









ABAN Magazine 2019 Issue no.10 Publication Sub-committee:

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- Mr. Tulasi Prasad Uprety
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22nd AGM ABAN Newsletters 2019

Foreword from HE Ambassador of UK to Nepal

HE MR RICHARD MORRIS



P.O Box 106 Lainchaur, Kathmandu, Nepal

British Embassy Kathmandu

British Embassy Kathmandu

Tel: (+977 1) 4410583 Fax: (+977 1) 4411789 BEKathmandu@fco.gov.uk



I am pleased to know the Association of British Alumni in Nepal (ABAN) is publishing the ABAN Magazine 2020.

The UK-Nepal relationship is over two hundred years old, and has a warmth and depth which reflects this. Our strongest ties are those created by the people-to-people connections: the 60,000+

British tourists to Nepal each year; the approximately 80,000 Nepali diaspora in Britain; and, of course, the many Nepali students who choose or have chosen the UK for their higher education.

It is a real pleasure of my job to meet ABAN members who studied in the UK, including those on our UK Government "Chevening" Scholarships. They happily share stories of their great experiences in Britain. They are uniformly delighted to have chosen to study in the UK. I'm struck that they not only talk about the *content* of what they learned; but the *way* in which they learned. They say it helped them become critical thinkers, flexible problem solvers, who work well alone or in partnership with a team. It gave them the ability to think differently. It prepared them for the world after education.

Excellence in higher education is vital for the future of every country, including the UK and Nepal. I hope even more Nepalese choose the UK as their higher education destination of choice – not least, using new post-study visa rules. I hope ABAN members continue with their enthusiastic advocacy of British higher education as part of this.

This will be my last message as Ambassador, after four years living in Nepal. Thanks to ABAN members for their advice, enthusiasm, friendship and support over the last four years. Thanks to all the office holders, past and present, for their hard work. I am grateful to all ABAN members for everything you do for the UK-Nepal relationship – and wish you well for the future.

Subhakamana, best wishes and Dhanyabad, thank you.

Richard C Morris HM Ambassador 2 October 2019



Message from the Country Director, British Council Nepal



In a major boost for Nepali students, the UK government has announced a new two-year post-study work visa, expanding opportunities for talented international students to build successful careers in the U.K.

The new 'Graduate' route will be open to international students ~ including those from Nepal ~ who have UK immigration status as a student and have completed a course of study in any subject at undergraduate level or above at an approved UK Higher Education Provider. The visa will allow students to work, or look for work in any career of their choice, for two years after completing their studies. The new Graduate Route will mean international students, whether in science and maths or technology and engineering, can study in the UK and then gain valuable work experience.

This is fantastic news for Nepali students, who will now be able to spend more time in the UK after completing their degree, allowing them to gain further skills and experience, in one of the

best destinations for students across the world.

The UK welcomes genuine students from Nepal and the rest of the world for the positive contribution they make to the UK. and in their home countries. ABAN membership opportunities abound.

Kind regards, Jovan Ilic Country Director British Council Nepal

Preface by the President of ABAN



On behalf of the members of the Association of British Alumni in Nepal (ABAN), we are proud to release the ABAN magazine 2019.

Although ABAN started over 21 years ago, the bilateral relations between Nepal and the Great Britain have a long history of over 200 years. Friendship, mutual understanding, cooperation and respect for each other's national interests

have characterized the relationship between the two countries.

This friendship is not only limited to the diplomatic level; people to people relationship through cultural and educational programs have taken strong roots in both of our societies. The Nepalese scholars who studied in the UK and have returned home have made important contributions for the development of Nepal by using the knowledge and the skill gained in the UK. Today, we can see such contributions in the areas like medicine, economy education, IT, agriculture and social reforms. ABAN is proud to be the association of such industrious, dedicated and nation building citizens.

ABAN has also been involved in many philanthropic and social awareness programs which have benefited people in different levels. This year, ABAN has a particular focus on promoting the British Education in Nepal. Trends of students wishing to study in the UK was very high a decade ago, but gradually the trend shifted to other countries, particularly due to stricter immigration regulations in the interim. With the UK announcing a 2 year Post Study Work Permit policy after graduation, students are increasingly more attracted to study in the UK once again. In this regard, ABAN is planning to work closely with the British Council to make the UK as one of the major study abroad destinations for the Nepalese students. To that end, we are planning to organize "Study in the UK" educational fair in Kathmandu very soon. We are also looking to organize information sessions and publish informational brochures through which we can properly educate Nepalese students about education in the UK.

At the end, I would like to express gratitude to the British Council and ABAN Executive Members for their kind contributions and support in publishing this magazine. Similarly, my special thanks go to the editorial team and to those who have contributed materials and articles in this magazine.

Thank you and Happy Reading!

Uttam Prasad Pant President ABAN

22nd Annual General Meeting of ABAN on Ocober 15, 2019

ABAN President's Address

Dear ABAN Members,

ABAN is growing as an organization and is increasingly more active in its endeavors. It has truly been my privilege to lead this organization and work together with an amazing team of executive members who are supportive in helping me initiate and implement various initiatives in this organization.

This September the UK re-introduced the 2 years Post Study Work Permit for international students completing degree programs in the UK. This news has encouraged Nepali students to consider UK as a study destination again. The news is indeed promising for students who would like to go abroad for high quality education and gain valuable work experiences abroad. As an association of members who studied and received valuable education and experiences in the UK, ABAN would like to play an important role in promoting British Education in Nepal and implement numerous initiatives to fulfill this mandate.

This year, ABAN is working towards organizing a British Education Fair in Nepal in association with the British Council. ABAN will be coordinating with reputed British universities and colleges to request for their participation, make arrangements in Nepal to manage events, and ensure that participating students from Nepal have a fulfilling and knowledgeable experience about British Education. ABAN is also coordinating with the British Council to organize a FAM trip for selected ABAN members to travel to the UK and visit colleges and universities. ABAN members who will take part in the FAM trip will have the opportunity to see how institutions and the education system in the UK have evolved since the time they were a student in the UK.

This year ABAN plans to establish a British Education Information Centre, where students can visit and get information about the higher education system of Great Britain. Furthermore, ABAN will also provide a seminar venue for British colleges and universities that visit Nepal at subsidized prices. This will allow British institutions to visit Nepal, raise awareness and provide information to Nepali students without having to bear very high costs of renting a private venue to conduct seminars. ABAN also hopes to engage ABAN members who are alumni of these institutions and request them to share their personal experiences studying in these colleges and universities in the UK. Furthermore, this year ABAN has conceptualized to document the British Education experiences of distinguished ABAN members from during their time spent studying in the UK.

