

ABAN

ESTD. 1987

ASSOCIATION
OF
BRITISH
ALUMNI
IN NEPAL



MAGAZINE

FEBRUARY 2017



ISSUE (8)

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With British Ambassador **HE Richard Morris**



HE Ambassador Mr. Richard Morris with some of the ABAN Executives and members led by its president **Maheswor Bhakta Shrestha**.

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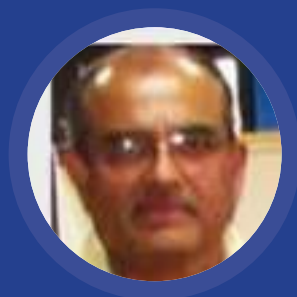
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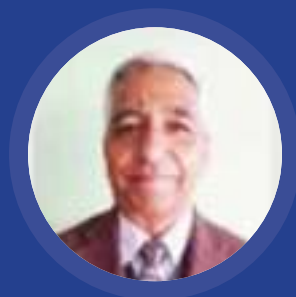
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Foreword

From the British Ambassador

- HE MR RICHARD MORRIS

I am pleased to know the Association of British Alumni in Nepal (ABAN) is publishing an updated Membership Directory 2016 to facilitate networking between ABAN members; and to help share the expertise they gained in the UK for the development of Nepal.

This bicentenary year of relations between Britain and Nepal is a great opportunity to take stock. As you know, our relationship has many pillars: political; military/gurkha; development assistance; people-to-people; cultural. But one important pillar that we must not forget is the educational pillar – a really important link between us. Thousands of Nepalis have completed UK qualifications. Many study at institutions with UK links. We have provided development assistance in the field of education.

And, importantly, various Nepalis have studied in the UK. I'm delighted so many want to maintain their connections with Britain and each other. Some of those who

studied in Britain did so under the Chevening Scholarships scheme. Chevening Scholars and other Nepalis who studied in the UK have risen to positions of influence and contributed substantially to Nepal. We're delighted they chose to study in Britain, and that they have so willingly shared their experiences on return.

So – the two hundred year relationship between our countries gives us many things. I think the most important is a really strong foundation as we look to the future. Those who studied in the UK, the ABAN members, including the Chevening alumni, are a really important part of that. I hope you'll all continue to work with us to build a modern, forward looking, and productive partnership between our countries in the years ahead. Subhakamana, best wishes and Dhanyabad, thank you.

RICHARD MORRIS

HM Ambassador



Message

From the Director of British Council in Nepal

- DR. JOVAN ILIC

Dear ABAN Members

The Association of British Alumni in Nepal (ABAN) was formed in 1998 by a group of budding enthusiasts who were given a home by the British Council. It was formed to link professionals working in different sectors in Nepal who had the common bond of having studied in the United Kingdom. ABAN fosters cultural, educational and academic interaction between Nepali and British professionals. There are now several hundred British alumni working in Nepal.

The British Council, the British Embassy and the Association of British Alumni in Nepal (ABAN) published the first Directory of Nepali professionals who had qualified in the United Kingdom at the turn of the Millennium in 2001 with a formal launch at the British Ambassador's residence.

This all seems like a long time ago now, but this relationship between the British Embassy, ABAN, and the British Council continues to grow, so what is happening now, and why is ABAN and this relationship still so important? Well, primarily it enables returned scholars to establish contact with each other and to network more effectively thereby using the professional training and knowledge gained in the UK for the greater benefit of Nepal, and it is also of value to the UK business community. Perhaps you want to further develop contacts

with Nepal and are looking for someone who has access to this local knowledge. Perhaps you need a highly trained and skilled individual to help develop your business or to exploit commercial or investment opportunities or are searching for someone with particular skills or experience that are hard to come by in Nepal. ABAN through its membership, and specifically its Directory is just such a collection of information.

By sponsoring publication of the Alumni Directory and of the ABAN Magazine, and by supporting ABAN events, the British Council continues to celebrate and to document all that is great about UK and Nepal relations. This is of vital importance for developing trust through cultural relations, and it is precisely cultural relations that the British Council was set up to do. In 1959 we began our formal relationship with Nepal with the aim of helping Nepal become a more creative, open and inclusive society, with strengthened friendly knowledge and understanding between the peoples of Nepal and the UK. This hasn't changed, nor will it.

Through cultural relations we reach out to young people in education to provide them with skills and qualifications in order to prepare them to participate in society, to gain employment and to develop as citizens. Whether this be A Level examinations, the IELTS English Language qualification, ACCA



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Nepal Britain Chamber of Commerce & Industry

Date: 15th Jan, 2017

Mr. Maheshwor Bhakta Shrestha
President
Association of British Alumni in Nepal
Kathmandu, Nepal

Dear Sir,

In presence of Rt. Hon'ble Vice President of Nepal Nanda Bahadur Pun, Hon'ble Minister of Information & Communications Surendra Kumar Karki unveiled Postage Stamp to mark the Bicentenary Friendship between Nepal & UK.

We were honored to host this historical unveiling of Postage Stamp.

Please accept the 1st Day Cover for your collection.

Thank You

Sincerely for

Nepal Britain Chamber of Commerce & Industry

Rajendra K. Khetan
President



Bicentenary of Nepal-Britain Relations

Nepal and Britain established formal diplomatic relations in 1816 AD, after the treaty of Sugauli. This treaty allowed for the exchange of representatives between the two countries. This led to the establishment of British residency in Kathmandu. Nepal formally opened its diplomatic mission in London in 1934. High level mutual visits from time to time help strengthen the ties between the two countries.

The relationship between the two countries are based on friendship, mutual understanding, and respect for each other's national interests and aspirations. The recruitment of Nepalese Gurkhas in the armed forces of Britain is the symbol of mutual trust and respect for each other. The Britain is also one of the major development partners of Nepal. It has contributed a lot in the development endeavors of Nepal through its help in human resource development in various sectors of Nepalese governance, improvement of physical infrastructures as well as in socio-economic development of rural populations through various activities. In addition, the British government also provides direct financial aid to the Nepal government to meet its development needs.

This postage stamp is being published to mark the bicentenary celebration of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Nepal and Britain.



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Preface

From the President

- MAHESHWOR BHAKTA SHRESTHA

Complements to all the Members of the Association of British Alumni in Nepal (ABAN) and all organizations and agencies who help ABAN to come of age to Celebrate the 19 glorious years of its existence with invaluable fellowships, service to the needy people of Nepal and contributions for the overall development of Nepal. While Nepal is celebrating 200 years of friendly relations between Nepal and Britain with deep trust and mutual understanding, we in ABAN are trying to strengthen and enrich people to people relations through institutional support.

In order to celebrate this momentous occasion, the 8th issue of ABAN Magazine 2017 lists out the memorable events in the annals of 2 decades of friendly relations, exchange of visits that strengthened the relations, trade and commerce, cultural exchanges and a host of other activities including numerous agencies and associations that are at work both in Nepal and in the Great Britain in strengthening bilateral relations.

In close coordination with the British Council and the British Embassy, ABAN is continuously doing its bits to strengthen the close relations, while serving as a forum to exchange expertise ideas on issues of national

importance. ABAN Membership Directory 2016 lists over 400 members on 59 different areas of specialization. Highly qualified, trained and skilled British scholars occupy the high offices in National Planning Commission, Nepal Academy of Science & Technology, different ministries, departments, central and commercial banks, and some of the best schools and hospitals in Nepal, indicate an enormous contribution of British education in the development of Nepal.

In the service of the senior citizens, ABAN is joining hands with the prestigious Mrigendra Sanjhana Medical Trust and extend necessary support to old age home annually on a sustainable basis.

ABAN publications (newsletters, magazine, membership directory), supported by the British Council, are making a significant mark in effective communication and networking between members and with the society at large. In this context, the active support of the members of ABAN in this endeavor is gratefully acknowledged.

MAHESHWOR BHAKTA SHRESTHA
President ABAN



All About ABAN

ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH ALUMNI IN NEPAL

- MAHESHWOR BHAKTA SHRESTHA
ABAN President 2015-2017

1. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Over the past five decades, the British government has funded studies in Great Britain for Nepalese students and scholars under the schemes administered by the British Council. In recent years, an increasing number of Nepalese students are studying in British educational institutes on private funding also. The British alumni covering a wide range of specialization needed a forum for building on these studies as also to increase educational and cultural relationships between Nepal and Britain. So, an ad hoc committee was formed with eight enthusiastic British Alumni members in 1997 to establish the Association of British Alumni in Nepal (ABAN):

AD HOC COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

- **Dr. Narayan Bahadur Thapa** - President
- **Mr. Ram Shakti Maskey** - Vice president
- **Mr. Ujjyal Pradhananga** - General secretary
- **Mr. Ramesh Shanker Palikhe** - Treasurer
- **Mr. Chandi Prasad Bhatta** - Members
- **Mr. Dilli Raj Joshi** - Members
- **Mr. Rabi Jung Pandey** - Members
- **Mr. Abin Bhakta Pradhan** - Members

The Association was registered in the Chief District Officer's office Kathmandu on February 4, 1998 under registration number 547/05/55 as a non-government organization and an autonomous body, having the authority to acquire properties, collect funds etc. with rights to protect its name and property.

ABAN is now celebrating its 19th Anniversary on ABAN Day: February 4, 2017. So, it is time to look back on the journey so far in retrospect. Here is how the founders had conceived of ABAN in the beginning of the millennium:

Founder President Dr. Narayan Bahadur Thapa wrote in August 2000: "ABAN came into being with well thought out objectives.....we wished to foster cultural, academic and economic ties between Nepal and the UK. We wanted to help our members in their quest for fruitful careers while working towards national development... we specifically wanted to develop a social network of the potentially huge membership. In the first 1000 days, the members have interacted socially on a number of occasions. We have bettered our relationship with the British Council and the British Embassy. We have learnt the ongoing development process of Nepal through Talk program. We have had some inputs in the ongoing activities of the British Council providing British education for Nepalese students. I have little doubt for ABAN to make an impact, the future lies in exploring new ideas and pushing them forward. We have the talent, we have the ambition and diversity and I am certain that ABAN will make an impact".

British Ambassador to Nepal H.E. Mr. Ronald P. Nash wrote: "Since its inception in 1997, ABAN has

been working steadily to develop its role in providing a forum for the networking of a vast number of Nepalese professionals trained in the United Kingdom. Various talk programs on the issues and topics of national importance and interest have been held and those have been well attended. There appears to be no dearth of talent among the ABAN members. I would like to assure ABAN of British Embassy's continued support and cooperation in fulfilling our common goals."

The British Council Director Barbara Wickham

said: "The British Council believes that ABAN is a very important organization in fostering mutual understanding and benefit between our two countries. This key group of individuals plays an important role in strengthening existing relationship and developing new ones – partnership no less important in development community than in the world of business".



2. ABAN OBJECTIVES

The Association was established to achieve the following basic objectives:

- To strengthen Professional, Educational, Cultural and other relations between ABAN members and the British Professionals,
- Take up necessary steps for proper use of special knowledge and skills acquired by ABAN members in UK for the professional activities in Nepal,
- Promote the knowledge of British education for its proper use in the important sectors of Nepal's development,

- Create opportunities for discussion on issues of national interest like environment protection, regional and international cooperation,
- Ensure that the relevant government agencies of Nepal recognize and grants due status and privileges to the qualifications and trainings gained in the United Kingdom, and
- Represent and protect the professional interest of ABAN members.

3. ABAN STATUTE

The ABAN Statute 2054.10.14, subsequently amended by its annual general meetings in 2064 and again in 2068 provides for:

General Body as the highest authority, including all members of the Association and the general body will elect 13-member Executive Committee body,

Executive Committee consisting of a president, vice president, general secretary, assistant general secretary, treasurer, assistant treasurer and 7 members elected for a two years term.

Annual General Meeting (AGM) conducted once a year on the date and place decided by the Executive Committee. An emergency meeting of the general body can be arranged if required by the Executive Committee or on request by one third of the members of the Association in writing. The AGMs held in the past years are listed below.



been working steadily to develop its role in providing a forum for the networking of a vast number of Nepalese professionals trained in the United Kingdom.

An updated copy of ABAN Statute is presented in Annex 1.

Annual General Meetings (AGMs) Hel

SL. NO	YEAR & DATE	VENUE	PRESIDENT
1st	1998	The British Embassy Hall	Dr. Narayan Thapa
2nd	1999	The British Embassy Hall	
3rd	2000	The British Embassy Hall	Dilli Raj Joshi
4th	2001	The British Embassy Hall	
5th	2002	The British Embassy Hall	Narmada Sharma
6th	2003 November 23	The British Council courtyard	
7th	2004	Hotel Shanker, Lazimpat	Rabi Jung Pandey
8th	2005 December 10	SOS GH School, Sano Thimi	
9th	2007 January 6	The British Council Hall	Raghu Pant
10th	2008 February 8	The British Embassy Hall	
11th	2009		Lal K.C.
12th	2010 June 19	The British Council Hall	
13th	2010 December 20	Indreni Complex, Baneshwor	Dr. Uma Srivastava
14th	2011 January 28	The British Embassy Hall, Lainchour	
15th	2012		
16th	2014 March 15	SOS GH School, Sano Thimi	Shankar Prasad Paudel
17th	2015 April 11	The British Council Hall, Lainchour	
18th	2016 June 25	Universal LCI, Dillibazar	Maheswor Bhakta Shrestha
19th	2017 February 4	The British Embassy, Lazimpat	

The main office bearers of ABAN in the nine Executive Committees are listed below:

ECM	YEAR	PRESIDENT	VICE PRESIDENT	GENERAL SECRETARY	TREASURER
1	1997-2000	Narayan Bahadur Thapa	Ram Shakti Maskay	Dilli Raj Joshi	Rabi Jung Pandey
2	2000-2002	Dilli Raj Joshi	Namrata Sharma	Lal K.C.	Rabi Jung Pandey
3	2002-2004	Namrata Sharma	Rabi Jung Pandey	Raghu Pant	Prem Ratna Sthapit
4	2004-2006	Rabi Jung Pandey	Raghu Pant	Maheswor Shrestha	Prem Ratna Sthapit
5	2006-2008	Raghu Pant	Maheswor Shrestha	Shanker Paudel	Prem Ratna Sthapit
6	2008-2010	Lal Krishna K.C.	Uma Shrivantava	Deepak Chalise	Hari Shanker Shrestha
7	2010-2012	Uma Shrivantava	Madhuri Karki	Prabhu Budhathoki	Binaya Hari Maskey
8	2013-2015	Shanker Paudel	Tulasi Uprety	Mahendra Khanal	Rupa Basnet
9	2015-2017	Maheswor Shrestha	Tulasi Uprety	Uttam Pant	Hariom Dhoj Joshi

The 9th Executive Committee members elected by the 17th AGM for 2015-2017 constitutes of the following office bearers and members:

SL	NAME	POSITION	EMAIL ID	CONTACT NUMBER
1	Maheswor Bhakta Shrestha	President	mahesworbs@gmail.com	98510 94345
2	Tulasi Prasad Uprety	Vice President	t_uprety@yahoo.com	98510 53007
3	Uttam Prasad Pant	General Secretary	uttampant@hotmail.com	98510 20918
4	Hariom Dhoj Joshi	Treasurer	hariomdjoshi@gmail.com	98510 88446
5	Mrs. Shiba Devi Kafle	Asst. Treasurer	shibakafle@hotmail.com	9841 295472
6	Madhav Prasad Bhatta	Member	Mbhatta17@hotmail.com	9841 544517
7	Narayan Prasad Sharma	Member	Sharmanp19@hotmail.com	98510 47092
8	Umesh Bahadur Malla	Member	Punya.paudel@gmail.com	98511 26901
9	Mahendra Khanal	Member	kanjisl@mail.com.np	98511 11284
10	Mrs. Rupa Basnet	Member	rupabasnet@hotmail.com	98510 12176
11	Punya Prasad Paudel	Member	Umeshmalla43@gmail.com	9841 797451
12	Mrs. Padma Vaidya	Member	Padmavaidya2005@yahoo.com	9849 263815
13	Shankar Prasad Paudel	Immediate Past President	sppaudel@gmail.com	98510 49814

9th ECM is Gender balanced (3 lady members out of 13 members), and has 4 members from the previous 8th ECM in order to ensure seamless continuity of thoughts and priorities of the Association.

The 9th Executive Committee members elected by the 17th AGM for 2015-2017 constitutes of the following office bearers and members:

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	SUBCOMMITTEES	COORDINATORS
1. Strengthen professional, educational, cultural and other relations between ABAN members and British professionals	ellowship dinner FPicnic, Vocational training, Cultural activities Health camps, Blood donation, Service to Senior citizens	Cultural and Social Health/ Medical	Ms. Padma Vaidya Dr. Uma Shrivastava
2. Promote the use of special knowledge and skills acquired by ABAN members in UK for the development of Nepal	Seminar, Debate Workshop,	Educational	Narayan Prasad Sharma
3. Promote the knowledge of British education in the important sectors of Nepal's development	Interactions, School / student support, Essays		
4. Create opportunities for discussion on issues of national importance like environment protection, regional and international aid	Talk programs, Minutes, AGM, ABAN Day, Group Mails, Social media, Registration Renewal	Program	Uttam Prasad Pant

OBJECTIVES	STRATEGIES	SUBCOMMITTEES	COORDINATORS
5. Protect professional interest of ABAN members and coordinate with government agencies for due recognition of the qualification & training gained by members in UK	ABAN Newsletters, ABAN Magazine, Why ABAN booklet, Press/ Media Releases/ relations, Skill Roster of members	Publication	Punya Prasad Paudel Mahendra Khanal
6. Develop relations with regional agencies and British institutions	Exchange visits, Link with British institutions: BC, Embassy, Nepal Britain Society, CAAN	Networking	Shanker P. Paudel
7. Membership and Development	New members, Safeguard their interest, Directory, Skill Roster,	Membership Development	Tulasi Uprety
8. Fund Raising	Organize events, ads, ways to raise fund	Fund Raising	Hariom Joshi Madhav Bhatta
9. Promote the image of ABAN with outside agencies and the public at large	ABAN Strategies, Bi-annual reviews, Public Image and Relations with outside agencies, 200 years celebration	Advisory Council	Maheswor Shrestha Dr. NB Thapa, Dilli Raj Joshi, Namrata Sharma, Rabi Jung Pandey, Raghu Pant Lal KC, Uma Shrivastava, Shanker Prasad Paudel

5. ABAN MEMBERSHIP DEVELOPMENT

Membership is the main strength of any Association and so is the case of ABAN. Membership of ABAN is open for persons having completed at least 12 weeks long under-graduate, graduate or post-graduate studies or training in UK are eligible for membership of the Association. The eligible candidate can become Ordinary or Life Member.

ABAN Membership Directory published in 2001 listed 246 members. Membership increased to 302 by March 2005, and to 378 by June 2010. The new Membership Directory 2016 (March), lists 394 members, including 314 Life members and 47 lady members. They studied 76 different specialties in UK.

DIRECTORY PUBLISHED IN	TOTAL MEMBERS	LIFE MEMBERS	ORDINARY MEMBERS
2001	246		

YEAR	MEMBERSHIP TYPE			TOTAL MEMBERS	GROWTH	FEMALE MEMBER
	LIFE	ORDINARY	ASSOCIATE			
Sept. 2001	118	128		246		
Sept. 2002	146	111		257	+11	11
Sept. 2003	163	103	1	267	+10	
Sept. 2004	171	103	1	275	+8	18
Sept. 2005	210	92	1	303	+28	
Sept. 2006	210	96	1	307	+4	32
Sept. 2007	220	96	1	317	+10	
Dec. 2008	229	96		325	+8	18
2009	261	109		370	+45	
June 2010	283	95		378	+8	53
April 2011	294	84		378	0	
2012	299	82		381	+3	
2013	306	82		388	+7	10
2014	306	82		388	0	
Apr. 2015	306	82		388	0	0
Mar 2016	314	80		394	+6	
Jan. 2017	324	80		404	+10	16

By January 2017, ABAN membership has increased to 404 (including 324 Life members) with 49 ladies members. This includes 16 new Life members plus 2 Ordinary members converted to Life member category during August 2015 to January 2017.

ABAN MEMBERS	APRIL, 2015		JANUARY 31, 2017	
	MEMBERS	LADIES	MEMBERS	LADIES
Total				
Members	394	47	404	49
Ordinary members	80	18	80	18
Life members	314	29	324	31

So far, 9 life members have died including Life members Ms. Usha Singh (ID 127) in 2015.

ABAN Statute has a provision for Honorary membership for any person who has donated cash or equivalent worth more than Rs.100,000/- (Rupees one hundred thousand) to ABAN or any person who has made a special contribution to the Association by the decision of the Executive Committee. ABAN. The first Honorary Member of ABAN is being honored this year in recognition of his contribution of Rs.30,000/- plus Rs.500,000 as endowment fund for the support of senior citizens needing help on annual basis.

6. FINANCIAL & MEMBERSHIP STRENGTHS

The Association is not a resourceful organization as its funding source is limited to membership fees, their contributions, donations, surplus of advertisement revenue in its various publications, grants from sponsors and other fund- raising activities. Financial strength is needed to support various activities/ support projects and for its sustainability. The membership fee is so low (Rs.1600 for life membership) that some contribution/ donation is sought from its members to strengthen the Association.

ABAN's audited Balance Sheets of recent years reveal that the Association had the highest bank balance of Rs.496,380 in July 2011, which was gradually diluted in the four subsequently years to Rs.289,607 by July 2015. The situation has been reversed since then:



FISCAL CLOSING	BANK BALANCE	CHANGE	MEMBERSHIP	CHANGE
July 2007	458,501		317	
July 2008	448,901	-9,600	325	+8
July 2009	441,998	-6,903	370	+45
July 2010	493,100	+51,102	378	+8
July 2011	496,380	+ 3,280	378	0
July 2012	474,336	- 22,044	381	+ 3
July 2013	417,049	-57,287	388	+ 7
July 2014	392,724	-24,325	388	0
July 2015	289,607	-103,117	388	0
July 2016	340,192	+ 50,585	397	+ 9
Jan. 2017			404	+ 7

The British Council is supporting the Association in providing meeting halls and in the publication of Membership Directory and annual Magazines. Some other activity/ project funding supports are under consideration. So, the Association has approached other social organizations to undertake support projects jointly. One such organization is Mrigendra Samjhana Medical Trust, which has agreed to provide an endowment fund of Rs.500,000/- to undertake annual support to a chosen senior citizen home in Kathmandu. Despite huge potential for recruiting new members in the Association from the large pool of British trained

people in the country, ABAN's membership growth has stagnated in the recent past. Out of some 400 members enrolled, quite a number of listed members are out of Kathmandu on assignments and are not available for ABAN's activities. Nepalese students are returning home after their study in UK every year. So, a concerted effort is needed attract new members in the Association in order to enrich its professional and financial strength.

7. MAIN ACTIVITIES OF 2015-2016

ABAN is actively participating in various programs of British Council and the British Embassy, like the EDGE program event of the British Council on April 15, 2016 to promote English and Digital education for girls in 5 districts of Nepal, Chevening Bicentenary reception on May 18 with His Excellency the British Ambassador Mr. Richard Morris, and the celebration of 90th Birthday of Her Majesty the queen Elizabeth II on June 15, 2016 at the Ambassador's residence. Participation in Britain-Nepal 200 Years programs includes a presentation on Bicentenary of Anglo-Nepal War for Peace and Friendship by Nepal Army Officer Dr. Prem Singh Basnyat on June 8, 2016. ABAN president and vice president also participated in the Talk program organized by Chevening Alumni Association of Nepal in December 2016.



Association is publishing monthly Newsletters since May 2015, Talk Programs, Support to Senior Citizens in December 2015, Family Picnic in November 2016 and the publication of ABAN Membership Directory in May 2016, ABAN Magazine 2016 and has redesigned website www.aban.org.np



ABAN Calendar of Events 2015-2016

MONTH OF 2015-16

MAIN ACTIVITIES

2015 April 11	Election of 9th Executive Committee at the British Council
2015 April 13	1st Executive Committee Meeting. ABAN Newsletter 01 issued
2015 August 21	2nd ECM, Takeover and Formation of Sub-committees Publication of ABAN Newsletter No. 02 issue
2015 August 29	Talk Program on Human Trafficking by Dr. Ruchira Gupta
2015 September	Publication of ABAN Newsletter No. 03 issue
September 11	Meeting with the British Council Director Dr. Jovan Ilic
September 22	3rd ECM meeting. Presented Audit Reports for 2069-70 and 2070-71
September 24	Talk Program by Dr. Tsering on Support to Earthquake victims
2015 October	Publication of ABAN Newsletter No. 04 issue
2015 Nov./Dec.	Publication of ABAN Newsletter No. 05 issue
December 17	4th Executive Committee Meet at Dillibazar
December 26	Visited Old Age Home and supported with food and medicines
2016 January 17 January/ February	Talk Program on Happy Living by Mr. Tulasi Prasad Uprety Publication of ABAN Newsletter No. 06 issue
2016 March/April 2016 April 01	Publication of Newsletter no.7 & Release of Membership Directory 5th Executive Committee meeting. Handover of Bank accounts 2016 May 08
2016 May 08	6th Executive Committee Meeting
2016 May 23	Publication of ABAN Newsletter no.8
2016 June 21	7th Executive Committee meeting
2016 June 25	8th Executive Committee meeting.
2016 June 25	18th Annual General Meeting of ABAN. Release ABAN Membership Directory 2016.
2016 July	ABAN Newsletter no. 9

2016 August 28	9th Executive Committee meeting. ABAN Newsletter no 10th
2016 Sept. 11	Tax clearance of past 3 years till 2071/72
2016 Sept. 29	10th Executive Committee meeting
2016 October	Release of 11th ABAN Newsletter for Sept.-October 2016
2016 October 21	11th Executive Committee meeting. Audit Report of 2072/73
2016 October 23	Talk program by Dr. Mrigendra Raj Pandey on British Education
2016 Nov. 1	ABAN Newsletter no 12
2016 Nov.15	12th Executive Meeting. Meeting in BC on Edu. Fair proposal
2016 Nov. 19	ABAN Family Picnic at Doleswor area Bhaktapur
2016 Dec.01	ABAN Newsletter no 12
2016 Dec.	13th Executive Meeting
2016 December	Talk program on
2017 January	ABAN Newsletter no 13 Executive Meeting Talk program on ABAN Magazine 2016

8. CREDENTIALS

After the registration with the Office of Chief District Office, Kathmandu on 2054.10.22 BS (), the Association was registered with Internal Revenue Department for PAN (Permanent Account Number 302035951) on 2062.2.1 BS (Annex 2) and also obtained Tax Free certificate from Internal Revenue Office, Kathmandu on 2065.4.21 BS. (Annex 3). The Association is recently registered also with Kathmandu Metropolitan City Ward no. 29 office on 2073.6.10 (Annex 4). After submission of audited annual statements, the Association has received Tax clearance until fiscal year 2072/73 with recommendation for renewal of registration (Annex 5).

