by JICA*

##### **(a) Water Supply**

JICA has so far carried out major water supply projects in urban and semi-urban areas. Tansen water supply was the first project which was built under Japanese grant aid in 1976. Since then various other places like Gaushala, Lahan, Rajbiraj, Ilam, Bharatpur, Chandragadi, Mahendranagar, Dhangadhi, Jhapa, Morang have benefitted from these projects. Projects for Improvement of Kathmandu Water Supply Facilities have been carried out at different locations such as Mahankal Chaur, Bansbari, Manohara, Min Bhawan, Singha Durbar, Shainbu during 1992-2004. The Water Treatment Plant in Sundarijal funded by JICA completed in 2017 is a major contribution as part of Melamchi Water Supply Project for Kathmandu Valley. Currently a project on Improvement of Water Supply in Pokhara is undergoing with project period lasting until 2022.

##### **(b) Waste Management**

Proper management of waste disposal has been a very serious and challenging issue in Kathmandu. JICA conducted a study on solid waste management for Kathmandu Valley from 2005 to 2007. The study gathered baseline data and also has information on future needs and projections. It has made important recommendations to improve the waste management system, which will be helpful in establishing an effective valley wide system.

#### **(3) JICA Support for Earthquake Recovery**

There exists a long history of Japanese interest to help Nepal at times of natural calamities. Japan itself being



a natural disaster-prone country suffers from earthquake, tsunami, flood, typhoon etc. from time to time. In 1936, Professor Syun-ichi Amanuma, an architectural engineer at Kyoto University, came to Nepal to survey historical buildings damaged by 1934 great earthquake. Japan provided emergency relief after the 1988 earthquake, which hit eastern part of Nepal. Similar relief assistance were provided to floods and landslide affected people when the kind of disasters occurred in the past.

After the massive 7.8 magnitude Gorkha earthquake of April 2015, which claimed 10,000 lives, JICA provided emergency assistance with medical personnel and relief materials. JICA's post-earthquake reconstruction and recovery programs aims to improve living environment and livelihood conditions in different earthquake affected areas of Nepal. A number of projects aiming at earthquake risk reduction assessment, restoration of cultural monuments, construction of schools, housing, public infrastructure, disaster preparedness and so on have been completed and many more projects are ongoing at various urban and semi-urban areas.

Infrastructures completed by JICA on the basis of Build Back Better concept, spending money, mind and materials, doubtlessly provide relief to the communities which suffered damage of public facilities, individual homes and environment surrounding them in the earthquake. The projects are focused on long-term gains in coping with the phenomenal recurrence of earthquake disaster. The expectant thing lies on the part of the community people who are users of facilities rebuilt by JICA to feel ownership and act with accountability in order to sustain them into the long future.



*JICA Constructed Resilient Structured School Building*

### **A Modality for Saving the Environment**

There is an urgent need for both government and general public/non-governmental sectors to act together to establish a sustainable system and change behaviors and practices of people. Each individual in the community has to play their part to keep their surroundings clean through proper management of wastes and greenery development.

Effective programs to increase awareness need to involve people from all walks of life but it will be important to focus especially on women and children.

### **Human Resources Mobilization**

#### **(1) Women's Group**

In terms of household matters like waste management the habits of mothers in a family dictate how things are done in individual households. Programs should encourage women and mothers to assume leadership and managerial roles in communities, too. In recent times, women in the society have emerged as successful leaders in different sectors. As the famous British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher once said, "if you want something to be said, ask a man, if you want something to be done, ask a women." It will be of paramount importance to focus on 3-R model of reduce, reuse and recycle of the waste disposals as successfully applied by countries like Japan. Encouraging them to plant trees and vegetable in public and private spaces and even on terrace and rooftops can help with overall environment protection and greenery development in urban areas.

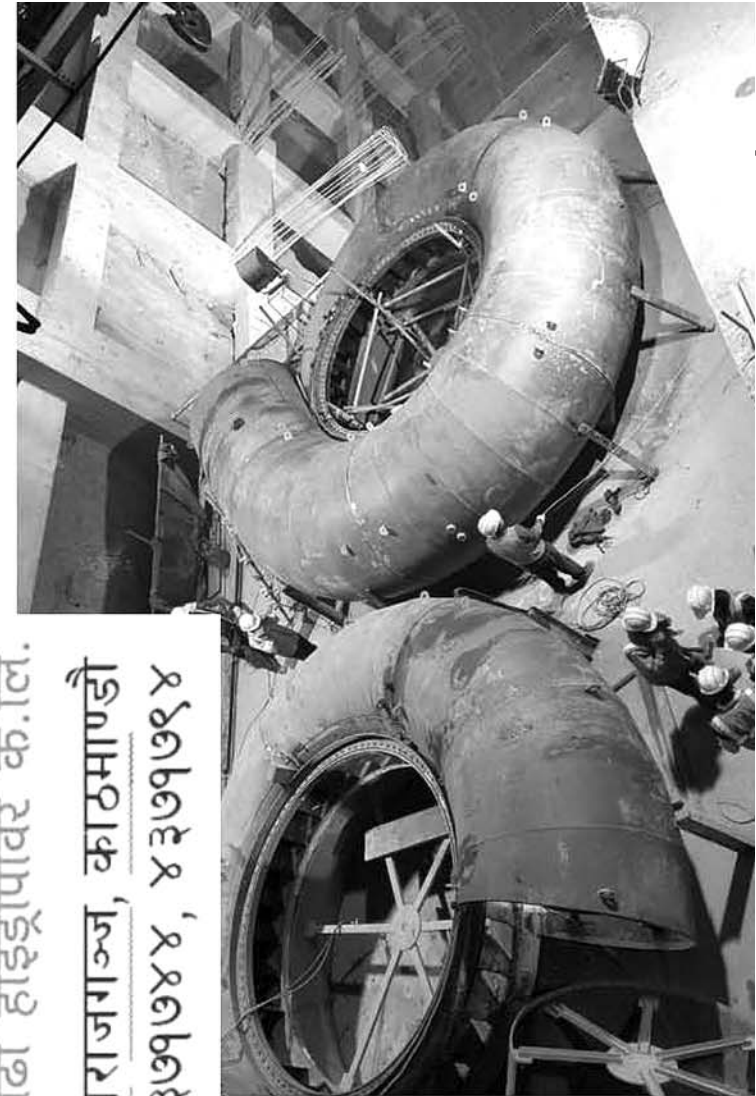
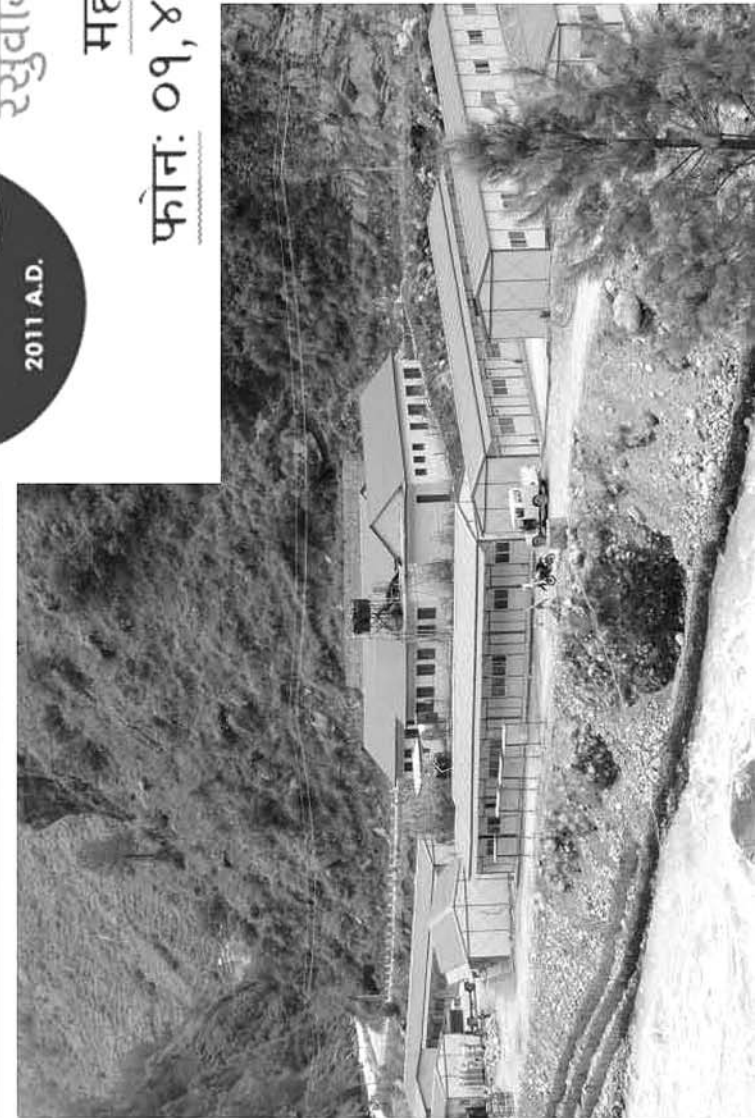
#### **(2) School Children**

Children are the future leaders of our society. Their proper education today will help ensure brighter future of our communities. Again the same principle of 3R (reduce, reuse and recycle) should be the cornerstones of environmental education we impart to them. We need to make them aware about the serious effects of rapid depletion of our natural resources and harmful practices that exist in our society on waste management and how we can correct that.

Children can be very effective in spreading the knowledge they learn in their classroom back to their families and communities. In the interconnected 21st century world, our children are better adapted in utilizing social media, which if properly used can be a very effective tool in bringing about positive changes.

### **Conclusion**

There is a well known proverb, "we do not inherit the earth from our ancestors, we borrow it from our children." We only have one home, the planet earth, that all of us share, and it is in dire need of our attention. We have to think globally and act locally starting from our own homes and communities. We need to urgently bring changes to our behavior and practices so as to preserve our environment and our resources; and our planet home for future generations. Not doing anything about it is not an option as our very well being and existence depends upon having a good natural environment to live in. ●



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# *Entrepreneurship for the Prosperity of the Country*

// Jeewanath Pokharel\* //

**A**n entrepreneur is an individual who establishes a firm because of its importance in the modern economy. Entrepreneurs should be at the heart of micro economics that set up firms in response to economic incentives. In turn, firms create market that provides mechanisms of exchange of goods and services with money for consumers. Firms also create and manage organizations that manage internal coordination and market interaction. The actions of entrepreneurs are the essential force that helps to drive the economy towards equilibrium.

The above mentioned explanations envisage us the importance of entrepreneurs in the national economy contributing from micro aspect for the macro economic movement in the country. Entrepreneurs themselves are consumers and they can create the product and services for the mass use to consumers. The interexchange among consumers relate the status of financial position, taste, size and the culture as well for the sound marketing of the product and services.

The entrepreneurial development is for the support of

- Entrepreneurship for orientation and awareness.
- Development of the competences and organize the resources to meet it.
- Improvement of business performance for growth and competitiveness.

Prosperity is directly related with the higher income of the people and the source of earnings depends on the products and services. The state of being prosperous is in terms of peace, health, wealth and happiness is the state of prosperity. Only in monitoring term we can't measure to the happiness but it is one of the measuring rods for the use of physical materials in our day to day life. A situation in which people are successful and have a lot of money which is good fortune. Happiness is the sense of well-being, joy or contentment when people are successful or safe or lucky, they feel happiness.

Every year the Government of Nepal envisages on its policies for the improvement of women enterprises but the poor implementation in reality has not been achieved in the national economy. Consequently, the deficit in the foreign trade has been widening day by day only the survival factor of the national economy has maintained.

There are several factors that contribute in the healthy promotion of enterprises in Nepal. These are:

1. Availability of financial resources is the major aspect for the setup as well as the improvement of the enterprise in the country. The Government of Nepal declared the policy of financing to youth without collateral for the setup of their business. However, start up amount available is limited and there are lengthy processes and bureaucratic hurdles are creating problem in this regard.
2. The government policies rules and regulations related to the enterprises are not favourable. Moreover, the promptness of the government for the delivery of services to the entrepreneurs and prospective entrepreneurs is not up to the mark. Moreover, there is no favourable environment for the entrepreneurs to set up enterprises and run them smoothly with the guarantee of the market along with security. As a result, there is no adequate motivation among entrepreneurs in general and women entrepreneurs in particular.
3. The social norms and values are also responsible in this regard. Certain occupations are being confined to certain segment of the population. For example, we can hardly see any Brahmin in shoe making and brick business. One can not have pork processing industry in Muslim settlements.

Those challenges are common to all but there are special obstacles to women. Lack of ideas to select business, inadequate supportive role of the family and social boundaries are some of them in this regard. Basically we

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can understand the motive of women who are interested or not in the setup of the business. Women who are living in the village areas don't have proper idea due of illiteracy and hence are not able to startup business without firm support of the family. Moreover, women in the urban centres want quick returns from their investments and they have no patience for the lengthy gestation period. An entrepreneur who wants to be successful in his/her motive should play the role of co-ordinator, arbitrator and innovator. However, these traits are lacking among small scale entrepreneurs in the country.

Nepal as an underdeveloped country and has focused to develop for the economic soundness has several opportunities. Among them following are some of the highlights:

1. Advantage out of enterprises is possible only in the situation of favourable environment. There are responsibilities of the government as well as entrepreneurs to that end.
2. Unemployment denotes the situation in which a person either seeks job in others' business or tries to be self employed by creating entrepreneur of production or services. Employed of others business may not be at risk but dependent on limited income but in self employment no any limitation of income but with risk.
3. Less competition is not always favourable in terms of sustainability because consumers may change their habit, divert to the substitute goods and new investor may arise in those business. Competition is perfect to the investor having new strategy for the sustainability.
4. Interested investors like to invest in such a situation where the return against the investment will be high as normal situation. However, if situation does not exist continuously then he/she either should move out of business or compete with other competitors.