We are hopeful that these initiatives from ABAN will inspire Nepali students to seek education opportunities in the UK. ABAN hopes to help students receive accurate and genuine information about course selection, university selection and the application process.

Uttam Prasad Pant President of ABAN

General Secretary's Annual Activity Report 2019

I would like to welcome you to the 22nd Annual General Meeting of ABAN and thank you for giving your valuable time to attend the meeting today. Now, let me summarize the activities of the year 2019:

At the Annual General Meeting on 2nd February 2019 an Election of the 11th Executive Committee was held. The following is the list of the newly elected Executive Committee Members:

President Vice President General Secretary Treasurer Asst. General Secretary Assistant Treasurer Members	Mr. Uttam Prasad Pant Mrs. Padma Vaidya Mrs. Shiba Devi Kafle Mr. Madhav Prasad Bhatta Mr. Hemanta Raj Baral Mr. Nava Raj Nakarmi
Immediate Past President	Mr. Uttam Lal Pradhan Mrs. Mandira Shahi Mr. Deepak KC Mr. Urek Ranjit Mr. Iswar Man Pradhan Mr. Prem Raj Khanal Mr. Bhisma Upreti Mr. Maheswor Bhakta Shrestha

 Meetings: During the past 8 months from February, 2019 to September, 2019 we held 6 Executive Committee Meetings. The meeting took place on 9th and 26th February, 15th March, 10th April, 14th May and 23rd August.

2. The following 10 programs were organized:

\triangleright	9 th February - Service to Sr. citizens of Tapasthali
	Briddhashram, Chapali, Kathmandu
\triangleright	6 th March - Mr. Purushottam Shumsher's Talk on Nepal &
	British Relation during Rana Rule
\triangleright	8 th March - Meeting with Dr. Jovan Ilic, Country Director
	of British Council Nepal
\triangleright	29 th March - Talk Program on by Dr. Ram Prasad Pokhrel
\triangleright	7 th April - Visit to CVM Kindergarten Pre-School
	Graduation at Gathaghar, Bhaktapur
\triangleright	8th April - ABAN & British Council meeting about IELTS
	Registration
\succ	11 th May - ABAN Family Picnic at Dhulikhel Jungle Resort
\triangleright	4 th August - Meeting with ECAN, IERIN and NECA
\triangleright	9 th August - Dr. Min Bahadur Shrestha talks on Reversing
	Migration for Nepal's Development

3. On the publication side:

- 1. 6 issues of ABAN News Letters published during the period
- 2. Published Membership Directory 2019

Two ABAN members published their books:

- 1. 26th April, 2019 Tapai Ko Pahad Kaha Ho by Mr. Bhisma
- 2. 12th July, 2019 Yogamayadham by Mr. Uttam Prasad Pant

4. IELTS Registration Program:

ABAN started registering candidates for IELTS after the agreement with the British Council on April 2019. Since then ABAN has registered 54 candidates. Initially the Nepalese students did not know that they could register for IELTS through ABAN, but now the information is gradually spreading and we expect the number to grow in future.

Month	No of Candidates
April 2019	10
May 2019	7
June 2019	9
July 2019	8
August 2019	9
September 2019	12
TOTAL	54

Address of the Chief Guest

22nd AGM of ABAN on October 15, 2019

 Association of British Alumni in Nepal has completed 21 years of its existence since 4rth February 1998 and we are celebrating 22nd Annual General Meeting of ABAN. So far, 11th Executive Committees are serving their 2 years term. All the 9 Past Presidents and their team have significantly contributed to the success, growth and development of ABAN to the present stage.

2. Turbulence to Stability:

The past 10 Executive Committees have had turbulent period of ups and downs in the history of ABAN, though each of them had contributed their might to uplift ABAN. The Membership and Financial strength of the Association have increased at each period

ABAN's Phases of Development						
Executive	Total	Cha	Financial			
Committees	Members	nge	Cash + Bank			
ECM 3	267	+21				
ECM 4	303	+36				
ECM 5	317	+14	Rs.4.48 lacs			
ECM 6	378	+61	Rs.4.93 lacs			
ECM 7	381	+3	Rs.4.96 lacs			
ECM 8	388	+7	Rs.2.89 lacs			
ECM 9 &10	430	+42	Rs.15.3 lacs			
ECM 11	440	+10	Rs.14.88 lacs			

- 22nd AGM in 9 months: Since 21st AGM February 2, 2019, this 22nd AGM is within 9 months of the same year, because we are trying to set a trend of AGM within Aswin in conformity with government fiscal policy. We will celebrate ABAN Day separately in February 2020.
- 4. 11th ECM Healthy: The 11th Executive committee is young and strong, includes 3 ladies in top positions (Vice President, General Secretary and Member). The young professionals are more exposed to technology. So, better communication and presence in social media. The team also includes Legal and Media Advisors. The president Mr. Uttam Pant is very enthusiastic with fresh ideas and provide dynamic leadership for results. Leading ABAN professional are interviewed, talk presentation with video coverage is appreciable.

During the past 9 months 7 issues of ABAN Newsletters have been published for better communication between members.

- 5. Very cooperative Embassy and the Council: The British Ambassador to Nepal HE Richard Morris is all positive at all times. His unconditional support and love has greatly helped ABAN to stabilize from the turbulent past. The British Council Country Director Dr. Jovan Ilic is very specific, pragmatic and supportive to ABAN endeavors. The British Council has funded printing of ABAN Magazines annually and Membership Directories. In February 2019 Dr, Ilic had challenged us to bring to light the significant contributions of British Alumni in Nepal and to organize events to popularize it. We have started working on it. Interestingly, Dr. Ilic, a scholar of Lancaster University (1992 to 1998), has joined ABAN as its Life Member.
- 6. PP's Strength: Support of the Past Presidents has always been the key strength of ABAN. This Association is Ours, so let us further strengthen and contribute to ensure its sustainable growth and development. We can contribute our Time, Talent and Treasury. Many of our Past presidents, Executive members and other Life Members have contributed their valuable Time and expertise Talents. Two of the noted Life Members, namely Dr. Mrigendra Raj Pandey and Dr. Mahodadi Pradhan Shrestha have also contributed their Treasury and have become Honorary Members. Let there be more Honorary Members by contributing some fund as well. To practice what we preach, I take pleasure to handover a cheque of rupees one lacs to add to ABAN's endowment fund.