एशोसिएशन अफ ब्रिटिश एल्युमनाई इन नेपाल (एबान) विधान-२०६४

(प्रथम संशोधन)

(जिल्ला प्रशासन कार्यालय, काठमाडौंबाट मिति २०५४/१०/२२ मा स्वीकृति प्राप्त)

(चौधौ बार्षिक साधारण सभाबाट संशोधित प्रावधान समेत मिलाइएको रूपमा)

प्रस्तावना:

नेपाली प्राज्ञ तथा विद्यार्थीहरूलाई संयुक्त अधिराज्यमा अध्ययन गर्नको लागि बेलायत सरकारद्वारा गत चार दशक देखि लगातार छात्रवृत्तिहरू उपलब्ध हुदै आईरहेको र नेपालको सर्वाङ्गीण विकासको लागि विभिन्न महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्रहरूमा यस प्रकारको सहयोगबाट ठोस योगदान पुग्न गएको साथै संयुक्त अधिराज्यबाट विभिन्न विषयहरूमा विशेष दक्षता तथा ज्ञान प्राप्त गरेका नेपाली र नेपालको लागि विशेष योगदान दिने बेलायतमा प्रशिक्षित व्यक्तिबाट बनाईने संघले नेपाल र बेलायत दुई देशका विच शैक्षिक, सामाजिक, व्यवसायिक, सांस्कृतिक तथा अन्य पारस्परिक सम्बन्धलाई अझ दरिलो पार्नुको साथै भविष्यमा समेत यस दिशामा विशेष भुमिका निर्वाह गर्न मद्दत पु-याउने आवश्यक महसूस गरीएकोले, यो संघको प्रारूप, संगठन, काम कर्तव्य र अधिकार को व्यवस्था गर्न बाञ्छनीय भएकोले यो विधान बनाईएको छ।

१. **संक्षिप्त नाम** : यस विधानको नाम “एशोसिएसन अफ ब्रिटिश एल्युमनाई इन नेपाल (एबान) (प्रथमसंशोधन) विधान-२०६८” रहने छ।

२. **प्रारम्भ** : यो विधान संघको साधारण सभाको बैठकले पारीत गरी स्थानीय अधिकारीबाट स्वीकृती प्राप्त भएको मिति देखि लागु हुनेछ।

३. **परिभाषा** : “विधान” भन्नाले “एशोसिएसन अफ ब्रिटिश एल्युमनाई इन नेपाल(एबान) (प्रथमसंशोधन) विधान-२०६८” सम्झनु पर्छ।

“मूल विधान” भन्नाले “एशोसिएसन अफ ब्रिटिश एल्युमनाई इन नेपाल(एबान) को स्थापना गर्ने विधान विधान-२०५४” सम्झनु पर्छ।

परिच्छेद (१)

१) परिभाषा:

विषय वा प्रसंगले अर्को अर्थ नलागेमा यस विधानमा

(क) संघ भन्नाले दफा २ मा उल्लेखित उद्देश्यहरू प्राप्त गर्न गठित एशोसिएसन अफ ब्रिटिश एल्युमनाई इन नेपाल (एबान) सम्झनु पर्दछ।

(ख) कार्यकारिणी समिति भन्नाले दफा ९ बमोजिम साधारण सभाद्वारा गठित कार्यकारिणी समिति सम्झनु पर्दछ।

(ग) सभापति भन्नाले संघको सभापति सम्झनु पर्दछ।

(घ) उप सभापति भन्नाले संघको उपसभापति सम्झनु पर्दछ।

(ङ) महासचिव भन्नाले संघको महासचिवलाई सम्झनु पर्दछ।

(च) सहायक महासचिव भन्नाले संघको सहायक महासचिवलाई सम्झनु पर्दछ।

(छ) कोषाध्यक्ष भन्नाले संघको कोषाध्यक्षलाई सम्झनु पर्दछ।

(ज) सहायक कोषाध्यक्ष भन्नाले संघको सहायक कोषाध्यक्षलाई सम्झनु पर्दछ।

(झ) सदस्य भन्नाले संघको सदस्यता प्राप्त गरेको व्यक्तिलाई सम्झनु पर्दछ सो शब्दले कार्यकारिणी समितिको सदस्यलाई समेत जनाउने छ।

(ञ) ऐन भन्नाले संस्था दर्ता ऐन, २०३४ सम्झनु पर्दछ।

२. संघको पूरा नाम ठेगाना:

यस संघको नाम “एशोसिएसन अफ ब्रिटिश एल्युमनाई इन नेपाल” (एबान), रहने छ। संघको केन्द्रिय कार्यालय काठमाडौं उपत्यकामा रहनेछ। आवश्यकता अनुसार यसका शाखा कार्यालयहरू नेपालको अन्य कुनै पनि स्थानमा स्थापना गर्न सकिने छ।

३. संघको स्थापना :

संघ एक मूनाफारहित, गैरराजनैतिक, अविच्छिन्न उत्तराधिकार वाला स्वशासित संगठित संस्था हुने छ। यसले व्यक्ति सरह चल अचल सम्पत्ति प्राप्त गर्न, उपभोग गर्न, वेचबिखन र दानदातव्य गर्न सक्ने छ। संघले आफ्नो नामबाट व्यक्ति सरह नालिस उजूर गर्न सक्ने छ र यस उपर पनि मुद्दा चलाउन सकिने छ। संघको आफ्नो छुट्टै छाप, भण्डा र व्याज अनुसुचि १ बमोजिमको हुने छ।

४. संघको उद्देश्य:

प्रचलित ऐन तथा नेपाल सरकारको नीति निर्देशनको अधिनमा रही सम्बन्धित निकायसँग समन्वय राखी कार्यक्रम संचालन गर्ने गरी संस्थाका निम्न उद्देश्यहरू रहने छन्।

(क) संघका सदस्यहरु तथा बेलायती व्यवसायीहरु विचको व्यवसायिक, शैक्षिक तथा सांस्कृतिक एवं अन्य सम्बन्धलाई अभि मजबुत बनाउने ।

(ख) नेपालको व्यवसायिक क्रियाकलापहरुमा सदस्यहरुले बेलायतबाट हासिल गरेका विशेष ज्ञान तथा सीपको सदुपयोगको लागि आवश्यक कार्य गर्ने ।

(ग) नेपालको विकासमा महत्वपूर्ण भुमिका निर्वाह गर्ने क्षेत्रहरुमा बेलायती शैक्षिक ज्ञानको प्रवर्द्धन तथा सदुपयोग गर्ने ।

(घ) क्षेत्रीय तथा अन्तराष्ट्रिय सहयोग र वातावरण संरक्षण जस्ता राष्ट्रिय महत्वका विषयहरुमा छलफलको लागि अवसर सृजना गर्ने ।

(ङ) एल्युमनाईहरुको व्यवसायिक हक हितको संरक्षण र प्रवर्द्धन गर्ने सम्बन्धमा संयुक्त अधिराज्यबाट हासिल गरिएको शैक्षिक योग्यता तथा तालिमहरुको पहिचान मान्यता सम्बन्धमा नेपाल सरकारका सम्बन्धित निकायहरूसँग आवश्यक कार्य गर्ने ।

(च) माथि उल्लेखित उद्देश्यहरु प्राप्त गर्न आवश्यक अन्य कार्य गर्ने ।

५.संघका क्रियाकलाप :

संघले निम्नलिखित क्रियाकलापहरुको आयोजना गर्न सक्नेछ :

(क) सदस्यहरुको हितको लागि भेटघाट कार्यक्रमहरुको आयोजना गर्ने ।

(ख) राष्ट्रिय तथा अन्तराष्ट्रिय महत्वका विषयहरुमा छलफल गर्न व्यवसायिक एवं प्राज्ञिक जमघट तथा छलफलको व्यवस्था मिलाउने । साथै त्यस्तो छलफलबाट आएका निष्कर्ष र सुझावको कार्यान्वयनको लागि सिफारिस साथ सम्बन्धित निकायमा अनुरोध गर्ने ।

(ग) सदस्यहरु विच सुमधुर सम्बन्ध कायम राख्न एवं “(एवान)” को कृयाकलाप बारे जानकारी गराउने उद्देश्यले नियमित रुपमा न्यूज लेटर प्रकाशित गर्ने ।

(घ) संघका सदस्यहरु तथा संघले उपयुक्त सम्झौता अन्य व्यक्ति , संस्था सम्बन्धित विशेषज्ञहरु विच एक आपसमा भेटघाट गर्न जाने तथा आउने कार्यक्रमहरुको (एकजिन्ज भिजिट) को व्यवस्था गर्ने ।

(ङ) आवश्यकता अनुसार संघको एनुयल म्यागाजिन, सो भिनियर, क्यालेण्डर, प्रोसिडिङ्ग, पुस्तक, पत्रपत्रिका, ब्रोशियर तथा संघका सदस्यहरुको डाइरेक्टरी एवं प्रोफेशनल डाइरेक्टरी प्रकाशित गर्ने ।

(च) नेपाल र नेपाल संग संबन्धित विषयहरुमा प्राज्ञिक

छलफल गर्ने गराउने,

(छ) संघले आफ्नो उद्देश्य अनुरूप विभिन्न कार्यक्रम, क्रियाकलाप तथा कार्ययोजना बनाई सल्लाहकार तथा परामर्श सेवा ९ ऋयलकगतिबलअथ ० आवश्यकता अनुसार आफैले वा अन्य कुनै सरकारी तथा गैरसरकारी संघ , संस्था वा निकायसँग सहकार्य गरी त्यस्तो कार्यक्रम, क्रियाकलाप वा कार्ययोजना एवं परामर्श कार्यान्वयन गर्ने गराउने ।

(ज) ब्रिटिश काउन्सिलको सौजन्यता बाट प्राप्त विभिन्न सहयोगहरु रचनात्मक उद्देश्य पुर्तिको लागि प्रयोग गर्ने ।

६.संघका थप क्रियाकलाप:

(१) संघले आवश्यकतानुसार सेमिनार, गोष्ठी, कार्यशाला, प्रदर्शनी, चलचित्र प्रदर्शन, सामाजिक भेटघाट, सामाजिक विकास, वातावरणीय संरक्षण तथा जनचेतना मुलक कार्यक्रममा ऐक्यवद्धता जस्ता कार्यक्रमको आयोजना गर्न सक्नेछ ।

(२) संघले आफ्नो उद्देश्य अनुरूप दैवीप्रकोप पिडित समुदाय, असहाय वृद्ध वृद्धा, अनाथ बालबालिका, अपाङ्ग तथा अन्य यस्तै सहयोगको अपेक्षामा रहेका व्यक्ति, संस्था, समुदायको सहयोगको लागि आवश्यक आर्थिक, भौतिक तथा अन्य सहयोग उपलब्ध गराउन सक्नेछ ।

७.सदस्यता:

मानार्थ सदस्य र सह-सदस्यहरु बाहेक अन्य सदस्यहरुको लागि सदस्यता प्राप्त गर्न संयुक्त अधिराज्यमा गई त्यहाँबाट कम्तिमा १२ हप्ताको स्नातकोत्तर तह (पोष्टग्राजुएट) वा स्नातक तह (अण्डरग्राजुएट) को अध्ययन गरेको वा विशेष प्रकारको वा व्यवसायिक तालिम हासिल गरेको, नैतिक पतन देखिने फौजदारी अभियोगमा दोषी प्रमाणित नभएको नेपाली नागरिक हुनुपर्नेछ । साथै आफुले प्राप्त गरेको अध्ययन वा तालिमको प्रमाणपत्र पनि अनिवार्य रुपमा पेश गरेको हुनुपर्नेछ । सदस्यता शुल्क निम्न प्रकारको हुनेछ ।

अ) आजिवन सदस्यता	रु.१,५००.००
आ) साधारण सदस्यता	रु.२००.०० (प्रतिवर्ष)
इ) दर्ता शुल्क	रु.१००.००

संघलाई विशेष सहयोग पु-याउने जोसुकैलाई पनि कार्यकारिणी समितिले आवश्यकता महसूस गरेमा सह -सदस्यता प्रदान गर्न सक्ने छ । संयुक्त अधिराज्यमा अध्ययन गरेका जो सुकै विदेशी विशेषज्ञहरुलाई संघले आवश्यक ठानेमा सह-सदस्यता प्रदान गर्न सक्नेछ ।

सह-सदस्य:

यस्ता सदस्यहरुलाई मताधिकार प्राप्त हुने छैन । (यस्ता सदस्यहरुले आजीवन वा साधारण सदस्य बन्न सक्ने छन् तर कुनै पनि पद भन्ने ग्रहण गर्न सक्ने छैनन) ।

मानार्थ सदस्यः

(१) संघलाई रु.१,००,०००। (एक लाख) नगद वा सो बर
।बरको अन्य आर्थिक सहयोग प्रदान गर्ने जुनसुकै व्यक्तिलाई
कार्यकारिणी समितिले सदस्यता दिन सक्नेछ ।

(२) संघलाई असाधारण सहयोग प्रदान गर्ने जो सुकै व्यक्तिलाई
कार्यकारिणी समितिले मानार्थ सदस्यता प्रदान गर्न सक्नेछ ।
सदस्यहरुले सदस्यता बापत बुझाउनु पर्ने वार्षिक शुल्कहरु
प्रत्येक वर्ष शुरु अर्थात वैशाख १ गतेदेखि गणना गरी लागु
गरिनेछ ।

८ कुनै पनि सदस्यको सदस्यता देहायका

अवस्थामा कायम रहने छैन :

(क) मानसिक असन्तुलन भएमा वा मृत्यु भएमा ।

(ख) राजीनामा दिएमा।

(ग) लगातार दुई वर्षसम्म आफुले तिर्नु पर्ने वार्षिक शुल्क नतिरे
मा । तर यस्ता सदस्यले पुनःसदस्यता प्राप्त गर्न चाहेमा दर्ता
शुल्क समेत तिरी सदस्यता प्राप्त गर्न सक्नेछन ।

(घ) नैतिक पतन हुने कुनै फौज्दारी अभियोगमा कसुरदार ठहरि
एमा ।

(ङ) कुनै किसिमको अनैतिक कामहरु ठहर भएमा ।

(च) दफा ७ बमोजिम योग्यता नभएको ।

परिच्छेद (२)

९.साधारण सभा :

सम्पूर्ण सदस्यहरु समावेश भएको साधारणसभा संघको
सर्वोच्च अधिकार प्राप्त निकाय हुनेछ । यस साधारणसभा
द्वारा कार्यकारिणी समितिको गठन गरिने छ । यस प्रकारको
कार्यकारिणी समितिमा देहायका सदस्यहरु समावेश रहने छन् ।

सभापति	१ जना
उपसभापति	१ जना
महासचिव	१ जना
सहायक महासचिव	१ जना
कोषाध्यक्ष	१ जना
सहायक कोषाध्यक्ष	१ जना
सदस्यहरु	७ जना

१०.साधारण सभा देहायका कार्यहरुको लागि जिम्मेवार हुनेछ :

(क) कार्यकारिणी समिति गठन गर्ने,

(ख) कार्यकारिणी समितिको क्रियाकलापहरुको सुपरिवेक्षण तथा
मुल्याङ्कन गर्ने,

(ग) कार्यकारिणी समितिद्वारा तयार पारिएको वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन

साथै लेखा परीक्षण भई सकेका आर्थिक प्रतिवेदन उपर पनि
छलफल गर्ने र अन्य वार्षिक कार्यक्रमहरु पारित गरी स्वीकृति
प्रदान गर्ने,

(घ) यदि कुनै सदस्यलाई संघको सदस्यताबाट हटाउनु पर्ने
भएमा उक्त विषयको निर्णय गर्ने,

(ङ) विधानको संशोधन गर्नु पर्ने भएमा सो विषयमा पनि निर्णय
गर्ने ।

११.वार्षिक साधारणसभा :

(क) कार्यकारिणी समितिले तोके अनुसारको मिति समय
तथा स्थानमा वर्षको एक पटक साधारणसभा गरिनेछ ।
तर कार्यकारिणी समितिले चाहेमा वा संघका एक तिहाई
सदस्यहरुले लिखित अनुरोध गरेमा आकस्मिक साधारणसभा बो
लाउन सकिने छ । यस्ता सभाहरुको सभापतित्व र संचालन
कार्यकारिणी समितिको सभापतिले नै गर्ने छ ।

(ख) वार्षिक साधारणसभा बोलाउनको लागि सदस्यहरुलाई
कम्तीमा २१(एक्काइस) दिन अगाडि सूचना दिई सक्नुपर्नेछ ।
तर आकस्मिक बैठकको लागि ७ (सात) दिन अगाडि मात्र
सूचना दिए पुग्नेछ ।

(ग) साधारण सभाको गणपुरक संख्याको लागि एक तिहाई
सदस्यहरुको उपस्थिति आवश्यक पर्ने छ यदि सदस्यहरुको
संख्या ३०० भन्दा बढी भएमा केवल १०० जना सदस्यहरुको
उपस्थितिले पनि गण पुरक संख्या जनाउने छ । तर तोकिएको
स्थान र समयमा यदि गणपुरक संख्याको उपस्थिति नभएमा
अर्को तिस मिनेटको समय सदस्यहरुको उपस्थितिको लागि
थप गरिनेछ । तत्पश्चात् पुनःसभा बोलाइनेछ र उक्त समयमा
न्यूनतम पचास जना सदस्यहरु उपस्थित भएमा गणपुरक संख्या
पुगेको जनिनेछ ।

१२.कार्यकारिणी समिति :

(क) साधारणसभाद्वारा हरेक दुई/दुई वर्षमा १३ सदस्यीय एक
कार्यकारिणी समितिको निर्वाचनद्वारा गठन गरिने छ ।

(ख) आफ्नो सम्पूर्ण क्रियाकलापहरु सम्बन्धमा कार्यकारिणी
समिति साधारणसभा प्रति उत्तरदायी रहने छ ।

(ग) कार्यकारिणी समितिका कुनै पनि सदस्य बिना सूचना
लगातार तीन पटकसम्म बैठकमा अनुपस्थित भएमा निज
स्वतःकार्यकारिणी समितिको सदस्यबाट हट्ने छ।

१३.कार्यकारिणी समितिको कार्यहरु :

कार्यकारिणी समितिलाई साधारणसभाद्वारा संघको उद्देश्य
अनुरूप कार्यहरु संचालनको लागि अधिकारहरु प्रदान गरिनेछ र
कार्यकारिणी समितिले देहायका कार्यहरु गर्नेछ :

(क) साधारणसभाबाट पारीत गरिएका निर्णयहरूलाई कार्यान्वयन गर्ने ।

(ख) विशेष कार्यक्रमहरू सम्पन्न गर्नको लागि समिति वा उप समिति गठन गर्ने ।

(ग) संघको आर्थिक कारोबारको लागि कोषको संचालन गर्ने र आवश्यक चल अचल सम्पत्तिहरूको खरिद वा बिक्रि गर्ने । तर घर जग्गाको कारोबार गर्दा साधारणसभाद्वारा स्वीकृति प्राप्त गर्नु पर्नेछ ।

(घ) यस विधानको अधिनमा रही विभिन्न सदस्यता प्रदान गर्ने र कुनै सदस्यलाई हटाउने विषयको प्रस्ताव साधारणसभा समक्ष पेश गर्ने ।

(ङ) राष्ट्रिय वा अन्तराष्ट्रिय सभा, सम्मेलन, बैठक तथा सेमिनारहरू नेपालमा आयोजना गर्ने र देश विदेशमा भाग लिन सदस्यहरूको छनौट गर्ने ।

(च) संघको उद्देश्य प्राप्तीको लागि राष्ट्रिय वा अन्तराष्ट्रिय संघ संस्थानहरूसँग सम्झौताको लागि वार्ता गर्ने ।

(छ) यदि कुनै कारण बस कार्यकारिणी समितिको कुनैपनि पदाधिकारीको पद रिक्त हुन आएमा त्यस्ता पदहरू कार्यकारिणी समितिका सदस्यहरू वा अन्य पदाधिकारी बाट पूर्ति गर्ने ।

(ज) रजिष्टर्ड लेखापरीक्षकको नियुक्ति गर्ने, पारिश्रमिक तोक्ने ।

(झ) मानार्थ सदस्यता र सहसदस्यता प्रदान गरी उक्त व्यक्तिबाट के कस्तो किसिमको विशेष योगदान प्रदान भएको छ सो बारे अध्ययन गरी आवश्यक निर्णय गर्ने ।

(झ१) संघको क्रियाकलाप तथा अन्य कार्यमा उल्लेखनिय सहयोग पु-याउने कुनै पनि व्यक्ति, संस्था वा निकायलाई त्यस्तो उल्लेखनिय सहयोग पु-याए वापत संघको तर्फबाट उपयुक्त पुरस्कार, उपहार, कदरपत्र, प्रशंसापत्र तथा सम्मान प्रदान गर्न सक्नेछ ।

(ञ) यस विधान अनुरूप आइपर्ने अन्य निर्णयहरू गर्ने ।

१४. कार्यकारिणी समितिको बैठक:

(क) कार्यकारिणी समितिको बैठक वर्षमा कमिमा ६ पटक बस्ने छ ।

(ख) साधारणतया बैठकको लागि ७ दिन अगाडी सूचना प्रदान गरिने छ तर आकस्मिक बैठक बस्नु पर्ने भएमा २४ घण्टा अगाडी मात्र सूचना प्रदान गरिने छ ।

(ग) बैठकमा कुल सदस्य संख्याको सामान्य बहुमत भएमा

गणपुरक संख्या पुगेको मानिने छ ।

(घ) बैठकमा उपस्थित पदाधिकारी तथा सदस्यको बहुमतको निर्णयलाई कार्यकारिणी समितिको निर्णय मानिनेछ ।

१५. कार्यकारिणी समितिका पदाधिकारीहरूको काम, कर्तव्य र अधिकार :

कार्यकारिणी समितिका पदाधिकारीहरूको काम, कर्तव्य र अधिकार देहाय बमोजिम हुनेछ ।

सभापति

◆ कार्यकारिणी समितिको बैठकको सभापतित्व गर्ने ।

◆ कार्यकारिणी समितिले गर्नु पर्ने सम्पूर्ण कार्यहरूको लागि नेतृत्व प्रदान गर्ने ।

◆ मत बराबर भएमा निर्णायक मतको प्रयोग गर्ने ।

◆ राष्ट्रिय वा अन्तराष्ट्रिय संस्थासँग भएको क्रियाकलापहरूमा जिम्मेवार रहने ।

◆ कार्यकारिणी समितिले गर्नु पर्ने कार्यहरूको लागि निर्देशन दिने ।

उप-सभापति

◆ सभापतिलाई सहयोग गर्नुको साथै सभापतिको अनुपस्थितिमा कार्यवाहक भई कार्य गर्ने ।

महासचिव

◆ कार्यकारिणी समितिको निर्णयलाई कार्यान्वयन गर्ने, गराउने । निज उल्लेखित कार्यहरू प्रति जिम्मेवार हुने छ ।

◆ कार्यकारिणी समितिको दैनिक प्रशासनिक कार्यहरू गर्ने ।

◆ कार्यकारिणी समितिको बैठक तथा साधारणसभा बोलाउने यस्ता बैठकहरूको माइन्यूट लेख्ने ।

◆ कार्यकारिणी समितिबाट पारित गराई साधारणसभामा संघको वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन पेश गर्ने ।

◆ कार्यकारिणी समिति र अन्य संस्थाहरू बिचको सम्पर्क कायम राख्ने ।

◆ संघको सम्पतिको लगत राख्ने र संरक्षण गर्ने कार्य जिम्मेवारीपूर्वक निर्वाह गर्ने ।

◆ संघको हितको लागि सभापतिले लगाए, अह्नाएको सम्पूर्ण कार्यहरू गर्ने ।

कोषाध्यक्ष

♦ संघको आय व्यय, सम्पूर्ण आर्थिक, भौतिक साधन र श्रोतको लेखा अध्यावधिक राख्ने ।

♦ संघको लेखा परिक्षण समयमै सम्पन्न गराउने र कार्यकारिणी समितिबाट पारित गराई साधारण सभा समक्ष वार्षिक लेखा प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत गर्ने ।

♦ संघको आर्थिक कारोबार प्रति पुर्ण जिम्मेवार रहने ।

सहायक महासचिव

♦ महासचिवलाई मद्दत गर्नु र निजको अनुपस्थितिमा कार्यवाहक भई कार्य गर्ने ।

सहायक कोषाध्यक्ष

♦ कोषाध्यक्षलाई मद्दत गर्नु र निजको अनुपस्थितिमा कार्यवाहक भई कार्य गर्ने ।

१६. संघको कोष :

(१) संघको आफ्नो छुट्टै कोष हुनेछ । संघको कोषमा आम्दानी बाँधिएको रकम संघको नाममा काठमाडौँ उपत्यका भित्रको कुनै पनि वाणिज्य बैंक, वित्तिय संस्था, विकास बैंक, फाइनेन्स कम्पनीमा खाता खोली जम्मा गरिनेछ ।

(२) संघको कोषमा देहायका श्रोतबाट प्राप्त रकमलाई आम्दानी बाँधिने छ :

(क) संघका सदस्यहरूबाट प्राप्त सदस्यता शुल्क र चन्दा

(ख) संघका विभिन्न प्रकासन तथा क्रियाकलापमा हुने विज्ञापनबाट प्राप्त रकम, उपहार, सहयोग आदिबाट प्राप्त हुने रकम,

(ग) संघको लोगो अंकित क्याप, जर्सी, टाई, व्याज, पिन आदि जस्ता सरसामानको बिक्रीबाट प्राप्त रकम,

(घ) राष्ट्रिय तथा अन्तराष्ट्रिय संघ संस्था, निकाय, व्यक्ति आदिबाट प्राप्त हुने जुनसुकै प्रकारको रकम, तर विदेशी संघ संस्था, निकाय, व्यक्ति आदिबाट आर्थिक सहयोग प्राप्त गर्नु अघि नेपाल सरकारको पुर्व स्वीकृति लिइनेछ ।

१७. संघको खर्च :

(१) संघको कोषमा आम्दानी बाँधिएको रकम देहायका कार्यक्रम तथा क्रियाकलापमा खर्च गरिनेछ :

(क) संघको प्रशासनिक कार्य तथा कार्यालय संचालन,

(ख) विधानको दफा ५ र ६ मा उल्लेख भएका संघका क्रियाकलाप र थप क्रियाकलाप,

(ग) संघको लागि आवश्यक घर भाडा तथा आवश्यक सामानको खरिद तथा भाडा, र

(घ) कार्यकारिणी समितिले उपयुक्त ठानेको संघको उन्नति एवं प्रगति हुने अन्य आवश्यक कार्यहरू ।

(२) कोषको खाताको संचालन संघको सभापति वा महासचिव मध्ये कुनै एक र कोषाध्यक्षको संयुक्त दस्तखतबाट गरिनेछ । तर सभापतिको अनुपस्थितिमा मात्र महासचिवले कोषको खाता संचालनमा दस्तखत गर्नेछ ।

परिच्छेद (३)

विधान संशोधन :

१८. विधानमा कुनै संशोधन गर्नु पर्ने ठानी कुल मतदाता सदस्यहरू मध्ये पाँच प्रतिशत सदस्यहरूले कार्यकारिणी समिति समक्ष लिखित अनुरोध पेश गरेमा कार्यकारिणी समितिले उक्त प्रस्ताव आगामी साधारणसभामा पेश गर्नुपर्नेछ । यसरी पेश गरि एको प्रस्ताव संशोधन हुनको लागि साधारणसभाको बैठकमा उपस्थित सदस्यहरू मध्ये दुई तिहाई सदस्यहरूको बहुमत प्राप्त गर्नु पर्नेछ ।