We can accelerate our economic growth and compete in the fast changing global marketplace for the sustainable economic growth which is the vital issue that we have to consider in the initial stage of macro-economic growth. It could reduce to the flight of youth for seeking job from the country in a large number every year.

In terms of employment and income generation in micro level enterprises in Japan is concerned, those housewives are engaged in their small business staying at their homes and their products could be sold out in the "Michi no Iki" which is located as a center near-by their farm or houses. Products or services which are produced by Japanese rural women have made them empowered on economic and social aspects. In almost all 47 provinces of Japan women are engaged in various agricultural, forestry, food and beverage as well as other services. Those activities performed by women have contributed in micro level but it has contributed to the macro level economic prosperity of the country.

Youth are flying to abroad for seeking of job having the dream of better life-style which may not be change into reality. They are attracted by the modern facilities and hi-fi imitation of foreigners without the analysis of situation of those comparing with our circumstances of social and economic situation of our country. The weak implementation of rules, regulations, policies and guidelines which are formulated by the government to promote entrepreneurship in the country has created obstruction in our mission to make Nepal a prosperous nation.

To conclude with, entrepreneurship is the key to development of any nation. Moreover, workaholic people with positive attitude towards work is more important in this regard. Commitments from different levels should be ensured to develop entrepreneurship culture among people. Japan can be a role model for Nepal in this regard. ●

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*“Do not judge me by my successes, judge me by how many times  
I fell down and got back up again.”*

**- Nelson Mandela**





# *JICA Nepal : A Reliable Development Partner of Nepal*

// Ganesh Shakya\* //

Nepal Japan relationship is said to be built up at the end of 19th century. The legend says that *Ikai Kawaguchi* was the first Japanese who visited Nepal in 1899. During Rana regime (1902-1905), eight Nepalese students had visited first time Japan to have higher education under scholarship program.

Nepal Japan official diplomatic relationship was established in September 1, 1956. Two years before establishment of diplomatic relation, Japan had started providing technical training to the Nepalese people immediately after Japan participated in Colombo Plan. Nepal established Nepalese Embassy in Tokyo in 1965 and two years later, Japan established Japanese Embassy in Kathmandu in 1967.

Nepal and Japan since 1956 have shared a long history of diplomatic relations. Japanese Overseas Volunteer Cooperation (JOVC) was established in 1970. This is the first official Japanese organization for assisting Nepal's development program. Eight years later, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA/Nepal) was established in Nepal. Since the establishment of JICA Office in Nepal. Japan has been continuously assisting Nepal for the development of its socio-economic sector. At present, JOVC Staff are working in Nepal as well in different sectors of development.

## **JICA Nepal assisted sectors in Nepal**

JICA Nepal has been supporting Nepal for long time in multi dimensional development sectors of Nepal.

JICA Nepal assistance in poverty reduction sector is immense. Nepal is one of the least developed countries in South Asia. Inequality among the population is increasing in Nepal. To improve the basic livelihood and to ensure equal benefits to the people, JICA is supporting Nepal by implementing various programs in agriculture, rural

development, transportation, culture and heritage, education, and health sectors.

JICA/Nepal is also working for Nepalese people to improve their livelihood through agriculture by addressing food security, income generation, and capacity enhancement of government and farmers' group etc.

The contribution of JICA/Nepal in the education sector is praise worthy. Different schemes are being implemented to improve access, quality and management of basic education in Nepal. At a time when Nepal Government is working for strengthening the standard of education in Nepal, the School Sector Development Program of JICA is expected to help making strong school management system in Nepal.

By the end of 2019, JICA has a plan to build 300 schools in Gorkha, Dhading, Nuwakot, Makwanpur, Rasuwa and Lalitpur districts. The emergency school reconstruction project is on going.

Nagdhunga tunnel construction project is one of the typical project of JICA/Nepal. The 2.69 km length long tunnel will be the first sample tunnel road in Nepal. The tunnel work has already been started in 2018.

JICA/Nepal is extending support to the basic health and medical service delivery through different schemes. Bir Hospital and Paropkar Maternity Hospital suffered severe damages during the Earthquake in 2015. JICA Nepal is undertaking the reconstruction work of both hospitals with an aim to support safe and quality health services to the general public in Nepal.

JICA is also supporting the reconstruction and rehabilitation of three famous cultural heritages like Aganchhe and Shiva temple in Kathmandu Durbar square and Degu Talle in Patan Durbar square which was severely damaged in 2015 Earthquake.

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JICA has supported Nepal's democratization and peace building process with a focus on democratic institutionalization as well as strengthening the governance at central and local level.

JICA Nepal support for establishment of social and basic economic infrastructure is another important part of JICA's cooperation. The support in this area is focused on land and air transportation, electric power, water supply, and urban environment. This type of support is very valuable for Nepal from different angles. In addition, JICA has already provided technical assistance for capacity building for the implementation of Economic Census 2018 in Nepal. The Project targeted to develop the capacity of Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) to conduct the census and enhance such skills in conducting other related statistical surveys. The support as such is sure help to provide essential statistical information on economic activities which is most important for planning process in the future.

The latest statistics shows that 5,871 Nepalese trainees have already been dispatched to Japan for different types of training program. Similarly, 3 thousand 271 Japanese experts and 1,348 JOCV volunteers have already been dispatched to Nepal from Japan to provide technical supports in different development activities in both rural and urban area of Nepal. This type of support has helped strengthening the human resource development in Nepal.

Banepa-Sindhuli 160 km long BP Highway construction is one of great sample of JICA/Nepal's support in the road transportation development sector in Nepal. The construction of this road has not only lessened the distance of joining Kathmandu with Eastern Nepal but also plays a pivotal role of joining as an alternative road to Eastern Nepal. Similarly, the extension of Kathmandu-Koteswor road has helped relieve the traffic problems to a great extent. This highway is not only important for easy access to Eastern Nepal, but also it is a boon for the farmers settling in Banepa Bardibas corridor. Sindhuli Road Corridor Commercial Agriculture Promotion (CRCCAP) Project is the example of the boon. The project is providing technical supports to the farmers as well facilitating the marketing of their produce. With this support, the livelihood of the farmers have dramatically been changed. The age old subsistence level farming system has been transformed into commercial farming and the income from high value crops has been noticeably increased.

The support to the victims of most disastrous earthquake 2015 also known as Gorkha Earthquake is a great example of JICA's assistance to Nepal. Immediately after Earthquake, Japan Government in collaboration with JICA Nepal had dispatched Search and Rescue Team, and Medical Team in two batches. The team as such has helped the victims facilitating the advance search and rescue through immediate medical support and established Earthquake recovery team to undertake emergency response.

The reconstruction of houses and schools in Earthquake victim area have been accelerated under "Build Back Better" concept along with capacity enhancement of the people concerned with rehabilitation work in local level. This humanitarian help of JICA Nepal be remembered forever by the people of Nepal.

Recently, three stable bridges constructed under Barhakilo-Barhapak road sector in Gorkha district has been already open for people and transportation means. Similarly, JICA/Nepal supports one third of the total hydro power production in Nepal. JICA/Nepal is co- financer of 140 MW Tanahu hydro-power project.

So far as the drinking water is concerned, JICA is working in water treatment plant construction to manage the Melamchi water supply in Kathmandu. Similarly, to enhance the conditions of living environment of Pokhara city residents the Improvement of Water Supply in Pokhara Project is on going.

Air safety is one of the priority sectors of JICA Cooperation in Nepal. For improvement of aviation safety facilities at eight major airports in Nepal, TIA modernization Project has been implemented by JICA Nepal. This includes Tribhuvan International Airport, two domestic airports Chandragadhi and Dhangadhi and five other major airports Jomsom, Jumla, Likla, Simmikot and Rara. Similarly, with the financial and technical assistance of JICA, Civil Aviation Authority of Nepal has installed En-route Mono-pulse Secondary Surveillance Radar (E-MSSR) at Bhattedada, Lalitpur and another Terminal Mono-pulse Secondary Surveillance Radar (T-MSSR) at Tribhuvan International Airport (TIA). The second generation of radar system will sure help Nepal to minimize the accidental case and also to improve the aviation system.

The JICA/Nepal which is joining hands with Nepal and Nepalese people since 5 decades ago for the entire development of Nepal without any vested interest should be honored whole heartedly by Nepal and Nepalese people. ●



# *Fourth Meeting : JICA Alumni Associations' Forum of SAARC Countries (JAAFSC) and Its Decisions*



// Dr. Ram Chandra Bhusal\* //

// Dr. Kiran Rupakhetee\*\* //

## **1. Introduction**

The establishment of JICA Alumni Associations' Forum of SAARC Countries (JAAFSC) in 2008 was a milestone in the history of cooperation between Japan and countries in South Asia. It aims at contributing towards strengthening of friendly ties and cooperation in different areas of development activities between SAARC countries and Japan. The JAAFSC can be a platform to foster regional prosperity through cooperation among the JICA Alumni of SAARC countries. Such platform can be beneficial for promoting the welfare of the people of South Asia region.

JAAFSC which was revived and formed a new executive committee last year has planned to activate itself in the area of common interests and benefits of SAARC countries along with efforts to further cementing ties between countries of South Asia and Japan. As a continuation of Dhaka International seminar, the JAAN in collaboration with JAAFSC is planning to organize international seminar on contemporary issue sometime in 2019. In line with its Charter, the Fourth Meeting of the JAAFSC was held in Kathmandu, Nepal on 24 December 2018. In this paper, an effort has been made to highlight the fourth meeting the JAAFSC along with its various decisions.

## **2. About JAAFSC**

JAAFSC was established with the desire to establish a non-political forum to foster mutual understanding, cooperation and strengthening friendship between the members of JICA Alumni Associations of SAARC Countries and JAPAN. The forum intends to act as a common platform to participate in different development activities and share the experience for better regional integration. As per the Charter of the JAAFSC, the following are its objectives:

1. Maintain, develop and extend relationship to foster mutual understanding, cooperation and strengthening friendship among the ex-participants of JICA sponsored programs in the SAARC regions;

2. Exchange views, ideas, share the knowledge and experience among the members of JAAFSC to develop linkage with JICA and different training institutes in JAPAN, with a view to exchange information and cooperation in the relevant fields of mutual interest;
3. Contribute towards strengthening of friendly ties and cooperation in different areas of development activities between participating countries in the SAARC region and JAPAN;
4. Promote and strengthen collective self-reliance among the JICAC Alumni Associations in the SAARC region;
5. Strengthen cooperation among the member JICA Alumni Associations in international forum on matters of common interest; and
6. Cooperate with international and regional organisations with similar objectives.

## **3. Proceeding of the Meeting**

### **3.1 Participation and Opening of the Meeting**

The Chairperson of JAAFSC representing JICA Alumni Association of Bangladesh Dr. Md. Mozammel Haque Khan, Vice-president of JAAFSC representing JICA Alumni Association of India Dr. O. P. Dewal, the Treasurer of JAAFSC representing the JICA Alumni Society of Maldives Mr. Ziyad Hussain, the Secretary General of JAAFSC representing the JICA Alumni Association of Nepal Dr. Ram Chandra Bhusal, the Vice-president of JAAFSC representing the JICA Alumni Association of Pakistan Prof. Syed AHMAD Ali Shah and the Secretary of JAAFSC representing the JICA Alumni Association of Sri Lanka Mr. Sam Chandrasena had lead the delegation of the respective associations. Sr. Vice-president of JAAFSC representing JICA Alumni Association of Bangladesh Mr. Ejaz Uddin was also present in the Meeting.

The meeting was chaired by Dr. Md. Mozammel Haque Khan, Chairperson of JAAFSC. The meeting had also

\* Agriculture Expert, Peace Winds Japan; President JAAN; Secretary General, JAAFSC; JAAN Life Member (273); Email: bhusalrc\_dr@yahoo.com

\*\* Joint Secretary, National Planning Commission; Secretary JAAN, Life Member (180); Email: kiran.rupakhetee@hotmail.com

the honour of the presence of Ms. Yumiko Asakuma, Chief Representative, JICA Nepal Office as a special invitees. Representative of the JICA Alumni Association of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka participated the Meeting physically in Kathmandu and via video conferencing from their respective countries.

At the beginning of the meeting, the Chairperson of JAAFSC Dr. Md. Mozammel Haque Khan welcomed Senior Vice-president, Vice-presidents, Secretary General, Secretary, Treasurer and all the Executive Committee Members of JAAFSC presenting physically in Kathmandu and participating via video conferencing from their respective countries in the Meeting. Welcoming the delegation he mentioned that due to the lack of funding it was not possible for the physical presence of all the Executive Committee Members to the meeting in Kathmandu.

Secretary General of JAAFSC Dr. Ram Chandra Bhusal welcomed all the delegates in the meeting and expressed his sincere thanks to the President and other members of the Japan Alumni Association of Bangladesh (JAAB). Ms. Yumiko Asakuma, Chief Representative, JICA Nepal Office also participated in the meeting and expressed her views regarding the importance of JAAFSC and JICA collaboration and cooperation.

### **3.2 Decisions of the Meeting**

The Meeting reviewed and updated the activities of JAAFSC after revival and its third meeting held in Dhaka Bangladesh on 27 October 2017. All the delegates reiterated the importance and need of JAAFSC as a common platform for the mutual cooperation among the JICA Alumni Association of the SAARC Countries and JICA. The Meeting expressed thanks and regards to JICA Alumni Association of Nepal for providing office space for JAAFSC Secretariat in their Community Development Center (CDC) building in Kathmandu. They also thank and express gratitude to Mr. Jun SAKUMA, the then Chief Representative, JICA Nepal Office for the inauguration of JAAFSC Secretariat in a special ceremony held in Kathmandu on March 8, 2018.