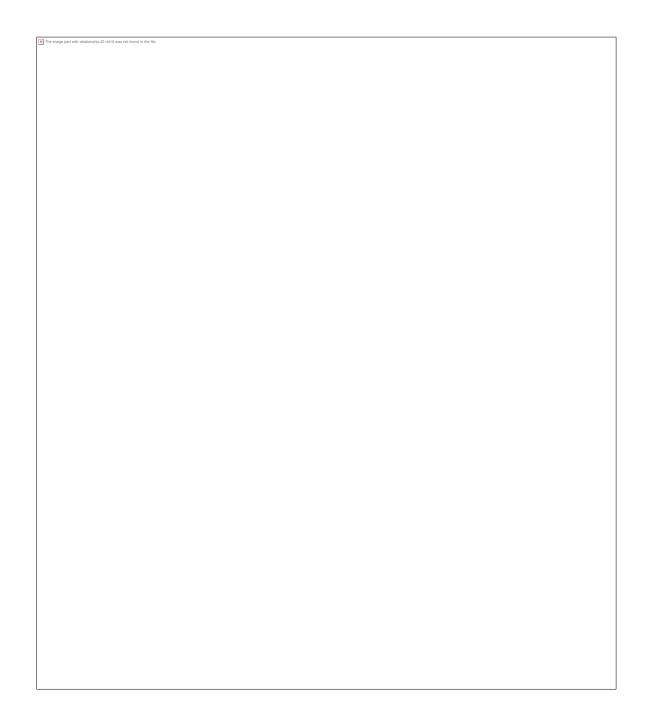


Maheswor Bhakta Shrestha Immediate Past Pesident of ABAN Chief Guest of 22nd AGM of ABAN 2019 **Treasurer's Report**



Independent Auditor's Report

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British Council Sixty Years in Nepal

by Dr. Jovan Ilic, Country Director

Sixty years ago, the British Council was established in Nepal with the first British library, to build friendly knowledge and understanding between the people of Nepal and the UK. Sixty years later, we have touched millions of lives through working with people and institutions from the education, language, skills, arts and youth sectors in Nepal –working to build trust between the people of Nepal and the people of the UK.

Nepal and the UK have a rich and complex relationship that dates back over 200 years, when Nepal chose the UK as the first country with which to establish diplomatic relations. This relationship is built upon the active and positive contributions of Nepalis in both the UK and in Nepal.

Nepalis have been travelling to the UK for a variety of reasons for centuries. The first Nepali widely considered to set foot in the UK was Nepal's Prime Minister Jang Bahadur Rana, who visited Britain and France in 1850, and who met Queen Victoria. There is also the visit of the Nepali soldier Motilal Singh, who wrote in the July 1850 edition of the *New Monthly Magazine* the article, 'Some Accounts of Nepalese in London'.

These travellers, these people at the interface of borders, have and continue to be full and active members of both British and Nepal society, and as they navigate diverse cultural influences and expectations, they enrich British and Nepali society alike.

Nepal has the most extraordinary history, full of wondrous culture, and only in recent history has it experienced a civil war, a royal massacre, an earthquake of major magnitude, a border blockade and the promulgation of its Constitution.

It is the latter and the transition to federalism that we look forward to, supporting the Government of Nepal and its peoples with technical assistance and cultural relations programmes as it navigates this historic process.

On a more modest level, our celebration of 60 years in Nepal and our excitement of another 60 years to come is only really possible through the journeys, achievements and contributions of these Nepalis at the interface, but who are they?

They are all Nepali citizens who have been touched by the UK through the British Council and in turn have made significant contributions to Nepali society – some through civil society and services to the Government of Nepal, some in business and public institutions, especially universities, and some in the arts. Many of them are pioneers, all of them are cultural leaders in their own right. The people featured in this celebration are all inspirational in their own ways. We thank them for celebrating their experiences with us and for sharing these with the wider public.

As the UK and Nepal continue their journey together, the British Council is proud to be a major part of this journey.

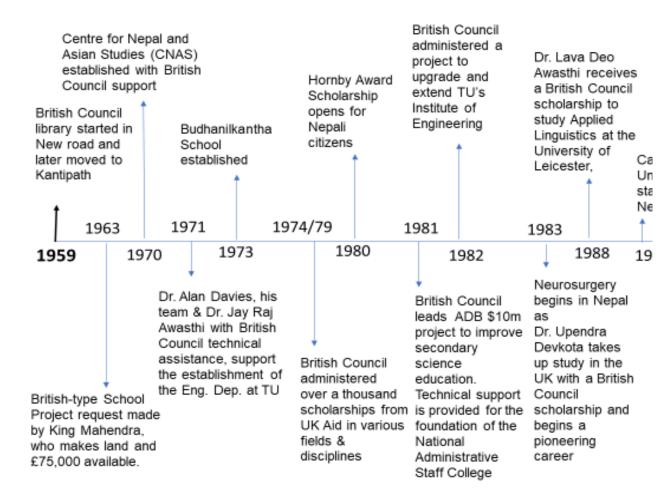
We look forward to developing even closer cultural ties and friendly knowledge between Nepal and the UK in years to come.

Dr. Jovan Ilić Country Director Nepal



BC Timeline







International students intending to be a full-time student in the UK for higher education must apply for a Tier 4 General Student Visa. Before being able to secure a student visa to study in the UK, the student must have been offered a place by a university or college in a programme recognized by the UK Visas and Immigration (UKVI). In addition, the student must also secure a CAS (Confirmation for Acceptance of Studies) from the institution that they will attending.

The CAS forms an integral part of the UK Student Visa Application process. Issuance of CAS suggests that the institution has done their due-diligence while admitting the student and has ensured that the student wishes to come to the UK for the valid purposes of studying. In order for CAS to be issued, typically the student has to pay a certain portion of the tuition fee, and submit financial documents that proves the student's ability to finance their education at the university. The student may apply to multiple institutions but should only request CAS from the institution that they have decided to attend.