१८.(क) कार्यकारिणी समितिले विधानमा कुनै संशोधन गर्न आवश्यक ठानी सर्वसम्मतीबाट सो सम्बन्धि प्रस्ताव पारीत गरी विधान संशोधन मस्यौदा सहितको प्रस्ताव साधारण सभाको बैठकमा प्रस्तुत गर्न सक्नेछ । यसरी पेश गरिएको प्रस्ताव उपर छलफल भै साधारण सभामा उपस्थित दुई तिहाई सदस्यहरूबाट स्वीकृत भएमा सो प्रस्ताव साधारण सभाबाट पारीत भएको मानिनेछ ।

१९. विधानमा संशोधन गर्नु परेमा साधारणसभाको बैठक बस्नुभन्दा ३५ दिन अगाडी सो बारे लिखित निवेदन कार्यकारिणी समिति समक्ष पेश भई सकेको हुनु पर्नेछ र कार्यकारिणी समितिले संशोधन गर्नको लागि सिफारिश गरी साधारणसभाको बैठक सुरु हुनुभन्दा दुई हप्ता अगाडी नै सो संशोधन गरिने विषय बारे सम्पूर्ण सदस्यहरूलाई जानकारी गराई सक्नुपर्नेछ ।

२०. विधानको संशोधन प्रस्ताव माथि लेखिए बमोजिम पास भएपछि उक्त संशोधन लागु हुन ऐनको दफा ८(२) बमोजिमको स्थानिय अधिकारीको स्वीकृति प्राप्त गर्नु पर्नेछ ।

२१. कार्यकारिणी समितिको निर्वाचन :

कार्यकारिणी समितिले साधारणसभा हुनुभन्दा तीन महिना अगाडि नै “संघका आजीवन सदस्यहरू मध्येबाट एकजना संयोजक सहितको तीन सदस्यीय निर्वाचन समितिको गठन गरी देहाय बमोजिमको निर्वाचन सम्पन्न गराउनु पर्नेछ :-

(क) निर्वाचन समितिले गोप्य मतदानद्वारा हरेक दुई/दुई वर्षमा साधारणसभाद्वारा निर्वाचन गराउनेछ। यस निर्वाचनमा निर्वाचन समितिको निर्णय लाई अन्तिम निर्णय मानिनेछ । निर्वाचन समितिको गठन गर्ने कार्य कार्यकारिणी समितिले गर्नेछ ।

(ख) यसरी हरेक दुई/दुई वर्षमा हुने निर्वाचन कार्यकारिणी समितिका सम्पूर्ण सदस्यहरू छनौटको लागी हुनेछ।

(ग) संस्थापक सदस्यहरूको पहिलो बैठकबाट एउटा तदर्थ समिति गठन गरिनेछ ।

(घ) तदर्थ समिति गठन भएको ६ महिना भित्र हुने साधारणसभामा पहिलो कार्यकारिणी समितिको लागि निर्वाचन हुनेछ ।

परिच्छेद(४)

विविध

२२.अविश्वासको प्रस्ताव :

(क) कुल मतदाता सदस्यहरूको एक तिहाई सदस्यहरूले दस्तखत गरी कार्यकारिणी समिति वा यसका कुनै सदस्यहरू विरुद्ध अविश्वासको प्रस्ताव कार्यकारीणी समिति समक्ष पेश गर्न सक्नेछन । तर जे सुकै भएतापनि निर्वाचन सम्पन्न भएको ६ महिना भित्र कार्यकारिणी समिति वा यसका कुनै सदस्यहरू विरुद्ध अविश्वासको प्रस्ताव पेश गर्न पाइने छैन ।

(ख) अविश्वासको प्रस्ताव पेश गरिएको खण्डमा कार्यकारिणी समिति वा कुनै सदस्यलाई आफुमाथि लागेको अविश्वास विरुद्ध सफाई पेश गर्नको लागि एक हप्ताको समय प्रदान गरिनेछ, र लिखित सफाईको साथ कार्यकारिणी समितिले उक्त अविश्वासको प्रस्ताव साधारणसभा समक्ष पेश गर्ने छ ।

(ग) यसरी अविश्वासको प्रस्ताव आएमा आकस्मिक साधारणसभाको बैठक बोलाइने छ र सो बैठकमा गणपुरक संख्या पुरा भएपछि उक्त प्रस्तावमा छलफल भई उपस्थित दुई तिहाई सदस्यहरूको मतबाट अविश्वासको प्रस्ताव पारित भएको ठहरिने छ ।

(घ) यदि कुनै सदस्य माथि अविश्वासको प्रस्ताव पारित भएको छ भने निजले आफु रहेको पद स्वतःत्याग्न पर्नेछ ।

(ङ) यदि अविश्वासको प्रस्ताव सभापति विरुद्ध छ भने बैठकको सभापतित्व कार्यकारीणी समिति अन्तर्गतको उपसभापति वा अन्य कुनै मताधिकार प्राप्त सदस्यले गर्ने छ ।

२२.(क)लगातार एकै पदमा रहन नहुने :

(क) कार्यकारिणी समितिका पदाधिकारीहरू एकै पदमा लगातार दुई कार्यकालभन्दा बढी निर्वाचित हुन पाउने छैनन् ।

(ख) सल्लाहकार सभा : संघका पूर्व सभापतिहरू सबै स्वतः संघको सल्लाहकार सभाको सदस्य हुनेछन । यस्तो सल्लाहकार सभामा कार्यकारिणी समितिले निर्णय गरी तोकेको संघका मानार्थ सदस्यहरू समेत सदस्य रहने छन् ।

२३. कार्यकारिणीको अवधि थप हुने व्यवस्था :

कार्यकारिणी समितिको पदावधि समाप्त भईसक्दा पनि विशेष परिस्थितिवस समयमा निर्वाचन हुन नसकेमा कार्यकारिणी समितिले बढीमा एक वर्षसम्म आफ्नो कार्य अवधि थप गर्न सक्ने छ ।

२४.कार्यकारिणी समिति विघटन र भङ्ग हुने अवस्था :

कुल मतदाताको पचहत्तर प्रतिशत सदस्यहरूबाट कार्यकारिणी समिति भङ्ग गरिएमा संघ भङ्ग हुन सक्नेछ । संघको विघटनपछि यसको चलअचल सम्पत्ति प्रचलित कानून बमोजिम नेपाल सरकारको हुनेछ ।

२५.तदर्थ समितिका सदस्यहरू :

यो संघ स्थापना भएको ६ महिना भित्र पहिलो निर्वाचन नहुञ्जेल सम्मको लागि देहायका व्यक्तिहरूद्वारा एक अन्तरिम कार्यकारिणी समिति गठन गरिने छ :

सभापति: डा.नारायण बहादुर थापा

(एम.वि.वि.एस,एफ.आर.सि.एस)

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कोषाध्यक्ष: श्री नरेश शंकर पालिखे

सदस्यहरू : श्री चण्डीका प्रसाद भट्ट, श्री डिल्ली राज जोशी

श्री रवि जङ्ग पाण्डे, श्री अविन भक्त प्रधान

२६. यो विधान नेपाल सरकारको सम्बन्धित निकायबाट प्रचलित कानून अनुसार स्वीकृत भएपछि लागु हुनेछ ।

२७. कुनै कारणवश संघ संचालन गर्न नसकिएको खण्डमा यस संघको सम्पूर्ण सम्पत्ति एबान जस्तै उद्देश्यले गठित अन्य संस्थालाई सम्बन्धित निकायको स्वीकृति पश्चात दिईनेछ ।

२८. संघको विघटन भएको खण्डमा संघको सम्पूर्ण जायजैथा ने पाल सरकारमा सर्नेछ ।

२९. यस विधानमा उल्लेख भएका कुराहरू यदि नेपाल सरकार को प्रचलित नियम कानूनसँग बाझिएमा स्वतःखारेज भएको मानिनेछ ।

३०. बाधा अड्चन फुकाउने अधिकार:

यो विधानको कार्यान्वयनको सिलसिलामा कुनै बाधा अड्चन पर्न आएमा विधान प्रतिकुल नहुने गरी कार्यकारिणी समितिले कानुनी सल्लाहकारको परामर्शमा बाधा अड्चन फुकाउन सक्नेछ ।



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मिति २०७५/१०/२२

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जिल्ला प्रशासन कार्यालय

प्रमाण पत्र

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दफा (४) बमोजिम मिति २०७५/१०/२२ गते दर्ता गरी यो प्रमाणपत्र दिइएको छ।

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महानगरपालिका: काठमाण्डौ

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पत्र संख्या -

चलानी नं. - १२०

मिति - ३०६२/११२९

विषय -

आयकर छुट हुने संस्था दर्ताको प्रमाणपत्र ।

आयकर ऐन, २०५८ को दफा २ (घ) को प्रयोजनका लागि देवायको संस्थालाई आयकर छुट हुने संस्थाको रूपमा दर्ता गरी यो प्रमाण पत्र दिइएको छ ।

१. निकाय/संघ/संस्था नाम **एशियासियन अफ बिजिनेस इन्टरप्राइज इन नेपाल**
२. ठेगाना **का. ४००००००० ३९ हौनचौर काठमाडौं**
३. स्थायी लेखा नम्बर **३०२०३४५४९**
४. उद्देश्य **ब्यापारिक कार्य**
५. क्याकलाप संचालन गर्ने स्थान **नेपाल अधिराज्य**

(Signature)
०२/११/२९
कर अधिकृत
उप-डा. वि. पौडेल

कर छुट पाउने संस्थाले ध्यान दिनुपर्ने कुराहरु :

- आयकर ऐन, २०५८ बमोजिम भुक्तानीमा कर कट्टी गर्नुपर्ने भए कट्टी गरी ऐनमा तोकाएको म्यार्शनिभ सम्बन्धित आन्तरिक राजस्व कार्यालयमा दाखिला गर्नु पर्दछ । कर कट्टीको विवरण म्याड भित्र पेश नगरेमा वा कर कट्टी गर्नुपर्नेमा कट्टी नगरे वा म्यार्शनिभ दाखिला नगरेमा आंशम कट्टी गर्नुपर्ने रकम सम्भाव्य अमुल गर्नुका साथै जुल्क, ज्याज तथा सजाय समेत हुन्छ ।
- कर छुट हुने संस्थाको लेखा परिक्षण भएको पार्षिक विवरण अनिवार्य रूपमा आर्थिक वर्ष समाप्त भएको मितिले ३ महिनाभित्र सम्बन्धित आन्तरिक राजस्व कार्यालयमा पेश गर्नु पर्दछ । पूर्वदिशद्वारा एक आर्थिक वर्षभन्दा कम अवधिको लागि कर छुट पाउनेको हकमा कर छुट अवधि समाप्त भएको मितिले ५ महिनाभित्र त्यस्तो विवरण पेश गर्नुपर्दछ ।
- कुनै व्यक्तिको कर छुट हुने संस्थालाई प्रदान गरिएका सम्पत्ति वा सेवा वापत कुनै भुक्तानी गर्दा मात्र कर छुट उपभोग गर्न पाउँछ । सो बाहेक सो संस्थाको सम्पत्ति र सो संस्थाले प्राप्त गरेको रकमबाट कुनै व्यक्तिले कुनै फाईदा प्राप्त गरेको अवस्थामा कर छुट उपभोग गर्न पाउँदैन ।
- संस्थाले आफ्नो उद्देश्यदेखि बाहेक अन्य गतिविधि संचालन गरी कर योग्य आय आय आर्जन गरेमा त्यस्तो आयमा कर छुट हुदैन ।



नेपाल सरकार
अर्थ र वित्त मन्त्रालय
आन्तरिक विभाग
करदाता सेवा कार्यालय
काठमाडौं

करदाता सेवा कार्यालय महाराजगञ्ज

४४३४७३८

४४१९२६४

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प.सं. २०८३/६४

च.सं. ८०

विषय: संस्था नविकरण सम्बन्धमा ।

मिति २०८३/०५/२६

श्री जिल्ला प्रशासन/जिल्ला विकास समितिको/कम्पनी रजिष्टारको कार्यालय
काठमाडौं

यस कार्यालय अन्तर्गत दता रहेका स्थायी लेखा नं. ३०२०३५६५९ भएका श्री ~~सुदोसिमसन~~ ^{नेपाल} ~~अफ~~ ^{ले} ~~ब्रिटिस~~ ^{आयकर} ~~एन्ड~~ ^{नियमावली, २०५९} ~~मन्तार्द~~ को नियम (५) बमोजिम पेश गर्नुपर्ने आ.व. २०७१/७२ को वित्तिय विवरण मिति २०८३/०५/२६ मा पेश गरेकोले उक्त संस्था नियमानुसार नविकरण भएमा यस कार्यालयलाई बाधा नरहेको ~~द्वारा~~ अनुरोध गरिन्छ ।


२०८३/०५/२६
वरिष्ठ अधिकारी
कर आयोग



काठमाडौं महानगरपालिका कार्यालय
त्रिभुवननगरपालिका कार्यालय
Kathmandu Metropolitan City Office

पत्राचार



२५ वडा कार्यालय

गैर नाफामूलक संस्था दर्ता प्रमाणपत्र

दर्ता मिति २०७३/६/१०

प्रमाण पत्र नं: २३३३



(१) संस्थाको नाम: ब्रिटीश अलुमनी एसोसिएशन नेपाल
ठेगाना: काठमाडौं
स्वदेशी/विदेशी: विदेशी
विषयगत क्षेत्र: शैक्षणिक

संस्थाको कारोबार शुरु भएको मिति:

ई-मेल: सम्पर्क फोन नं:

(२) संचालक/अध्यक्ष/मुख्य व्यक्तिको नाम, घर: अहे १९५ अलन २०१८

ठेगाना: काठमाडौं

ई-मेल: सम्पर्क फोन नं: ९८२९६४३८५

(३) बहानमा बसेको भए घरधनीको नाम, घर, ठेगाना: मा. जे. जे.

ई-मेल: सम्पर्क फोन नं:

पेश गर्ने

प्रकाश खड्का
सहायक प्रशासकीय प्रमुख
का.म.पा. - २९

प्रमाणित गर्ने
०७३/६/१०

अन्य निकायबाट स्वीकृत वा इजाजत लिनु पर्ने भए लिनु पर्ने छ। साथै यो प्रमाण पत्र सातवसन्ती नविकरण गर्नु पर्नेछ।

200 Years of the UK-Nepal Relations: An Account of Enduring Partnership



- BY DR SURESH C. CHALISE:
AvH, FES, UGC and LS Fellow

Former Ambassador of Nepal to the USA and the UK. Organised by Institute of Foreign Affairs (IFA), at Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Singhdarbar, Kathmandu, on 28th of December 2016



been working steadily to develop its role in providing a forum for the networking of a vast number of Nepalese professionals trained in the United Kingdom. Various talk programs on the issues and topics of national importance and interest have been held and those have been well attended.

The diplomatic relationship between Nepal and Britain, which formally began following Sugauli treaty in 1816, was established due to two distinct motives: military requirements of both the countries, primarily of the latter as the treaty allowed British government to employ the Gurkhas in their military services,¹ and also the notion of the Himalayan Frontier Policy of British-India.² However, in spite of unequal and one sided in nature and content, arguably, the treaty could be seen as a testament of British longing for an enduring partnership with Nepal rather than colonising her.³ Ever since, the bond of perpetual peace and friendship,⁴ which was thoroughly altered later by the friendship treaty of 1923,⁵ has been characterized by mutual understanding, goodwill, unwavering support and cooperation.

GURKHAS AS CORNERSTONE OF BOND

As the military cooperation between the two countries persistently savoured priority, the Gurkhas obviously attained itself as the cornerstone of Nepal-Britain bilateral relations and this remains the case, particularly

when one takes into account their services to the British crown. More than two hundred thousands of Nepalese Gurkhas took part in the World War I and II and about forty three thousands of them, died⁶ as heroes leaving behind, nevertheless, misery and destitution to their families. Under the aegis of the Brigade of Gurkhas, which binds its combat communities also by dint of emotion;⁷ the Gurkhas fought in the Falklands War to defend the British territory and have still been fighting in Afghanistan and some other parts of world for a peaceful and secure globe.⁸ In the Military history of the UK, they have secured a special place for them. They have not only won Thirteen Victoria Cross, a well-recognised valiant decoration in the world, but also have been able to win-over the hearts of the British crown and other royals⁹ as well. Such righteous deeds have heightened the image of the Nepalese globally as a persevering work-force. Every year, to commemorate their glory in world wars and also to pay homage to their sacrifice, the ambassador of Nepal to the UK, together with others, also places wreath in the memorial monument of the heroes at the Constitutional Hill in London.¹⁰

¹ The treaty allowed British to recruit Gurkhas in their military service. Currently, the Gurkhas account about 3% of the total British force. See for details https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty_of_Sugauli. Nonetheless, Dr Watson, who, in his article, argues that Francis Buchanan Hamilton, who went to Nepal in 1802-3 and extensively travelled the Kingdom- met and served people of different walks of life, much before the treaty of Sugauli took place; was primarily responsible for underpinning the relationship at the people's level. More importantly, as Hamilton's works were not limited to Botanical matters, Watson claims that British Government later had sought Hamilton's advice on Nepal's domestic affairs, too. His book, "An Account of the Kingdom of Nepal," also is a pointer as to how he was closely acquainted with the politics and social affairs of Nepal. See: Watson Mark's article "Dr Francis Buchanan-Hamilton: Pioneer for Nepalese Biodiversity," published in 200 Years of Nepal-UK Relations: Commemorative Issue, Nepali Embassy, London, January 2014.

² Surya P. Subedi, THE BRITAIN-NEPAL SOCIETY J o u r n a l Number 27 2003, p.36

³ Andrew James Sparkes- CMG, "Two Hundred Years of Nepal-Britain Relations: A way Forward," Foreign and Commonwealth Office, 25 September 2013.

⁴ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty_of_Sugauli

⁵ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nepal%E2%80%93Britain_Treaty_of_1923

⁶ <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-10782099>

⁷ On 13 July, Major James Joshua Bowman, Lieutenant Neal Turkington and Corporal Arjun Purja Pun from 1st Battalion, the Royal Gurkha Rifles, were killed in Afghanistan. Parents of Neal Turkington made a personal request for the participation of embassy of Nepal, London, in the funeral rites of their son. It is author's personal opinion, as he was heading the Nepalese mission at that time in London; that "perhaps, they thought, since their deceased son had been working with Nepalese in the Brigade of Gurkhas and, as the word Gurkha is embedded directly with Nepal, the participation of Nepal embassy would be worthy and truly graceful on the occasion." As it was a poignant longing from grieving parents, which conspicuously suggested of the emotional bond between the two communities; the Nepalese mission in London instantly sent its military attaché to attend the funeral rites."

⁸ Under Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF), as of 23 July 2015, a total of 454 British forces personnel and MOD civilians, that includes Gurkhas as well; have died while serving in Afghanistan since the start of operations in October 2001. Of these, 405 were killed as a result of hostile action. Also, Gurkhas have served in Borneo during the confrontation with Indonesia, and on various peacekeeping missions in Sierra Leone, East Timor, Bosnia, Kosovo, Somalia and Iraq. Currently they are engaged in Afghanistan in support of the UN-authorised battle against Taliban.

⁹ On 19th of June 2010, after receiving his letter of credence, at Buckingham Palace, HMQ, during conversation with the author on Gurkha issue, had remarked, "Do you know ambassador...when my grandson Harry was in Afghanistan, he was with the Gurkhas. I have also two Gurkhas in my palace!" In addition, on return from his tour of Afghanistan, where he served alongside the Royal Gurkha Rifles, HRH Prince Harry once said "no safer place" than by the side of a Gurkha." Prince Charles, who is Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Gurkha Rifles and patron of the Gurkha Welfare Trust, paid tribute to the Gurkhas' contribution to British history at the pageant in the grounds of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, by saying, "In the 200 years that the Gurkhas have fought for the British Crown they have earned our nation's deepest respect and gratitude." The commemorative occasion of bicentenary of relationship was joined by HM Queen, Duke of Edinburgh and also Prince Harry. See <https://www.gwt.org.uk/gurkha-200/events>. Also visit: <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/active/9070514/Prince-Harry-in-Afghanistan-in-his-own-words.html>

¹⁰ The memorial gates were inaugurated in 2002 by HMQ Elizabeth II. High Commissioners of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Africa and Caribbean and also ambassador of Nepal commemorate the armed forces of the British Empire, who served and sacrificed themselves for Britain's cause in the two World Wars.

UPGRADING OF DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS

Initially, the treaty of Sugauli had made an arrangement to have "accredited ministers" in each other's courts.¹¹ But, following the signing of new Treaty of Friendship between the two nations in 1923, the status of British Representative in Kathmandu was instantly upgraded to the level of an envoy. Later, after a decade in 1934, when Nepal established an embassy in London; the two countries subsequently exchanged Ministers Plenipotentiary and Envoys Extraordinary. The status of these representatives was further boosted in 1947 by giving them the rank of Ambassadors- Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. These bilateral diplomatic measures were imperative to improve the relationship between two friendly and sovereign nations.

EXCHANGE OF HIGH LEVEL VISITS

The exchanges of high level visits are always instrumental in strengthening relations and furthering mutual cooperation. Principally speaking, such diplomatic rituals have been found imperative to enhance common understanding and build trust between two different nations. In this light, since the inception, as the UK and Nepal adore bilateral relationship attaching utmost importance to the bond, both the countries organised high level visits. There have been about four dozens high ranking visits from the UK as well as from Nepal's side.

On the part of the UK, the visits included the royals, senior ministers from Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO), Department for International Development (DFID) and Ministry of Defence (MOD). Likewise, senior members of Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) also visited Nepal from time to time. Among the royals, HM Queen Elizabeth II and HRH Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh, paid official visits in 1961 and 1986, at the invitation of King Mahendra and his son King Birendra, respectively. Likewise, HRH Princess of Wales Diana visited Nepal in 1993 and HRH Prince Charles, in 1998. Of late, HRH Prince Henry or Harry's official visit, which had

been made on behalf of HM's government, took place on the occasion of bicentenary celebrations. The Prince of Wales's ten-day visit has been widely considered in Nepal as an acknowledgement of the sacrifice and heroic service of the bravest of the braves and faithful Gurkhas in the process of protecting the British Crown and her people. Similarly, six visits have been carried out by DFID ministers, three by Foreign Ministers, two by Defence ministers and at least five visits by Chief of the Army on different occasions. Since British Army chief is also the Colonel Commandant of the Brigade of Gurkhas, his visit is supposed to be frequent one. In addition, there have been numerous official visits carried out also by officials from the MoD, DFID, and FCO. It would not be out of context to underscore a few important visits by special peace envoy in 2003 and special representative of the British Prime Minister for peace-building in 2010. Nevertheless, in two hundred years outstanding bilateral relationship, the British Prime Minister has yet to make his maiden trip to reciprocate Nepal side!

There were altogether four royal visits to the UK from Nepal's side. King Mahendra paid visit in 1960 while King Birendra did so in 1980 and 1995, respectively. King Gyanendra also travelled to the UK in 1981 to attend HRH Diana's wedding and also in 2003. In addition to it, historically the first and foremost visit was made by Prime Minister Jung Bahadur Rana in 1850. His brother Chandra Shamsher went Britain after fifty eight years i.e. in the year of 1908. It is widely viewed that Chandra Shamsher's successive visit played a central role in bringing these two nations- hailing from two different hemispheres, even nearer. As 1923 treaty took place during the reign of Chandra Shamsher, he has also been acknowledged as defender of Nepalese sovereignty whilst British generosity also admired simultaneously for granting the same. Apart from the royal and Rana Prime Ministers' official visits, there have been significant numbers of visits accomplished by the executive heads and deputy heads of the government of Nepal. In this connection, at least three Prime Ministers of Nepal travelled to the UK, after the democratic changes in 1990. Prime Ministers Manmohan Adhikary visited Britain in 1995. Sher Bahadur Deuba visited twice in 1996 and 2002;

¹¹ Article eight of the nine, says "in order to secure and improve the relations of amity and peace hereby established between Nepal and Britain (East India company), it is agreed that accredited Ministers from each shall reside at the court of the other." Visit: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Treaty_of_Sugauli

and KP Bhattarai in 1999. Over the past 200 years, a few numbers of visits accomplished by the deputy heads of the government, too, and the latest visit was made by Kamal Thapa in 2016, in connection with celebrating bicentenary. In addition, numerous visits have been carried out also by high ranking ministers and officials from Ministry of Defence, Judiciary, Tourism, Foreign Affairs, Home, and Finance. The regularity of these visits reflects both country's commitment to furthering bilateral relationship, indeed.

SUPPORT TO DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION

As a close friend, with which she had a special relationship primarily due to Gurkha's involvement as an essential component in her military might; the UK candidly supported Nepal's admission to the United Nations,¹² a critical political and diplomatic constituent to promote and protect Nepal's freedom and sovereignty. Britain's support for consolidating democracy has also been unflinching, especially after the democratic political changes in 1990. HRH Princess of Wales, Lady Diana's visit to Nepal in 1993 was a gesture of support in favour of nascent multiparty democracy in the Kingdom. Likewise, in these years, Britain significantly contributed in the socio-economic realms and also helped reform political, constitutional and administrative sectors¹³ in Nepal. After the King Gyanendra reclaimed sovereignty on 4th of October 2002 while dismissing the elected government, as part of the commitment of HM's government in preventing conflict and resolving them through peaceful means and also for the restoration of peace and democracy in the roof of the world; Britain sent Sir Jeffery James as a Special Representative to Nepal¹⁴ in 2003. King's decision to sack the government was widely considered as an unconstitutional step. But, the principal reason behind King's this move was that the King himself



been working steadily to develop its role in providing a forum for the networking of a vast number of Nepalese professionals trained in the United Kingdom. Various talk programs on the issues and topics of national importance and interest have been held and those have been well attended.

wanted to play an active role in politics.¹⁵ The peace envoy, who was assigned the responsibility of assessing the political situation, met with the leaders of the major political parties and also the king of Nepal. He tried mainly to build confidence between the palace and agitating political parties. However, King Gyanendra's direct rule was short lived owing to the people's movement in 2006. The UK and her allies supported the consecutive political changes including the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the government and Maoists rebels.¹⁶ The UK, and other European governments, too, fully recognised Nepal's strategy to involve the United Nations as a global and impartial entity in her peace process. UN's involvement

¹² United Kingdom supported Nepal's candidature twice in 1949 and also in 1955. In 1949, as one of the P5 members vetoed against Nepal, therefore, resolution was not adopted. See: <http://edusanjal.com/blog/united-nations-security-council-meeting-about-nepals-membership-in-un-1949>. Nevertheless, all endorsed Nepal's admission to the global body on 14th of December 1955.

¹³ UK aid not only reformed four constitutional bodies such as Public Service Commission, Prime Minister's Office, Commission for Investigation of Abuse of Authority, and National Planning Commission; but also worked on sectors like social inclusion, human rights, decentralisation, good-governance etc. Source: The World Bank (2004:49) Nepal: Country Assistance Strategy, 2004-2007.