The meeting had discussed the draft “Rule of Procedure of JICA Alumni Associations’ Forum of SAARC Countries (JAAFSC)”, drafted and distributed by the Secretariat, as decided in its Third Meeting in 2017, in advance to all member alumni associations

in their respective country quite in advance two weeks before of this meeting by electronic mail for their comments and suggestions, if any. The Meeting thanking the Secretariat for timely drafting and presenting the said Rule of Procedure and agreed to adopt it. The “Rule of Procedure of JICA Alumni Associations’ Forum of SAARC Countries (JAAFSC)” is attached at Annex 1.

The Meeting also discussed on the planning and programming of JAAFSC for the year 2019. It was also decided that the JAAFSC Secretariat in consultation with concerned JICA office would prepare the plan, program and budget and circulate to all member associations for their suggestions. The Secretary General would submit the final program and budget to concerned JICA office. It was also decided to make special request in JICA Head Quarter through JICA Nepal Office for its financial support to conduct JAAFSC activities in future.

During the meeting JAAFSC web site [www.jaafsc.org](http://www.jaafsc.org) was jointly launched by Ms. Yumiko Asakuma, Chief Representative JICA Nepal Office, Chairperson of JAAFSC Dr. Md. Mozammel Haque Khan, and Secretary General of JAAFSC Dr. Ram Chandra Bhusal. The meeting also requested all member alumni associations to send their activities regularly to the Secretariat enabling it to update the web site frequently.

### **3.3 Closure of the Meeting**

At the end of the meeting, the chairperson Dr. Md. Mozammel Haque Khan thanked to all the delegates for their valuable deliberation and cooperation in conducting the meeting successfully. He extend his special thanks and gratitude to the JICA Alumni Association of Nepal (JAAN) for hosting this meeting and providing excellent hospitality and required logistics for the smooth functioning of the meeting. On behalf of all the delegates and on his own he extended its gratitude and thanks to the JICA Nepal office and its Chief Representative, Ms. Asakuma for her special presence and for providing meeting hall and conferencing facility. The Meeting also decided to extend its gratitude and thanks to all Chief Representatives of respective JICA Offices and their staff for providing conferencing facility and necessary support for the smooth conduct of the Meeting.

### **4. Approval of Rules of Procedures of JAAFSC**

One of the biggest achievements of the Kathmandu meeting is the approval of Rules of Procedures of JAAFSC. The



procedure includes the rules that will be followed by the executive committee meetings and other adhoc committees which will be set up by the Executive Committee as per the need. It includes the following 19 different rules with thematic headings. They are:

- Rule 1 : Structure, Power and Function of the Executive Committee
- Rule 2 : Composition of Delegation
- Rule 3 : Appointment of Officers of the Meeting
- Rule 4 : Conducts of the Meeting
- Rule 5 : Participation by the Secretary General
- Rule 6 : Agenda of the Meeting
- Rule 7 : Conclusions of the Meeting
- Rule 8 : Conduct of Business
- Rule 9 : General Powers of the Chairperson
- Rule 10 : Points of Order
- Rule 11 : Deliberation
- Rule 12 : Basic Proposals
- Rule 13 : Submission of other Proposals and Substantive Amendments
- Rule 14 : Decision Making
- Rule 15 : Language of the Meeting
- Rule 16 : Record of Meeting
- Rule 17 : Public and Closed Meetings
- Rule 18 : Status and Participation of Invitees and Observers
- Rule 19 : Miscellaneous Matters

## 5. Nepal's Participation in Kathmandu Meeting

As one of the most active members of JAAFS, JAAN has given utmost importance to Kathmandu meeting. All members of executive committee participated in the event. Ram Chandra Bhusal, President; Mr. Dilli Ratna Shakya, Immediate Past President; Mr. Kundan Satyal, Vice President; Ms. Shanti Laxmi Shakya, General Secretary; Dr. Kiran Rupakhetee, Secretary; Mr. Roshan Bajrachary, Treasurer; Mr. Hem Raj Subdedi, Joint Treasurer; Mr. Buddhi Narayan Shrestha, Executive Committee Member; Mr. Sushil Kumar Bhattachan, Executive Committee Member; Mr. Kedar Paudel, Executive Committee Member; Ms. Bibha Kalika Shrestha, Executive Committee Member; Mr. Kalawar, Executive Member and Ms. Goma Devi Paudel, Executive Committee Member participated in the program. The whole hearted participation of JAAN has shown its commitment to turn JAAFS a livelier and meaningful organization.

## 6. Significance of the Decision Taken by the Meeting

The meeting has remained milestone in the history of JAAFSC. The approval of Rules of Procedures prepared

by JAAN is worth mentioning in this regard. JAAN Executive Committee Member, Mr. Kedar Paudel should be credited for drafting this important document. This will provide basis to conduct meetings of JAAFSC in a systematic way. Moreover, Kathmandu meeting has shown Nepal's commitment to move JAAFSC as a vibrant organisation. This has also added strength to Nepal to conduct international seminar in contemporary issue in 2019 under the banner of JAAFSC. The meeting has also created a ground to sketch future programs of activities of JAAFSC and making efforts to hunt financial support from JICA and other development partners.

## 7. Conclusion

As the most vibrant and active organization, JAAN has shown its activeness and strengthen to make JAAFS a vibrant organisation. It has also shown its commitment in full-fledged operation of JAAFSC. It has a strong belief that JAAFSC as a platform can be best utilized for the progress and prosperity of people in South Asia. To conclude, the Fourth Meeting of JAAFSC held in Kathmandu has played outstanding contribution in the revival of JAAFSC and bring it into track. All members of JAAFSC has to work with concerted efforts for the benefit of the people of South Asia and also to further reinforce ties with Japan.

### Annex-1

#### Rules of Procedure of JICA Alumni Associations Forum of SAARC Countries (JAAFSC)

The Rules shall apply to the meetings of the Executive Committee and any other committees or *adhoc* committee that may be set up by the Executive Committee.

#### Structure, Power and Function of the Executive Committee *Rule 1*

- i. The Executive Committee (EC) shall consist of three members from each member country of JAAFSC. There shall be a Chairperson, a Secretary General and other office bearers such as Senior Vice President, Vice Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer and other Members of the Executive Committee of the JAAFSC. The position of other office bearers and their election shall be done as per the decision of the EC.
- ii. The EC shall exercise full power to make any decision for achieving the desired objective of JAAFSC as per the JAAFSC Charter.
- iii. The decision of EC shall be executed through and by the Secretary General and its Secretariat.

## **Composition of Delegation**

### ***Rule 2***

- a. Each Member Country participating in the Meeting shall be represented by the executive committee members of JAAFSC representing their respective countries.
- b. The names of the representatives shall be submitted to the Member Alumni Association organizing the Meeting and the Secretary-General as early as possible, preferably not less than two week before the date fixed for the opening of the Meeting.

## **Appointment of Officers of the Meeting**

### ***Rule 3***

The Meeting may appoint the following officials from among the Members of the EC: a coordinator and other members for sub-committees, working groups, drafting groups or any other sub-committee as may be required.

## **Conducts of the Meeting**

### ***Rule 4***

1. The Meeting shall be chaired by the Chairperson of EC. If the Chairperson finds it necessary to be absent from a meeting or any part thereof, the Senior Vice-chairperson or any other Vice- chairperson as may be decided by EC shall preside over the Meeting.
2. The Senior Vice-Chairperson or Vice-Chairperson acting as Chairperson shall have the same powers and duties as the Chairperson.
3. The meeting shall also be conducted through video conferencing as and when required.

## **Participation by the Secretary General**

### ***Rule 5***

The Secretary General, or, in his/her absence, other EC Member, who shall be designated by the Secretary General, shall act in that capacity at the Meeting.

## **Agenda of the Meeting**

### ***Rule 6***

1. The Secretary General shall circulate notice to all Alumni to submit any proposal or agenda to be discussed in the forthcoming EC Meeting at least one month before the Meeting. The Secretary General after the discussion with the Chairperson, finalize and circulate the same to the JICA Alumni Association of each Member Country.
2. The Secretary General, or any EC Member designated by the Secretary General submit the agenda of the Meeting.

## **Conclusions of the Meeting**

### ***Rule 7***

The Meeting shall adopt a minute at the conclusion.

## **Conduct of Business**

### ***Rule 8***

The Chairperson may declare a meeting open and permit the debate to proceed only when the representatives of four member Alumni countries are present.

## **General Powers of the Chairperson**

### ***Rule 9***

The Chairperson shall preside over the Meeting. He/she shall declare the opening and the closing of each sitting, direct the discussions, ensure observance of the Rules of Procedure, accord the right to speak and announce decisions. He/she shall rule on points of order. The Chairperson, subject to these Rules, shall have complete control of the proceedings and over the maintenance of order thereat.

## **Points of Order**

### ***Rule 10***

During the discussions on any matter, an Executive Member may at any time raise a point of order, which shall be immediately decided by the Chairperson in accordance with these Rules.

## **Deliberation**

### ***Rule 11***

1. No one may address the Meeting without having previously obtained the permission of the Chairperson. The Chairperson shall call upon speakers from member countries in the order in which they signify their desire to speak.
2. Debate shall be confined to the agenda before the Meeting and the Chairperson may call the speaker to order if his/her remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.
3. The Meeting may limit the time allowed to speakers and the number of times participants may speak on a question.

## **Basic Proposals**

### ***Rule 12***

All draft proposals or reports submitted to the last Meeting following its last session shall also constitute the proposals for consideration by the next Meeting.

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**Submission of Other Proposals and Substantive Amendments**  
**Rule 13**

Other proposals and substantive amendments in the agenda shall normally be introduced in writing and handed over to the Secretary General for circulation to delegates. As a general rule, no proposal shall be discussed unless copies of it have been circulated to all delegations. The Chairperson may, however, permit discussion and consideration of amendments even though these have not been circulated in advance, if the Meeting so decides.

**Decision Making**  
**Rule 14**

The Meeting shall adopt its decisions and make recommendations on the basis of unanimity. In case consensus on any agenda is not achieved, it shall be adopted by the simple majority of the Member countries presented and voted in the Meeting. There shall be single vote of each Member country presented in the Meeting.

**Language of the Meeting**  
**Rule 15**

English shall be the language of the Meeting.

**Record of Meeting**  
**Rule 16**

Sound recordings of the meetings may be kept if the Meeting decides to do so.

**Public and Closed Meetings**  
**Rule 17**

1. All the Meetings under JAAFSC shall be closed meetings and only EC Members are presented.

2. If it is decided to have inaugural and closing ceremonies of some of the Meetings, these shall be held in public.

**Status and Participation of Invitees and Observers**  
**Rule 18**

1. Representatives of the JICA Head Quarter and the JICA country offices or any other institutions with which JAAFSC has reached an agreement for cooperation shall be admitted as invitees or observers to inaugural and closing ceremonies.
2. They may also be invited to be present during discussions on proposals or projects involving collaboration with their organizations.

**Miscellaneous Matters**  
**Rule 19**

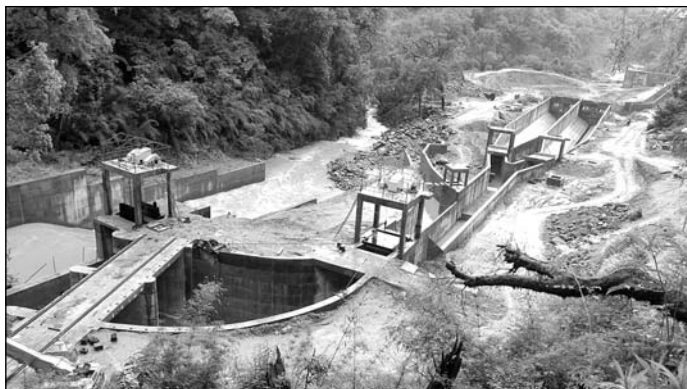
1. The Secretary General and secretariat official shall conduct financial transactions and maintain its record.
2. The Secretary General prepares annual financial and other activities report of JAAFSC and submits before EC meeting.
3. The annual plan, program and proposals as decided by EC shall be submitted for its financial and any other support to the concerned JICA Office where the Secretariat is located.
4. In case any Member Alumnus could not make its physical presence in the meeting, such alumnus may participate through video conferencing from its respective JICA Alumni Association Office or local JICA Office.

The EC shall take decision in any other matters not included in this Rule of Procedure. ●

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***'Speak less than you know; have more than you show.'***

– William Shakespeare



## Sanjen Jalavidhyut Company Limited

Sanjen (Upper) Hydroelectric Project (14.8 MW)

Sanjen Hydroelectric Project (42.5 MW)





# Progress Report of JAAN

**Fiscal Year 2074/75 (July 16, 2017 - July 16, 2018)**

// *Shanti Laxmi Shakya\** //

## Introduction

JICA Alumni Association of Nepal (JAAN) was established in 1973 as a non-political and non-profitable organization by the Nepalese trainees and students who obtained various trainings and academic education under JICA program in Japan. The objectives of JAAN are to: (i) promote friendship and mutual understanding between Japan and Nepal; (ii) work as a catalyst for mutual exchange of knowledge and know-how for fostering harmony, cultivating affinity and developing mutual understanding; (iii) update and exchange the knowledge and skill acquired in Japan and work as the center of experts; (iv) enhance the social fellowship and get together time and often among its members and diplomatic and development support organizations as well as citizen of Japan residing in Nepal; (v) to conduct various educational, cultural, social, environmental and development activities to nurture and nourish the relation in people of both the countries; and (vi) get in touch with the institution of excellence of both the countries to sharpen the knowledge of its members.