After receiving an offer letter from the university, accepting the offer and receiving the CAS, the student can then fill the UK Visa Application form online. The student must carefully fill the UK visa application form which asks the student to fill personal details, family details, sponsorship details, travel history, educational details and CAS information among other details. After carefully filling and submitting the form, students will then be asked to upload scanned copies of supporting documents which typically include: a copy of the CAS, financial documents, education documents listed in the CAS, proof of English Language proficiency (for example, IELTS Results), affidavit of support from the sponsor, relationship certificate demonstrating the relationship between the sponsor and employment verification documents.

Financial documents must show enough finances to pay for at least the tuition expenses for the first year of study and living expenses for the first 9 months. The estimated living expenses guideline set by the UK Visas and Immigration is GBP 1,265 per month for inside London and GBP 1,015 per month outside of London. In addition, students can only be sponsored by biological parents or legal guardians. Students also have to pay an Immigration Health Surcharge as a part of their visa application to cover for their health costs during their time of study in the UK.

After fulfilling these requirements, the student has to take an appointment at the VFS Visa Application Centre in Lagankhel, Lalitpur where the student will pay the visa application fee, provide biometrics and also submit their passport. In general, the visa evaluation process after the submission of the passport and biometrics take up to 15 working days. The student is notified about the status of the application through email and the passport is returned thereafter.

Nepal - Britain relations

Myth and prospective with reference of Gurkha Connections Pradhumna B. Shah Former Ambassador and Diplomatic Analyst



The formal relations that started in 1816 have ever since, remained cordial and friendly, have continued to flourish to the mutual benefit of both countries. The Treaty of Sugauli (1816) first provided for the exchange of accredited Ministers to each other's court (Article VIII). This continued until 1923 when a new Treaty of Friendship between Great Britain and Nepal was signed In 1934 Nepal established a legation in London and the two countries exchanged Ministers Plenipotentiary and Envoys Extraordinary. In 1947, the status of these representatives was promoted to the level of Ambassadors,

Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.

Bicentennial of Nepal-UK bilateral relations

The year 2016 marked the culmination of 200 years long friendship. Both Nepal and Britain celebrated bicentennial of Nepal- Britain relations organizing various events from both sides.

As part of the celebration, Prince Henry of Wales visited Nepal from 19-23 March. During the visit, the Prince met President, Bidhya Devi Bhandari and Prime Minister K. P. Sharma. He visited Pokhara and Gorkha to observe the development works and postearthquake reconstruction works carried out by the British Gurkhas.

The UK Prince of Wales extended his Nepal stay, which was originally planned by six days to help build an earthquake-damaged school in Gorkha district volunteering with a British charity organization Team Rubicon.

Development assistance to Nepal and DFID

British Supported Nepal for Democracy and Peace Process .UK itself being one of the oldest democracies in the world, the British Government has long stood steadfast for the aspirations of Nepali people towards democracy, human rights, peace and a right to dignified life. Its contribution to the Nepal Peace Trust Fund (NPTF), and support to the peace process of Nepal deserve appreciation.

On regular basis and in a programmed way the British aid to Nepal started in 1961. British volunteers were engaged in Nepal since 1964 under the British volunteer programme.

The Department for International Development (DFID) is the British Government department responsible for providing UK's official development cooperation to needy countries around the world, including Nepal. The DFID opened its office in Kathmandu in March 1999. Its current operational Plan is divided into four main areas: governance and security, inclusive wealth creation, human development (basic services including education and health), and climate change/disaster management.

Besides, the Embassy's small projects funds also contributes to Nepal's development efforts. Currently, UK's development cooperation budget to Nepal stands at around Pound Sterling 100 million, which is one of the biggest development cooperation budgets to Nepal.

Signing of Development Partnership Arrangement between Nepal and the UK in 2013 with the view to providing a transparent mutual accountability framework on

development cooperation superseded the technical cooperation agreement that was signed on 31st May 1994. This forms an important guiding framework for the ongoing and future cooperation. Based on the framework, DIFID's Operational Plan for Nepal for 2011–2015 with the commitment of up to £331 million of UK social development assistance was a substantial support in Nepal's development efforts.

DFID is currently working on its new overarching portfolio from 2016 – 2021. The process called the bilateral aid review results in a 5 year Operational Plan for their engagement in Nepal. This will support the Government of Nepal's approach paper to the Government's Thirteenth Plan and is likely to be similar to their current plan in terms of sectors and focus. They are asking for a simpler process for the approval of the twenty or so individual DFID's programs that deliver the Operational Plan.

Bilateral Consultative Mechanism

The Senior Official level Bilateral Consultation Mechanism(BCM) was established under the Memorandum of Understanding signed in London on 7th January 2014. As of 25 April, 2017, three rounds of the meetings have taken place. In the second round of BCM that took place in London on 17 December, 2015, the UK side maintained that DFID ambitions in Nepal over the next 5 years would be to support the Government of Nepal to graduate from Least Developed Nation status focusing on the barriers to growth and their causes. DFID's support would be organized into an overarching programme consisting of 3 pillars: Harnessing Nepal's opportunities for transformative change; delivering immediate benefits to the poor; and safeguarding Nepal's future.

The third round of Bilateral Consultation Mechanism meeting was held on 28 March 2017 at in Kathmandu which reviewed various development cooperation such as trade and investment, Double Taxation Agreement; Anti-corruption legislation-compliance with UNCAC; Human rights including agenda related to British Gorkha's grievances. The fourth meeting of the Bilateral Consultation Mechanism was held in London on 16th November 2018 between Foreign Secretary Shanker Das Bairagi and Permanent Under Secretary Mr. Simon McDonald during which they agreed to enhance bilateral relations with an increased focus on economic engagement on trade, investment and tourism among others.

Cooperation in UN Peacekeeping Operation

It is one of the areas in which Nepal and UK can work together in a meaningful and effective way to improve our roles within the framework of UN peacekeeping operations. Nepal Army has long been successfully offering trainings and courses on predeployment, UN Military Observation (UNMO), UN Peacekeeping Operations Instructor's Course, Specialized Courses, and UN Logistics at its training center in Nepal Army Brenda Peace Operations Training Centre (BPOTC) located at Panchkhal (45 km East of Kathmandu). UK has provided support for upgrading of his training center in the past. Nepal welcomes UK's continued support to upgrade this training center as well as offer of more training opportunities related to peace keeping operations. Logistical and technical support and cooperation from UK to enhance the capability of Nepalese peacekeepers would also go a long way towards materializing our common commitments and support to the current UN review of Peacekeeping Operations.