¹⁴ The Foreign Secretary Jack Straw while appointing Sir Jeffrey James as the UK's Special Representative for Nepal on 26 Feb 2003 commented "I am delighted to announce the appointment of Sir Jeffrey James KBE CMG as the UK's Special Representative for Nepal. The Government is committed to assisting Nepal and identifying ways to help resolve its problems, including putting an end to a conflict that has resulted in immense suffering for the Nepalese people. Sir Jeffrey's role will be to provide a strong focal point for UK policy towards Nepal and in particular to coordinate UK and international efforts in support of the recent cease-fire and the emerging peace process." <http://www.wired-gov.net/wg/wg-news-1.nsf/54e6degeoc383719802572b9005141ed/a12b1bd292543b0e802572ab004b7418?OpenDocument>; and also Nepali Times, Kathmandu, 28 Feb. 2003-06 March 2003.

¹⁵ Upreti B. C. Nepal: Transition to Democratic Republican State, Kalpaz Publication, 2010, p.28

¹⁶ Foreign Secretary Margaret Beckett welcomed saying "The UK congratulates the Government of Nepal and the Maoists on signing their historic Peace Accord". http://www.nepalmonitor.com/2006/11/world_reactions_we_hope_it_will_work_for_you.html

was imperative for the greater level of confidence not only for the primary stakeholders of the peace process but also for the confidence of international community to push the Nepalese peace initiatives forward. In addition to it, as a member of UN's Security Council, the UK lent its full cooperation in constituting United Nation's Mission in Nepal (UNMIN) and also liberally contributed to the Nepalese Peace Trust Fund (NPTF).¹⁷In similar vein in 2010, British PM dispatched a special representative to Nepal to help the peace process¹⁸ that was struggling to move-on. Of late, however, as Nepal promulgated the new constitution, the UK has welcomed it labelled it as a "significant milestone."¹⁹

and sanitation, poverty alleviation, wealth creation and so on. In this connection, DFID strategically supports institutions such as Centre for Inclusive Growth, which aims to creating an inclusive yet sustainable growth in rural Nepal. The centre is also engaged to provide legal assistance to Nepal and other concerned stakeholders, to unlock energy development contracts in order to make available a reasonable share for them on hydro resources. More importantly, the British response to the recent devastating earthquakes stands at £70 million following further commitments made at the International Conference on Nepal's Reconstruction.²³

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Britain has been a long and trusted development partner of Nepal since 1950s. Educational and academic ties between Britain and Nepal started with the establishment of British Council in 1953 in Kathmandu. The relationship has grown over the years. Britain's Chevening Scholarships were offered to meritorious students for higher studies. However, on the auspicious occasion of bicentenary, it was encouraging to note that the Chevening Scholarships number had significantly been increased²⁰so is other fellowships, too.²¹Apart from this, it is reassuring that British Council has also been working to connect the UK and Nepali school sectors with an aim to enrich education of the Nepalese and promote global citizenship.²²Likewise, it is heartening to witness that, currently the UK's DFID, is the largest bilateral donor for Nepal. It has almost doubled its assistance on the eve of 200 years of relationship, which is about GBP 106 million per year. DFID, in its programmes, has include works such as infrastructure development, job creation, climate change, good governance and security, health, water



¹⁷ <https://peaceaccords.nd.edu/provision/donor-support-comprehensive-peace-agreement>

¹⁸ <http://test.nepalnews.com/index.php/politics-archive/5116-mcconnell-departs-urges-seriousness-on-constitution-writing>

¹⁹ The United Kingdom has welcomed Nepal's new constitution "as a significant milestone" while urging the government of Nepal to bring everyone on board of the political process, The Kathmandu Post, 18 December 2015.

²⁰ HM's Ambassador to Nepal Richard Morris said in a function organised at his residence, "I'm delighted that, having given one or two scholarships a year for many years, last year we were able to offer 18, and we hope to offer a similar number this year." <http://www.chevening.org/alumni/news/2016/britain-and-nepal-200-years-of-friendship>.

²¹ There are at least six more fellowships, other than Chevening, available for Nepalese students in various universities and colleges in the UK. They are: Oxford Pershing Square Graduate Scholarships, Warwick Chancellor's International Scholarships, Cambridge International Scholarships, Westminster Full Fee Scholarships for International Students and Westminster International Scholarships.

²² Andy Sparkes CMG, HM's Ambassador to Nepal, wrote, citing the British Council report 2012/13, "It trained in the field 400 key state school teachers in basic teaching skills, Launched 20 new links between Nepali and UK schools, Delivered English by radio and learn English Mobile programmes, reaching around 6000 teachers and learners of English, Delivered over 42,000 exams to 31,000 candidates, mostly in the English language, A levels and accountancy, Held Annual Education UK fair in which 24 British universities took part. Please visit <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/two-hundred-years-of-nepal-britain-relations-a-way-forward>.

²³ <http://www.spotlightnepal.com/News/Article/UK-Provides-Additional-Support-Nepal>. Also see: <https://thehimalayantimes.com/nepal/uk-assures-continued-support-nepal-reconstruction/>

TRADE AND COMMERCIAL RELATIONS

It is widely believed that a successful trade and commercial relations not only bring two nations politically and diplomatically closer but also helps in squeezing the irritants which could be potential for regional conflict.²⁴ So is the view of US secretary of State, nonetheless, her emphasis was more on social change and economic diplomacy. She once said, "Economic diplomacy is a powerful and vital way

to shape political and social change by generating economic development."²⁵ The UK and Nepal have also recognised the significance of trade and commercial relations in strengthening bilateral ties. In this regard, some initiatives are being taken,²⁶ and attempts have been made to organise the exchange of trade delegations from both sides over the past few years.²⁷ These interactions and connections between the SMEs have furthered economic ties between the two countries.²⁸

NEPAL'S TRADE BALANCE WITH THE UK

YEAR (2000 TO 2009)	NEPAL'S EXPORT TO UK: VALUE IN (NRS)	IMPORT FROM UK: VALUE (NRS)	TRADE BALANCE
2000/01	980666	8827202	-7846
2001/02	808750	2795391	-1986
2002/03	1070737	1065335	+5402
2003/04	1677084	1035493	+641591
2004/05	1050009	1452168	-402159
2005/06	1184078	961421	+222657
2006/07	998689	1727103	-728414
2007/08	1066347	1643360	-577013
2008/09	1429686	6499879	-5070193
TOTAL	10266046	26007352	-15741306

YEAR (2009 TO 2013)	NEPAL'S EXPORT TO UK: VALUE IN (NRS)	IMPORT FROM UK: VALUE (NRS)	TRADE BALANCE
Jan to Dec, 2009	10,962,627,877	1,471,332,867	-9,491,295,010
Jan to Dec, 2010	2,603,242,134	1,292,168,947	-1,311,073,187
Jan to Dec, 2011	2,192,260,006	1,477,383,007	-714,876,999
Jan to Dec, 2012	1,786,677,499	1318011391	-468,666,108
Jan to Dec, 2013	2,677,463,138	1,924,334,331	-753,128,807
Total	20,222,270,654	7,483,230,543	-12739040111

Source: <http://www.efourcore.com.np/tepcdatabank/countrywise.php?txtmode=search>

²⁴ Yıldız Tuğba KURTULUŞ KARA, argues "Regions like Asia, where the threat of intra-state conflicts developing into full-scale inter-state strife is real, and this threat has been curbed to a considerable extent by the region's representative grouping, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and its associated Regional Trade Agreements; the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) and the ASEAN Community. Also see: International Institute for Sustainable Development, "Regional Integration, Trade and Conflict in South Asia", January 2007, <http://www.iisd.org>

²⁵ "Transformational Diplomacy," Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice's Remarks at Georgetown School of Foreign Service, 18 January 2006, <http://consul-at-arms.blogspot.com/2006/01/sec-rice-transformational-diplomacy.html>

²⁶ An agreement on the Promotion and Protection of Investment between Nepal and the United Kingdom was signed on 02 March 1993.

²⁷ UK's governmental institutions such as FCO and UKTI (United Kingdom Trade and Industry) also encouraged such trade and commerce related visits on numerous occasions. <http://test.nepalnews.com/index.php/economy/8-news/News-in-Brief/13713-uk-trade-delegation-to-visit-nepal-next-week>

²⁸ To this year, more than 10 trade delegations are carried out in concert either with Nepal Chamber of Commerce and Industry or with Britain Nepal Chamber of Commerce. Some of them, which were led by the ministers as well, focussed mainly collaborations on education, infrastructure, telecommunication, tea, energy and tourism sectors. One of the significances of these visits is the involvement of Nepalese Diaspora of the UK.

Britain is one of the major trading partners of Nepal. The volume of trade between the two countries seems gradually expanding over the past few years since it has surged from Rs. 980666 (export) and 8827202 (import) in 2001 to Rs. 1,924,334,331 (export) and Rs. 2,677,463,138 (import) in 2013. It is an increase of Rs 1,923,353,665 in export and Rs. 2,668,635,936 in import, respectively. Moreover, the statistical figures between years 2001 to 2006 illustrate that there had been almost alternatively negative and positive balance of trade between the two nations. Nevertheless, in recent past years, i. e. from 2007 to 2013, the trade balance of Nepal against the UK has been going continuously negative. Although, since inception of diplomatic relationship, the UK and Nepal have maintained their mutual bond on social, political, military and cultural fronts; but the trade and commercial relations have yet to keep the pace.

PEOPLE TO PEOPLE RELATIONSHIP

It is said that the first settlement of the Nepalese community in London was made at 145 Whitfield Street in Camden in 1965. In this effect, a memorial plaque now stands on the site.²⁹ Their presence significantly increased after 1990s. During this period, not only the Gurkhas,³⁰ but economic and professional migrants, besides the Nepalese refugees; also started settling in the UK. It is estimated that people of Nepalese origin have settled in all regions and their population is projected to be about 80,000 in the UK by the end of 2012.³¹

The UK, as society, has been viewed as a cultural mosaic. The elasticity in her socio-political and cultural structure has meaningfully made rooms for multiculturalism. Thus, the presence of the Nepalese, at different strata in British society, has been an integral part of acculturation process.³² In recent past, partly

due to cultural interactions and also partly because of exchanges of values related to lifestyle; the Nepalese are getting mixed-up with other communities living in the UK. Particularly, British and Nepalese community's socio-cultural interactions take place through a few but effective informal and formal social institutions. Among them are the Nepalese Embassy, Brigade of Gurkhas- wherein major Nepali festivals including Dashain, take place; Nepalese restaurants, and Funfairs organised by both the cultural groups in the UK. Nevertheless, British leader's graceful participations in the Nepalese people's socioeconomic and cultural endeavours,³³ also has reinforced the exiting linkages at the people's level. On the other hand, British tourist's annual visit to Nepal in a big number and their stay in the Himalayan nation, too, is responsible for heartening the process of exchanging socio-cultural values between the two communities. The social as well as emotional bond at the level of two communities get extraordinarily boosted by some of the royal visits,³⁴ as well.

Of late, the populace of the Nepalese origin have started contributing to security and other socio-economic and health sectors in the UK. Most of them have invested in the restaurant and real-estate sectors. Some of them contribute also to the health domain as Doctors and professional nurses. In recent years, it is encouraging to note that the Nepalese are being elected as people's representatives in a number of counties. Currently, they have bagged as many as six seats as the mayor and also Councillors in different parts of the UK.³⁵ In other words, their popularity among British voters is steadily surging. There are more than one factor responsible for it and one important among them is that British voters fully recognise Nepalese people's huge sacrifice for their causes. Their image, as the hard working human-capital and loyal to the society, was evident too in London riot in 2011, in which not a single Nepali émigré found involved!

²⁹ <http://www.londonremembers.com/memorials/nepali-community>.

³⁰ Home Secretary Jacqui Smith announced on Thursday, 21 May 2009, "All Gurkha veterans who retired before 1997 with at least four years' service will be allowed to settle in the UK." See: http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_politics/8060607.stm

³¹ <http://www.cnsuk.org.uk/details/a-glimpse-of-the-nepali-population-in-the-uk>

³² When two or more cultural groups come in contact, subsequently they exchange values, norms and folkways, too. Symbols of acculturation process between British and Nepalese could be noticed among different groups and at various levels. For example, in the Brigade of Gurkhas, Kaalo-Mashu (well-done black mutton meat) and songs like Yo Nepali Sheer Uchali.. Sansarama.. Lamkanchha (We Nepali, with raised heads, move-forward all over the world), are famous among British personnel. Likewise, many Nepalese in the UK now perform marriage rituals in English fashion. For definition of acculturation, see: Melville J. Herskovits, Cultural Anthropology, Oxford & IBH Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., 1974, pp. 461-483. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acculturation>

³³ In July 2013, former British Prime Minister Gordon Brown- an enthusiast of Nepalese food, inaugurated a Nepali cuisine in Scotland. Likewise, a number of Nepalese eatery have hosted high profile politicians and celebrities including former Deputy Prime Minister Nick Clegg and Joanna Lumley and several mayor/Lord-Provosts in different parts of the UK. <http://tasteofnepal.co.uk/nepalese-restaurants-in-the-uk/>

³⁴ Prince Harry, who was on tour of Nepal on the occasion of bicentenary, was 'hugely appreciative' of the invitation by an 86 year old wife of a late Gurkha veteran Srimati Mangali Gurung to host him at her place in Lamjung, Nepal. He accepts the invitation and spends one night at her place and enjoys dinner- a traditional meal of Dal-Bhat and Tarkari (vegetables), with her family members. See: <http://www.southasia.com.au/2016/03/19/prince-harry-will-be-houseguest-of-86-year-old-widow-of-british-gurkha-at-6000-ft/> Also visit: <https://storify.com/KensingtonRoyal/prince-harry-in-nepal-day-3>

³⁵ Shankar Gaire, Mayor of Swanley, Kent, Dr Jagannath Sharma Councillor of Colburn Town, Bishnu Gurung Councillor of Hanworth Park, Chitra Rana Councillor of Goldsworth West, Dr Bachchu Kailash Kaini, Councillor of Datford Borough Council, and Goverdhan Silwal, Councillor of Decorum Council. Earlier, Dhan Gurung, and Gam Gurung were elected as Councillors from Folkestone, and Merton Councils.

ESPRIT IN BILATERAL RELATIONSHIP

Nepal is the first country to have diplomatic ties with the United Kingdom from South Asia. But, after India's independence, Britain was no more a big neighbour for Nepal. ³⁶Nevertheless, Nepal's geo-political location, majestic Himalayas, flora and fauna, friendly people and cultural heritage sites have always been an attraction for the British people. ³⁷It was a happy coincidence that, as London had begun celebrating Queen Elizabeth II's coronation, ³⁸the same morning media widely reported about the news of first ascent of Mount Everest by Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay. The news added as a jovial essence on the happy occasion of coronation. Ever since, HM Queen Elizabeth II, adore this day of her enthronement along with first ascent of Mount Everest. As a gesture of her love and respect for the special day, HMQ not only enjoys giving audience to the related people but also attends the associated functions. During a reception to celebrate the 60th Anniversary of the ascent of the Mount Everest, at the Royal Geographical Society in Kensington, west London; HMQ personally met with Nepal's Sherpa mountain climber Jamling Norgay, son of Tenzing Norgay. ³⁹On the occasion of diamond jubilee of scaling of Mount Everest, she also wrote to the President of Nepal. HMQ, in her message, said, *"On the 60th Anniversary of the first ascent of Mount Everest I wish to send my warmest regards to the Government of Nepal and re-affirm the strong ties that exist between our two countries. The news of the successful ascent reached me at a particularly memorable time, the day before my Coronation. The Everest Expedition was an historic example of UK-Nepal co-operation and I hope that the special relationship between our two countries will continue to grow in the years to come."*⁴⁰

The relationship has got diversified and enriched in the course of two century. Even, precisely during cold war era, which had adverse global political climate, the relationship deepened unhindered. Nepal and Britain

have been cooperating with each other on numerous occasions. The Gurkhas, under the command of British Crown, not only defended the British territory in Falkland war but also has been fighting wars in different parts of the world for a noble cause of peace and stability. On the other hand, the UK has always been on Nepal's side through her thick and thin as she underwent socio-political transformation in an unprecedented way. The bilateral relations- as it continued to grow; have catapulted into multi-faceted engagements. Of course, it has been possible through historical ties, development assistance, continued military cooperation and an enduring support for democratic peace in Nepal. In contemporary world order, their relationship has been boosted further also because of pressing transnational challenges. As the existing global challenges such as terrorism, cybercrimes, climate change, drug trafficking, deadly diseases etc., need concerted efforts of intercontinental alliance of all nations- be it small or big, developed or least developed; Nepal and the UK have recognised them as shared challenges and cooperate with each other in a number of bilateral as well as international podia, including that of the United Nations.



³⁶ HM's ambassador to Nepal, Andrew James Sparkes, CMG, "UK-Nepal Relations: History that Binds Us", published in 200 Years of Nepal-UK Relations: Commemorative Issue, Nepali Embassy, London, January 2014.

³⁷ Most of the high level visits, in 200 years of UK-Nepal relationship, either were fascinated with hunting, cultural tour, conservation of biodiversity and wild-lives, development assistance or were related with political transition and peace process of Nepal.

³⁸ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1953_British_Mount_Everest_expedition

³⁹ Please see "Crown forever: Queen Elizabeth II Coronation Anniversary" EMIRATE 24 News /7. Although the reception had taken place on Wednesday May 29, 2013; the news was published only on Sunday, June 02, 2013. Ambassador of Nepal to the Court of St. James and his spouse were specially invited on the occasion.

⁴⁰ <https://royalcorrespondent.com/2013/05/29/her-majesty-queen-elizabeth-ii-and-his-royal-highness-the-duke-of-edinburgh-celebrate-the-60th-anniversary-of-the-ascent-to-the-summit-of-mount-everest-videos/>

In the meantime, Nepal's immediate neighbours are rising economically and also militarily. This has, mainly due to geopolitical location; suddenly graduated Nepal's eminence in the diplomatic domain of the region and also beyond. It is indeed a blessing in disguise for a least developed country Nepal, as coincidentally, of late; Britain's interest has also considerably ascended evocatively in South-Asia region. Now, her economic ties have substantially heightened with the world's two affluent economies and also the largest markets as Britain receives huge investments from them.

⁴¹Explicitly, after the Brexit verdict, the UK is likely opting more independent trade and political relations in the Asian continent. Additionally, as globally, realms of industry, defence and other vital governmental organs are increasingly reliant on modern Information Technology system; security challenges have also accordingly enlarged in recent years. In such a political, economic and security situation, coupled with growing cybercrimes in the region⁴² and also in Nepal; ⁴³the UK and Nepal could ponder over some new areas of cooperation also in the cyber technology field.

Conclusively, one can safely comprehend that the relationship between the UK and Nepal has been varied and strengthen significantly over 200 years. Bilateral level engagements have bolstered the relations at the government and also at the people's levels. Now, as both the nations celebrate their bicentenary, it is high time for them for stocktaking and envisioning as to how they could work in-concert to take the relationship to the next level. In this context, it would be apposite to talk about a shared gift between the two nations. In 2014, they happily agreed and established *Consultation Mechanism* ⁴⁴ on the great occasion of bicentenary. As the bilateral body of consultation is in operation⁴⁵ and the third of its meeting is to be held again in Kathmandu in coming months; Nepal and the UK should seize the opportunity to develop concrete strategy for future cooperation. However, it has been ventured here to explore some of the areas, which could be helpful in taking the relationship to a new height.

Probable New Areas of Mutual Cooperation:

1. Social integration of the Nepalese, including that of the Gurkhas, in the UK through appropriate measures such as jobs, social security, trainings and orientations on British language and culture.

2. A sizeable percentage of British-Nepalese, who being in the UK, are exposed to the world's better knowledge and technology. In the meantime, they have also developed commercial and trade linkages, in both countries. These sections of human capital should be encouraged not only for the initiatives for transfer of knowledge and technology into Nepal but also to develop Business to Business relationship. In this connection, British SMEs and Non-Resident Nepalese (NRN) organisations could be strategic resources for furthering the ties.

3. The major joint ventures, as of now, are in the areas of tourism, banking sector, education, tea, readymade garments, Bio-technology, consultancy sectors and so



⁴¹ India's investment into Britain has reached 26 billion GBP in 2015. See <http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/economy/foreign-trade/indias-investments-into-uk-more-than-doubled-in-2015/articleshow/52043466.cms>. On the other hand, China invested over \$5bn (£3.8bn) in the UK in 2014. <http://www.bbc.com/news/business-36877573>

⁴² The gang used counterfeit Standard Bank credit cards to withdraw 1.4 billion yen (\$13 million) in 14,000 transactions from ATMs at 7-Eleven convenience stores over three hours. See: <https://www.yahoo.com/news/japan-alluring-target-standard-bank-121817832.html>

⁴³ <https://www.gadgetbytenepal.com/5-cyber-crimes-nepal/>. Also see: <http://techguff.com/hackers-leaks-customer-data-two-nepali-banks/>

⁴⁴ First time in their 200 years bilateral relationship, Nepal and UK set up a four point consultation mechanism, which will hold periodic meetings in the capitals of two nations and also enhancing friendly cooperation and identifies new areas of cooperation, besides reviewing and consolidating past cooperation for mutual benefits. See: <http://test.nepalnews.com/index.php/society/archive/29561-nepal-and-uk-set-up-a-consultation-mechanism>.

⁴⁵ According to The Himalayan Times, during the 1st meeting of consultation mechanism held in Kathmandu on August 20, 2014; the two countries reviewed long-standing bilateral relations. https://www.facebook.com/permalink.php?id=166920243347320&story_fbid=770837252955613



on. These sectors and others, too, in addition to energy security; require cyber security as well. They need to be equipped with advance technology and innovation. Such course, if taken, shall attract more joint ventures in other areas as well as that would enhance the level of confidence of the investors.

Especially, in the tourism sector, as it has been recorded that about 30-40 Thousand British tourists visit Nepal annually; both the governments need to make sure of the tourists' air and land safety.

4. As Nepal is struggling to recover from the woes of a decade long conflict and earthquake disaster, she deserves a continuation of present volume of development assistance from the UK government, which may be provided, as far as possible, through the government of Nepal's channel.

5. However, Nepal side, too, requires taking care of DFID development assistance by dint of good governance and transparency measures.⁴⁶

6. Reassurance for the Nepalese products in the UK markets as there has been a trade imbalance between two countries. A British FDI in this effect, under bilateral arrangement, could be a strategic move on the part of the UK to lessening the exiting trade shortfall of Nepal.

7. Establishment of Research Foundation, as a bilateral tool, in the name of Dr Francis Buchanan Hamilton, which will work for the conservation of ecology and environment in Nepal.⁴⁷

8. Britain, which is one of the best developed e-business in the world, ⁴⁸could help Nepal in addressing the challenges of cyber-security in various domains and make Nepal one of the secure places to do business.

9. British Prime Minister's visit to Nepal has been due since 1816! ⁴⁹Specifically, this category of visit shall enormously reinforce our subsisting bilateral ties at all levels.

⁴⁶ The International Development Committee (IDC), a parliamentary committee of the UK that monitors the performance of DFID, said in its report referring Nepal, "spending will only be justified if governance improves." It is also reported in the newspapers. "UK should cut aid to Nepal if "endemic" corruption persists: report". Reuters. 27 March 2015. Retrieved on 16 May 2015.

⁴⁷ Nepal's fragile environment is a matter of concern for the world, as, of the fourteen world's highest peaks; eight are located in Nepal, including the Mount Everest. Their conservation is imperative for the security of regional ecology and biodiversity as it is the main source of fresh waters. It is estimated that about 1.4 billion people in the region are dependent on the rivers of Himalayas. Actually, talks had taken place at the both governments' concerned ministry level and the concept of establishing the foundation had received due significance as well. But, as government got frequently changed in Nepal, the notion has now been in doldrums. Also See: http://www.worldviewofglobalwarming.org/himalaya_1/index.php

⁴⁸ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/2010-to-2015-government-policy-cyber-security/2010-to-2015-government-policy-cyber-security>

⁴⁹ During the conference with the Nepali Ambassador to the UK, at the parliamentary building, Westminster, in 2010, one of the members of All Party Parliamentary Group on Nepal (APPGN), expressed his surprise and remarked, "Is not it so shocking that our Prime Minister has not visited Nepal in two hundred years!" Later, as, in certain political sections, opinion continued for PM's visit to Nepal; APPGN, headed by Sir John Stanley, on 29th of May 2013, unanimously requested the PM Cameron for his visit to Nepal on the occasion of Bicentenary. Likewise, a number of members of Parliament also personally wrote to the PM in that effect. PM, in reply to the APPGN on 14th June 2013, expressed his desire to visit Nepal in future. He, however, said, "I have asked that my office take note of the APPG'S suggestion for future consideration." In his post-script, the PM further writes, "I would love to go: it is a question of fitting it into a ..packed schedule..." Meanwhile, Nepal's PM has formally invited British PM to pay an official visit to Nepal. PL visit <http://nepalforeignaffairs.com/prime-minister-invites-david-cameron-to-visit-nepal/>

200 Years of Nepal – UK Ties

Nepal's integration in the global market has a long history, one in which Gurkhas played a pivotal role



- DEEPAK THAPA
The Kathmandu Post



been working steadily to develop its role in providing a forum for the networking of a vast number of Nepalese professionals trained in the United Kingdom. Various talk programs on the issues and topics of national importance and interest have been held and those have been well attended.

The end of 2016 brings to a close the bicentenary of the establishment of the diplomatic ties between Nepal and the United Kingdom. Granted that the Treaty of Sugauli of 1816 was actually signed between Nepal and the British East India Company with Imperial Britain having taken over from the Company only after the latter's disastrous handling of the 1857 uprising in India, the earlier date serves very well as a marker of the historical links between the two countries.

The relation is significant for a number of reasons. For one, it laid the basis for the creation of the Rana client state in Nepal for the British. Second, it facilitated the export of sturdy young men from Nepal to fight the British Empire's war around the world. Third, in acknowledgement of that contribution of men, particularly in World War I, the 1923 Treaty of Friendship was signed, which granted Nepal recognition by a world power as an independent country.

Nothing, however, symbolizes the ties between the two countries than the humble Gurkhas. It was brought home yet again in December 2015 at the ceremony that kicked off the 200 years' celebration. Addressing the reception, the British Minister for State for Asia, Hugo Swire, said "as the son-in-law of a former Gurkha Officer, Nepal is particularly close to my heart...."