JAAN has been engaging in education, health and nutrition, income generation, environment, community development, strengthening good relation between Nepal and Japan and other social developmental activities in collaboration with and guidance of parent organizations, namely JICA Nepal, the Embassy of Japan and other governmental and non-governmental organizations. During the fiscal year 2074/75 (July 16, 2017 to July 16, 2018), JAAN conducted different activities which are mentioned below in the following paragraphs.

## Executive Body and Annual General Meeting

During the fiscal year 2074/75, JAAN has conducted its Board Meeting fourteen times. At the end of this fiscal year, there were 1102 General Members in JAAN and out of them 582 are Life Members. However, some of them are no more and hence total number of life member is 567. The 44<sup>th</sup> AGM was held in Karki Banquet, Babarmahal, Kathmandu, Bhadra 16, 2074. JAAN members during

General Assembly actively participated and discussed in various agenda and approved a plan for fiscal year 2075/76.

## Annual Function

JAAN conducted its 44<sup>th</sup> "Annual Function" at Kalimati Banquet at Kalimati, Kathmandu on Fagun 25, 2074. The Function was inaugurated by the Chief Guest, the Ambassador of Japan to Nepal H. E. Masashi OGAWA. Mr. Jun SAKUMA, Chief Representative, JICA Nepal Office was present as a Special Guest in the program. Other special guests, especially Secretaries of Government of Nepal were also present in the ceremony. The Annual Publication of JAAN, Milan Magazine was released by the Chief Guest.

## Community Development Program

JAAN has been conducting Community Development Program since construction of its own Community Development Center at Balkhu, Kathmandu. JAAN in this fiscal year has also conducted Community Development Programs in a few VDCs of Lalitpur, Kathmandu and Sindhupalchok districts. After the earthquake of 2015, such program has been expanded to some of the villages of Sindhupalchowok district. The Program has been supported by JICA Nepal and Japan Nepal Society (JNS). Ms. Hitomi HIZUME, Community Development Advisor from JICA has been working in this program.

## New Year Eve

JAAN organises New Year Eve program every year. This year, JAAN organised New Year Eve program in Baithak Events in Chaitra 30, 2074. H. E. Ambassador of Japan to Nepal, Mr. Masashi OGAWA, Chief Representative, Mr. Jun SAKUMA, JICA Nepal Office, Japanese Embassy and JICA Nepal Officials, distinguished guests, JAAN Members and their families were present in the program.

## Pre-departure Orientation

JAAN has been providing pre-departure orientation for JICA participants since 1998 and during the reporting period a total number of 21 orientation classes were conducted to

\*General Secretary, JAAN, Deputy Managing Director, Nepal Electricity Authority.

73 JICA participants for different training programs in Japan. The orientation was provided also to honorable Supreme Court judges; members of legislative parliament. Such kind of orientation program is demanded from Nepal based different organizations which are related to Japan.

### **Running JILCI**

JILCI has been conducting Japanese Language Classes and JICA has been providing volunteers as a Japanese Language Instructor for JILCI. Various levels of Japanese Language and Culture Trainings are provided to various groups at JAAN CDC Building from morning to evening. Some Japanese and Nepali teachers are working in JAAN to teach language and culture. The JAAN Executive Committee Meeting has made a decision under which the family members of JAAN will get 50 percent discount if they wish to learn Japanese language through JILCI.

### **JAAN Scholarships**

About a dozen of students from deprived families of urban areas are getting scholarship through JAAN. Such scholarships have been provided by Japanese Community and JAAN members. JAAN will continue providing such scholarship to laborious students of its targeted areas in coming years as well. Thanks also goes 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, Employment and Social Security has assigned the responsibility to JAAN to conduct 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 has been taking Japanese Language and Culture exam of JITCO trainees who are going to Japan. In this year, Japanese Language and Culture Exam were conducted 16 times and a total of 37 JITCO Trainees were successful.

### **Dashain Get-together Program**

As part of JAAN's regular program, Dashain get-together program was organized in 2074 Asoj 8 at Kalimati Banquet. In the event, the then Ambassador of Japan to Nepal H. E. Masashi OGAWA, Chief Representative, Mr. Jun SAKUMA, JICA Nepal Office and other officials from the Embassy of Japan in Nepal and JICA Nepal Office were also present in the program.

### **Excursion Visit**

An excursion visit was organized during 2074 Fagun 7. The visit was meant for observing community development programs in Lele and also Radar which was installed by

JICA Support at Bhatte Danda. Altogether 67 JAAN members participated in the event.

### **Updating Members' Profile of JAAN**

The members' profile incorporating short biodata of JAAN members was prepared and published in 2002. Efforts were made to update the profile as a large number of additional members joined JAAN and those who were included in the previous profile have amended information are included in the revised profile. The revised profile was prepared in 2018. The contribution of Dr. Ram Chandra Bhusal, President, JAAN is remarkable in this process, who has led the whole process to publish the profile. Moreover, the contribution of Er. Dilli Ratna Shakya, Immediate Past President and Dr. Kiran Rupakhetee, Secretary, JAAN also credited to this outcome. The contribution of Mr. Kedar Paudel and other JAAN members should also be credited in this regard. We will continue efforts for further updating the Profile.

### **President's Visit to JICA Head Quarter and SAARC Countries for JAAFSC Revival**

The JICA Alumni Associations Forum of SAARC Countries (JAAFSC) was established to foster mutual understanding, cooperation and friendship between the members of JICA Alumni Associations of SAARC countries and Japan. It was also established as a common platform to participate in different development activities and share the experience for better regional integration.

This forum was formed in 2008 and the first meeting was held in Dhaka. The second meeting was conducted in Kathmandu. It was inactive for few years and revival of the forum as per the approved Charter was necessary. So, for its revival, JAAN President visited SAARC countries and conducted meetings with JICA Alumni and JICA Offices in India, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Sri Lanka and Maldives. Similarly, some members of different countries Alumni visited JAAN and JAAN has managed to conduct meetings with JICA Nepal officials and JAAN members. President of JAAN visited JICA Head Quarter (HQ) Tokyo and participated in the meeting organized in JICA Head Quarter. He has briefed about JAAN's activities and Dhaka Seminar/ Meeting's achievements to the JICA Officials in HQ. All these visits and meetings were conducted to make an environment to organize a SAARC regional meeting in Dhaka for JAAFSC revival. I would like to acknowledge the outstanding contribution that has been made by Dr. Bhusal in the revival of JAAFSC.

### **Revival of JAAFSC, Shifting and Establishment of JAAFSC Secretariat at JAAN CDC Building**

For the revival of JAAFSC, Dhaka meeting was held during 27-29 October 2017. A team of 11 JAAN Executive Committee Members, led by Dr. Ram Chandra Bhusal, President, JAAN actively participated in Dhaka meeting. In this meeting Dr. Ram Chandra Bhusal, President of JAAN was elected as the Secretary General of JAAFSC unanimously and the secretariat of JAAFSC was also shifted from Dhaka to Kathmandu. Now the JAAFSC office Secretariat was established in JAAN Building, Balkhu, which was inaugurated by Chief Representative, Mr. Jun SAKUMA, JICA Nepal Office on 2074 Fagun 24, 2074.

### **Welcome and Farewell Program to Japanese Ambassador and JICA Chief**

H. E. Masamichi SAIGO was appointed as the New Ambassador of Japan to Nepal and Ms. Yumiko ASAKUMA as the New Chief Representative of JICA Nepal this year. JAAN has welcomed them and briefed about its activities. Similarly, JAAN has organized farewell program and

provided Appreciation Letters to Mr. Masashi OGAWA, Former Ambassador of Japan to Nepal and Mr. Jun SAKUMA, Former Chief Representative, JICA Nepal for their excellent cooperation to JAAN during their stay in Nepal.

Mr. Mitsuaki KOJIMA, Mr. Masashi OGAWA and Mr. Tatsuo MIZUNO, all were former Ambassadors of Japan to Nepal visited Nepal in 2075. JAAN has facilitated the high level meeting between Mr. KOJIMA, who is also the President of Japan Nepal Society (JNS), Tokyo and High Government Officials of Nepal.

It is to be noted that various activities have been done by JAAN Executive Committee without putting financial burden on JAAN and are managing resources by themselves, especially to organise program related to Welcome and Farewell of Japanese Ambassador and Chief Representative of JICA. Finally, I would like to thank all the JAAN members and honorable guests for participating in our various programs and making them successful. I hope the same in future as well. ●





# ATM<sup>मे</sup> बचत

अब लुम्बिनी विकास बैंकको Visa Debit Card नेपाल भित्र Visa Network  
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Phone: 01-4413525/4422141,  
Email: info@lumbinibikasbank.com  
Web: www.lumbinibikasbank.com



# Orientation Program for JICA Participants, 2018

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.

**Co-ordinator: Kedar Paudel**

E-mail: [paudelkedar2014@gmail.com](mailto:paudelkedar2014@gmail.com)

Group No.	Date	Name of Participants	Name of Resource Persons
351	5/1/2018	Ms. Chandra Kumari Byanjankar Mr. Rijal Badri Mr. Dinesh Sagar Bhusal Mr. Santosh Kumar Pokharel	Mr. Kedar Paudel
352	24/1/2018	Ms. Rama Poudel Adhikari	Mr. Hem Raj Sudedi
353	31/1/2018	Mr. Hom Bahadur A.C.	Mr. Kedar Paudel
354	29/3/2018	Mr. Udhav Lal Singh	Mr. Kedar Paudel
355	13/5/2018	Mr. Pitambar Adhikari Mr. Lokendra Prasad Yadav Mr. Pradeep Khanal	Mr. Kedar Paudel
356	16/5/2018	Mr. Raju Acharya	Mr. Kedar Paudel
357	22/6/2018	Mr. Yogendra Chitrakar Mr. Mahesh Bahadur Singh Mr. Krishna Prasad Ghimire Mr. Lekha Nath Subedi	Mr. Hem Raj Subedi
358	10/7/2018	Mr. Arjun Darji Ms. Shristi Regmi Mr. Shital Bhattarai Mr. Nawaraj Shrestha Mr. Tilak Raj B.C. Mr. Nabin Bhandari	Mr. Kedar Paudel
359	17/8/2018	Mr. Dhaka Ram Acharya Mr. Pankaj Bhurtel Mr. Mukesh Kumar Keshari Mr. Dhira Phadera Ms. Jyoti Lamsal Mr. Ram Chandra Dhakal Mr. Bhakti Sagar Regmi Mr. Praveen Pratap Adhikari Mr. Nal Bikram Thapa Mr. Krishna Bhujel	Dr. Ram Chandra Bhusal

Group No.	Date	Name of Participants	Name of Resource Persons
360	6/9/2018	Mr. Mahendra Parajuli Mr. Ashok Kafle Mr. Madan Bahadur Thing Mr. Krishna Pudasaini	Mr. Kedar Paudel
361	16/9/2018	Mr. Birendra Kumar Yadav Mr. Mahendra Nath Bhattarai Ms. Kabita Aryal Mr. Mahesh Datta Devkota Mr. Raj Kumar Gupta	Mr. Kedar Paudel
362	30/9/2018	Mr. Naredra K.C. Khadka Mr. Ramesh Bishwokarma (Sunar) Mr. Nirajan Pakharin Mr. Jaya Ram Prajapati Mr. Gokul Banskota Mr. Narayan Kafle Mr. Shankar Sapkota	Dr. Ram Chandra Bhusal
363	12/10/2018	Mr. Upaj Dhakal Mr. Hum Bahadur K.C. Mr. Shambhu Karki Mr. Gopal Prasad Dahal Mr. Krishna Bahadur Kunwar Mr. Rajiv Shrestha Mr. Khet Raj Dahal Mr. Biktore Bajracharya Mr. Eshwor Raj Joshi	Dr. Ram Chandra Bhusal
364	12/10/2018	Dr. P.K.Yadav	Dr. Ram Chandra Bhusal
365	6/11/2018	Ms. Shrijana Thapaliya	Dr. Ram Chandra Bhusal
366	30/12/2018	Mr. Ashok Kumar Rai Mr. Keshav Bhattarai Ms. Shrijana Pandey Ms. Shanti Poudel Ms. Bandana Karna Ms. Reenu Thapaliya	Mr. Kedar Paudel
367	14/2/2019	Mr. Prakash Poudel Mr. Hom Bahadur Thapa	Mr. Kedar Paudel
368	18/2/2019	Mr. Shiva Chandra Jha	Mr. Kedar Paudel

## JICA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF NEPAL (JAAN)

### Record of JITCO Examinee and Name of the Manpowers, 2018

Group	Date	Examinee Name	Manpowers' Name
246	24/9/2074	Siddha Kumar Kumal Pradeep Neupane	Bhandari Overseas Pvt. Ltd.
247	21/11/2074	Pema Chhiring Tamang Shambu Lama Tamang Raju Bhul Anita Tamang Radhika Tamang	Tendhuli International Employment Service Pvt. Ltd.
248	5/12/2074	Raju Maharjan Shiva Prasad Maharjan	Gatishil Overseas Pvt. Ltd.
249	20/12/2074	Santosh Gurung Surendra Sunar	Gatishil Overseas Pvt. Ltd.
250	8/2/2075	Pradip Tamang Shambhu Khadka Sujan Pariyar Kiran Sunar Suraj Pariyar	Lions International Nepal Pvt. Ltd.
251	9/2/2075	Om Bahadur Ranabhat Sundar Subedi Khagendra Bahadur KC Kishan Gurung Mangal Bahadur Tamang	Lions International Nepal Pvt. Ltd.
252	26/2/2075	Bibek Thapa Roshani Thapa	Himalayan Job Explorer Pvt. Ltd.
253	7/3/2075	Sharmila Tamang Uma Rawal	Nap International Pvt. Ltd.
254	15/3/2075	Hom Bahadur Bhatta Chhetri Suresh Adhikari Ashish BK	Lions International Nepal Pvt. Ltd.
255	9/4/2075	Satish Udash Daulat Kumar Sunar Harman Singh Tamang Santosh Ranabhat	Lions International Nepal Pvt. Ltd.
256	23/4/2075	Dhan Bahadur Paharai Sumit Shrestha Khadk Bahadur Gurung	Lions International Nepal Pvt. Ltd.
257	30/4/2075	Prem Prasad Chaudhary Dillu Lama Tamang Santa Bahadur Bishwokarma	Tendhuli International Employment Service Pvt. Ltd.