Assistance to earthquake victims

British Government deployed emergency rescue and relief teams and offered relief aid in the immediate aftermath. However, its offer of two Chinook helicopter couldn't land in Nepal due to logistical constraints. UK pledged \$110m during the 25 June ICNR in Kathmandu. While, agreements have already been signed with World Bank (\$ 200 m) for housing sector, ADB (\$ 216 million) for Roads, and Japan (\$26 m) for school and livelihood, the UK pledge still needs to be materialized.

Trade/Investment

The United Kingdom is among the top ten trading partners of Nepal. The following figures reflect Nepal's exports to and imports from UK during the past years:

Year	Export	Import	Trade Balance in 000'
2013	1,924,334	2,677,463	-753,128
2016	11,682,503	13,005,503	1, 322, 852

Major Nepalese exports to UK are Pashmina shawls, goatskin, leather goods, Nepalese paper and paper products, woolen carpets, handicrafts, ready-made garments, silverware and jewelry. Likewise, major imports from UK are copper scrap, hard drinks, cosmetics, medicine and medical equipment, textiles, copper wire rod, machinery and parts, aircraft and spare parts, scientific research equipment, office equipment and stationery. However, trade and investment relations between the two countries have largely remained way below its actual potential.

The TIFA framework signed in 2011 encourages our businesses and investors for beneficial trade and investment in the highly potential areas of tourism, hydropower, agro-based products, herbal product, IT and technology transfer.

Foreign Direct Investment

An agreement on promotion and protection of investment between Nepal and UK signed on March 2, 1993, provides a framework to further expand cooperation in this field. In this context, the proposal for signing another agreement on avoidance of double taxation will further help boost the flow of FDI between the two countries.

The new FDI Policy of Nepal, 2015 has identified the priority areas for foreign investment as: hydropower (generation and transmission); infrastructure development in transportation sectors such as fast track, railway, tunnel, cable car, metro rail service, flyover, and international airports; agriculture-based, food processing and herbs processing industries, tourism industries, mining and manufacturing industries. The FDI Policy 2015 is much more investor-friendly with many updated and contemporary provisions. Commensurate institutional strengthening is also underway to make the investment process faster and effective.

Tourism

Tourist arrival from UK: A sizable number of British tourists visit Nepal for trekking, mountaineering and other leisurely activities. A total of about 50000 tourists visited Nepal in 2017 year and 63,086 in 2018. Given our historical linkages UK is among the primary tourism generating market for Nepal.

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2018
No. of Tourists	35,382	35,091	39,091	41,294	35,668	36,759	29730	46295	63086

Educational and Cultural Cooperation

British influence on education resulted opening Durbar High School, Tri Chandra College, Juddodaya and Padmodaya School, TU (USA, India and UK) Administrative Staff College are among them.

British assistance in education continued through the 1950s when the British Government provided scholarships to the Nepalese to study in England

In Nepal itself the British assistance is visible in various sectors of education through British Council In recent decades; the most notable British assistance in the field of education was the establishment of Budhanilkantha School which was initially administered by the British teachers. British fellowships programs have significantly contributed to address Nepal's need for skilled, specialized manpower and develop important links between the two peoples.

Britain continues to provide some fellowship to civil servants teachers and Nepal army to pursue higher studies in UK and many Nepalese goes to pursue studies approaching University directly.

The British Council's new commercial arm to operate as a company and pay taxes, and a code sharing agreement on air services so that we can bring more British and other tourists to Nepal out of London.

British Gorkha Connections

The British Gorkha connection remains one of the enduring and unique strands in the traditional and close bonds of friendship between Nepal and Great Britain.

The Gorkhas' service in the British army officially started on April 24, 1815 after the Treaty of Sugauli between Nepal and the British India in 1814. Nepalese soldiers were taken into the British-Indian Army in large numbers. After the independence of India, the recruitment of Gorkha Army was organized by way of the Tripartite Agreement of 1947 among Nepal, India and the UK. This Agreement also paved way for the distribution between India and Britain of existing Gurkha Brigades serving in the then British India. Thus the 2nd, 6th, 7th and 10th Gorkha Rifles became part of the British Army after India gained independence while the rest were retained by independent India. In recognition of their distinguished service, the British Gorkhas servicemen from Nepal have



won 13 Victoria Crosses (VC), the highest British gallantry honour.

British Gorkha's Issues

However, the British Gorkhas have started expressing dissatisfaction and protests over the unequal pay and facilities provided to them compared to their British counterparts. Various associations of the Ex-British Gurkhas have made petitions to both the British and Nepal Governments over the demands.

Many of the grievances including the 'equal and not fair treatment', raised by the British Gurkha veterans could be addressed by considering the Annexure III of the Tripartite Agreement of 1947 which enumerates Nepal's suggestions to the British Government relating to the employment of Gurkhas. The Government of Nepal has been making 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.

The British Government formed an All-Party Parliamentary Group on Gorkha Welfare in 2013, which brought out its reports in October 2014. The report itself came short of the expectation of the Gurkha veterans. Moreover, the response of the British Government to the report has indicated that many of the grievances of the Gorkha pensioners will not be addressed.

The Ministry is continually engaged with the Gorkha pensioners to understand the extent of their grievances. As per the recommendation of the Parliamentary Committee formed in 1995, the Ministry conducts a study in 2015 and has submitted its report. The Foreign Ministry is taking necessary diplomatic measures as per the recommendations in the study report has formally written a note to the British side at ministerial level expressing the willingness of the Government of Nepal to engage in negotiations and consultations with the British side with a view to addressing the remaining grievances of the British Gorkhas.

During second Meeting of the Bilateral Consultation Mechanism in London, and again in April 2016 the FM clearly raised the issue by making request to the British side to address the remaining legitimate grievances of the British Gorkha pensioners on the basis of the recommendations made in the October 2014 report of the British Parliamentary Group led by MP Mackie Doyel-Price. In response the British Secretary of State for Commonwealth and Foreign Office Mr. Philip Hammond wrote on 11 February and later on 21 May 2016 along with UK MoD position on the subject which basically says that the British Government will continue to make efforts to address the grievances in accordance to its existing laws and regulations, but didn't mention any specific measures being considered to address the grievances. The outstanding issue of Gorkha Veterans was also discussed at length in the margin of fourth BCM meeting in November 2018 together with Mr. McDk Lancaster, Minister of State for the Armed Forces stressing on need to early resolving of their grievances, partly of which yet left to be resolved.