IMPACT ON NEPAL

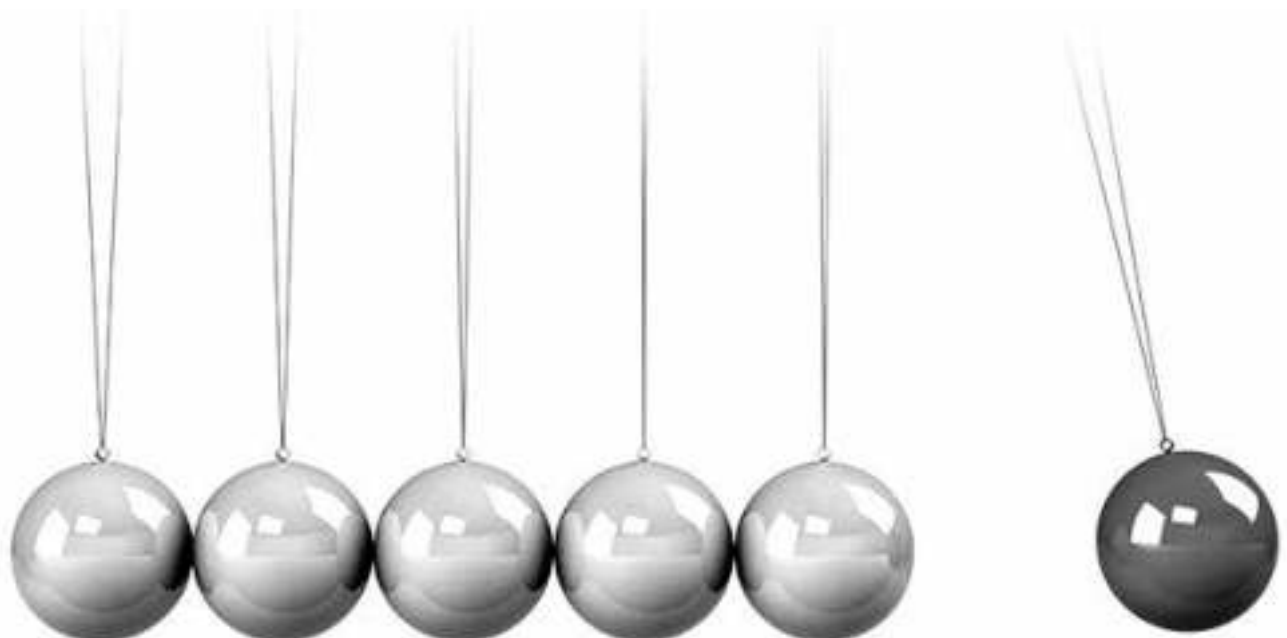
Studying the papers squirreled away by Newar merchants in the erstwhile trading town of Bandipur, American anthropologist Stephen Mikesell has

written about how the forces of mercantile capitalism represented by the East India Company had penetrated the hills of Nepal even by the early years of the 19th century. It is not clear if that would have happened as part of the natural course of events, or if the Treaty of Sugauli provided in roads into a new market, or it was a combination of both. What is without doubt is that the monetization of the Nepali economy would not have been possible without all those Gurkha soldiers bringing back hard currencies to Nepal.

Not much is known about the early economic impact of recruitment of the Gurkhas into the British service. We have to fast forward to 100 years later, to the immediate aftermath of World War I for a better understanding of the kind of transformation this arrangement wrought on Nepali society. The first of the five volumes *Tyes Bakhat Ko Nepal (Nepal of Those Days)* by Bhim Bahadur Pandey provides a detailed account of what happened at the time.

ORIGIN OF DEPENDENCY

According to Pandey, the 200,000 Gurkhas who fought in World War I brought back an average of 500 Indian rupees. This totaled around 130 million rupees nationally, which would translate to around 13 billion rupees at the time the book was published (in 1982). For a country that could only sometimes raise an annual revenue of around 10 million rupees or so, that represented a huge influx of capital into the Nepali hinterland- of the kind never seen before.



As they made their way up the trails literally distributing money, porter wages rose, the gaine minstrels began to receive money, eateries were established everywhere and the Thakali owners became rich. It was not only money that entered Nepal with the lahures, but mannerism, all kinds of goods, styles of eating and dressing, and ways of thinking, all of which represented the entry of influences from across the seas into Nepal for the first time. The favoured phrase among the lahures was "Damn Fool". Village damsels learned how to smoke, strike a match and kiss in the western style, write Pandey.

And, as today, when remittances contribute a bulk of our GDP, a 100 years ago, land prices rose drastically since lahures had so much money to spend on any and everything. Thus, writes Pandey, land prices increased since even the cost of a small piece of land began to exceed savings made over generations. Further, instead of findings ways to make productive use of the money brought by the lahures by divesting it towards the little indigenous income generating industry that existed such as cash cropping, anima husbandry, or a few cottage industries, seemingly to increase customs revenue the Rana regime granted permission to merchants to set

up shop in the main border points and allowing never-ending influx of consumer items into the country.

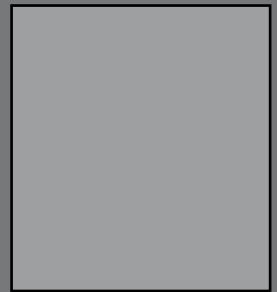
Pandey lists an eclectic mixture of items increasingly found in the market: Japanese tennis shoe, gowns, blankets, saris, bangles, cigarettes, beads, coconut, betel, matches, utensils, garam mashala, etc. He argues that the entry of these readymade goods led to the demise of small home grown industry Nepal had at that time, and concludes that was the most damaging impact of World War I on Nepal. Mikesell arrives at a similar conclusion from studying the books kept by merchants in the same region of Nepal that would have informed Bhim Bahadur Pandey's observations. He writes that the community in Nepal became increasingly mediated by the bazars and merchants representing foreign industrial capitalist interests and mercantile profit..." The integration Nepal into the global market is thus of long provenance and playing the most pivotal role was the lowly Gurkhas, a fact that certainly deserves more attention than given to it so far. After all, it is 200 years since that process began.

The Kathmandu Post, December 29, 2016



been working steadily to develop its role in providing a forum for the networking of a vast number of Nepalese professionals trained in the United Kingdom. Various talk programs on the issues and topics of national importance and interest have been held and those have been well attended. Various talk programs on the issues and topics of national importance and interest have been held and those have been well attended.

My Education & Work Experience in UK



- DR. MRIGENDRA RAJ PANDEY

1.. STUDY AT CALCUTTA MEDICAL COLLEGE (before going to UK)

I was one of the two students who passed the Intermediate of Science (I. Sc.) Examination from Tri Chandra College affiliated to the Patna University of India in 1947 in First Division, which was a rare achievement in those days. I

2. WORK WITH DR. EDDY AND DR. TAYLOR

After completing my study in Calcutta Medical College, I came back and reported to Dr. Raghubar Vaidya, the then Director General of Health Department. I was deputed to Health Assistant Training School, a project supported by World Health Organization, and worked with British doctors Dr. Eddy (Public Health Expert) and Dr. Taylor (Sanitarian). They highly respected me and offered all help.

3. SELECTION PROCESS TO MRCP IN UK

When I was working at Bir Hospital as a medical officer, a scholarship under the Colombo Plan was made available to Nepal to study for the Membership of the Royal College of Physicians (MRCP) degree in the United Kingdom. I applied for the scholarship and was selected jointly by the Government of Nepal and the British Embassy, Kathmandu. Since I was already a government employee, I was granted three years and nine months leave of absence for DTM&H and MRCP study in UK.

4. TRAVELLING TO UK

My first travel to UK was by British Airways super constellation airplane with 5 stops, from Calcutta via Karachi - Baghdad - Istanbul - Rome and landed at Heathrow Airport on the 10th of February 1957 at midnight. My first impression of London was that it

looked all dark in the morning. Epidemic of respiratory diseases, like chronic bronchitis and its complications was very common at that time due to air pollution. This was the after effect of the famous London Fog of 1954, which caused big epidemic and killed thousands of people.

The first few nights I spent at Kenilworth Hotel at Great Russell St. London. I was very impressed by the ambience there at breakfast time with Ties.

5. TRAINING IN THE LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE

Teaching was superb at London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. In Calcutta Medical College, I was a good student and had received several prizes and medals. Teaching method in London School was more advanced and I loved it. I completed DTM&H with distinction in 1957 July, and my contact with the School continued for decades and I was invited to the special centenary of the institute as a Special Guest. After DTM&H, I had short course training in some of the best institutions in UK like Queen Square for Neurology, National Heart Hospital for Cardiology, Brompton Hospital for Chest Disease and Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh for General Medicine.

6. IMPRESSED BY MR. B.P.KOIRALA

I had an opportunity to meet Dr. B.P.Koirala at Claridgens Suite on his return after leading the Nepalese delegates in the UN General Assembly in September 1958. We had open discourse with him and I was impressed by his warm gesture, clear views, friendliness and openness.

7. MRCP EXAM AND THE SUCCESS IN FIRST ATTEMPT

I passed the MRCP examination in the first attempt, which was a rare achievement those days. I was the first Nepali to successfully complete the MRCP. It is not a

time-bound program as such. Whenever you fulfill its requirements and pass the tough examination, you can earn the degree.

Having completed the MRCP course in 15 months, I was left with 21 months of my government-sanctioned leave, and I utilized this unused leave period to gain work experience as a Middle Grade Registrar in UK hospitals. With the practical exposure and opportunity to learn many new things, it greatly enhanced confidence in my profession.

Nepalese ambassador in London was so very pleased and honored with my success in MRCP that it wired the good news to Foreign Office in Kathmandu.

8. WORKING EXPERIENCE IN LONDON

Under the advice of British Council Medical Advisor, I worked at the hospital for practical experience for 19 months. The first place that I applied for was the post of Registrar in Plymouth General Hospital. Dr. William Lister, consultant physician, selected me for the post instead of other competing British doctors.

The practical exposure and opportunity to learn many things in the hospital greatly enhanced my confidence. The atmospheres of working, learning and teaching were all superb. The social side was very interesting too because I greatly admire the lovely natural environment of Devon and Cornwall area. I also greatly appreciate the magnanimity of British fellow doctors and officials to show respect and give honor where it is due.

The 19 months work experience in UK within the allowed leave period was enough for me to gain much needed practical experience in advanced systems of UK and then came back to serve the nation as the first MRCP doctor in Nepal with British work experience. I did not



over stay in UK even for a single day and resigned the lucrative job to return to Nepal.

9. STARTING MEDICINE

DEPARTMENT IN BIR HOSPITAL

I returned to Nepal in 1959 as the first internist trained in the UK that boasted leadership in health delivery to its citizens in an environment of affluence and rapid progress. Britain then was in the forefront of biomedical progress and competition, at par, if not ahead, of the United States. Rest of the Western Europe looked up to the British National Health Service with a sense of awe and envy. My return to the native land planted the seed of advancement of modern medicine in Nepal, which I have been practicing till this day.

10. ESTABLISHMENT OF ICU AND CCU IN BIR HOSPITAL

In the advancement in modern medicine, my unwavering perseverance and eventual success in establishing the first Coronary Care Unit (CCU) in Bir Hospital, despite the overwhelming opposition and resistance from the so-called advocates of public health, has been no less noteworthy. Medical fraternity began to understand for the first time what an intensive care provision means to the intensely sick patients. In terms of progressivism in medicine, Bir Hospital CCU and ICU (Intensive Care Unit) was at the time was one of the very few in the entire South-east Asia region. As Head of the Department of Medicine and Cardiology, I took the initiative to start ICU, CCU in Bir Hospital in 1974 and all my colleagues and the Hospital Administration contributed to this effort from their respective places. It fulfilled a long-felt need in the hospital and became very popular and earned high regard from patients and the public alike. One of my treasured memories is also the beginning of Post - graduate medical education program in Nepal with the help of consultant from the Royal College of Physicians, UK.

11. SERVING KING MAHENDRA

When HM King Mahendra suffered from first heart attack in the wilderness of remote Kanchanpur in Far West Nepal in 1968, we managed to reach the jungle camp. After an adventurous flight and landing at Mahendranagar Airport, which had no night landing facility, we reached the Jungle camp on the third day of the attack. The King was lying flat in a Machan near the top of the tree. We took the Electrocardiogram and confirmed the diagnosis of heart attack and started the available latest treatment of the time at the Machan. British Dr. William Lister, a retired senior consultant, was in a visit to Kathmandu. I invited him to visit Kanchanpur

Jungle camp along with me to look after the King with the consent of royal family and the Government. The then British Ambassador was so very pleased with me that he honored me with special invitation.

After a few months, I accompanied King Mahendra to London for regular check up, which continued till his death. The king was treated in London Post Graduate Medical School and National Heart Hospital. Involvement of Dr. Oliver, a lipid expert from Edinburgh in checking the king in London created some resentment in London hospital, probably for the rivalry between Edinburgh and London colleges.

12. HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH II HONORED

ME WITH CVO (Commander of Victorian Order). I have also received highest honors from the Government of Nepal like Om Ram Patta, Trisakti Patta Class I, Gorkha Dakchhin Bahu Class I etc.

In 1969, I was awarded FRCP (Fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh). In the year 2002, the President of the college invited me as a special guest. I was interviewed for several hours, which was recorded in audio-visual format for inclusion in the college Archives. The Archives contains among other material, a collection of such records on distinguished fellows dating back to three centuries. They might have decided to include me in the list because I was the first Fellow of the college from Nepal with good academic records including the honour of Fellowship of Public Health (by Distinction). I was one of the few persons from a developing country to be honored as such.

13. RELATION WITH CROMWELL HOSPITAL

Cromwell Hospital, London honored me as Honorary Consultant in July 1997. King Birendra used to have regular check up there after he had heart attack in 1998. King Birendra used to have his annual check up by the specialists at the Cromwell Hospital.

14. PRESIDENT OF ROYAL COLLEGE OF EDINBURGH DR. PETRIE'S VISIT TO NEPAL

President of Royal College of Edinburgh Late Dr. J C Petrie visited Nepal on our invitation accompanied by other experts. Apart from having continuing medical education program for postgraduates in collaboration with the College even after my retirement from Government service has given me personally a great sense of satisfaction. Late Dr. Petrie, Mrs. Petrie and Dr. Clark had an opportunity to visit Pokhara for an audience of King Birendra, besides the lectures, training and interactions he had with Nepalese doctors, fellows etc.

Some Facts About Nepal Britain Relations

A. BACKGROUND:

Nepal established diplomatic relations with the United Kingdom in 1816. Ever since, friendship, mutual understanding and respect for each other's national interests and aspirations have characterized relations between the two countries. The Treaty of Sugauli (1816) provided for the exchange of accredited Ministers to each other's court (Art. VIII). This arrangement continued until 1923 when a new Treaty of Friendship between Nepal and Great Britain was signed and the status of British Representative in Kathmandu was upgraded to the level of an Envoy. In 1934 Nepal established a legation in London and the two countries exchanged Ministers Plenipotentiary and Envoys Extraordinary. The status of these representatives was promoted in 1947 to the level of Ambassadors, Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

B. ESTABLISHMENT OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

1. Establishment of diplomatic relations between Nepal and United Kingdom- 1816.
2. Signing of The Treaty of Sugauli that provided for the exchange of accredited Ministers to each other's court (Art. VIII) - 1816.
3. Signing of a New Treaty of Friendship to upgrade the status of British Representative in Kathmandu to the level of an Envoy- 1923
4. Establishment of Nepalese embassy in London and exchange of Ministers Plenipotentiary and Envoys Extraordinary - 1934.
5. Promotion of the status of these representatives to the level of Ambassadors, Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary -1947

C. EXCHANGE OF VISITS:

Bilateral visits and periodic consultations at different levels have played a major role in furthering Nepal-UK relations.

MAJOR VISITS FROM NEPAL

1. Prime Minister Jung Bahadur Kunwar -1852.
2. Prime Minister Chandra Sumsher Rana -1908.
3. King Mahendra - October 1960 (state visit).
4. King Birendra - 1980 (state visit) and 1995 (to attend the 50th anniversary of the end of the World War II).
5. Prime Minister Man Mohan Adhikari - 1995.
6. Prime Minister Sher Bahadur Deuba - 1996 and 2002 (official visits).
7. Prime Minister Krishna Prasad Bhattarai 1999.
8. Parliamentary delegations led by Speakers Daman Nath Dhungana and Tara Nath Rana Bhat - 1993 and 1999 respectively.
9. Deputy Prime Minister Madhav Kumar Nepal -1995 and 2002 (the latter as the Opposition Leader at the House of Representatives).
10. Foreign Minister Dr. Prakash Chandra Lohani -1995.
11. Foreign Minister Dr Ram Sharan Mahat - 1999 (as a guest speaker at the Wilton Park conference).
12. Deputy Speaker Mrs Chitra Lekha Yadav - May 2000 (study tour) and 17-27 October 2007.
13. Parliamentary delegation led by the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee Shubash Chandra Nembang - January 2003.
14. Chief of the Army Staff Gen. Pyar Jung Thapa - 17-22 May 2003 (official visit).
15. King Gyanendra and Queen Komal - August 27 to September 7, 2003 (private visit).
16. Chief of Army Staff Rookmangud Katawal - 22-26 July 2007 (official visit).
17. Minister for Health and Population Girirajmani Pokhrel - 03-08 September 2007.
18. Minister of State for Health and Population Shashi Shrestha -18-20 October 2007.
19. Chief Election Commissioner Bhoj Raj Pokharel visited the UK from 10-11 July 2008 to participate 7th Assembly of Electoral Democracy.
20. Tourism and Civil Aviation Minister Hisila Yami- 20-23 September 2008
21. Chief Justice Min Bahadur Rayamajhi visited the UK- 11-16 June 2009 to participate in the International Conference of Jurists for Judicial Reforms in London.
22. Vice President and Parliamentary Party Leader Ram Chandra Paudel visited the UK- 11-15 January 2010 to observe the parliamentary process and functioning in the UK.
23. The Honourable Minister for Education Mr. Dina Nath Sharma January 2012
24. Secretary of the Ministry of Education for Nepal Mr Kishore Thapa January 2012
25. On the invitation of the Comptroller and Auditor General of United Kingdom, Auditor General Mr. Bhanu Prasad Acharya, accompanied by Deputy Auditor General Ms. Bimala Subedi and 7 other senior officers - 9 June 2013.
26. The Chief of Army Staff of Nepal Gen. Gaurab Samsher JBR September 2013
27. The Honourable Minister for Civil aviation and Tourism Mr Posta Bahadur Bogati November 2013
28. The Honourable acting Chief Justice Damodar Prasad Sharma November 2013
29. The Honourable Foreign Secretary of Nepal Mr. Arjun Bahadur Thapa January 2014
30. The Honourable Foreign Minister of Nepal Mr. Mahendra Bahadur Pandey June 2014
31. The Honourable Minister for Communication and Information of Nepal Mr Minendra Rijal June 2014
32. Chief of Army Staff Chhatra Man Singh Gurung from 04-08 October 2010 (official visit).
33. The Honourable Minister for Women Mrs. Nilam Khadka July 2014
34. Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs Hon. Kamal Thapa from 16-19 December 2015 (official visit).
35. The speaker of Legislature Parliament of Nepal, Rt. Hon. Mrs. Onsari Gharti Magar-led delegation of Nepal Parliamentarians from 17-23 April 2016 (official visit).
36. Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Hon. Kamal Thapa from 26-28 April 2016 (official visit).
37. Chief Secretary of Government of Nepal, Dr. Somlal Subedi and Secretary of Ministry of Commerce, Mr. Naindra Prasad Upadhaya from 10-14 October 2016(official visit).
38. Minister of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation, Hon'ble Mr. Jeeban Bahadur Shahi from 5-8 November 2016 (official visit).

MAJOR VISITS FROM THE UK

1. Queen Elizabeth II, accompanied by HRH Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh paid official visits in February 1961 and February 1986. In 1986 the Queen was also accompanied by Lord Geoffrey Howe, CH QC PC.
2. Diana, Princess of Wales – 2-6 March 1993.
3. British IPU delegation lead by Speaker Betty Boothroyd - 1994.
4. Prince Charles – 6-9 February 1998 (official).
5. Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh – 14-17 November 2000 (private visit under the auspices of the World Wildlife Fund).
6. Chief of the General Staff General Sir Peter Inge – 7-10 October 1993.
7. British Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Liam Fox, Foreign and Commonwealth Office - 23-26 August 1996 (unofficial).
8. Secretary of State for International Development Clare Short - 12-17 November 1998 (official).
9. Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Robin Cook – 20-21 April 2000 (first ever official visit by a British Foreign Secretary).
10. Geoffrey Hoon, M.P., Secretary of State for Defence of the United Kingdom, on 13-15 December 2000 (official visit).
11. Ben Bradshaw, Parliamentary Undersecretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs – 19-20 February 2002.
12. Chief of the Defense Staff of the British Army Admiral Sir Michael Boyce – 24-28 May 2002 (official).
13. British Parliamentary Under Secretary of State Mike O'Brien – 9-11 October 2002 (official).
14. Rosalind Marsden, Director for South Asia at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office – 23-26 November 2002.
15. Permanent Under Secretary of State of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office Sir Michael Jay – 6-7 December 2002.
16. British team headed by John Stephen Smith, Head, South Asia Department, Foreign and Commonwealth Office – 3-6 February 2003.
17. Tom Phillips, Director for South Asia of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office - 10-12 February 2003.
18. Richard Spring MP, Member of the House of Commons and Shadow Minister for Foreign Affairs – 19-23 February 2003.
19. Sir Jeffrey James, Special Representative - March 8, 2003, June 7-15, 2003, November 30, 2003 and March 20- 2004.
20. Chief of the General Staff of the British Army, General Sir Mike Jackson – 1-6 November 2003 (official).
21. Gareth Thomas, British Parliamentary Under Secretary of State (PUSS) for International Development – 28-30 July 2004 and 2-4 April 2007.
22. Kim Howells, MP, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs – 25-28 September 2006.
23. British Parliamentary Under Secretary of State of the Department for the International Development (DFID), Shahid Mallik – 17-20 September 2007.
24. British Minister of State of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office Lord Malloch Brown – 18-19 July 2008.
25. British Parliamentary Under Secretary of State of the DFID Mike Foster- 31 March - 02 April 2009
26. Permanent Secretary in the DFID Ms. Nemat (Minouche) Shafik- 30 June- 01 July 2009
27. Minister of State Alan Duncan in the DFID – 26-28 May 2010.
28. CGS General Sir David Richards KCB CBE DSO ADC GEN– 04-09 February 2010(official visit).
29. British Prime Minister's Special Representative for Peace Building Jack McConnell- 31 March 02 April 2010.
30. Equalities Minister of United Kingdom Rt. Hon Lynne Featherstone June 2011
31. Minister of State for International Development Rt. Hon. Alan Duncan June 2012
32. Chief of Army Staff UK Sir Peter Wall November 2012
33. Minister of State for International Development Rt. Hon. Alan Duncan June 2012
34. Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth office Rt. Hon. Hugo Swire June 2014
35. Minister of State the Department for International Development Rt. Hon. Alan Duncan March 2014
36. Rt Hon Sir John Stanley MP (Conservative), Jackie Doyle-Price MP (Conservative), Kerry McCarthy MP (Labour), Baroness Northover (Liberal Democrat) and Virendra Sharma (Labour), Charlie Holloway (BGIPU Secretariat to Nepal) bilateral parliamentary visits between Britain and Nepal - 14-19 September 2014.
37. Minister for International Development Desmond Swayne visited Nepal to see DFID's bilateral programmes and how the UK, Nepal's largest bilateral donor, is supporting efforts to combat poverty and promote economic growth - 18-20 February 2015.
38. Secretary of State for International Development, Justine Greening, and DFID's Director General, Joy Hutcheon visited Nepal for providing UK support, advisory, strategic and funding assistance - 19th May 2015.
39. Minister for International Development, Desmond Swayne visited Nepal for a two-day official visit on 27th August, 2015 for examining some of DFID's work in the area of disaster preparedness, including the Humanitarian Goods depot at the airport and the site of emergency supplies.
40. HRH Prince Harry visit to Nepal from 19-29 March 2016. The official visit is made on behalf of Her Majesty Government for supporting British interests in the region and to mark Nepal-UK bicentenary relationship.

D. DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION

British fellowships to Nepal began from 1950s and financial assistance in 1961. British volunteers have been engaged in Nepal since 1964. These programmes have contributed to addressing Nepal's need for trained, specialized manpower and developed important links between the two peoples.

British assistance generally comes now through the Department for International Development (DFID) in the form of an Umbrella Agreement. Its emphasis is on the reduction of poverty in developing countries. The DFID opened its office in Kathmandu in March 1999.

The British aid through DFID for the year 2000/2001 was to the tune of £18.52 million, followed by £22 million in 2002, £35 million in 2004, £47 million in 2005-06, £48.8 million in 2007/08 and about £58 million spent for the year 2008/09.

Different socio-economic activities in Nepal have benefited from British government assistance. Reducing poverty and social exclusion and thus contributing to a lasting peace have been the principal focuses of this assistance, which include governance reforms; improved basic services for poor people (including basic education, health, water and sanitation, agriculture and rural infrastructure); and peace building and conflict resolution activities.

In terms of sectors, Nepal has received British aid in agriculture, transport, local development, communication, education, administration, health, water supply and forestry.

A technical cooperation agreement to strengthen the traditional Nepal-UK collaboration was signed on 31st May 1994. This agreement stipulates the roles and responsibilities of the two governments regarding British technical cooperation and the British Council activities.

E. PEACE AND DEMOCRATIC PROCESS

The British government has continuously been supporting the cause of democracy in Nepal. It has recognised the people's movement of 2006 and consecutive political changes including the

Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the government and Maoists rebels. The UK government, like that of other European governments, deems that the presence of UNMIN in Nepal is imperative for the greater level of confidence not only for international community but also for the primary stakeholders of the peace process. As a member of UN's Security Council, the UK has been, besides to the democratic changes taking place in Nepal, extending all possible help to see Nepal's ongoing peace process is logically concluded.

The total commitment of the British government for the peace process, through Department for International Development (DFID), has reached £5 million in 2010. The UK provides support to the Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF), which is major funding basket for supporting the integration and rehabilitation of the Maoist combatants as well as to the constitutional mechanisms such as truth and reconciliation commission and election processes of Nepal.

F. BUSINESS AND COMMERCIALS RELATIONS

The United Kingdom is among the top ten trading partners of Nepal. In 2009 Britain stood as the fifth largest destination for Nepal's exports and seventh largest in imports with a total volume of trade Rs. 7929 million. Major Nepali exports to the United Kingdom are woolen carpets, handicrafts, ready-made garments, silverware and jewellery, leather goods, Nepali paper and paper products.

Nepal's major imports from the United Kingdom include copper scraps, hard drinks, cosmetics, medicine and medical equipment, textiles, copper wire rod, machinery and parts, aircraft and spare parts, scientific research equipment, office equipment and stationary.

While the trade has steadily risen between the two



nations over the years, the balance of trade has alternatively been negative and positive until 2006 but in the recent past years the gap has been widened showing negative balance in Nepal's favour consecutively. The following figures show pattern of Nepal's trade with the United Kingdom during the past few years:

YEAR	VALUE IN '000 RS.		
	EXPORT	IMPORT	TRADE BALANCE
2009	1,471,332,867	10,962,627,877	-9,491,295,010
2010	1,292,168,947	2,603,242,134	-1,311,073,187
2011	1,477,383,007	2,192,260,006	-714,876,999
2012	1,318,011,391	1,786,677,499	-468,666,108
2013	2,058,040,697	2,687,625,794	-629,585,097
2014	2,280,733,483	3,000,563,645	-719,830,162
2015	2,636,773,424	1,690,054,122	946,719,302
2016	1,256,018,669	1,398,201,525	-142,182,856

Exchange of visits by trade delegations has added a new dimension to the economic ties between the two countries.

TOURISM

A sizeable number of British tourists visit Nepal every year for trekking, mountaineering and other leisurely activities. In the year 2004, a total number of 24,667 British tourists visited Nepal whereas the number grew to 36,759 during year 2014. The following figures indicate the annual tourist arrivals (including percentage of the total) from Britain to Nepal for the last few years:

YEAR	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number	24,667	25,151	22,708	32,367	33,658	35,382	35,091	39,091	41,294	35,668	36,759
%	6.4	6.7	5.9	6.1	6.7	6.9	5.8	5.3	5.1	4.5	4.7

JOINT VENTURE:

There are some British joint ventures in Nepal in the areas of hotel, resorts and restaurant business, tourism, travel & trekking, software packaging, readymade garments, hydro-power, biotechnology consultancy etc. The British investment in Nepal -- including under construction, licensed and approved projects -- has been to the tune of around Rs. 3669 million as of mid April 2008.