Group	Date	Examinee Name	Manpowers' Name
258	30/4/2075	Binod Maharjan Biraj Kumar Basnet	D.N. International Nepal Overseas Employment Agency Pvt. Ltd.
259	26/5/2075	Sajit Gurung Gautam Lama Ram Bahadur Thapa Bibek Pariyar	Pacific Overseas Consult Pvt.Ltd.
260	28/5/2075	Tek Bahadur Ale Ashish Sharma Suraj Poudel Mohan Bahadur Kuwar	Pasa International Pvt.Ltd.
261	15/6/2075	Rasmita Thakuri Suraj Jabeju Yubraj Khadka Niraj Bhandari Suraj Khadka Amrit Bhandari	Nap International Pvt. Ltd. Continental Manpower Nepal Pvt. Ltd.
262	16/6/2075	Bhupesh Jarga Magar Nil Prasad Parajuli Umesh Kumar Lama Pipil Thing Tamang Sarin Kumar Ale Magar	Continental Manpower Nepal Pvt. Ltd.
263	16/6/2075	Prakash Acharya Bimal Khadka Ram Basnet	Bhandari Overseas Pvt. Ltd.
264	17/6/2075	Bal Bahadur Thapa Magar Nabin Ghimire Krish Bhattarai Gobind Bahadur Ale Magar Nima Lama	Continental Manpower Nepal Pvt. Ltd.
265	17/6/2075	Asmi Gurung Archana Karki Mana Kumari Gurung	Pacific Overseas Consult Pvt.Ltd.
266	18/6/2075	Saajan Shrestha Sushil Yonjan Ajya Kumar Purbachhane Sandesh Shrestha Prabesh Shrestha	Continental Manpower Nepal Pvt. Ltd.
267	18/6/2075	Yam Bahadur Gurung Dinesh Bahadur Budha Amit Kumar Moktan Sidhartha Tamang Rudra Bahadur Ghale Magar	Continental Manpower Nepal Pvt. Ltd.



Group	Date	Examinee Name	Manpowers' Name
268	9/7/2075	Laxman Acharya Sanjay Bishwokarma Harka Man BK	Lions International Nepal Pvt. Ltd.
269	12/7/2075	Nischal Shrestha Pasang Sherpa Roshan Chaudhary Sonam Tesi Sherpa Sabin Shrestha	Bhandari Overseas Pvt. Ltd.
270	14/8/2075	Krishana Bahadur Gale	Koshi International Service Pvt. Ltd.
271	23/8/2075	Kailash Rai Pashupati Kumar Khapagi Sunam Limbu Bharat Limbu Lokendra Bdr. Gurmachane Magar	Tiger Overseas Nepal Pvt. Ltd.
272	13/9/2075	Amrit Thapa Magar Nishan Gurung Mansar Gurung	Pacific Overseas Consult Pvt.Ltd.
273	16/9/2075	Pas Bahadur Lama Bipan Shen	Lions International Nepal Pvt. Ltd.
274	24/9/2075	Vaidhya Nath Dhobi Bibek Shrestha Laxmi Prasad Limbu	SCC Manpower Company
275	24/10/2075	Jeevan Thapa Magar Rajan Thapa Magar Sujan Thapa Magar Prabina Thapa Magar Ratna Bahadur Ale	Himalayan Job Explorer Pvt. Ltd.
276	26/10/2075	Jeevan Devkota Uttam Poudel Nil Bahadur Pun Sujan Pariyar Sudip Parajuli Ganesh Thapa Prem Chandra Adhikari Jit Bahadur Tamang Thaman Singh Gurung Kamal BK	Lions International Nepal Pvt. Ltd.
277	13/11/2075	Yagya Bahadur KC Ram Bahadur Rai Harischandra Khatri Chhetri	Rainbow Overseas Pvt. Ltd.
278	17/11/2075	Bimal Nepali Bhimsen Tamang Roshan Tamang	Lions International Nepal Pvt. Ltd.

# JICA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF NEPAL (JAAN)

## Life Members List

S. No.	Salutation	Names	Surname	GMN	LMN
1	Mr.	Achyut Raj	Sharma	632	113
2	Mr.	Ajaya	Adhikari	1009	469
3	Dr.	Ajit Singh	Rayamajhi	1072	551
4	Er.	Amar Bahadur	Manadhar	198	458
5	Ms.	Ambika	Dhungana	466	73
6	Ms.	Ambika	Rajbhandari	201	107
7	Dr.	Amir Babu	Shrestha	1077	556
8	Ms.	Amira	Dali	74	233
9	Er.	Amoda Nand	Mishra	741	226
10	Er.	Amrit	Shrestha	786	255
11	Mr.	Ananda Man	Pradhan	460	114
12	Ms.	Anila	Shrestha	396	23
13	Mr.	Anoop Ranjan	Bhattarai	420	84
14	Mr.	Arun	Kafle	1030	495
15	Mr.	Arun	Khanal	1108	588
16	Mr.	Arun Kumar	Gurung	595	69
17	Mr.	Arun Shankar	Ranjit	1014	474
18	Mr.	Arvind Kumar	Rimal	676	182
19	Er.	Ashim Kumar	Bhattacharya	443	49
20	Mr.	Ashok	Shahi	463	318
21	Er.	Ashok	Banskota	894	342
22	Er.	Babu Ram	Ranabhat	731	264
23	Mr.	Babul	Khanal	1003	463
24	Dr.	Baikuntha	Aryal	1097	576
25	Mr.	Bala Nanda	Poudel	838	402
26	Mr.	Balaram Krishna	Manandhar	123	142
27	Mr.	Basant	Rajaure	824	374
28	Er.	Basant Lal	Shrestha	640	193
29	Dr.	Basu Dev	Kafle	954	395
30	Dr.	Basu Dev	Pandey	1033	499
31	Mr.	Basu Dev	Regmi	978	434
32	Mr.	Bed Kantha	Yogol	1092	571
33	Mr.	Bhairav Raj	Kaini	300	258
34	Mr.	Bharat Kant	Rai	1006	466
35	Mr.	Bharat Prasad	Banskota	702	280
36	Er.	Bhim Prasad	Upadhyaya	699	201
37	Mr.	Bhola Man Singh	Basnet	465	221
38	Dr.	Bhola Raj	Joshi	667	168
39	Er.	Bhubanesh Kumar	Pradhan	484	77
40	Mr.	Bhumi Ram	Sharma	1040	518
41	Dr.	Bhuvaneshwar	Sharma	987	443

S. No.	Salutation	Names	Surname	GMN	LMN
42	Ms.	Bidhya	Pokhrel	1074	553
43	Mr.	Bijaya	Mulmi	960	412
44	Er.	Bijaya Man	Shrestha	1021	487
45	Mr	Biju Kumar	Shrestha	915	356
46	Er.	Biktok	Bajracharya	1105	585
47	Dr.	Bimal Kumar	Sinha	776	251
48	Mr.	Bimal Prakash	Nepali	131	277
49	Ms.	Bimala	Neupane	630	93
50	Ms.	Bindu	Shrestha	811	274
51	Er.	Bindu Shamsheer	Rana	467	232
52	Mr.	Binod	Parajuli	979	435
53	Mr.	Binod Kumar	Bhattarai	957	399
54	Mr.	Birendra	Joshi	578	151
55	Er.	Birendra Man	Bajracharya	608	457
56	Mr.	Birendra Raj	Shrestha	386	145
57	Dr.	Birendra Raj	Pokharel	858	314
58	Mr.	Biresh Bahadur	Shahi	1040	506
59	Mr.	Bishal Nath	Bhattarai	870	326
60	Mr.	Bishnu Bahadur	K. C.	549	79
61	Mr.	Bishnu Gopal	Khatri	326	30
62	Mr.	Bishnu Kumar	Karki	887	336
63	Mr	Bishnu Prasad	Adhikari	1016	477
64	Mr.	Bishnu Prasad	Shrestha	22	139
65	Mr.	Bishnu Prasad	Mishra	868	324
66	Mr.	Bishwa Raj	Joshi	1042	510
67	Mr.	Bishweshwar	Pokharel	706	203
68	Ms.	Biva Kalika	Shrestha	631	237
69	Mr.	Bodh Prasad	Poudyal	766	245
70	Mr.	Buddhi Narayan	Shrestha	541	67
71	Mr	Buddhi Bahadur	Purja	921	365
72	Mr.	Buddhi Nath	Bhattarai	793	263
73	Mr.	Chakra Bandhu	Aryal	364	13
74	Mr.	Chandeshwor Prasad	Rauniyar	767	246
75	Mr.	Chandi Prasad	Shrestha	426	154
76	Mr.	Chandra Bahadur	Shrestha	617	128
77	Ms.	Chandra Devi	Shakya	451	115
78	Mr.	Chandra Kanta	Bhusal	881	362
79	Er.	Chandra Kumar	Rai	145	162
80	Mr.	Chandra Lal	Nakarmi	882	335
81	Er.	Chatur Dhoj	Karky	102	152
82	Mr.	Chhabu	Karki	1057	535
83	Mr.	Chhatra Bahadur	Pradhan	260	388
84	Mr.	Chitra Prakash	Maskey	981	436
85	Mr.	D. B.	Basnet	1061	540
86	Mr.	Dambaru Prasad	Pokharel	907	411

S. No.	Salutation	Names	Surname	GMN	LMN
87	Mr.	Damodar	Phuel	944	382
88	Mr.	Damodar	Dhakal	1012	472
89	Mr.	Deepak	Poudel	943	479
90	Mr.	Deepak	Koirala	854	310
91	Mr.	Deepak Kumar	Kharal	895	481
92	Er.	Deepak Ratna	Kansakar	1041	508
93	Er.	Deependra Nath	Sharma	1082	561
94	Mr.	Del Man	Gurung	239	282
95	Mr.	Deva Sharma	Poudel	971	427
96	Mr.	Devendra	Joshi	604	155
97	Er.	Devendra Nath	Gongal	267	88
98	Mr.	Devi Prasad	Sharma	1091	570
99	Mr.	Dhana Bahadur	Gurung	251	222
100	Er.	Dhana Bahadur	Prajapati	745	272
101	Mr.	Dhananjaya	Poudyal	236	78
102	Mr.	Dhirendra Kumar	Karki	875	405
103	Er.	Dhrub Singh	Nepali	517	86
104	Mr.	Dhrub Narayan	Manandhar	433	96
105	Mr.	Dhruba Raj	Neupane	359	121
106	Mr.	Dhruba Kumar	Basnet Chhetri	876	330
107	Er.	Dhruba Prasad	Acharya	592	62
108	Mr.	Dhruva Raj	Bhattarai	441	134
109	Mr.	Dhundi Raj	Chalise	683	331
110	Mr.	Dil Krishna	Prajapati	174	195
111	Mr.	Dilip	Bade	919	363
112	Mr.	Dilip Kumar	Chapagain	1042	520
113	Mr.	Dilli Ram	Bastola	948	387
114	Er.	Dilli Raman	Niraula	939	416
115	Er.	Dilli Ratna	Sakya	306	16
116	Mr.	Dinesh	Yadav	1013	473
117	Mr.	Dinesh	K. C.	748	230
118	Dr.	Dinesh Prasad	Parajuli	1038	504
119	Mr.	Dinesh Raj	Bhattarai	266	138
120	Mr.	Dipendra Raj	Paudel	825	312
121	Dr.	Dirgh Singh	Bam	611	81
122	Dr.	Dol Prasad	Chapagain	965	422
123	Mr.	Durbesh Chandra	Amatya	570	278
124	Mr.	Durga Lal	Shrestha	489	56
125	Mr.	Durga Prakash	Manandhar	618	124
126	Mr.	Durga Prasad	Khatriwada	863	321
127	Mr.	Durga Prasad	Bhusal	983	438
128	Mr.	Eak Narayan	Aryal	1023	489
129	Mr.	G. P.	Acharya	579	175
130	Dr.	Gajendra Sen	Niraula	1018	484
131	Mr.	Ganesh	Rai	629	94