Diplomatic	Ambassador	Observation	Prime Minis	Term end	
accreditation	Ampassador	Observation	Nepal	United Kingdom	Term end
April 1934	Bahadur Shumsher Jang Bahadur Rana	Envoy	Juddha Shamsher	Ramsay MacDonald	1936
1936	Krishna Shamsher Jang Bahadur Rana		Jang Bahadur Rana	Stanley Baldwin	1939
General Envo	y Nepali Minister to Lond	on			
1939	Singha Shamsher Jang Bahadur Rana	General Singha Shumshere JB Rana	Juddha Shamsher Jang Bahadur Rana	Neville Chamberlain	1947
1947	Kaiser Shumsher Jang Bahadur Rana	General Ambassador	Padma Shamsher Jang Bahadur Rana	[Clement Attlee]]	1949
1949	Shanker Shamsher Jang Bahadur Rana	General	Mohan Shamsher Jang Bahadur Rana	Clement Attlee	1954
1954	Daman Shamsher Jang Bahadur Rana		Matrika Prasad Koirala	Winston Churchill	1957
1957	Ram Prasad Manandhar	Professor	Kunwar Inderjit Singh	Harold Macmillan	1961
1961	Kali Prasad Upadhaya		Tulsi Giri	Harold Macmillan	1965
1966	Ishwari Raj Mishra		Surya Bahadur Thapa	Harold Wilson	1969
1969	Upendra Bahadur Basnyat	Colonel	Kirti Nidhi Bista	Harold Wilson	1974
1974	Kiran Shamsher Rana	General	Nagendra Prasad Rijal	Edward Heath	1978
1979	Jharendra Narayan		Surya Bahadur	Margaret	1983

List of Ambassadors of Nepal to the United Kingdom

	Singha		Thapa	Thatcher	
1983	Ishwari Raj Pandey		Lokendra Bahadur Chand	Margaret Thatcher	1988
1988	Bharat Kesher Simha	General	Nagendra Prasad Rijal	Margaret Thatcher	1992
1992	Surya Prasad Shrestha		Girija Prasad Koirala	John Major	1997
1997	Singha Bahadur Basnyat		Lokendra Bahadur Chand	Tony Blair	2003
2003	Prabal S.J.B. Rana		Surya Bahadur Thapa	Tony Blair	2006
2007	Murari Raj Sharma		Girija Prasad Koirala	Gordon Brown	2009
2010	Suresh Chandra Chalise		Madhav Kumar Nepal	David Cameron	2014
August 31, 2017	Durga Bahadur Subedi		Sher Bahadur Deuba	Theresa May	



British Residents in Nepal

1802 -1803	William Hunter Douglas Knox
1803–1816	Vacant
1816	John Peter Boileau (acting)
1816–1829	Edward Gardner
1829 – 1931	Brian Houghton Hodgson
1831–1833	Thomas Herbert Maddock
1833-1943	Brian Houghton Hodgson
1843- 1845	Henry Montgomery Lawrence
1845–1847	John Russell Colvin
1847–1850	Charles Thoresby
1850–1852	James Claudius Erskine
1852–1867	George Ramsay
1867–1872	Richard Charles Lawrence
1872–1888	Charles Edward Ridgway Girdlestone
1888–1891	Edward Law Durand
1891–1899	Henry Wylie
1899	Archibald Mungo Muir
1899–1901	William Loch
1901–1902	Thomas Caldwell Pears
1902–1905	Charles Withers Ravenshaw
1905–1916	John Manners Smith
1916–1918	Steuart Farquharson Bayley
1918–1923	William Frederick Travers

List of British Heads of Mission

Envoy

- 1924–1929: Hugh Wilkinson
- 1929–1934: Clendon Daukes

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary

- 1934–1935: Clendon Daukes
- 1935–1938: Frederick Bailey
- 1938–1944: Sir Geoffrey Betham
- 1944–1947: Sir George Falconer

Ambassadors

- 1947–1951: Sir George Falconer
- 1951–1955: Christopher Summerhayes
- 1955–1957: Richard Tollinton
- 1957–1962: Sir Leonard Scopes
- 1962–1963: Guy Clarke
- 1964–1965: Antony Duff
- 1966–1970: Arthur Kellas
- 1970–1974: Terence O'Brien MC CMG
- 1974–1977: Michael Scott
- 1977–1983: John Denson
- 1983–1986: Sir Anthony Hurrell
- 1987–1990: Richard Burges Watson
- 1990–1995: Timothy George
- 1995–1999: Barney Smith
- 1999–2002: Ronald Nash
- 2002–2006: Keith Bloomfield
- 2006–2010: Andrew Hall
- 2010–2013: John Tucknott
- 2013–2015: Andrew Sparkes
- 2015: John Rankin
- 2015–2019: Richard Morris
- From November 2019: Nicola Pollitt

Source: Wikeipedia



FALK PROGRAMME ON

Migration & Development: Reversing the Flow of International Migration for Global Growth and Prosperity





Three Pillars of the Economy (Market) and the Chartered Insurance Institute (CII)

Dinesh P. S. Poudyalaya, ACII Chartered ABAN Life Member Goodwill Ambassador for the Chartered Insurance Institute

Economy (market) is the ultimate to any nations and its people as no prosperity in the nation till it is open, free, liberal, competitive and fair.

Likewise, nation cannot perform well till it has the strong taxpayer base, which is possible only when they are free to choose their business, profession, career, occupation etc.

Key component of the economy (market) is the capability of supplying or delivering the solutions effectively.

None are effectively delivered till the economy has three pillars, *Standard, Professionalism and Trust*, in place and in order.

Only the Qualifications have power to have the three pillars of the economy intact and ever ready to prosper with timely management of all the basic skilfully and expertly.

The United Kingdom has been proving effectively as one the major powers in regards to the good ground of absolute good economy that manages to cope all the changes, challenges, technical break through, cyclical problems, constraints etc. with the presence of powerful three pillars through its academic and professional bodies.

The Chartered insurance Institute (CII) is one of such specialised and reputed body that has been proving effective worldwide with it continued endeavours for the best of the economies (markets) with timely delivery of products and services to strengthen the three pillars all the time.

The CII with its motto, '*Protecting the public by guiding the profession*', is the premier professional body for the insurance and financial planning professions. The CII promotes higher standards of integrity, technical competence and business capability with 125,000 or so members in more than 150 countries. T the CII is the world's largest professional body dedicated to these sectors.