An agreement on the Promotion and Protection of Investment between Nepal and the United Kingdom was signed on 02 March 1993.

G. BRITISH GURKHAS

The Nepali nationals' recruitment into the British army officially started on April 24, 1815, after the Treaty of Sugauli between Nepal and the British India was concluded in 1814. Subsequently, a large number of Nepalis were taken into the British Indian Army. After the independence of India, the recruitment of Nepali nationals was organised under the Tripartite Agreement of 1947 among Nepal, India and the United Kingdom. This agreement paved way for the distribution of the then existing Gurkha Brigades serving between India and Britain. Thus the 2nd, 6th, 7th and 10th Gurkha Rifles became part of the British Army while the rest were retained by independent India.

A gradual decline of the British Empire after the Second World War and the emergence of a changing pattern of global power relations, particularly in the late 1980s, led to the downsizing of the British Army. Since the handover of Hong Kong to China in June 1997, the strength of the Nepalis in the British Army has been reduced to 3,500. There are about 27,000 pension holders, 10,000 welfare recipients and 11,000 non-pension holders.

British Gurkha soldiers are a fully integrated part of the British Armed Forces. They constitute an important element of Nepal-Britain relations. Over 160,000 Gurkhas were enlisted in the Gurkha Brigade and other units of the Indian Army during the First and Second World Wars. The Brigade suffered 43,000 casualties during those Wars. In recognition of their distinguished service, the British Gurkha servicemen from Nepal have won 13 Victoria Crosses (VC), the highest British gallantry honour.

The Government of Nepal had made representations to the British Government at various levels to make the benefits and pensions provided to the Gurkha soldiers equitable and just in view of their outstanding contributions to defending Britain and preserving its freedom and liberty.

WELFARE SCHEMES

The British Government has been providing assistance to various Gurkha Welfare Schemes being implemented in different parts of Nepal. It administers, through different Area Welfare Centres in Nepal, welfare activities benefiting the retired British Gurkhas and their dependents.

The Welfare Scheme is financed and sponsored by the Ministry of Defence and the Overseas Development Administration in the UK. It is further supported by certain private charities and trusts, including the Gurkha Welfare Trust (UK), Gurkha Welfare Foundation (USA), Gurkha Welfare Association (Canada) and Kadoorie Agricultural Aid Association (Hong Kong).

Education: Britain has offered a key destination for learning to students and scholars from Nepal since long past. A number of individuals from the civil service and public sector organizations got higher education under the Colombo plan of British government. Apart from that a significant number of students from Nepal go to British Universities under the scholarship programs including Chevenings. The number of students going to UK for study under self-sponsorships increased significantly over the past few years before it slowed down during recent past due to implementation of UK's new education policy.



H. NEPALESE ORGANIZATIONS IN BRITAIN

NAME OF THE ORGANIZATIONS	WEBSITES
1. Association of Nepali Madhesis in UK	www.madhesuk.com
2. Baglung Samaj UK	www.baglungesamaaj.co.uk
3. Barpaki Samaj UK	www.barpak.co.uk
4. Bhojpur Sewa Samaj UK	www.bhojpurwelfaresocietyuk.org
5. Board of Nepali Association of Iceland	N/A
6. Bracknell Nepalese Society	N/A
7. Breacon Nepali Samaj UK	www.breconnepalisamaj.org
8. Brent Nepalese Community	N/A
9. Bristol Nepalese Community UK	www.bristolnepalesecommunity.blogspot.co.uk
10. British Gurkha Nepalese Cultural Council	www.facebook.com/BGNC
11. Briton Nepal Lawyer Association	N/A
12. Buddisht Community Centre UK	www.bccuk.co.uk
13. Byomakusuma Buddha Dharma Sangha	www.byomakusuma.org
14. Carlisle and District Ex Gurkha & Nepalese Association	www.cumbrianepal.org
15. Centre For Nepal Studies-CNS	www.cnsuk.org.uk
16. Centre For Nepal Studies-CNS	www.cnsuk.org.uk
17. Char Bhanjyang Tamu Samaj UK	www.charbhanjyang.com
18. Charlton Nepali Samaj UK	www.charltonsamaj.weebly.com
19. Chhetri Samaj UK	www.chhetrisamajuk.org
20. Chitawan Pariwar UK	www.chitwanpariwar.co.uk
21. Chitwan Aid Trust UK (CAT-UK)	www.chitwanaidtrust.org
22. Community Development Centre UK	www.codec-uk.org
23. Dartford Nepalese Community	www.facebook.com/DartfordNepaleseSamaj
25. Dewachan Buddhist Centre UK	www.dewachanbc.org.uk
25. Dhankuta Sewa Samaj	www.dhankutauk.com
26. Dharan Samaj UK	www.dharansamajuk.com
27. eNepal	www.pashupatinath.co.uk
28. eNepal	www.enepal.co.uk
29. Ex-Policemen Association	N/A
30. First Naumati Baja Gulmi	N/A
31. Folkstone Nepalese Community	www.folkestonenepalese.co.uk
32. Friends of Britain and Nepal, Nepal Tourism Organization	www.himalayasnepal.com
33. Global Federation for Nepali Literature	www.gfnl.org.np
34. Global Federation for Nepali Literature	www.gfnl.org.np
35. Global Policy Forum for Nepal	www.gpfnepal.org
36. Gorkha Nepalese Community, Ashford	www.gurkhacommunityashford.co.uk
37. Golkot Samaj UK	www.facebook.com/galkotsamajuk
38. Gorkhali Samaj UK (GOSUK)	www.gorkhalisamaj.co.uk
39. Greater Reading Nepalese Community Association (GRNCA)	www.grnca.org
40. Greater Reading Nepalese Community Association (GRNCA)	www.grnca.org
41. Greater Reading Nepali Welfare Society	www.grnca.org
42. Greater Rushmoor Nepali Community	www.grncommunity.com
43. Greenwich Gurkha Ex-servicemen Association	www.ggesauk.org
44. Guildford Nepalese Community	www.guildfordnepalese.co.uk
45. Gulmi Jilla Samaj	www.gulmisamajuk.com
46. Gurkha - British Gurkha Welfare Society BGWS	www.bgws.org
47. Gurkha - British Gurkhas & Nepalese Community (BGNC)	N/A

NAME OF THE ORGANIZATIONS	WEBSITES
48. British-Gurkha Army Ex Servicemen's Organisation	www.gaeso.org.np
49. Gurkha Golf Society	www.gurkhagolfsocietyuk.webs.com
50. Gurkha Nepalese Community Hounslow	www.gnch.org.uk
51. Gurkha Satyagraha - United Struggle Committee	N/A
52. Gurkha Voice	www.gurkhavoice.com
53. Gurkha Welfare Society UK	N/A
54. Gurkhamemorial Fund	www.gurkhamemorialfund.org.uk
55. Hamro Nepali Samaj West Midlands UK	N/A
56. Help Nepal Network	www.helpnepal.net
57. HongKong Nepalese Forum UK	N/A
58. Illam Socierty UK	www.ilamsocietyuk.org
59. International Nepalese Academy	www.anewa.org
60. International Nepalese Taekwondo Association UK	www.intauk.com
61. International Nepali Literature Society-UK Chapter	www.inlsuk.org.uk
62. International Nepali Litrary Society	www.inls.org
63. Kapilvastu Samaj UK	www.kapilvastusamaj.co.uk
64. Kirat Rai Yayokhkha (UK)	www.kryuk.org
65. Kirat Sunuwar Welfare Society UK	www.kswsuk.org
66. Kirat Yakthung Chumlung UK (KYCUK)	www.chumlunguk.org
67. Koseli Nepali Cultural Fusion UK	www.kosheli.org
68. Koseli Nepali Sanskritik Parivar UK	N/A
69. Lamjung Samaj UK	www.lamjungsamaj.com
70. Liverpool Nepalese COmmunity	www.livnec.wordpress.com
71. Lumbini Â Nepalese Buddha Dharma Society (UK)	www.lumbini.org.uk
72. Overseas Nepalese Forum UK	www.onfuk.org
73. Magar Association UK	www.magarassociationuk.com
74. Magar Association UK	www.magarassociationuk.com
75. Magar Association UK	www.magarassociationuk.com
76. Magar Association UK	www.magarassociationuk.com
77. Magar Association UK	www.magarassociationuk.com
78. Magar Buddhist Society UK	N/A
79. Maistone Nepalese Community	www.MNCUK.org.uk
80. Manav Dharam Society of UK	www.manavdharam.org.uk
81. Muktak Pratisthan UK	N/A
82. Myagdi Overseas Nepalese Association UK (MONA UK)	www.monauk.org
83. National Folk & Duet Song Academy Nepal, UK	www.nfdsan.co.uk
84. Nepal Adibasi Janjati UK, Ashford	N/A
85. Nepal Ex-servicemens Association (NESA)	N/A
86. Nepal Heart Foundation UK	www.nepaleseheart.org
87. Nepal Ireland Society	www.nepalireland.org
88. Nepal Scotland Association	www.nepalscotlandassociation.org
89. Nepal Village Foundation	www.nvfuk.org
90. Nepalese Association of Wiltshire	www.facebook.com/Nepalese-Association-of-Wiltshire-NAW
91. Nepalese Association UK, Himalayan Yeti	www.nepaleseassociation.com
92. Nepalese Association, SwindonK	www.swindonnepali.com
93. Nepalese British Community UK	www.nbc-uk.org
94. Nepalese Business Association UK	www.nbauk.org

NAME OF THE ORGANIZATIONS	WEBSITES
95. Nepalese Caterers Association (UK)	N/A
96. Nepalese Chef Association UK	www.facebook.com/Nepalese-Chefs-Association-UK.com
97. Nepalese community Northern Ireland	www.facebook.com/Nepalese-Community-Northern-Ireland
98. Nepalese Community Oxfordshire (NCO UK)	www.nepalesecommunityoxfordshire.org
99. Nepalese Doctors Association	www.ndauk.org.uk
100. Nepalese Driving Instructors Association UK	N/A
101. Nepalese Ex-Police Association	N/A
102. Nepalese Himalayan Association Scotland, Aberdeen	www.nepaleseinaberdeen.org.uk
103. Nepalese Literature Development Council UK	www.nepalisahityabikashuk.org
104. Nepalese Nursing Association	www.nnauk.org
105. Nepalese Women Association	N/A
106. Nepalese Youth Club	www.nepaleseyouth.com
107. Nepali Samaj Nottingham	N/A
108. Nepali Samaj UK	www.nepalisamajuk.com
109. NJ Taekwondo Academy	www.gurkhataekwondo.co.uk
110. Non-Resident Nepali Association UK	www.nrnuk.org
111. Palpali Bhanjynag UK	www.palpalibhanjyanguk.org
112. Panchase Samaj UK	N/A
113. Pasa Pucha Guthi South East London (PPGSEL)	www.facebook.com/Pasa-Pucha-Guthi-UK-Southeast-London
114. Pasa Puchah Guthi Samaj	www.ppguk.org
115. Pokhareli Manch UK (Reading)	www.facebook.com/POKHARELI-MANCH-UK
116. Peterborough Nepalese Samaj	www.facebook.com/peterborough
117. Prabat welfare society	www.facebook.com/Parbat-Welfare-Society-UK
118. Pragatishil Nepali Samaj UK	N/A
119. Pun Samaj UK	www.punsamajuk.com
120. Royal Borough of Greenwich Nepalese Society	N/A
121. Sagarmatha Gurkha Community	www.gurkhacommunityashford.co.uk
122. Sahara UK	www.saharauk.com
123. Sahara Football Club	http://www.saharaclubpokhara.com.np/
124. Sajha Nepali Samaj, UK	N/A
125. Shanti Nepali Samaaj Belayat	http://www.shantinepalisamaaj.co.uk/
126. Sherpa Association UK	sherpaassociationuk.com
127. Slough Nepalese Society	N/A
128. Society of Nepalese Highly Skilled Migrants-UK (SNHSM-UK)	http://www.nepaliskilledmigrants.org.uk/
129. Society of Nepalese Highly Skilled Professionals UK	http://www.snhsp.org.uk
130. South East Regional Tamudhee London	Facebook Page
131. Srijanshil Nepali Samaj UK	http://www.srijanshil.org.uk/
132. Srijansil Leicester Nepal U.K.	www.facebook.com/srijansil.leicester
133. Sunrise Gurkha Sport Club	http://www.sunrise-gursport.com/
134. Sayapatri Nepali Cultural Group UK	www.sayapatriculturalgroup.com
135. Tamang Society of UK	http://www.tamangsocietyofuk.com/
136. Tamudhee	www.tamudhee.org
137. Tamu Samaj UK	http://www.tamusamajuk.com/
138. Tamu Pye Lhu Sangh UK(TPLS)	http://www.tamu-pyelhu.org/
139. Tanahun Samaj UK	http://www.tanahunsamaj.co.uk
140. Thakuri Samaj UK	http://www.thakurisamajuk.com/
141. The Himalayan Trust UK	www.himalayantrust.co.uk

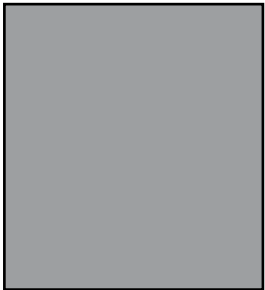
NAME OF THE ORGANIZATIONS	WEBSITES
142. Tibetan Community UK	www.tibetancommunityuk.net
143. UK Nepal Federation of Bodybuilding & Fitness	www.uknfbf.com
144. United British Gurkhas Ex-army Association (UBGEA UK)	www.ubgean.blogspot.co.uk
145. The British Gurkha Veterans Association	N/A
146. The Rumjatar Society UK	www.rumjatarsociety.co.uk
147. Thurrok Nepalese (Gurkha) Community	http://www.gurkhascommunitygrays.co.uk/
148. World Hindu Federation	www.worldhindufed.co.uk
149. Yeti London Welfare Foundation	http://yetilondonwelfarefoundation.org/index/
150. Yeti Nepalese Association	www.yetinepaliassociation.co.uk
151. Khas Samaj UK	N/A
152. Organisation for Nepalese Culture and Welfare	www.oncw.org.uk

I. BRITISH ORGANIZATIONS ASSOCIATED WITH NEPAL

NAME OF THE ORGANIZATIONS	WEBSITES
1. Association of British Alumni in Nepal	www.aban.org
2. The Britain Nepal Society	www.britain-nepal-society.org.uk
3. Britain Nepal Chamber of Commerce	www.nepal-trade.org.uk
4. Britain Nepal Parliamentary Group	www.bgipu.org
5. Britain-Nepal Academic Council	http://bnac.ac.uk/
6. Britain Nepal Otolaryngology Service (BRINOS)	www.brinos.org.uk
7. Pestalozzi International Village Trust	www.pestalozzi.org.uk
8. Foundation For Endangered Species	www.ffes.org.uk
9. The Zoological Society	www.zsl.org
10. The Kathmandu Arts Centre	www.kathmanduarts.org
11. Child Aid in Rural Nepal (CAIRN) Trust	www.cairntrust.org
12. British Red Cross	www.redcross.org.uk
13. Ting Tang Twinning Association	www.tangting.org
14. BBC Nepali Service	www.bbc.co.uk/nepali
15. The INCTR Challenge Fund	www.challengefund.org
16. The Britain-Nepal Medical Trust	www.britainnepalmedicaltrust.org.uk
17. Childreach International	www.childreach.org.uk
18. The Gurkha Welfare Trust	www.gwt.org.uk
19. The Royal Botanical Garden Edinburgh	www.rbge.org.uk

Source: Nepalese Embassy in UK website

Diploma Disease: An Acute Problem & Its Remedies



- SHANKER PRASAD PAUDEL:
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WHAT IS DIPLOMA DISEASE ?

Diploma disease is a term rarely used but highly experienced as an acute problem in the contemporary society. The term is developed by Ronald Dore as part of a critique of the excessive reliance on the selection process in formal educational institutions that is on educational qualifications. It is taken as an evidence of ability, training, and merit for entry to particular occupations, careers, or labour-markets. This phenomenon is sometimes referred to as credential inflation. With the firm belief that educational certificates are the key to obtaining the best-paid and most secure jobs, individuals are lured to obtain higher level certificates. Education thereby becomes merely a ritualistic process of accumulating qualifications. This kind of process can also be termed as 'Meritocracy' whereby it is believed that the doors of the prosperity are open only on the merit basis of the educational qualification.



Diploma Disease is highly rampant in the developing countries like ours where job markets are slim and university degrees are taken as a path to reach the mirage of the good jobs. In fact, the quest of mirages are rarely fulfilled but there will be accumulation of qualifications – one degree after another. As a result, the students have to devote time, money and energy and eventually land in frustration.

been working steadily to develop its role in providing a forum for the networking of a vast number of Nepalese professionals trained in the United Kingdom. Various talk programs attended.

RESEARCHERS' VIEW

According to some researchers, there is a trend where society believes that people who hold higher education degrees such as bachelors or masters degrees, are the best candidates for a job simply because they have a degree. The term for this is education inflation. Education inflation is the concept that as someone obtains a higher degree or degrees, they will naturally qualify for a higher position in the workforce. This is what keeps a student in school, constantly striving for the highest degree they can get, with the misguided notion that they will stand a far better chance than other applicants who might not have the same degree or degrees. This is not the case in most situations, since actual experience is what an employer is usually looking for. Even if an applicant has degrees, it doesn't mean s/he has the skills or experience necessary for the job. Just going to school/college and collecting degrees without any work place experience, certainly does not guarantee that a student will meet the requirements of the job.

HOW DOES DIPLOMA DISEASE AFFECT SOCIETY?

That's easy but crucial. It falsely creates the idea that degrees are a necessity if a person wants to be a better, and better employed person. It



also has negative effects on a society as a whole when employers insist on certain degrees for their applicants, whether or not a degree is truly needed for the job. This forces people who can afford it to go to school and get at least one degree, while those who can't afford or can't get into college are stuck in low paying jobs where a degree isn't required. This is a situation that ultimately causes societal problems and ill feelings toward the wealthy and the college graduate who are employed in the good positions that pay a decent salary.

REMEDIES TO DIPLOMA DISEASE

There are remedial measures to diploma disease, but it means changing the way employers think, and this isn't always an easy thing. It would mean hiring employees and training them in a particular job so they can gain on-the-job experience, rather than assuming a college degree automatically qualifies them for a position. Then, once an employee is working, they could go ahead and get further training in that specific job, rather than getting a degree that means nothing or very little for the job. This is career-oriented schooling that's realistic. It wouldn't affect the colleges, because students would still attend so they could get training in their career. It's just more practical and gives everyone, no matter what social status they are, to work their way up the ladder of employment without making a degree the qualifier for the job. This would require employers changing their thinking that a degree means a person is more intelligent or better suited for a job than a person who doesn't have a degree. Of course, asking people to change their mind about something like this is the

difficult part. But if it could be done, there would be better opportunities for everyone, not just a select few.

More importantly, the courses of study in the educational institutions should be designed as per the need of the contemporary employment market. Depending upon the ability and aspiration of the students, there should be open doors vertical and horizontal to choose job market and further study. It would definitely solve the need of the market and of the human resources.

Finally, it should also be regarded that Education has a much broader and deeper meaning; it is not confined to time or space, it is an attitude, a constant search for learning founded on an unquenchable curiosity. An "educated" person is not only someone who knows a great deal, but someone who wishes to learn in any circumstance, who possesses questions, who proves, reflects and assimilates to gain both knowledge and wisdom.

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Meet Families Of The Battlefield

A Historical Event in the Britain-Nepal Relation



- **PROF. PREM SINGH BASNYAT, PHD:**
Ex-Brigadier General & British Chevening Scholar



been working steadily to develop its role in providing a forum for the networking of a vast number of Nepalese professionals trained in the United Kingdom. Various talk programs on the issues and topics of national importance and interest have been held and those have been well attended.

Before the Anglo-Nepal War, there was no more India and had more than 560 small states and principalities. The states used to fight against one another. After Prithvi Narayan Shah achieved success in his unification campaign in the east, his youngest son Bahadur Shah expanded Nepal up to Sutlej in the west. Similarly, the East India Company entered India in the course of its expansion of colonialism. It hatched conspiracies to make the Indian states fight among themselves and used the troops against them to bring them under its control.⁵¹ The English were capturing the territory in the northeast while the Nepalese were expanding the territory to the southwest. Since the Nepalese had been ruling over places like Dehra Doon, Bilaspur, Sutlej, Kangada and Kumaon, the English appeared to be very soft and respectful towards the former in the beginning. The English were hatching conspiracies to expand their colonialism. It was because the English had experienced and heard about the consequences of the Gorkha troops and their bravery.

The Yamuna River and Sutlej River were in Nepal, while Ludhiana was under the control of the English. Kangada and Punjab were powerful states. The Kangada fort and King Sansar Chand were Nepalese strong enemies, while Punjab's King Ranjit Singh was a rival of the English. It was difficult for Bada Kaji Amar Singh Thapa to overpower Sansar Chand. English Col. David Ochterlony also had the ambition to defeat Punjab King Ranjit Singh.⁵²

Ludhiana is about 266 miles northwest of Kathmandu. The English wanted to have good relations with Gorkhalis and to know their strengths and weaknesses. Similarly, the Nepalese rulers also wished to have better ties with the English. In such a situation, Bada Kaji Thapa and Col. Ochterlony had a meeting in Nepalese land with the coordination of the Nepalese and the English envoys. As both the sides proposed to covert the meeting into a friendly relation, the friendly ties were established on November 11, 1813. Bada Kaji's son Ramdas and Col. (later Major General) David Ochterlony's son Ochterlony Junior became an intimate friend (Meet in Nepalese language).⁵³ This is a special bonded friendship forged through a ceremony

or rituals to keep it lasting for generations. This relation always binds with the religious norms and values and very respectful in Nepalese culture. And the two military commanders were fathers of the close mates.

The straightforward Nepalese were unaware of the conspiracies and shrewdness of the English. From the foundation of the friendly relations, the English launched the Anglo-Nepal War in 1814 and created the history of the Sugauli Treaty in 1816. Thus, the friendship ties (Meeteri Saino) played an important role in Anglo-Nepal diplomatic history and older than the Treaty of Sugauli.

BEGINNING OF THE MEETERI SAINO

Prior to Bhimsen Thapa, Bada Kaji Amar Singh was an army Commander-In-Chief and efficient courtier of the Nepal Palace and skillful governor. So, he was in a state of dilemma due to his self-esteem and the matter of having relations with the English. For organizing a friendly meeting, Ochterlony and his aides were more enthusiastic because the English knew that 'it would be impossible to fight against two separate enemies (Punjab and Nepal) at a time.'⁵⁴

However, Col. Ochterlony himself was willing to meet Amar Singh, which would enhance the latter's pride. Under Bada Kaji Amar Singh, there were many military and non-military aides. In fact, the then army officials used to carry out administrative responsibilities as well. Of them, Sardar Bhakti Thapa, Arjun Thapa, Lakshya Bir Shahi, Rewanta Kunwar, Ramdas Thapa, Sardar Nirvay Singh Thapa, Krishna Munsri, Jamdar Ram Krishna Khatri and Nihil Giri were Kaji Amar Singh's aides.⁵⁵

Khatri and Giri had worked as the envoys for establishing the 'friendly relations'.⁵⁶ Thus, the Bada Kaji held an assembly of the courtiers and decided on the venue and agendas of the meeting.

Taksar was fixed as the venue for the meeting. The place was one day's walk from Aarki Palace. It was one of Nepalese Bahra Thakurai states located in the Sutlej area. On November 11, 1813, Sardar Nirvaya Singh and

⁵¹ Prem Singh Basnyat, Nepal Angrej Yuddhako 200 Barsa, (Kathmandu: Honey Basnyat, BS 2072), pp.72-79.

⁵² Prem Singh Basnyat, Bicentenary of Anglo- Nepal War: An Analytical Review (Research Paper)-www.premsinghasnyat.com.np

⁵³ Basnyat, f.n 1, p.73.

⁵⁴ Ibid.

⁵⁵ Samsodhan Mandal, Purnima, Barsa-3, Anka -1.

⁵⁶ Ibid.

Krishna Munsu were sent to Col. Ochterlony.⁵⁷ They were also assigned to work as Nepalese envoys in order to bring the team of Ochterlony to Bada Kaji Amar Singh.

On November 9, 1813, Bada Kaji Amar Singh, along with his courtiers and troops, who were carrying some gifts, departed and stayed overnight at Baghat. On the next day, the Nepalese team reached Taksar and waited for Ochterlony to come. On November 10 of the same year, Ochterlony also left his residence at Ludhiana and stayed overnight at Panjor. As per the suggestions of Nepalese representatives Thapa, Munsu and English envoys Bargat Ali Khan and the approval of the two military leaders, the meeting point was fixed in-between Taksar and Panjor.⁵⁸ Both the leaders had to walk one mile each and the venue was in Nepal's soil.

On November 10, leaving all his troops, logistics and courtiers in Panjor, Col. Ochterlony, along with his son Ochterlony Jr., Capt. Bhor Sahib, six elephants, 10 horses and some servants, headed to Taksar. Knowing all that, Amar Singh also left other troops and logistics at a rented house at Taksar. Together with his two sons Ramdas Thapa and Arjun Thapa, Laksha Bir Shahi, Rewant Kunwar and 120 troops, he moved for the destination.⁵⁹ Bada Kaji Thapa and Col. Ochterlony had a meeting and exchanged greetings with each other.

Both sides started fulfilling formalities by praising each other. The clever English lauded Nepalese for their bravery. During the meeting, the political situation of Kangada, Punjab and other kingdoms were discussed and assessed. The Nepalese side clarified, by giving some examples that it did not act against the interest of the English. Bada Kaji Thapa clearly mentioned his intentions. The conclusion of the meeting between the two military leaders was that both of them would remain intimate friends and well-wishers of each other. The objective of the meeting was to let other local kings and kingdoms know the enhanced the Anglo-Nepal relations and have them frightened.⁶⁰

In order to enhance the relations as planned earlier, both the army commanders were to establish affable ties between their sons and exchange fabric turbans.

As Arjun Thapa was more aggressive in nature, he was proposed to have friendly ties with junior Ochterlony. But they looked dissimilar in their age. So, the friendly relations were established between Ramdas Thapa and junior Ochterlony.⁶¹ In the afternoon of November 11, 1813, while changing the turbans, junior Ochterlony offered a shawl, kishap, a crown to be stuck to the turban, a piece of soft Varanasi silk piece, two handkerchiefs and one gold coin to Ramdas, while the latter presented one turban, shawl, kinkhap, kuchin, two fine cotton fabrics, gold coins and one Taji Ghoda (fast running horse) to the former.⁶²

After having established intimacy, Ramdas saluted Col. Ochterlony by offering one gold coin, while junior Ochterlony, who was also carrying a gold coin in his hand, was in a state of confusion. After a while junior Ochterlony held consultations with English envoy Bargat Ali Khan, who told Bada Kaji Amar Singh that since the English sahibs (masters) had yet to salute anybody, he (junior Ochterlony) shall salute his father by presenting the gold coin.⁶³ Having heard that Col. Ochterlony said it was impossible as the Bada Kaji's son saluted him and junior Ochterlony must reciprocate. He also chided his son and got him to salute Amar Singh.⁶⁴

For a moment, Nepalese felt that the English were very arrogant. But terming the behaviours of his son and envoy Khan as 'immature,' Col. Ochterlony resolved the problem tactfully. Then, Bada Kaji Amar Singh presented three sarbags (like deer-headed animal's tails), one live Kasturi (deer musk), nine Binas and 21 Chykhuras (partridges) to the English delegation. A sense of happiness was revealed that the Anglo-Nepal relations were strengthened again. As Col. Ochterlony was about to hand over some goods as presents to Bada Kaji Amar Singh, the latter refused to take them and said, "We won't take gifts as friendship is more than enough."⁶⁵

Following that, the English team returned to Panjor, while the Nepalese delegation came back to Taksar. The courtiers who could not attend the ceremony went to Panjor to meet Col. Ochterlony on November 12, 1813.