S. No.	Salutation	Names	Surname	GMN	LMN
132	Mr.	Ganesh	Shakya	1059	537
133	Mr.	Ganesh Bahadur	Pokharel	574	166
134	Mr.	Ganesh Kumar	Shrestha	395	409
135	Mr.	Ganesh Prasad	Dhakal	1010	470
136	Ms.	Ganga	Malla	325	28
137	Mr.	Gaurishanker	Bassi	1052	530
138	Mr.	Gautam Buddha	Manandhar	1103	583
139	Mr.	Gautam Man	Chipalu	596	71
140	Ms	Geeta	Gurung	1000	460
141	Mr.	Geha Nath	Gautam	831	341
142	Mr.	Gokarna Bahadur	Chand	1071	550
143	Ms.	Goma Devi	Paudel	877	332
144	Mr.	Gopal	Gurung	1015	475
145	Mr.	Gopal	Basnet	737	224
146	Dr.	Gopal Raj	Shakya	641	104
147	Mr.	Gopi Bar Singh	Thapa	662	159
148	Mr.	Gopinath	Mainali	994	450
149	Mr.	Govind Prasad	Ranjitkar	90	106
150	Dr.	Govind Prasad	Thapa	853	309
151	Mr.	Govinda Prasad	Adhikari	1067	546
152	Mr.	Guna Raj	Bhatta	273	6
153	Er.	Gupta Man	Sherchan	301	137
154	Mr.	Gyanendra	Adhikari	924	368
155	Mr.	Gyanendra Bikram	Mahat	775	249
156	Mr.	Gyanendra Prasad	Aryal	693	196
157	Mr.	Gyanendra Raj	Rai	569	220
158	Mr.	Gyani Raja	Chitrakar	639	228
159	Mr.	Hari Prasad	Gurung	787	256
160	Dr.	Hari Babu	Tiwari	1004	464
161	Mr.	Hari Binod	Adhikari	1093	572
162	Er.	Hari Krishna	Ghimire	677	183
163	Er.	Hari Prasad	Dhakal	669	176
164	Mr.	Hari Prasad	Pandey	1031	496
165	Mr.	Hari Sharan	Shrestha	584	98
166	Mr.	Harish Chandra	Bastola	827	291
167	Mr.	Hem Raj	Subedi	879	334
168	Mr.	Hemant	Aryal	93	163
169	Mr.	Hom Nath	Aryal	806	271
170	Ms.	Indira	Chapagain	869	325
171	Ms.	Indira	Joshi	951	392
172	Ms.	Indira	Kattel	1075	554
173	Ms.	Indra Kumari	Gurung	1065	544
174	Mr.	Indra Man	Singh Suwal	782	359
175	Mr.	Indra Raj	Pandey	143	131



S. No.	Salutation	Names	Surname	GMN	LMN
176	Er.	Indu Sharma	Dhakal	730	219
177	Mr.	Ishwar Prasad	Rijal	1081	560
178	Mr.	Iswory Prasad	Rajbhandari	16	5
179	Mr.	Jagannath	Adhikari	675	181
180	Dr.	Jagat Kumar	Bhusal	419	149
181	Mr.	Janak Bahadur	Chand	1107	587
182	Ms.	Janaki	Amatya	118	173
183	Dr.	Jeevan Bahadur	Sherchan	708	210
184	Mr.	Jeewa Nath	Pokharel	834	384
185	Mr.	Jibnath	Shiwakoti	1101	581
186	Mr.	Kabiraj	Rai	1007	467
187	Ms.	Kabita	Kunwar	423	100
188	Mr.	Kala Dhar	Kaphle	163	83
189	Ms.	Kalpana (Piya)	Ranjit	389	63
190	Ms.	Kalpana Rana	Shah	1098	577
191	Er.	Kamal	Manandhar	913	355
192	Ms.	Kamala Kumari	Rai	920	364
193	Ms.	Kantika	Sejuwal	849	305
194	Mr.	Kapil Prasad	Sharma	135	120
195	Er.	Karuna Govinda	Shrestha	110	31
196	Er.	Karuna Ratna	Shakya	977	433
197	Mr.	Karuna Sagar	Subedi	934	376
198	Dr.	Kedar	Budathoki	959	401
199	Mr.	Kedar	Neupane	991	447
200	Mr.	Kedar	Karki	166	198
201	Mr.	Kedar	Paudel	505	323
202	Mr.	Keshab	Shrestha	1060	539
203	Mr.	Keshab	Achhami	986	442
204	Mr.	Keshab Bahadur	Khatry	240	112
205	Mr.	Keshab Bahadur	Shah	525	85
206	Er.	Keshab Bahadur	Shrestha	556	26
207	Dr.	Keshab Prasad	Shrestha	488	46
208	Mr.	Keshab Prasad	Bhattarai	946	385
209	Mr.	Keshar Jung	Khadka	523	41
210	Mr.	Keshav Bahadur	Thapa	925	414
211	Er.	Keshav Prasad	Pokharel	723	214
212	Dr.	Keshaw Prasad	Singh	368	171
213	Mr.	Khaga Raj	Baral	1034	500
214	Mr.	Khurushev	Shrestha	804	268
215	Mr.	Khyam Sharma	Paudyal	1068	547
216	Dr.	Kiran	Rupakhetee	674	180
217	Mr.	Kiran	Sigdel	1008	468
218	Mr.	Kiran	Poudyal	789	262
219	Mr.	Kiran	Shilpakar	952	393

S. No.	Salutation	Names	Surname	GMN	LMN
220	Mr.	Kiran Nath	Shrestha	656	253
221	Er.	Kiran Lall	Joshi	486	218
222	Mr.	Kishor Jung	Karki	799	303
223	Mr.	Kishor Kumar	Bhattarai	1070	549
224	Er.	Kishor Nath	Gongol	1050	528
225	Mr.	Komal Bahadur	Chitrakar	546	9
226	Ms.	Krishna	Prajapati	435	35
227	Mr.	Krishna Bahadur	Thapa	949	389
228	Er.	Krishna Bahadur	Khadgi	97	216
229	Mr.	Krishna Chandra	Manandhar	963	420
230	Mr.	Krishna Chandra	Paudel	1046	514
231	Mr.	Krishna Prasad	Lamsal	906	347
232	Er.	Kul Prasad	Simkhada	898	482
233	Mr.	Kumar	Koirala	660	261
234	Mr.	Kundan Das	Shrestha	819	287
235	Mr.	Kundan Raj	Satyal	597	72
236	Ms.	Laiku	Lama	930	371
237	Mr.	Lal Narayan	Singh	547	18
238	Mr.	Lal Shanker	Ghimire	763	244
239	Mr.	Laxman Bahadur	Singh	65	29
240	Mr.	Laxman Bahadur	Basnet	953	394
241	Ms.	Laxmi	Kunwar	850	306
242	Ms.	Laxmi	K. C.	399	172
243	Ms.	Laxmi	Devkota	990	446
244	Mr.	Laxmi Narayan	Amatya	274	143
245	Er.	Laxmi Prasad	Gupta	58	2
246	Mr.	Laxmi Prasad	Tripathi	1084	563
247	Mr.	Lekh Nath	Gyawali	973	429
248	Er.	Lekh Nath	Subedi	1106	586
249	Mr.	Lila Bahadur	Baniya	1063	542
250	Ms.	Lipika	Karmacharya	928	369
251	Dr.	Lok Nath	Bhusal	989	445
252	Mr.	Lok Nath	Chapai	839	297
253	Mr.	Lok Nath	Devkota	424	349
254	Mr.	Lok Prasad	Acharya	848	304
255	Mr.	Lokeshwor	Maskey	624	91
256	Ms.	Luna	Shrestha	997	454
257	Er.	Madan Gopal	Maleku	729	217
258	Mr.	Madan Lal	Shrestha	666	167
259	Mr.	Madan Prasad	Lamichhane	357	345
260	Mr.	Madhav Narayan	Shrestha	566	52
261	Mr.	Madhav Prasad	Khakurel	610	80
262	Mr.	Madhav Prasad	Ghimire	689	189
263	Er.	Madhu	Pradhan	843	298
264	Ms.	Madhu Kala	Khanal	1089	568

S. No.	Salutation	Names	Surname	GMN	LMN
265	Er.	Madhu Sudan	Paudel	575	59
266	Mr.	Madhusudan Das	Shrestha	162	415
267	Dr.	Mahendra Keshari	Chhetri	740	283
268	Mr.	Mahendra Raj	Pant	817	480
269	Mr.	Mahendra Singh	Rawal	982	437
270	Mr.	Mahesh Prasad	Adhikari	157	125
271	Mr.	Mahesh Singh	Kathayat	526	101
272	Mr.	Manahari	Khadka	916	358
273	Dr.	Mangala Devi	Manandhar	473	99
274	Mr.	Mani Kumar	Shrestha	1029	494
275	Er.	Mani Ratna	Tuladhar	31	61
276	Er.	Manohar Lal	Shrestha	244	190
277	Er.	Mathura	Dangol	771	248
278	Ms.	Meena	Pokharel	974	430
279	Ms.	Meera	Thapa	442	45
280	Ms.	Meera	Aryal	92	164
281	Ms.	Meera	Chaudhary	1085	564
282	Ms.	Menaka (Basnet)	Maskey	479	58
283	Er.	Milan Bikram	Shah	199	3
284	Er.	Milan Kumar	Shakya	890	410
285	Ms.	Minoba	Yonzon	832	294
286	Mr.	Mittha Ram	Dahal	663	158
287	Mr.	Mohammad Sabir	Husain	860	316
288	Er.	Mohan Bahadur	Karkee	496	227
289	Mr.	Mohan Bahadur	Thapa	984	439
290	Mr.	Mohan Kumar	Chaudhary	320	54
291	Er.	Mohan Man	Gurung	513	68
292	Dr.	Mohan Prasad	Sharma	1032	497
293	Er.	Mukti	Gautam	964	421
294	Er.	Mukti Narayan	Manandhar	732	243
295	Mr.	Mukunda Bahadur	Pradhan	518	87
296	Dr.	Mukunda Mani	Khanal	1088	567
297	Mr.	Mukunda Raj	Satyal	91	146
298	Mr.	Nar Bahadur	Limbu	942	380
299	Mr.	Narayan	Kafle	1104	584
300	Dr.	Narayan	Dhakal	1095	574
301	Mr.	Narayan Bahadur Singh	Dongol	805	270
302	Mr.	Narayan Gopal	Malego	835	296
303	Mr.	Narayan Kumar	Shrestha	902	417
304	Mr.	Narayan Kumar	Acharya	962	419
305	Er.	Narayan Prasad	Khanal	672	178
306	Er.	Narayan Prasad	Gautam	241	117
307	Mr.	Narendra Bahadur	Nyachhyon	480	231
308	Mr.	Narendra Kumar	Gurung	950	390
309	Mr.	Narendra Raj	Sayami	607	153

S. No.	Salutation	Names	Surname	GMN	LMN
310	Mr.	Navaraj	Timilsina	521	76
311	Er.	Naveen Mangal	Joshi	749	250
312	Mr.	Navin Kumar	Rajbhandari	237	132
313	Er.	Neeraj	Shah	961	418
314	Ms.	Nibaran	Joshi	1083	562
315	Er.	Niran	Maharjan	1043	521
316	Mr.	Niranjana	Upreti	847	302
317	Mr.	Nirmal	Shiwakoti	992	448
318	Ms.	Nirmala	Amatya	238	33
319	Mr.	Om Raj	Dhakal	76	200
320	Er.	Om Ratna	Bajracharya	196	150
321	Mr.	Paban Kumar	Timilsena	975	431
322	Mr.	Padam Raj	Joshi	1043	511
323	Mr.	Padam Raj	Bhatta	1027	492
324	Mr.	Padma	Jyoti	21	538
325	Mr.	Padma Prasad	Shrestha	358	360
326	Er.	Panna Man	Bajracharya	647	105
327	Mr.	Pashupati	Parajuli	684	241
328	Mr.	Pitambar	Aryal	634	140
329	Mr.	Poorna Ram	Munankarmi	867	348
330	Mr.	Pradip	Maharjan	1048	516
331	Mr.	Pradip Kumar	Koirala	846	301
332	Dr.	Pradyumna Raj	Pandey	1019	485
333	Mr.	Prahlad	Pokharel	774	353
334	Mr.	Prakash	Aryal	938	378
335	Er.	Prakash Prasad	Kharel	739	260
336	Mr.	Prakash Singh	Thapa	1096	575
337	Mr.	Pramod Bir	Tuladhar	315	108
338	Mr.	Prayag Lal	Joshi	1056	534
339	Mr.	Prem Bahadur	Shrestha	888	337
340	Mr.	Prem Krishna	Kansakar	493	225
341	Dr.	Prem Prasad	Poudel	1025	491
342	Dr.	Prem Ratna	Sthapit	94	15
343	Mr.	Punam Chand	Agrawal	17	40
344	Mr.	Purna Chandra	Bhattarai	1080	559
345	Mr.	Purna Prasad	Manandhar	615	82
346	Er.	Purusotam	Shakya	1005	465
347	Mr.	Pushpa Man	Amatya	431	507
348	Mr.	Pushpa Raman	Pokharel	1045	523
349	Ms.	Puspa	Jirel	1073	552
350	Mr.	Puspa Lal	Shrestha	1069	548
351	Er.	Rabindra Man	Pradhan	411	66
352	Mr.	Radha Krishna	Pradhan	993	449
353	Mr.	Radha Krishna	Ghimire	910	351