CII membership covers all disciplines within the insurance industry (claims, broking, underwriting and sales), those working in the life and pensions

sector, the mortgage advice market and financial advisers (under the Personal Finance Society brand).

As one of the largest examination awarding bodies in the UK, CII has delivered education to over one million students in more than 150 countries over the last 10 years. Success in Chartered Insurance Institute qualifications is universally recognised as a global standard. While membership of the Chartered Insurance Institute signals a commitment to developing a broad professional capability and to a willingness to adhere to the standards associated with professional status.

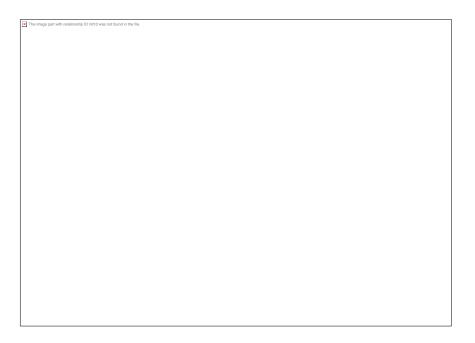
Royal Charter of the CII requires it: **"to secure and justify the confidence of the public"** in its members and in the insurance and financial services sector. The CII works hard to maintain public confidence and trust in the financial services market. It believes this will be achieved by creating a genuine global profession where the best interests of the consumer are to the fore, where ongoing learning and expertise are cherished, and where the highest standards of ethical behaviour are embraced.

Through the support and advocacy of its members, specifically those within the various faculties, societies, boards and committees it is able to ensure that its activities remain relevant and reflect the needs of its members whilst at the same time serving the demands of the public.

CII products and services

CII offers a whole host of solutions that include qualifications, accreditation, face-to-face training, online learning and membership that provides continuous professional development. CII has the world's largest insurance library, comprising of books, journals and archival material for those dedicated to insurance, risk and related financial services (including research papers, e-learning, revision aids, think piece papers, fact files etc.).

CII qualifications - the qualifications framework offered by the CII has been designed to provide a clear path for those looking to develop their career in today's insurance & financial services market. The framework gives candidates the following study options:



Insurance and Financial Services qualifications brochure – https://www.cii.co.uk/media/10120651/cii- qualifications-brochure.pdf

Qualifications to suit the International market – CII has recently launched a dual specialization qualification for markets outside the UK. On successful completion of 3 exams (out of 5), CII members can use the designation '**Certificate in Insurance and Financial Services**'. More information can be found on the following link - https://www.cii-

hk.com/media/9224097/coh_j011995-international-quals-brochure-2018-spreads_web.pdf

Face-to-Face training – CII offers more than 120 insurance and financial services face-to-face courses to help develop the latest practical skills and thinking. The training directory is available on the following link – http://www.cii.co.uk/media/5752758/ftf_training_directory_april_2017.pdf

Online learning – CII offers comprehensive online trainings and competency tool, to keep one up-to-date with technical and market changes. CII has three online learning platforms with over 250 CPD courses for different segments; **'Broker Assess'**, **'Insurance Assess'** and **'Financial Assess'**. These platforms encourage continuous professional development and reinforce professional credibility. The licenses for these platforms are sold only to corporate on the basis of number of participants. The administrator (corporate) can monitor ongoing learning status of each of their employees enrolled on these platforms, run MIs, assign courses etc.

https://www.insuranceassess.cii.co.uk/Knowledge/Pages/Details/47f4b469-2f97-41e1-9437-a4d600da07f9

CII accreditation services - CII also runs a range of accreditation schemes that provide formal recognition of high quality learning and their contribution to

professional development. We also recognise eligible qualifications and formally assessed company training programmes through the award of prior learning credits. Successful achievement of CII accreditation has assisted numerous insurance companies in achieving national industry awards.

- Accreditation schemes for company training programmes »
- Accreditation scheme for students»
- Accreditation schemes for training providers »

CII membership - CII has more than 125,000 members and its designations are recognised in more than 150 countries. As a CII member one enjoys access to unrivalled technical and market knowledge along with practical support for continuous professional development. https://www.cii-india.com/media/9224025/international-membership-guide.pdf

Knowledge services – CII has a collection of technical and market information to support and inform CII members - both those working in the industry and those who are undertaking their professional qualifications. http://www.cii.co.uk/knowledge/learn-more/

The CII has also developed a comprehensive *Insurance competency framework*. This identifies the *knowledge, abilities and skills* needed for a successful career in Insurance and then links these to the relevant CII training solutions.

http://www.cii.co.uk/media/1921347/c13j_8582_job_role_and_competency_fra mework_v2.pdf

Presently the United Kingdom is contributing to Nepali economy (markets) as the second largest economical partner as its one of the earliest partners to the British Economy along with the history of relationship of more than 200years. Britain is one of the major destinations of Nepali for the academic and professional qualifications as well. Due to the strong presence of the Gurkhas as part of the British Army, Nepali are getting huge respect and trust as well. Many are already settled in the United Kingdom as well and has earned good image.

Nepali Insurances Market and financial institutions have historical relations with the United Kingdom that has been perhaps slowed down a bit with the emergence of other nations as the destination for the academic and professional educations.

Nepal Market of the Insurance and Financial Institutions as the strong component of Nepali Economy (market) can enhance the three pillars by developing its professionals with the British mechanism like the CII and benefit with the worldwide accepted level of the standards, professionalism and trust.

Likewise, Nepali professional may benefit tremendously with the worldwide recognised qualifications taking the available options in enhancing the skills and expertise required to deliver global standard qualities so that the Nepali Economy (Market) gets absolute recognition as the right market to partner the global economy.

Player of the economy from the government to authorities to companies has to contribute positively to have good standards, professionalism and trust for the Nepali Economy (Market) with the requirement of qualifications, facilitation to have qualifications, incentives for the qualifications, recognition of the qualifications etc.

Do hope Nepali Economy (Market) mature with the worldwide recognised Standards, Professionalism and Trust factors so that the economy can develop to the desired level and prosper the nation Nepal and people Nepali with strong taxpayers around.