There were Sardar Bhakti Thapa, other courtiers and

⁵⁸ Basnyat, f.n.1, p.74.

⁵⁹ Ibid, p.76.

⁶⁰ Samsodhan Mandal, f.n. 5.

Tulasi Ram Vaidya, Bijaya Kumar Manadhar and Prem singh Basnyat, *Nepalko Sainik Itihas Bhag-2* (Kathmandu: Nepali Jungi Adda, BS 2065), p.403.

⁶¹ Basnyat, f.n. 1, p.75

⁶² Ibid, p.76-78.

⁶³ Ibid.

⁶⁴ Ibid.

⁶⁵ Basnyat, f.n. 2.

about 12,00 troops. The Nepalese were respected at the meeting.

SELFISHNESS BEHIND FRIENDSHIP TIES

There were many kings and Rajautas in the erstwhile India. They were involved in infighting and they did not have mutual understanding and harmony. By then, the Nepalese troops had captured Kumaon, Musuri, Nainital, Bilaspur and Kangada State, except the Kangada Fort, whereas the English troops, in course of its expansion of imperialism, was capturing the various principalities located in the periphery of Nepal. The English were strong in their troops, weapons and resources and the Nepalese were renowned in war techniques and bravery. Thus, they were like a snake and a scorpion. They did not want each other's intervention in fulfilling their interests. They did not want to fight against the two enemies at a time.

BADA KAJI AMAR SINGH'S FEELINGS

After expanding Nepalese territory up to Sutlej and the Yamuna River, he was unable to advance further because of his continuous war in Kangada. King Sansar Chand was creating obstructions for the Nepalese to capture Kangada. In 1806, Bhimsen Thapa's younger brother Kaji Nayan Singh Thapa was killed as he tried to bring the Kangada fort under control. Then, Amar Singh Thapa kept on encircling the fort for four years.⁶⁶ Despite that, Chand was adamant in his stance.

During the unification battles, the Kangada fort was the palace of Sansar Chand, who was encircled by the Gorkha troops for four years.

One day, Sansar Chand wrote a letter to Bada Kaji Thapa and requested him to grant him a period of 11 days for bringing his queen and residence out the fort. Thapa approved Chand's call and the latter took out his wife and the properties of his residence out of the fort. But one day, he, along with his bodyguards, secretly went out of the fort in women's dress and returned to it together with King of Punjab Ranjit Singh. Thus, knowing

that Ranjit was there to help Chand, the Rajautas, who were not happy with Nepal and others who stood in favour of Sansar Chand, joined troops with Chand.⁶⁷ In 1809, Sansar Chand, Ranjit and other Rajautas defeated the Nepalese troops. And the Kangada fort was under the control of Ranjit Singh. Deceived by Sansar Chand, Amar Singh wanted to re-assault the Kangada fort directly. For that, he needed the military help from powerful friend. He had thought that the English would extend their support to him. But the English did not have any intention to help Nepal and did not want to see the presence of the Nepalese in Sutlej and Kangada areas.

With a view to attacking against the Kangada fort again, Amar Singh went to Panjor to meet Col. Ochterlony and sought the help. But Ochterlony said, "It is not good to launch any attack now. You can attack in the hilly regions wherever you like, but we do not extend any assistance to the Sikh (Maharaja Ranjit Singh) and you should not make assault in the plain land."⁶⁸ Amar Singh mentioned it in his letter. Thus, Bada Kaji Thapa did not seem to have reaped any benefit from the friendship ties with the English.

COLONEL DAVID OCHTERLONY'S INTENTIONS

English Col. David Ochterlony was very intelligent and man of soldiership. He had made significant achievement in the Anglo-Nepal War. He was famous for his lip service, but he used to deceive others in practice, but it is a war tactic. That means he would not do what he spoke. During 1812-13, he had several enemies after defeating many Rajautas (rulers of principalities) in India. Those Rajautas used to instigate the people against others and get involved in various terrorist activities by staying in Sutlej, Kumaon and Palpa areas.⁶⁹ Some of the kings and Rajautas had recruited fighters and fought against the English troops and their supporters. During that time, even the weak states, which were not under the English control, would pose threats to the English. King of Punjab Ranjit Singh and Nepalese governor Bada Kaji Amar Singh were a source of threat for the English. Thus, the English wanted to contain the Nepalese threat.

⁶⁶ Prem Singh Basnyat, *Shahi Nepali Senaa ko Bhawani Dal Gulma*, (Kthmandu: Soney Basnyat & Honey Basnyat, BS 2055), pp.65-68.

⁶⁷ Shiva Prasad Sharma & others, *Nepal ko Sainik Itihas*, (Kathmandu: Shahi Jungi Adda, BS 2049), pp. 103-13.

⁶⁸ Basnyat, f.n.1, p.78.

⁶⁹ Vaidya, f.n.10, p.406.

Some nationalists, including Nawab of Rampur Gunla Mohammed Khan, Nawab of Ujareli Awadh Bajir Ali and King of Maisur Tipu Sultan, were defeated by the English. Then, they fled to Nepal. With the help of Nepalese, they wanted to take back their lost states from the English, who were well aware about it. Thus, cashing in on the friendship relations tied with Bada Kaji Amar Singh's son, Col. Ochterlony requested the governor of Palpa Chautara Bam Shah and the Kathmandu Palace through Amar Singh not to allow anyone to promote terrorism against the East India Company in the Nepalese soil.⁷⁰

In a letter addressed to the Government of Nepal, Ochterlony called for arresting and extraditing the kings and Rajautas, who would be against the English or submit their heads to him. The Government of Nepal also issued instructions to its authorities accordingly. Therefore, the English were expanding their colonialism fearlessly in India.

Besides, Ochterlony was well aware that the English had to fight against Nepal in the near future. They had already faced the consequences of the war techniques and bravery of the Nepalese. So, he was looking for a hole to enter Nepal in order to take stock of the actual situation of the Nepalese Army and get mixed up with the Nepalese people.

Bowing down before Bada Kaji Amar Singh through the friendship relations, he was able to open up the door to that end. Thus, the English took advantage of it. Comparing the friendship relations with others, it was a landmark event in Anglo - Nepal diplomatic history. The relationship is also responsible for limiting Nepalese boarder between the Mechi and the Mahakali Rivers. Nepal was great in terms of size following the unification campaign led by King Prithvi Narayan Shah, his daughter-in-law Rajendra Laxmi and youngest son Bahadur Shah and others.

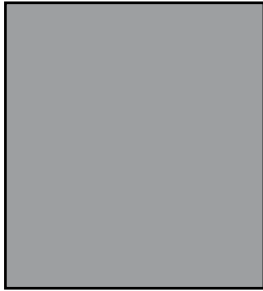
The English were scared of the Gorkhali fighters as they were beaten up and chased away during the time of King Prithvi Narayan. They wanted to take revenge against Nepal.⁷¹

⁷⁰ Ibid.

But it was not a easy task. It is impossible for one nation to take revenge against another nation without knowing the capabilities, behaviours and attitudes of its military troops. Anyway, the MEETERI SAINO helped the English to know Nepalese military strength and weaknesses.

⁷¹ Prem singh Basnyat, Nepali Sena: Lig Lig Kot Dekhi dekhi Bartaman Samma, (Kathmandu: Brothers Book Publications, BS 2072), p.76.

UK Support for Roadside Bio-engineering in Nepal



- INDU DHAKAL
Life Member,
Association of British
Alumni in Nepal (ABAN)



been working steadily to develop its role in providing a forum for the networking of a vast number of Nepalese professionals trained in the United Kingdom.

1. BACKGROUND

The 50 km long Dharan-Dhankuta Road was constructed between 1977 to 1983 under the UK Government's overseas aid programme to the Government of Nepal. The road alignment passes through geotechnically challenging part of the lower Himalayas. After few years of completion, a M6.6 earthquake occurred in this area on 21 August 1988 with epicentre in Udayapur District about 65 km west of Dharan. Three weeks after the earthquake in September 1988, a intense monsoon rainfall caused extensive damage to this newly build road due to flooding and landslides. The 24 hour rainfall recorded in Dharan was 160 mm, most of which fell within a few hours. Road remedial and maintenance works were undertaken incorporating innovative bio-engineering techniques from 1988 onwards. Extensive research was carried out and different types of bio-engineering techniques were developed. Many bio-engineering sites were established along the road to control landslides and erosion. The large part of bio-engineering experiences on the Dharan-Dhankuta Road is documented by Howell (1999) in a reference manual and site handbook on roadside bio-engineering in Nepal.

2. BIO-ENGINEERING

Bio-engineering is the use of plants in combination with normal geotechnical structures used to reduce slope instability. Spoil management, slope grade, drainage systems and the use of stabilization measures are important factors to be considered during road construction to cope with the landslides in roadside slopes. Road construction causes widespread damage to vegetation and other adverse environmental consequences. Frequent road blockages due to landslides have increased transportation and road maintenance costs. It is obvious from all previous experience of highway engineering the hills of Nepal, that the absence of surface protection leads to a significant loss of investment and considerably raised recurring maintenance burden. Slope stabilisation which involves costly civil structures can be made more cost effective using locally available materials and skills. Bio-engineering is considered suitable for Nepal because it offers comprehensive solutions to a wide range of slope instability problems when combined with appropriate civil engineering measures. The wider use of bio-engineering was identified as one of a number of ways of reducing these costs and problems (eg Kappeler, 1984; Schaffner, 1987).

3. BIO-ENGINEERING TECHNIQUES

Bio-engineering techniques which were introduced from other countries have been found to be too expensive, or to be either too weak or entirely inappropriate on the steep, unstable middle mountain slopes with the high monsoon rain intensities. The techniques developed in Nepal are simple and labour intensive. The plants are easily available in the locality. Bio-engineering process also provides jobs and income generation opportunities to the local people. The techniques used are found suitable to protect slopes against erosion, to reduce instances of shallow planar sliding, to improve surface drainage and reduce slumping. The use of indigenous large grass species, planted in different configurations, is becoming a highly effective means to control erosion and slope hydrology. Timely application of Bio-engineering measures is critical to grow during rainy season. Works should be implemented in the early monsoon season to help the vegetation growth and to prevent the risk of instability and slope failures in the near future.

Since the effective rooting depth of plant is less than 2 metre, deep seated instability problems are addressed by geotechnical engineering measures and only swallow failures can be treated by bio-engineering technique. Selection of the bio-engineering technique depends on function required, propagation and site suitability. A more comprehensive assessment of the technical aspects of bio-engineering in Nepal is given in the Roadside Bio-engineering Manuals (Howell, 1999).



Figure 1: Combination of civil and bio-engineering techniques for roadside slope stabilisation

Table: Bio-engineering techniques and their functions

TECHNIQUES	FUNCTIONS
1. Planted grass horizontal	Armour, reinforce, reduce speed of runoff, catch debris
2. Planted grass vertical	Armour, reinforce, drain surface waste, drainage
3. Planted grass diagonal	Armour, reinforce and compromise of grass line planting
4. Planted grass random	Armour, reinforce, limited function of catching debris
5. Grass seeding	Armour, reinforce, limited function of catching debris
6. Shrub and tree planting	Reinforce, anchor and support a slope
7. Shrub and tree seeding	Reinforce, anchor and support a slope
8. Bamboo planting	Reinforce and support a slope
9. Brush layering	Catch debris, armour and reinforce, slope drainage
10. Palisades	Catch debris, armour and reinforce, slope drainage
11. Live check dam	Catch debris, armour and reinforce the gully floor
12. Fascines	Catch debris, armour and reinforce the slope
13. Vegetated stone pitching	Rein-force, armour and protected gully beds

4. BIO-ENGINEERING IN UK FUNDED ROADS

4.1 Eastern Region Road Maintenance Project (ERRM)

The present roadside bio-engineering techniques emerged from the research and major trials on the Dharan-Dhankuta road and Daune Hills of East-West Highway. During the major trials on Dharan-Dhankuta road in east Nepal, a number of methods were identified as the optimum solutions on specific sites (Eastern Region Road Maintenance Project, 1993).

4.2 Road Maintenance Project (RMP)

Bio-engineering component under Geo-Environment Unit was supported by the British funded Road Maintenance Project (RMP). Outputs of the RMP Bio-Engineering Component were as below:

- Improvement of skills in bio-engineering was done by training and demonstration.
- Expansion of the capabilities of Nepalese consultants and contractors to apply bio-engineering through training and encouragement of the private sector.
- Introduction of bio-engineering works in programs by all Division Road Offices.

- Provision of guidelines for roadside management with road neighbours in rural areas.
- Development of rate analysis norms, standard specifications and technical manuals.
- Determination of long term management requirements for roadside vegetation.

4.3 Rural Access Programmes (RAP)

RAP1 was implemented during 2001-08. A feeder road was constructed from Hile to Bhojpur and upgrades were completed from Basantapur to Myanglung and to Khadbari. RAP 1 used extensive Bio-engineering and Innovative methods of community participation were developed. The second phase of the Rural Access Programme (RAP2) commenced in October 2008 and was completed in September 2013. It focused on constructing District Roads adopting bio-engineering and the community-based construction methods. RAP3 also includes the scope of Bio-engineering and tree

planting activity in the down slopes to provide a natural safety barrier against vehicular roll-off.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Bio-engineering techniques which are developed from UK supported road projects in Nepal have been proved more sustainable for road maintenance. They are the cost effective way to protect slopes against erosion and shallow landslides on the scale required for Himalayan hill roads. The techniques can be combined with civil engineering structures to enhance strength, drainage and slope stability. Bio-engineering process can produce better economic and environmental results for roadside management. The use of bio-engineering technique has now become popular for the slope stabilisation and landslide management in the hill roads of Nepal.



Figure 1: Combination of civil and bio-engineering techniques for roadside slope stabilisation



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Nepal Britain Relationship: **A Way Forward for Sustainable Tourism Development**



- RABI JUNG PANDAY
Past President, ABAN
Director, Nepalese Tourism Research
And Service Center



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BACKGROUND

Tourism industry has experienced continued expansion and diversification, becoming one of the most rapidly developing industries in the world. As a result of the enhanced transportation facilities and additional disposable income allocated to travel expenses, together with the improving level of satisfaction of the tourists, as well as competition between the tourist-receiving countries this industry has been growing increasingly to obtain the highest share from the expanding international tourism market. At the end of the 1950s, global tourist arrivals were reported at just over 69 million, however, with the commercial development of jet aircraft, coupled with an increasingly affluent global population in many places, especially in the West, resulted in and accelerated growth in international travel, decade by decade, to pass the one-billion milestone in 2012 and reaching 1186 million by the end of 2015 (UNWTO, 2016) Figure 1.

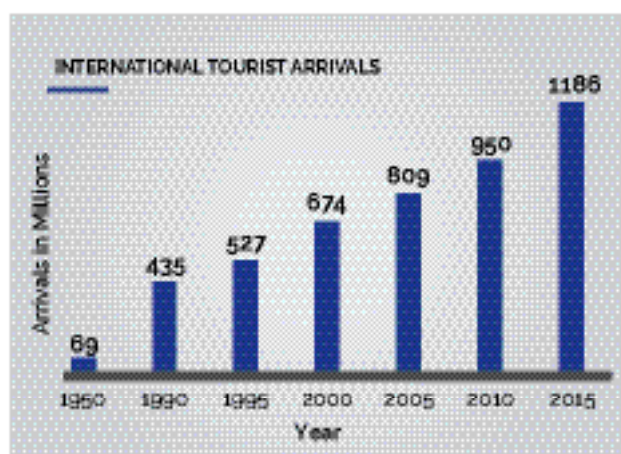


Figure 1: International tourist arrivals worldwide 1950 to 2015

Similarly, Asia has also witnessed strong growth in international tourist arrivals (ITA) especially since China opened to the world in 1978 and began to exert its influence on the global travel phenomenon. Collectively, the destinations of Asia reported reaching 100 million ITAs for the first time in 1996. In 2005, the number was approaching 154 million and by the close of last year had reached close to 279.2 million arrivals (Figure 2).

Likewise, ITAs into South Asia, according to UNWTO data, have risen from just over four million in 1995 to more than 18 million by the end of 2015. As a consequence of this growth, South Asia's share of ITAs into Asia has also risen consistently. Tourism has continued to be a critical sector in both advanced and developing economies for economic development, poverty alleviation and sustaining employment. A



Figure 2: International tourist arrivals to Asia and South Asia 1990 to 2015

strong tourism sector contributes in many ways to development and the economy. It makes both direct contributions, by raising the national income and improving the balance of payments, and indirect contributions, via its multiplier effect and by providing the basis for connecting countries, through hard and soft infrastructure—attributes that are also critical for a country's general economic competitiveness. Based on the information from countries with data available, the World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTC, 2016) estimated that tourism's contribution directly to worldwide gross domestic product (GDP) was 9.8% in 2015. With direct and indirect effects of more than 185 supply-side economic activities that have significant connections to tourism, its contribution to GDP is 9.8%, a total of US\$7.2 trillion, and it provides 284 million jobs in related industries equivalent to 1 in 11 jobs in the global economy. According to the WTTC, it is estimated that travel and tourism sector have created 283,578,000 jobs in 2015, with US\$774.6 billion in investment. Since tourism affects transportation, hotels and lodging, food and beverage, cultural and entertainment, banking and finance and promotion and publicity services, tourism's contribution to employment tends to be slightly higher and is estimated in the order of 6-7% of the overall number of jobs or one in 11 jobs globally (UNWTO, 2016). According to the WTTC, this ratio could even rise to one in ten jobs by 2022.

The contribution of tourism to economic well-being depends on the quality and the revenues of the tourism offer. UNWTO assists destinations in their sustainable positioning in ever more complex national and international markets. As the UN agency dedicated to tourism, UNWTO points out that particularly developing countries stand to benefit from sustainable tourism and acts to help make this a reality.

HOW NEPALESE TOURISM MATTERS BRITISH VISITORS

Total international arrivals in Nepal for 2012 have been registered as the highest figure 03,092 persons with an increase of 9.1% over 2011 and 57% increase from 2009 (509,956). However, in 2015 due to massive earthquake and economic blockade, Nepal received only 538,970 with a decrease of 32% over 2014 (790,118). As usual, in 2015 also, Nepal experienced considerable mix in arrivals, followed by Asia accounting over half (57%) of all international visitors with average length of stay as 13.16 days (Table 1).

meters peaks (MoCTCA 2015). The government of Nepal has authorized NMA to issue permit for 33 peaks of between 5587 and 6654 meters in the areas of Manang, Annapurna, Langtang and Khumbu region (NMA, 2012).

History reveals that the formal tourism relationship was depicted since the Treaty of Sugauli in March 1816 with frequent visits by then British officials to Nepal for recreation purposes followed by Jang Bahadur Rana becoming the first Nepalese leader to visit the UK in 1850. Likewise, Chandra Shamser's visit to the UK in 1908 kept up the momentum.

The timeline in Figure 3 shows the main events that

Table 1: Top generating market to Nepal 2007 to 2015 with market share

COUNTRY	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	MARKET SHARE 2015
India	96,010	91,117	93,884	120,898	149,504	165,815	180,974	135,343	75,124	13.94%
China	27,339	35,166	32,272	46,360	61,917	71,861	113,173	123,805	66,984	12.43%
Sri Lanka	49,947	37,817	36,362	45,531	59,884	69,476	32,736	37,546	44,367	8.23%
USA	29,783	30,076	32,043	36,425	42,875	48,985	47,355	49,830	42,687	10%
UK	32,367	33,658	35,382	35,091	39,091	41,294	35,668	36,759	29,730	5.52%
Thailand	20,018	18,689	27,397	21,528	33,541	36,618	40,969	33,422	30,953	5.74%
South Korea	20,475	18,883	16,145	20,320	24,488	26,004	19,714	23,205	18,112	3.36%
Total Arrivals	526,705	500,277	509,956	602,867	736,215	803,092	797,616	790,118	538,970	

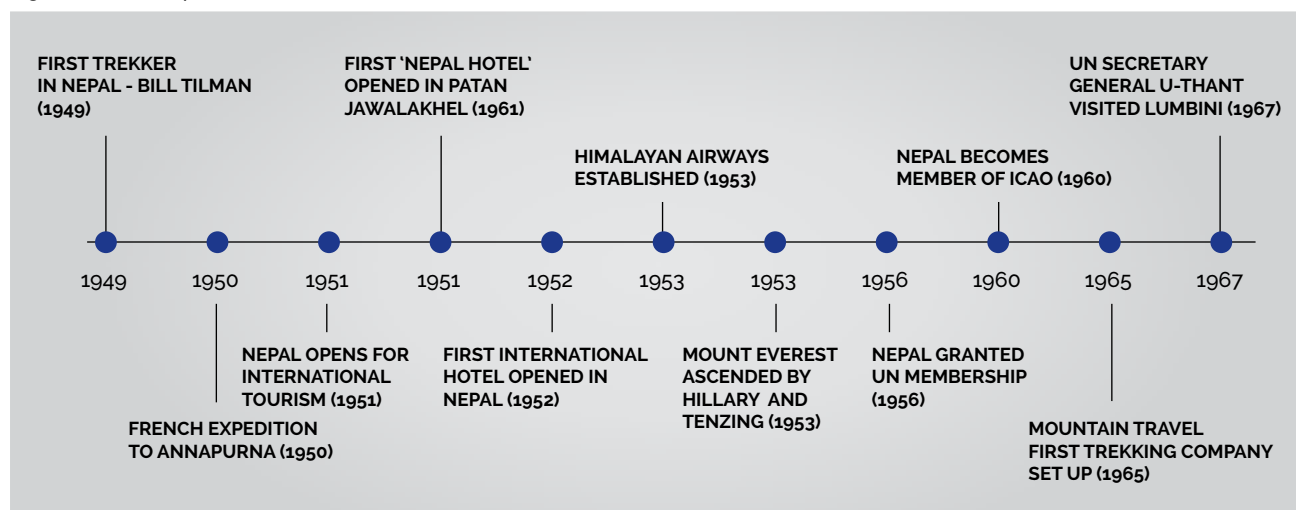
Source: MoCTCA, 2015

Similarly, India traditionally contributed the largest share (13.94%) of international arrivals (due to its geographic proximity and strong cultural ties) followed by China (12.43%) and Sri Lanka (8.23%) respectively. The Indian market share, however, has declined from its 1999 peak of one third of total arrivals (33.4%) to 23.2% in 2013. With almost 180,974 arrivals in 2013 (all by air as land arrivals are not recorded), India remains a major generating market for Nepal (MoCTCA, 2015). Other main source markets for Nepal in 2015 in order of size are USA (42,687), UK (29,730), Thailand (30,953), and Republic of Korea (18,112). Most Sri Lankans (97.5%) and Thais (86%) are arriving by land to visit Lumbini with short stays (4.07 days for Sri Lankan and 6.40 days for Thai) and generally with low spend patterns. These figures are quite below than the national average stay of 13.16 days. However, British are arriving by air (94.7%) with high spending and long stays (17.91 days, which is higher than the national average of 13.16 days) patterns including high number of visitors for mountaineering and expedition. In 2015 only, UK mountaineers paid USD 40,690 to Nepal Mountaineering Association (NMA) as peak royalty to climb less than 6700 meters high peaks together with an additional royalty to the Department of Tourism for 229 climbers for expedition to summit over 6654

launched tourism in Nepal in 1950s, at when the mountaineering pioneers were the first to travel to Nepal to scale the peaks and set-up tourism businesses. Nepal's first genuine trekking tourist was the great mountain explorer Bill Tilman who was born near Liverpool, UK in 1898 (NTSP, 2015). However, George Mallory, who attempted to climb Mt. Everest for the first time died climbing in 1924 and whose body was only recently been found. Likewise, Sir Edmund Hillary of New Zealand and Tenzing Norgay Sherpa of Nepal reached the 29,035-foot summit of Everest on May 29, 1953, becoming the first people to stand atop the world's highest mountain through the British expedition led by John, Lord Hunt.

The concept of modern tourism management in Nepal was developed in 1957 with set up of 'Tourist Office' in the Department of Industry following the establishment of a Tourist Development Board under the same Department in 1956. In 1959 the office was upgraded to department level. Under the Tourism Act of 1964 an advisory committee for tourism has been set up in 1968. Only a year later the committee has been replaced by the Nepal Tourism Development Committee. With these two institutions, the nucleus of the management

Figure 3: Main Nepal tourism events (1947-1967)



of tourism activities has begun with the committee functioning as policy-making and the Department of Tourism as an operating agency.

Then State, swiftly realising the economic advantage of international tourism, began to pay it some attention and to introduce specific legislation. For better management, government of Nepal amended the Tourism Act in 1978. Mountaineering Expedition Regulations 1979 brought into force for the promotion, co-ordination and planning of the mountain tourism. Likewise, Trekking and River Rafting Regulation have found to be brought into force in 1984.

Planning of Tourism in Nepal starts with the National Development Plan. The government has realised the importance of tourism and has identified possibilities and has built some infrastructure for tourism development in the First National Development Plan (1955-60). The Second National Development Plan (1962-65) signifies with the first tourist legislation to bring into force, and start recording tourist data both in 1962. However, no one study supports the substantial growth of tourism in Nepal during that time. But, only from the Third National Development Plan period (1965-70), owing to dramatic change on tourist arrivals, Nepal started modernisation of external air services and encouraged private sector to establish hotel industry extending substantial credit through government financing institution Nepal Industrial Development Corporation (NIDC).

The first framework for government planning on tourism was the Tourism Master Plan of 1972. The project and programmes recommended by this Master Plan has seen to incorporate in the fourth (1970-75) and fifth (1975-80) National Development Plans. In order to

develop tourism in a planned way, the Master Plan for Tourism listed proposals to be carried out during a ten year period from 1972. The Hotel Management and Tourism Training Centre (HMTTC) have been established in 1972 to produce trained manpower for tourism industry. Above all, separate Ministry of Tourism has been set up in 1977. In 1978 a high level Tourism Co-ordination Committee was formed to co-ordinate promotion and development activities and to review the Master Plan for Tourism.

The basic objectives laid by government in these national development plans include - regional balance of tourism development; exploration of new attractive spots; participate actively in the meetings of different international organs and promote Nepal's attractions; follow liberal policy on entry formalities; and above all the most important was the preservation of natural, cultural and aesthetic beauties of the country, and to safeguard the environment from pollution.