S. No.	Salutation	Names	Surname	GMN	LMN
354	Mr.	Radha Raman Prasad	Shah	307	265
355	Dr.	Ragab	Kayastha	1099	578
356	Mr.	Raghu Nath	Mahat	1047	525
357	Ms	Rajani	Adhikari	893	339
358	Mr.	Rajeev	Sharma	619	109
359	Mr	Rajeev Raj	Pant	932	373
360	Er.	Rajendra Kumar	Maharjan	754	235
361	Mr.	Rajendra Prasad	Sharma	828	308
362	Mr.	Rajesh Kumar	Silwal	340	455
363	Mr.	Rajesh Raj	Dali	543	257
364	Er.	Rajiv	Joshi	891	381
365	Er.	Raju	Aryal	823	289
366	Mr.	Raju	Bajracharya	665	160
367	Mr.	Raju	Gyawali	970	426
368	Dr.	Raju Babu	Shrestha	1062	541
369	Mr.	Raju Prasad	Paudel	1049	517
370	Mr.	Rajya Laxmi	Nakarmi	1055	533
371	Dr.	Rakesh Prasad	Shrivastav	1048	526
372	Mr.	Ram Babu	Rimal	652	197
373	Mr.	Ram Babu	Adhikari	1051	529
374	Mr.	Ram Bahadur	K. C.	249	47
375	Mr.	Ram Bahadur	Chand	833	295
376	Dr.	Ram Chandra	Bhusal	810	273
377	Dr.	Ram Krishna	Timalseña	955	396
378	Mr.	Ram Krishna	Kayastha	348	57
379	Mr.	Ram Kumar	Shrestha	235	7
380	Mr.	Ram Kushal	Pant	686	186
381	Mr	Ram Naresh	Mahato	985	440
382	Er.	Ram Prasad	Mulmi	659	110
383	Mr.	Ram Prasad	Bashyal	705	202
384	Mr.	Ram Prasad	Shrestha	967	424
385	Mr.	Ram Prasad	Dhungana	680	317
386	Mr.	Ram Prasad	Panta	1053	531
387	Mr.	Ram Prasad	Subedi	1022	488
388	Er.	Ram Prasad	Bhandari	1094	573
389	Mr.	Ram Prasad	Ghimire	976	432
390	Mr.	Ram Sharan	Karki	106	135
391	Mr.	Ram Vinaya Kumar	Singh	725	408
392	Ms.	Rama	Shrestha	186	20
393	Ms.	Rama	K. C.	440	74
394	Ms.	Rama	Dhakal	933	375
395	Mr.	Ramesh	Sharma Paudyal	779	252
396	Mr.	Ramesh	Amatya	2000	579
397	Mr.	Ramesh Kumar	Shrestha	346	292
398	Mr.	Ramesh Kumar	Das	1035	501



S. No.	Salutation	Names	Surname	GMN	LMN
399	Mr.	Ramesh Kumar	Adhikari	722	213
400	Mr.	Ramesh Man	Shrestha	614	157
401	Mr.	Ramesh Nath	Bastola	1044	522
402	Er.	Rameshwar Prasad	Kalwar	746	284
403	Er.	Rameshwor Prashad	Bharati	215	398
404	Ms.	Ramita	Shrestha	931	372
405	Dr.	Ramita	Manandhar	334	126
406	Mr.	Ramji	Danai	1028	493
407	Mr.	Ramji Bahadur	Thapa	250	42
408	Mr.	Rammani	Bhattarai	698	199
409	Dr.	Ramswarup	Sinha	790	266
410	Er.	Ratna Kaji	Tuladhar	509	259
411	Ms.	Rekha	Lama Shahi	929	370
412	Ms.	Renuka	Manandhar	75	130
413	Ms	Rijuta	Shakya	812	275
414	Ms.	Rita	Yakthumba	1037	503
415	Er.	Rohit Kumar	Bisural	940	391
416	Mr.	Roshan	Bajracharya	583	97
417	Mr.	Rudra Hari	Bhandari	822	288
418	Mr.	Rukmagat	Neupane	862	319
419	Ms.	Rukmini	Shrestha	104	174
420	Ms.	Rupa	Thapa	1036	502
421	Er.	Sabin Raj	Dhakal	778	293
422	Mr.	Sagar	Acharya	995	451
423	Mr.	Sahadev Prasad	Humagain	1046	524
424	Mr.	Sandesh	Dhital	1044	512
425	Mr.	Sanjay	Kumar	972	428
426	Mr.	Sanjaya Kumar	Khanal	1041	519
427	Er.	Sanjeev Bikram	Rana	889	338
428	Er.	Sanjeev Singh	Kathayat	560	343
429	Mr.	Sanjib Kumar	Lama	966	423
430	Mr.	Santa Kumar	Shrestha	673	179
431	Mr.	Sanu Kaji	Sthapit	9	102
432	Ms.	Sanu Maiya	Maharjan	865	357
433	Ms.	Saroj	Tuladhar	107	60
434	Mr.	Saroj	Dhital	1039	505
435	Er.	Saroj K	Pradhan	892	403
436	Er.	Saroj Kumar	Vaidya	553	170
437	Mr.	Saroj Kumar	Pandey	1054	532
438	Mr.	Saroj Prasad	Aryal	299	184
439	Mr.	Satish	Bista	1047	515
440	Mr.	Satya Narayan	Shah	211	24
441	Mr.	Saurab Bikram	Rana	851	307
442	Ms.	Savitri	Rajbhandari	121	8

S. No.	Salutation	Names	Surname	GMN	LMN
443	Mr.	Shadananda	Gurung	936	377
444	Ms.	Shailee Singh	Rathour	911	352
445	Mr.	Shailendra Bhakta	Shrestha	148	194
446	Mr.	Shailesh Kumar	Jha	755	238
447	Mr.	Shalik Ram	Bhusal	1002	462
448	Mr.	Shambhu Shumsher	Rana	345	75
449	Mr.	Shankar Raj	Aryal	207	136
450	Dr.	Shankar Bahadur	Shrestha	735	223
451	Mr.	Shankar Man	Shrestha	999	459
452	Mr.	Shankar Prasad	Kharel	1011	471
453	Mr.	Shanmukhesh Chandra	Amatya	852	498
454	Ms.	Shanta	Joshi	628	161
455	Dr.	Shanta Bir Singh	Tuladhar	371	1
456	Mr.	Shanta Lall	Shrestha	341	165
457	Er.	Shanta Raj	Batas	947	386
458	Er.	Shanti	Malla	4	34
459	Ms.	Shanti Laxmi	Shakya	331	55
460	Dr.	Shanti Priya	Upadhyaya	758	239
461	Mr.	Sharad	Regmi	64	141
462	Er.	Sharad Kumar	Shrestha	783	276
463	Ms.	Sheela K.	Karkee	816	281
464	Mr.	Shekhar Babu	Karki	996	452
465	Mr.	Shijan Kumar	Dhakal	726	476
466	Mr.	Shiv Kumar	Katuwal	912	354
467	Ms.	Shovana Devi	Bhuju	398	44
468	Dr.	Shreeram	Banskota	311	212
469	Ms.	Shri Prabha	Sharma	803	267
470	Mr.	Shyam	Bajracharya	756	236
471	Er.	Shyam Bahadur	Shrestha	185	27
472	Mr.	Shyam Bahadur	Bisunke	1076	555
473	Er.	Shyam Bahadur	Shrestha	404	123
474	Dr.	Shyam Kaji	Manandhar	333	127
475	Mr.	Shyam Kumar	Shrestha	826	290
476	Mr.	Shyam Prasad	Kharel	956	397
477	Er.	Shyam Sundar	Sharma	327	209
478	Er.	Shyam Sundar	Shrestha	772	285
479	Ms.	Sita	Pokhrel	1064	543
480	Ms.	Sita	Armaja	922	366
481	Ms.	Sita Kumari	B. K.	923	367
482	Mr.	Sita Ram	Timsina	635	211
483	Ms.	Sobha	Shrestha	528	206
484	Dr.	Som Lal	Subedi	998	456
485	Mr.	Som Raj	Pokharel	761	242
486	Mr.	Subarna Lal	Shrestha	120	103

S. No.	Salutation	Names	Surname	GMN	LMN
487	Mr.	Subarna Lal	Shrestha	796	320
488	Er.	Subha Lall	Shrestha	285	11
489	Ms.	Subhadra	Ranjitkar	422	64
490	Ms.	Subhadra	Maskey	658	204
491	Mr.	Subhash Ranjan	Baral	601	234
492	Er.	Subodh Man Singh	Pradhan	507	10
493	Mr.	Sudershan S.	Thapa	470	187
494	Ms.	Sugandh	Thapa	878	333
495	Er.	Sugat Ratna	Kansakar	524	188
496	Mr.	Sugat Ratna	Tuladhar	318	53
497	Mr.	Sukha Sagar	Shrestha	256	22
498	Er.	Sukhamay	Bhattacharya	226	50
499	Mr.	Sundar Man	Shrestha	60	111
500	Mr.	Sundar Shyam	Thakur	859	315
501	Er.	Sunil Dhoj	Joshi	542	65
502	Mr.	Sunil Kumar	Agrawal	247	37
503	Ms.	Sunita	Dhungana	1017	478
504	Er.	Suraj	Sigdel	1066	545
505	Mr.	Surat Babu	Aryal	845	300
506	Er.	Surendra Das	Pradhan	373	156
507	Mr.	Surendra Lal	Shrestha	151	147
508	Mr.	Surendra Prasad	Mainali	1086	565
509	Mr.	Suresh	Shrestha	153	90
510	Mr.	Suresh	Adhikari	1087	566
511	Mr.	Suresh Kumar	Verma	720	406
512	Mr.	Suresh Kumar	Upadyaya	230	509
513	Dr.	Suroj	Pokhrel	1078	557
514	Er.	Suroj Raj	Rajkarnikar	1001	461
515	Ms.	Surya (Koirala)	Marattha	400	43
516	Mr.	Surya Bahadur	Khatri	866	322
517	Mr.	Surya Nath Prakash	Adhikari	842	299
518	Mr.	Surya Prasad	Acharya	914	404
519	Mr.	Surya Prasad	Bhandari	873	328
520	Mr.	Surya Prasad	Baral	1049	527
521	Er.	Surya Ratna	Tamrakar	645	177
522	Mr.	Surya Ratna	Shakya	408	453
523	Mr.	Sushil Kumar	Bhattachan	125	25
524	Er.	Sushil Kumar	Lal	918	361
525	Ms.	Sushila	Shrestha	245	191
526	Ms.	Sushma	Upadhyay	452	133
527	Mr.	Suvas Kumar	Bhattarai	958	400

S. No.	Salutation	Names	Surname	GMN	LMN
528	Mr.	Suwarna Raj	Upadhyay	694	240
529	Er.	Tapendra Bahadur	Khadka	648	580
530	Ms.	Tara	Khanal	899	346
531	Mr.	Tej Bahadur	Darji	818	286
532	Mr.	Tej Bahadur	Lama	945	383
533	Mr.	Tej Mani	Bajracharya	137	413
534	Er.	Teja Nanda	Vaidya	454	51
535	Mr.	Tejeswar Babu	Gongah	280	39
536	Dr.	Tek Raj	Joshi	113	48
537	Er.	Thark Bahadur	Thapa	815	483
538	Mr.	Thir Bahadur	Pandey	586	254
539	Mr.	Tika Ram	Sharma	1058	536
540	Mr.	Tilak Mohan	Bhandari	969	425
541	Er.	Tirtha Man	Shakya	111	327
542	Mr.	Top Narayan	Sharma	1024	490
543	Mr.	Toya Nath	Baral	1102	582
544	Er.	Triratna	Kansakar	367	89
545	Mr.	Tulasi	Neupane	68	229
546	Mr.	Ujjwal Prasad	Dhakal	557	70
547	Ms.	Uma	Shrestha	679	185
548	Mr.	Umesh Babu	Marahatta	1045	513
549	Mr.	Umesh Kumar	Singh	281	441
550	Mr.	Umesh Prasad	Lohani	1020	486
551	Ms.	Upakari	Dhewaju	594	169
552	Ms.	Urmila	Parajuli	941	379
553	Er.	Uttam Lal	Malla	563	95
554	Mr.	Uttar Kumar	Shrestha	814	279
555	Er.	Varun Prasad	Shrestha	83	12
556	Mr.	Vijaya Kumar	Thakur	646	344
557	Mr.	Vijaya Ram	Mathema	316	269
558	Ms.	Vijoy	Parajuli	534	119
559	Mr.	Vishnu Bahadur	Singh	354	21
560	Mr.	Yadav Prasad	Dahal	874	329
561	Er.	Yajna Man	Tamrakar	657	116
562	Ms.	Yam Kumari	Khatiwada	830	340
563	Mr.	Yam Lal	Bhusal	1090	569
564	Ms.	Yashodhara	Pant	909	350
565	Mr.	Yuba Raj	Bhusal	988	444
566	Dr.	Yubak Dhoj	GC	1079	558
567	Mr.	Yuvraj	Khati	856	311

कारोबार

पहिलो राष्ट्रिय आर्थिक दैनिक

विकास

# दिगो आर्थिक विकासमा नेपाललाई जापानको साथ

काठमाडौं, २९ फागुन (कास): नेपालका लागि जापानका राजदूत मासासी ओगावाले जापानले नेपाललाई लामो समयदेखि निरन्तर सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक विकासमा सहयोग गर्दै आएको र यस किसिमको सहयोगलाई आगामी दिनमा पनि निरन्तरता दिने बताएका छन्। उनले नेपालमा शान्ति स्थापना, संविधान निर्माण र कार्यान्वयनमा जापानले उल्लेखनीय सहयोग गरेको र विभिन्न पूर्वाधार निर्माण एवं दिगो आर्थिक विकासमा नेपाललाई जापानको साथ रहने पनि बताए।

बलियो बनाउन सराहनीय भूमिका निभाउँदै आएको पनि बताए। आफू दुई वर्ष अगाडि नेपाल आउँदा जाइकाको बारेमा अधिकांश सरकारी, गैरसरकारी संघसंस्था आबद्ध व्यक्तिहरू र सर्वसाधारणलाई समेत जानकारी भएको पाउँदा अचम्म लागेको र हाल आएर जानका विभिन्न

सहयोगमा सन्चालित आयोजनाहरू कार्यान्वयन गर्न विभिन्न संघसंस्थामा कार्यरत जानका सदस्यहरू नै संलग्न रहेको बताउँदै जापान सरकार र जापानी जनताले नेपालको विकासमा पुन्याउँदै आएको सहयोगको लागि जानको तर्फबाट उनले राजदूतमार्फत धन्यवाद प्रकट गरे।



२०७५ साल मङ्सिर १३ गते बिहीबार  
2018 November 29 Thursday

## जाइका नेपाल प्रमुखको स्वागत

■ गोरखापत्र समाचारदाता

काठमाडौं, मङ्सिर १२ गते। नेपाल जाइका अलमनाई एसोसिएसन (जान) ले नेपालमा आफ्नो कार्यकाल पूरा गरी जापान फर्कन