However, there has not been significant growth in tourist arrivals during Sixth plan period (1980-85). Therefore, in 1982, the government contrived another high level National Tourism Promotion Committee to review the decline of tourist arrivals which Nepal experienced in 1981. Moreover, during Seventh Plan (1985-90) the tourists inflow in Nepal increased and government become more aware of the opportunities which tourism can provide, and did take the positive step to encourage the development of the industry. In 1986, the British consulting firm WS Atkins International in association with Green Belfield Smith and Company of Surrey, UK made a feasibility study for International Standard Tara Gaon Cultural Tourism Center which now is running as Hyatt Regency Hotel at Baudha, Kathmandu.

Furthermore, the new tourism development programme as the second frame work for government planning, was prepared by London based Touche Ross Management Consultants in association with the Surry University (UK) in 1990, has become the guideline on formulating tourism development activities in the Eighth National Plan. Thus, Nepal's Seventh Plan (1985 – 90) represents as the first attempt to formulate a distinct tourism programme with a long term prospective for equitable socio-economic distribution. Subsequently, this became one of the major objectives of the Eight Plan (1992 – 97) and the Ninth Plan (1997 – 2002) too. Consequently, the rural tourism approach in Nepal took a momentum in a planned approach making it being relatively new paradigm for the Nepalese tourism industry.

The policies and strategies of the Ninth Plan (1997 – 2002) together with the introduction of DFID/UNDP/ SNV funded Tourism for Rural Poverty Alleviation Programme (TRPAP), NEP/99/013 aimed at achieving broad-based growth and providing basic social services to address various aspects of poverty, succeeding to reach large segments of the rural community, notably the poorest of the poor and marginalized groups. As a result, then the government tried to tackle poverty through simultaneous strategies: broad-based economic growth; social sector development; and a set of targeted programs within the Tenth Plan (2002 – 2007) and Interim Plan (2008 – 2010) as well. Likewise, in new Tourism Policy 2008 and Tourism Vision 2020 new directives charted to overcome the problems of endemic poverty, unemployment, regional imbalances and economic and social deprivation, and have set up a long-term perspective and twenty-year growth targets (HMG, 1997, 2002, 2003 and GON 2007, 2009).

SOME OF THE MAJOR BRITISH ASSISTED TOURISM DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

In order to disseminate tourism benefits at the community level and to develop tourism in a sustainable way, British Cooperation are seen initiating to work closely with the rural communities. There are several tourism projects which has been completed and some are still underway in Nepal at national and local level under British assistance. Important initiatives include, among others:

- Tourism for Rural Poverty Alleviation Programme (TRPAP) – UNDP, SNV, Department for International Development (DFID) (2001 to 2007) is an example of

a programme that used community-based sustainable rural tourism activities as its means to reduce poverty. The programme encouraged and involved grassroots people in the decision making process, to help ensure that benefits from tourism can reach the rural poor.

- Marketing Assistance for Sustainable Tourism Products (MAST Nepal) – UNEP/DTIE, SNV Nepal, NTB and Leeds Metropolitan University (2008 to 2009). The Marketing Assistance to Nepal for Sustainable Tourism Products project was designed to build capacity within the Nepal tourism industry on concepts of sustainable tourism, assisted project companies in developing action plans to increase product sustainability to the European sustainable tourism market.

- The Great Himalayan Trail (GHT), a government project supported by DFID, SNV, and ICIMOD to develop two trails along the Himalayas (upper and lower) and the tourism areas adjoining the routes and now promoted through the Tourism Component of SAMARTH - Nepal Market Development Programme (NMDP)(2012 to 2016). This programme worked closely with the tourism industry, NGOs and host communities to ensure that the GHT is managed in line with responsible tourism best practices, generating vital jobs and income for local communities along the trail and contributing to the conservation of the country's natural and cultural heritage.

- Finalisation of the National Tourism Strategy & Action Plan 2014 – 2023. Samarth-NMDP, as requested by the Ministry of Culture, Tourism and Civil Aviation, provided technical services to finalise the National Tourism Strategic Plan by facilitating a consultation process with the relevant stakeholders enabling the inclusion of comments and observations on the draft document.

Such projects with emphasis on various ecotourism activities have established a new frontier in the Nepalese tourism history by empowering local people to get involved in sustainable tourism development through community based ecotourism and thus helping to eradicate poverty from rural areas. These projects have accumulated vast institutional knowledge on safeguarding tourism and environment as well. There is a good opportunity to spread these good practices for sustainable tourism development in Nepal. Thanks to Nepal Britain Cooperation for such valuable endeavours by which Nepal has been able to harness such an extensive community participation in the tourism sector through a variety of channels – local community groups, Village and District Committees, national NGOs and others.

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थोक ऋण लिन चाहने लघुवित्त संस्थाहरूलाई सूचना

देशका विभिन्न क्षेत्रमा विपन्न वर्गलाई आय आर्जनका लागि लघु ऋण उपलब्ध गराउन रुरल माइक्रोफाइनेन्स डे भलपमेण्ट सेण्टर लि. (RMDC) ले लघुवित्त संस्थाहरूलाई थोक ऋण उपलब्ध गराउँदै आएको छ। निम्न योग्यता पुगेका इच्छुक लघुवित्त संस्थाहरूले यस सेण्टरबाट थोक ऋण प्राप्त गर्न सक्ने छन्।

ऋण प्राप्त गर्न सक्ने संस्थाहरू

- लघुवित्त विकास बैंकहरू
- विपन्न वर्गमा समेत कारोबार गरेका वचत तथा ऋण सहकारी संस्थाहरू
- साना किसान सहकारी संस्थाहरू र
- वित्तीय मध्यस्थकर्ताको अनुमति प्राप्त गैरसरकारी संस्थाहरू

आवेदन फारम तथा त्यसका साथ संलग्न गर्नु पर्ने विवरणहरू यस सेण्टरमा सोभै सम्पर्क गरी वा सेण्टरको वेब साइटबाट प्राप्त गर्न सकिने छ।

रुरल माइक्रोफाइनेन्स डेभलपमेण्ट सेण्टर लि. (RMDC)

पो.ब.नं. : २०७८९, पुतलीसडक, काठमाडौं

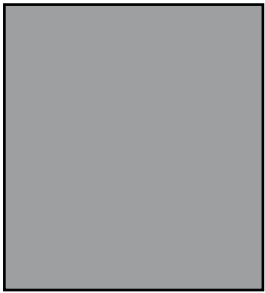
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फ्याक्स नं. ०१-४२४७७०२

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We can't change History but definitely can shape up Future



- TULASI PRASAD UPRETY
Immediate Past President, ABAN

During 1996/1997, when I was studying MSC at the University of Manchester, I had a brief visit to Liverpool city in England. I had a very nice experience of visiting National Museums Liverpool, including a section on History of Slavery, which by now has been turned into a full-fledged Museum named "International Slavery Museum".

British history during 17th to early 20th century was famous for not only being a colonialist empire but also how it has treated human being by capturing, enslaving and using slaves in war, production and for entertainment forcefully. In other words, it was the history of forceful mass migration of people and denial of human rights of peoples mostly from Africa.

After the Slavery section of the Museum, I have my present day opinion on British people's physic on this brutal history- people from Britain went to various African countries, capturing able bodied persons, mostly male with some exception, carrying them, train them for desired work and finally to get work done from them. Along with it they also used coercive methods to make them silent if there was some form of dissenting behavior. There were pictorials, statues, boats that carried peoples from Africa and equipment used to bring these peoples etc.

While walking through the museum, I was following a English lady, who was there with their two kids, explaining them about this notorious historical activity their fore fathers had done. The growing kids were very enthusiastic on every aspect of the Meseum. That was giving me also some insight and thoughtful experiences. Whlie moving ahead we were in front of a replica of large boat, which was used at some point of History as a tool of Slavery. This boat had two levels. The basement was made for around 100 slaves to be seated in a row facing same direction clamped in legs, arms, stomach, chest and neck so that they can not scape but can row the boat with hands and feet. The upper floor was meant for English male and females travelling to French side from English Channel. The slaves were supposed to row the boat creating harmony in action together to drive the boat. This way large boats were run in those ages of not having automation. In the upper level English men and women used to have the best wine and food available. They used to dance amidst the soft English music, hand in hand, kissing each other when ever they feel like enjoying a heavenly travel to France in their life time to bring more wine and dairy products which the French were and are famous for.

The tour guide was telling this history on a stereotyped voice, as all guides do, the same many times a day and years, without any sensitivity. But the kids of the English lady were very enthusiastic to know how could you do

been working steadily to develop its role in providing a forum for the networking of a vast number of Nepalese professionals trained in the United Kingdom. Various talk programs attended.



such things, what happened to these human beings etc. Suddenly the English lady became very serious. Her face looked like crying. She then told her kids: Baby listen I have taken you to this Museum to let you know the history of our ancestors. Whether it is good or bad every one have to judge. But History is History and we cannot go back and change. This Museum has been created to let you know what had happened in the past and what lessons can be learnt. Based on the lesson learnt you can act to shape the future. What is the future of mankind then? The kids asked their mom. She said the future of mankind is equality, equal opportunity, trust, caring and sharing. No one is different inside. The feelings of every human being are the same, they are: Love, caring and sharing. Technology may have changed the way of working, moving etc. But we, who have knowledge and resources, have lot of responsibilities. We have to help and support the other people who do not have enough access to resources. That is why our government now a days supports developing countries in the path of their development. We pay taxes for that.

By this time I was very much exited to ask a question to the lady. Finally, I said to her: Madam I am from a developing country, although never colonized. But we had lots of fights with the then British India before having a final deal in 1816. After that our people, as you know them as "Gurkhas" are serving in British army till now. Many developing country people think even today's developed nation's aids and grants are conditional. In that way people consider politics of AID as some form of neo colonialism. In this situation how can we make a bright future? She yelled a little and said: That is the reason we the tax payers always try to elect best representative so that they use our hard earned money to the best interest. But you know politicians make governments. They are the same everywhere as we people are also the same. She also said that she is not interested in active politics. But said that we can not think of a society without government, that means without politicians. But we have to be very careful about their activities. Otherwise they may indulge in the way we do not desire. There must be a check and balance in the system.

All countries need to be aware on their needs, relationship with other groups, be fair and transparent so that we can grow together.

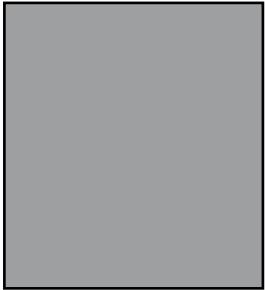
My memory of a short discussion with the lady with kids at the Museum where history of slavery was being

presented to all people of this generation was very touching. The first thing I felt at that time was that an English mother taking her kids to such museum and telling them that ancestors have committed heinous crime against humanity at some point of history itself was unexpectedly full of excitement. And the most touching part was when she said: "History is History: We can not go back and change. What we can do now is learn from the experience and work for making bright future".

My interaction with the British would not have complete if I did not have visited the Museum and even if visited did not have met the lady with kids.

* Mr. Uprety, a life member of ABAN, is also current Vice President of Executive Committee. He got his MSC in HRD from the University of Manchester, UK in 1997 under the British Government Scholarship. He also has MA in Economics from Tribhuwan University, Nepal. He was involved with Nepal Rastra Bank, took voluntary retirement as an Executive Director, and works as advisor to the Ministry of Finance, National Planning Commission and other national and International organization. Currently he is the member of the Board of Center for Micro Finance and advisor to some organizations including a Hydro Power company.

Plenty fish



- BHISMA UPRETI

Immediate Past President, ABAN

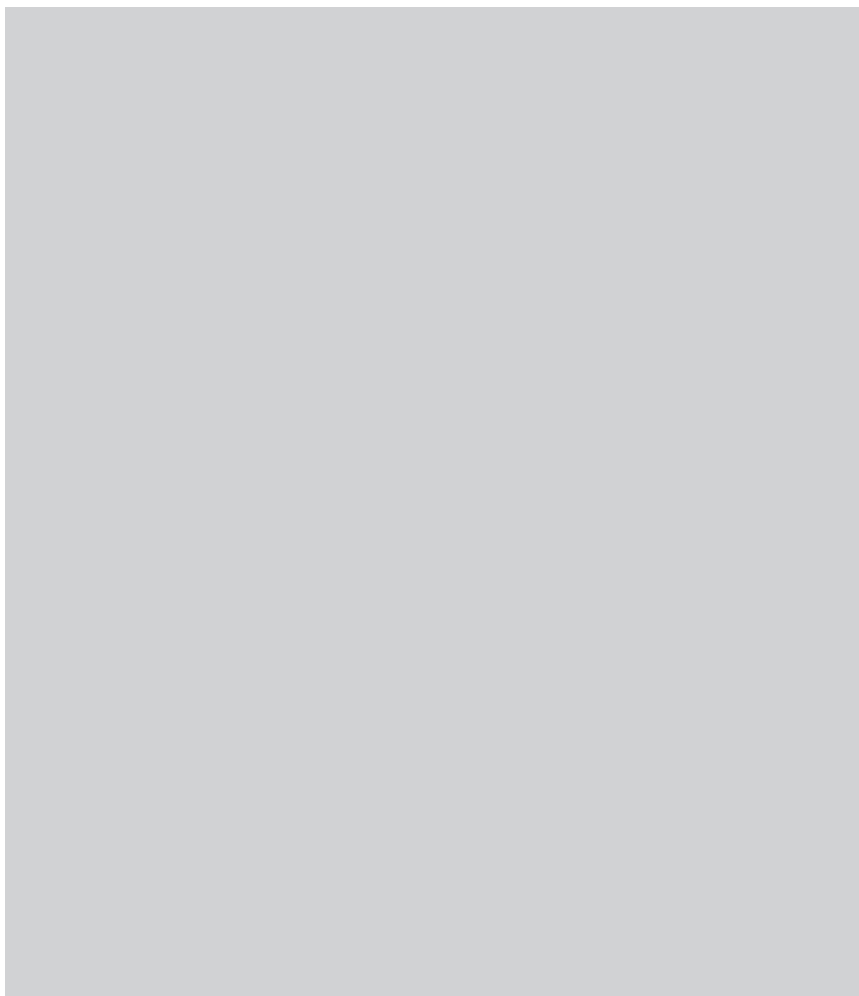
The vehicle couldn't go forward as we reached Rimna in Jajarkot. We crossed the Sani Bheri River by the suspension bridge along with our backpacks. Finally, we got a jeep in Khotare. It took us up to Chisapani Market. We had to walk further along the roads by the riverside. The flow of water, the sound of splash as it collided on the rocks and the white suds it produced, the greeneries around: all of this was enough to blow minds away. Whether it is river or ocean, their shore always seemed to attract me in a very strange way.

Travelling new places do not only enhance the geographical knowledge but also enrich us with the economic, social and cultural backgrounds of the local community. I believe learning things this way is more sustainable. Thus, I set out to visit places as soon as I get time.

Rameshji and me moved ahead. Rameshji is my colleague at office, but, he has more introduction than this. He was a national shooting player long ago. He had participated in some international competition of shooting as a player from Nepal. Photography is his another interest. I do not have any worry of taking photograph when I have Rameshji's company in travel. Likewise, he does dubbing and editing work in the computer. Having Watched the documentary of the life of famous runner of Nepal Hari Bahadur that he made jointly with his friends, I realized that how deep love Rameshji has for the life. These are the reasons that I have chosen Rameshji in this travel.



been working steadily to develop its role in providing a forum for the networking of a vast number of Nepalese professionals trained in the United Kingdom. Various talk programs attended.



The time was high for autumn to get started. Sky was clear blue. Clouds were there with variations in shapes and places. Yet, the slopes did make us sweat. It made us feel as if the sun was scorching hot and this sensation was inevitable.

We reached near Kalimati. Nalsinghagad River had parted the Kalimati and Dalli bazaar from middle. Dalli bazaar seemed livelier. On the other side, Kalimati seemed more secluded and quiet in spite of having Badi communities dwelling there.

Down the village I heard some hustle-bustle. As the river flowed broadly, the bank was wide. I asked Ramesh Ji to wait for a while as I came down to the bank. I could see few people wandering over. There were kids, youth and some middle aged people; both male and female.

I wanted to talk to them so I approached them.

"What's your name?" I asked to a boy who was about 10 years old and was there assisting to catch some fish. He wore a pair of old half-pant and dirty t-shirt.

"Ram Bahadur", he replied.

"Don't you like going to school?" I asked Ram Bahadur.

"I do," he said.

"Then why you didn't?" I asked again.

"I am already enrolled but, I don't have time to attend school," he said.

"How do you study then?" I asked.

"Sir, will get us passed," he bluntly replied.

He went back to his own pace. Seeing him I thought, Passing didn't mean acquiring some skills or gaining knowledge for them. Where would this sort of education lead where passing just meant enrollment in a school

Who would they compete with? How would they gain success? Even for practical knowledge to be beneficial it must be regular and subsequent. None of that was found here.

A boy who stood beside Ram Bahadur was attentively listening to us, I asked him "Where is your school?"

He pointed towards the other side of the river showing Dalli Bazaar and said, "Up there in the market."

I wished to see the school and visit their teacher. If favorable I would surely, I contemplated.

A man was carefully listening to our conversations. I glanced at him. He wore a torn half-shirt and trousers. He carried fishing net in his hand. He had his trousers folded up to his knees. He smiled. There was not any kind of attraction or hypnotism in his smile. Yet, I carefully noticed him.

"How much fish do you usually catch?" I asked.

"How much to say....Sometimes plenty and sometimes its worthless," he prompted.

"Do you earn subsistence by fishing?" I asked again.

"We have no idea for other works. Neither we have money nor do we possess any skill. We do not even have field to yield crops. There's no other option." His helplessness was like a dark-sky; eternal and incurable. "Send these children to school. They would learn something and ignite a spark out of it. That spark would be enough for them to enlighten their path for future." I explained.

"Yes it is. But education is not in our fate. If all members of the family do not engage in fishing neither we get anything to eat nor any cloth to cover us up." He defended.

I read in a paper that the place was very lucrative for "Chiuri"(butter tree). Honey could be extracted from it. I then responded, "Why don't you try bee-keeping. Chiuri-honey is very good."

"We do not have enough money to buy bee and hive. We do not have any idea about it, where to get or how to get it. How can we do something that was never done by our forefathers", he replied.

Illiteracy and ignorance can darken the human life even in the brightest day. I realized as I talked with these fishermen.

I didn't have much left to say or any assurance to give. A man becomes dull when he loses his words and voice. I turned dull at that very moment. I looked over the man again, the woman beside him who was busy with her net to catch some fish and those small kids. I feared for the dark future of those kids. Their darker future wouldn't only encompass them.

I had moved with the excitement of meeting new people, visiting new places, learning new things. However, I ended up feeling dark as if there were an eclipse in a bright day. As if black patches were dancing before my eyes. My legs were numb and steady. I gazed over those unfortunate kids.

I closed my eyes and prayed, "may they catch plenty fish, as plenty fish as they can..., every day."

I came back to Ramesh ji. We went to Dalli Bazaar on the other side.

Dalli bazaar: There were houses lined up in both sides of the street. Each house had a shop. Some were grocery, some hotels, tea-shops and bars. There were health posts and police-station too. Also there was some houses under-construction.

We went inside a tea-shop. There were 3 middle-aged men busy in their discussion. The 3 empty cups in a table just before them made it quite evident that they already had had their tea.

We casually introduced ourselves. One of the three

was the teacher who enrolled Ram Bahadur. His name was Ashok Neupane. I was happy meeting him but I restrained that happiness within me. I started talking about the fishermen I met on the way. I also conveyed what Ram Bahadur said. Ashok Sir just smiled slyly.

"They belong to Badi community. Across Nalsinghagad in Kalimati Bazaar there are about 16 Badi families. They do not own any land. They are poor, neither are they educated and nor can they get jobs in offices. Therefore they earn their living through fishing. Fishing is their main occupation." he responded.

"Do you pass those kids even without getting them to school?" I asked him.

"What am I to do, sir?? They won't be coming back, if I fail them. I hope, they might get to learn something if they come to school at least once in a while." He replied. The goodness of these teachers is immense. However, in long term, it will push these innocent children towards even colossal darkness.

Poverty deprives a person from dreaming. Badi community is just an illustration of how poverty engulfs the future of a person. There are many such examples in Nepal. Social values and behavior constructively thrives poverty. On traditional grounds, the unequal opportunity on resources and discrimination escalates poverty. The country came across radical changes. But none of these have seemed to impact the lives of people who are based to grounds. Whether it is Monarchy or republic, these people's lives revolve around thinking about their very morning, day, evening and their next day. Neither can they see their lives beyond that nor do they possess any dream, which can soar higher and higher with colorful wings.

May be I stood silent for a long time. Ramesh ji who came along with me spoke, "Where are you lost, Sir??" I jolted suddenly. I said, "Can't we make arrangements for educating at least few of these Badi children?" "Yes, we can, but that's not the permanent solution. There were about ten to twelve children down the river. Who are we to choose and whom to leave behind?" Ramesh ji replied.

We may not be able to build the whole house but at least we can add some bricks to it, I thought.

I took mobile number of Ashok Neupane Sir. We had had our tea by the time. "Aren't we leaving?" Ramesh ji asked.

We stood. I didn't want to go further. Those Badi kids were running through my mind. The day was about to fall. The sun was leaning towards west.

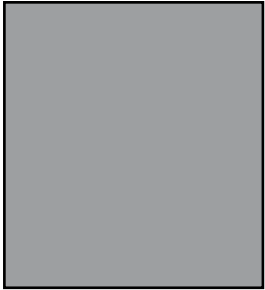
We returned our way back. Sometimes we were on jeep and other times on our feet.

A jeep was waiting for us in Rimna.

The wavy and narrow roads of the hill were full of dust. As the jeep moved ahead I looked back through the window. But the dust had covered the roads we left, the trees on the both sides, the people walking by us. We could see none of it.

Photo / Ad

Introduction to Summer School in the UK



- **UTTAM PRASAD PANT**
General Secretary, ABAN

SUMMER AND CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMME IN THE UK

While the education standard and quality in Nepal has come a very long way over the past decade with numerous schools in Nepal offering curriculums of the international standard, the education in Nepal is still heavily focused in book-based learning. International education destinations around the world, for the past few decades, have emphasized the importance of task-based and skills-based learning in lieu of simply book-based learning. Hands on learning techniques not only foster deeper and more prolonged understanding of the subject material, but also foster the development of important soft skills such presentation skills, academic debate and professional writing skills.

Prestigious education institutions around the world often have short duration programmes for middle school and high school students from around the world. These programmes are intended to give students a flavor of modern learning practices often used in these institutions. These include summer programmes in the University of Cambridge in the UK, Tufts University in the USA and other institutions. These summer programmes are typically two weeks in duration and cater to students of various age-groups, with most programmes focusing on ages 13-18. These programmes are usually based on specific themes such as university preparation, English language advancement, leadership development, and international language learning among others. While focusing on these specific themes, these summer programmes engage students in various hands on learning experiences in a diverse learning environment. The exposure students get in these summer programmes will help them work on their soft-skills and offer them an opportunity to work with people with backgrounds and interests very different from theirs.

Along with enhancing the soft-skills of the participants, these summer programmes also provide a unique opportunity for students to explore the history, traditions and culture of the host country. Almost all summer programmes in the UK have designated time set aside for excursions in various areas of thematic interest all around the country. These excursions further help students in becoming more informed global citizens and broaden their horizons. Many of these sites serve to provide a unique vision to the students in their areas of interest. An added bonus to attending these excursions involved having the opportunity to tour many touristic centers in the host country/city.

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Bearing in mind the gaps present in the education system in Nepal and the pivotal role international summer programmes play to bridge those gaps, these summer programmes would be an interesting and rewarding experience for Nepali students to explore. The exposure provided by these programmes will not only help students broaden their intellectual horizons but also help them become competent global citizens. I was honored to be part of a pilot programme in which 16 middle school students from Rajarshi Gurukul School were taken to a 2 week winter programme in Cambridge Melchior College in the UK. By the end of the 2 weeks, every student in the group seemed to have improved their language skills, were much more confident in executing their soft skills and had made memories that would last them a lifetime. This testified to the strength of these international programmes and the significance it can have in educating our children for the future.



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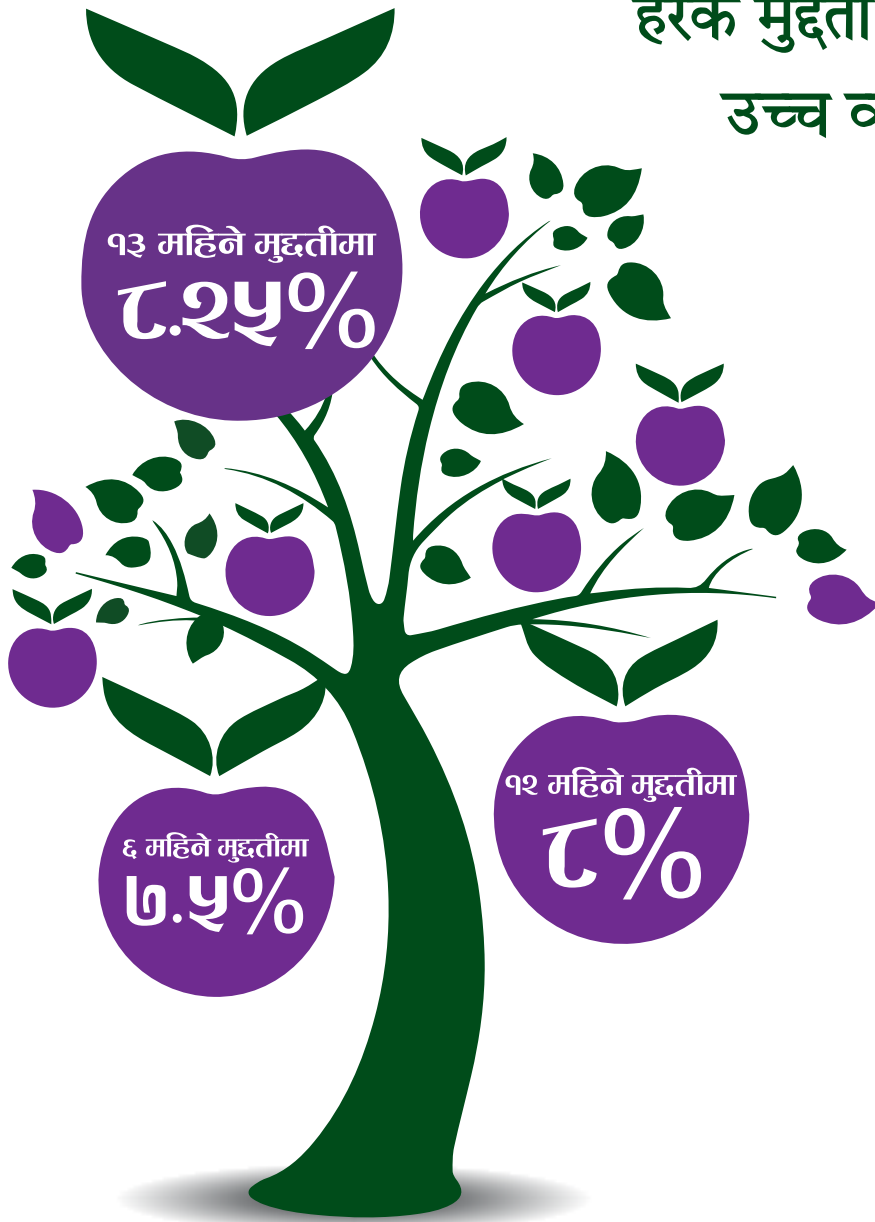
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