का.वि.प्र.का.ब.नं. ४२/०६६/६०

आर्थिक

## जाइका अलमनाई एसोसिएसनको अध्यक्षमा भुसाल

■ आर्थिक समाचारदाता  
काठमाडौं, फागुन १३

नेपाल जाइका अलमनाई एसोसिएसन (जान)को हालै सम्पन्न निर्वाचनमा डा. रामचन्द्र भुसाल अध्यक्ष पदमा पुनः निर्वाचन निर्वाचित भएका छन्। जापानको एहिमे विश्वविद्यालयबाट विद्यावारिधि गरेका कृषिविज्ञ डा. भुसाल सार्क जाइका अलमनाईहरूको छाता संगठन जाइका अलमनाई एसोसिएसन टोकोरम (जाफस)को वर्तमान महासचिव समेत रहेका थिए। जानको उक्त निर्वाचनबाट सम्पूर्ण पदाधिकारी एवं सदस्य पदहरू समेत निर्वाचन निर्वाचित भएका छन्। जसअनुसार उपाध्यक्षमा केदार पौडेल, महासचिवमा



पदाधिकारीहरूमध्ये डा. भुसाल र डा. रुपाखेती यसअगाडि कार्यसमितिलाई अध्यक्ष, महासचिवमा निर्वाचन निर्वाचित भएका थिए। डा. भुसाल पिस यस जापानको नेपालस्थित कार्यलय कृषिविज्ञ, शाक्य नेपाल प्राधिकरणकी उपप्रबन्ध नि र डा. रुपाखेती राष्ट्रिय योजना आयोगका सह-सचिव

अन्तर्गत। काठमाडौं  
नेपालका लागि राजदूत मासासी ओगावाले जापानको कार्यकालमा नेपालमा जाइका अलमनाई एसोसिएसनको कार्यकाल पूरा गरी जापान फर्कन

## जाइकाको आँखा शिविर

काठमाडौं, मंसिर ९ (नागरिक)- नेपाल जाइका अलमुनाई एसोसिएसन (जान)ले शनिबार निःशुल्क आँखा शिविर सञ्चालन गरेको छ।

नागरिक

जान अध्यक्षमा पुनः भुसाल



काठमाडौं, फागुन १० (नागरिक)- नेपाल जाइका अलमुनाई एसोसिएसन (जान) को अध्यक्षमा डा. रामचन्द्र भुसाल पुनः निर्वाचन भएका छन्। जापानको एहिमे विश्वविद्यालयबाट विद्यावारिधि गरेका कृषिविज्ञ डा. भुसाल सार्क जाइका अलमुनाईहरूको छाता संगठन जाइका अलमुनाई एसोसिएसन फोरम (जाफस) को महासचिवसमेत छन्। जानको नयाँ कार्यसमितिलाई सबै पदाधिकारी र सदस्य निर्वाचन निर्वाचित भएका हुन्। जसअनुसार उपाध्यक्षमा केदार पौडेल, महासचिवमा शान्तिलक्ष्मी शाक्य, कोषाध्यक्षमा विभाकालिका श्रेष्ठ, सचिवमा डा. किरण रुपाखेती, सहकोषाध्यक्षमा दर्गाप्रसाद

## जापानको सहयोग हवाई र सडकमा

काठमाडौं (कास)- जापानी राजदूत मासासी ओगावाले पछिल्लो समय जापानले आफ्नो सहयोग नेपालको हवाई तथा सडक सुरक्षा क्षेत्रमा विस्तार गरेको बताएका छन्। जाइका अलमुनाई एसोसिएसन आफ नेपाल (जान) को ४३ औं वार्षिकोत्सवमा उनले जापानको सहयोगमा बन्न

## JAAFSC Secretariat Office opens in Kathmandu

POST REPORT

KATHMANDU, MARCH 8

The JICA Alumni Association Forum of Saarc Countries (JAAFSC) has set up its Secretariat Office in Nepal.

Jun Sakuma, Chief Representative of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) inaugurated the office at the JICA Alumni

inactive for years, but the effort of JAAN team has revived it. Now, JICA can work together and benefit for each other in the future," said Sakuma.

The JAAFSC was established to foster mutual understanding and cooperation between the members of JICA Alumni Associations of Saarc countries and Japan.

## ‘नेपालको कृषि विकासमा सहयोग गर्न जापान इच्छुक’

अन्तर्गत। काठमाडौं  
नेपालका लागि राजदूत मासासी ओगावाले जापानको कार्यकालमा नेपालमा जाइका अलमनाई एसोसिएसनको कार्यकाल पूरा गरी जापान फर्कन





*Uppar Tamakoshi Hydropower Company*  
*Express its best wishes for the*  
*Grand Success of the*  
*45<sup>th</sup> Annual Function of*  
*JICA Alumni Association of Nepal*  
*(JAAN)*

**Uppar Tamakoshi Hydropower Company**  
**Gyaneshor, Kathmandu**

*We Express our best wishes for the  
Grand Success of the  
45<sup>th</sup> Annual Function of  
JICA Alumni Association of Nepal  
(JAAN)*



**भूगर्भ**

सिमेन्ट

गर्भ देखि बलियो

भोलीको सुनौलो नेपालको लागि



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+९७७-१-४००९९२८, ४००९९२९

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*Photo  
Gallery*



***Dear JAAN Members,***

***Please identify yourself:***

***Where are you ? ?***

**JAAN Team with Rt. Honorable Prime Minister of Nepal,  
Mr. K. P Sharma Oli in different meetings and events.  
Former Japanese Ambassador Mr. Mitsuaki Kojima is also in one meeting.**









**JAAN Team with Honorable Mr. Pradeep Kumar Gyawali, Minister for Foreign Affairs at a meeting in his office. Former Japanese Ambassador Mr. Mitsuaki Kojima is also in the meeting.**



**JAAN Team with Mr. Bidhya Sundar Shakya, Mayor of Kathmandu Metropolitan City at a meeting at his office.**



**JAAN Team's Courtesy meeting with H. E. Masamichi Saigo,  
Ambassador of Japan to Nepal in the Embassy.**



JAAN Team with H. E. Mr. Masamichi Saigo, Ambassador of Japan to Nepal and two Former Japanese Ambassadors (Mr. Masashi Ogawa and Mr. Mitsuaki Kojima) at Ambassador's Residence, Tahachal, Kathmandu during a reception organized by H. E. Ambassador Saigo.





JAAN Team's meeting with Former Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Tatsuo Mizuno during his visit to Nepal.



Courtesy meeting with Ms. Yumiko Asakuma, JICA Chief Representative at JICA Nepal Office.



Meeting with Dr. Ram Kantha Makaju Shrestha, Vice Chancellor, Kathmandu University.



Meeting with Rt. Honorable Vice-president of Nepal, Mr. Nanda Bahadur Pun at his office.



Meeting with Mr. Koji Yamada, Chief Representative, JICA Bhutan during his visit to Kathmandu.



## JAAFSC Secretariat Opening Program





## JAAN Annual Function 2074 B.S.









## JAAN New Year Eve 2075 B.S.









## Japanese Ambassador Farewell Program









## Japanese Ambassador Welcome Program





## JAAN Excursion Visit and Tree Plantation Program









## JAAN 45<sup>th</sup> AGM 2075 B.S. JAAN Member's Professional Profile Release Program





# JAAN Community Development Program





## JAAN Dashain Get-together





## JAAN Free Eye Camp





## JICA CR Farewell and Welcome Program





## JICA Participants Pre-departure Orientation



## Fourth Executive Committee Meeting of JAAFSC Kathmandu, 2018









## JAAN Election, 2075 B.S.





# JICA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF NEPAL (JAAN)

## New Executive Committee (2019-22)



**Dr. Ram Chandra Bhusal**  
President



**Mr. Kedar Paudel**  
Vice President



**Ms. Shanti Laxmi Shakya**  
General Secretary



**Ms. Biva Kalika Shrestha**  
Treasurer



**Dr. Kiran Rupakhetee**  
Secretary



**Mr. Durga Prasad Bhusal**  
Joint Treasurer



**Mr. Buddhi Narayan Shrestha**  
Executive Member



**Mr. Sushil Kumar Bhattachan**  
Executive Member



**Mr. Roshan Bajracharya**  
Executive Member



**Ms. Goma Devi Poudel**  
Executive Member



**Er. Rameshwor Prasad Kalwar**  
Executive Member



**Ms. Uma Shrestha**  
Executive Member



**Er. Dilli Ratna Shakya**  
Immediate Past President



**We Heartily Wish  
all the success  
to  
JICA ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF NEPAL  
(JAAN)  
on the occasion of its 45<sup>th</sup> Annual Function**



### UAE

The United Arab Emirates is an Arabian Peninsula nation settled mainly along the Persian Gulf that was formed from 7 sheikhdoms. Dubai is the site of ultramodern Burj Khalifa tower.



### Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia is a desert country encompassing most of the Arabian Peninsula, with Red Sea and Persian Gulf coastlines. Known as the birthplace of Islam, it's home to the religion's 2 most sacred mosques

### Oman

Oman, a nation on the Arabian Peninsula, has terrain encompassing desert, riverbed oases and long coastlines on the Persian Gulf, Arabian Sea and Gulf of Oman.



### Qatar

Qatar is a peninsular Arab country whose terrain comprises arid desert and a long Persian Gulf shoreline of beaches and dunes. Also on the coast is the capital, Doha



### Malaysia

Malaysia is a Southeast Asian country occupying the Malaysian Peninsula and part of the island of Borneo. It's known for its beaches, rainforests and mix of Malay



### Japan

Japan is an island nation in the Pacific Ocean with high-rise-filled cities, imperial palaces, mountainous national parks and thousands of shrines and temples. Tokyo, the crowded capital



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Maharajgunj Chakrapath, Kathmandu, Nepal

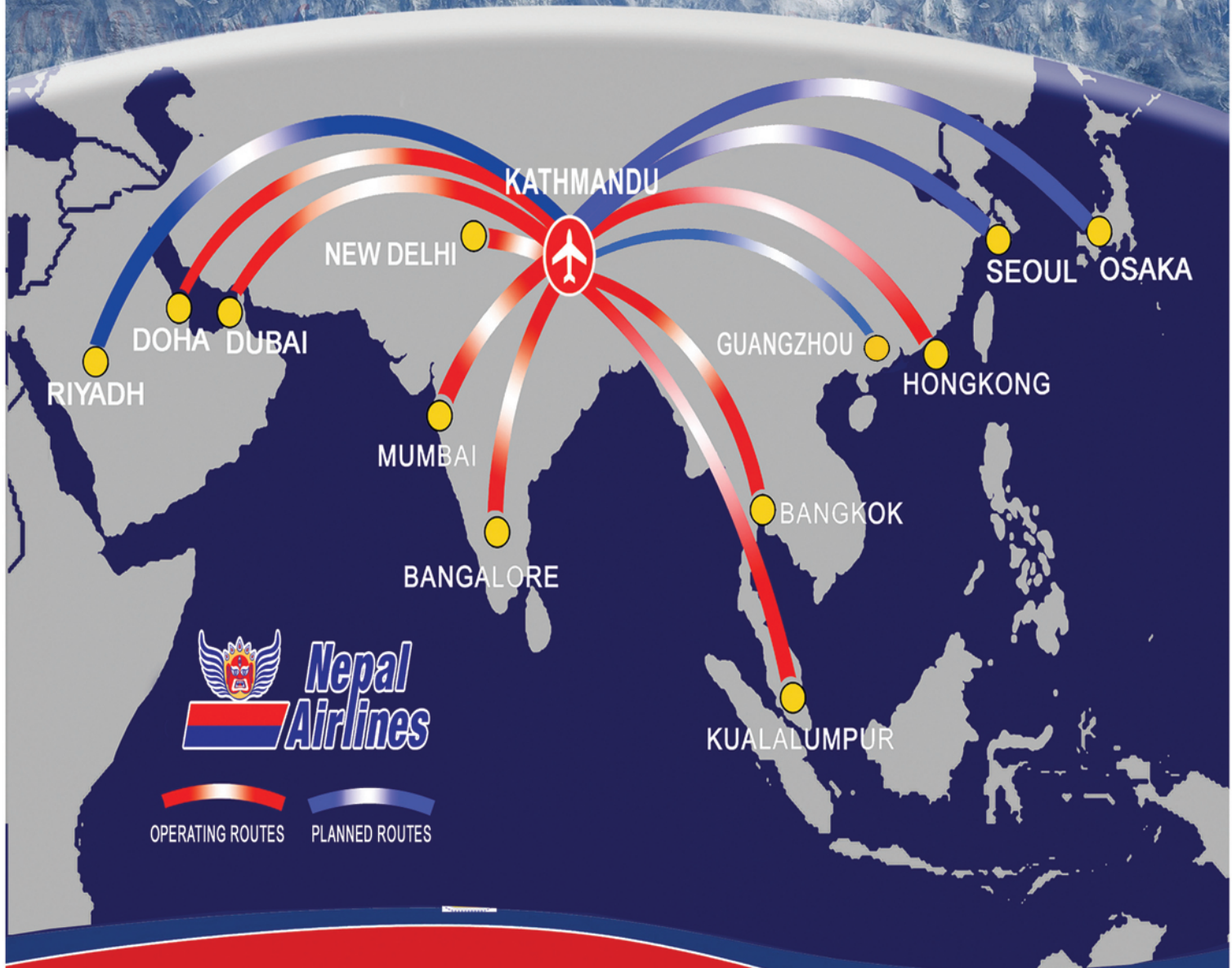
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