Melamchi Water: Revolutionary Achievements in Water Treatment in Nepal Upendra Bahadur Shrestha

In ancient time, water from springs, stone spouts and rajkulos were used as an access to safe drinking water for residents of Kathmandu valley. The concept of practice of safe drinking water from stone spouts, dug wells, paved ponds and canals by user community had started since the era of the King Lichhivi (5th-6th century), the King Malla



Water Analysis Services (WAS)

(14th-17th century) and also during the King Shah (18th century) as depicted in a history. As such moral thoughts of importance of public health and drinking water was also felt strongly by the King Rajendra Bir Bikram Shah. These facts were vividly observed by the historians Bikram Jit Hasrat and Mahesh Chandra Regmi. Consequently, 124 years ago, the Prime Minister Bir Samser JB Rana took an initiation for a median venture with British experts for technical assistance and introduced first piped water supply through distribution tap named Bir Dhara that supplies drinking water from waterworks and reservoir at Panipokhari, Kathmandu. So far numerous water treatment plants were constructed over the decades throughout the country with due cooperation of different countries as well as donor agencies.

In an effort to establish water treatment systems in Nepal for production and distribution of potable drinking water, British government has been continuing the technical and financial cooperation and working for human resource development in various regions of the country, particularly in Kathmandu valley.

Of course, Nepalese take a great pride to be attached with British technology while adopting water supply management and water quality control, and safe disposal of wastewater as far as possible.

The glimpses of support provided by British experts for water supply management in Nepal are listed hereunder:

- Preparation of nationwide survey on probability and potential of surface water for water supply and sanitation in Nepal by Binnie & Partners, London, UK, 1973.
- Establishment and operation of first updated Laboratory in Kathmandu: Research and Quality Control Section, Central Laboratory, Sundarighat by British Government's Overseas Development Administrations 1977.
- Identification of suitable characteristics of filtration sand, Pathalaya sand, for waterworks of Kathmandu valley by British Government's Overseas Development Administration in 1978; as per master plan recommended by Binnie & Partners, London in 1973 for water quality management in Nepal.
- Award of scholarships in public health engineering, water and wastewater management and water quality control and management to employees of Nepal Water Supply Corporation (NWSC), 1980 to1988.
- Publication of manuals for physicochemical and microbiological analyses of water and sewage of Nepal by British Government's Overseas Development Administrations, UK, 1981.
- Contribution of many books on water and wastewater analysis/ engineering as reference materials by the British Council under book presentation programme, 1982.
- Identification of Melamchi river as the most potential water source among other 20 water sources selected and identified by Binnie & Partners, London, UK, 1988.
- Undertaken detailed geological contour survey and mapping works of Kathmandu valley by Binnie & Partners, London, UK, 1989.
- Management support program on water supply and sewerage operations and management; financial administration; human resource development and training; and construction management by South Staffordshire Water Holdings PLC in association with Water Training International, London, UK, 1993.
- Consultation services to Private Sector Participation High Level Committee (PSPC) of HMG by Binne Thames Water, London, UK, 1997.
- Detail feasibility assessment on probability and potential of surface water for water supply and sanitation in Nepal by Binnie & Partners, London, UK, 1988.
- British experts provided several consultations to Water Supply and Sewerage Board and Nepal Water Supply Corporation (NWSC) to execute a new action plan and worked eventually as General Manager during 2012 with establishment of Kathmandu Upatyaka Khanepani Limited (KUKL).

In spite of these developments in water supply system and management, Nepal has been still facing an acute shortage of safe drinking water even in the capital city. Melamchi water supply that will fulfill the demand of drinking water was believed to be a hypothetical myth in the past two decades. Now a days, we are awaiting for drinking Melamchi water as the Melamchi water supply project is running their work extensively and its mission to provide a reliable and consistent amount of wholesome drinking water is on the verge of completion: if all's well that ends well. Melamchi water will be a dream come true of all Kathmandu dwellers to be more prestigious citizen as it has great potential to change their lives.

Let us peep into the outcomes of Sundarijal water treatment plant for treatment of Melamchi water that has become a largest waterworks constructed recently in Nepal. Melamchi river water basin is one of the biggest tributary of Indrawati Koshi river inflowing as a glacier down a valley known as Melamchi. On this ground many international consultants have identified this pristine river as the most valuable for drinking water source. Since then, this water source has become an ambitious plan of the Nepal government. Therefore, the government has accorded Melamchi water supply project as a national program so that the people of Kathmandu valley will be nourished with adequate amount of safe drinking water in an equitable manner through a bulk distribution system from nine service reservoir stations: Mahankalchaur, Arubari, Panipokhari, Bansbari, Balaju, Kritipur, Khumaltar, Tigni and Katunge on the basis of distribution networks improvement.

An overall design and supervision including construction, installation, testing and commissioning of Sundarijal water treatment plant, including its final environmental impact assessment report, has been undertaken by NJS Consultants Co. Ltd., Japan in association with Binnie Black and Veatch (International) Ltd, UK; Mott Mac Donald, UK and Nepal Consult (P) Ltd., Nepal since January 2014. This most sophisticated Sundarjal water treatment plant is located at Mahankal VDC on the left embankment of Bagmati river which is around 12 km northeast of Kathmandu city, at an elevation 1400 meters and situated at south of an existing Sundarijal water treatment plant at Sundarijal that was constructed by the government of India 1996. The cost of this plant includes both the construction and consulting services which amounts to 5,078 million Nepalese rupee that was supported with ODA loan funded by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

In Sundarijal water treatment plant, the raw water will come from Melamchi river that inflows 2 cu. meter per sec water into the catch basin under a gravity pressure via ductile pipe (1400x400 mm) through a mega tunnel from 26.5 Km distance and having 12.16 sq. meters cross sectional area carrying 10 cu. meters of water. An advance technology of water treatment processes will undergo in the treatment plant as per conventional method but none other than that has been already adapted in existing waterworks of Mahankalchaur, Bansbari and Bode which was constructed by Japan government with grant assistance since 1993 onwards.

Water treatment mechanism with an application of a rapid sand filtration method starts as the raw water from Melamchi river enters the collection chamber through its tunnel at the southeast side of the treatment plant premises that supplies a steady inflow towards the channels of flocculation tanks for pre-treatment. The polyaluminium chloride (PAC), a coagulant, in the form of solution is fed into flocculation chamber by mechanical dosing system along with the raw water where raw water strikes on the horizontal and vertical walls of flocculation basin and during this contact time the coagulant reacts together with particulate matter in raw water to precipitate as flocs of aluminium hydroxide with collision interaction in order to clarify raw water. At this stage of water treatment, the sufficient amount of hydroxyl ions (natural alkalinity) in water is required to react with aluminium ions for precipitation for which alkalinity of water should be increased with addition of a hydrated lime (calcium hydroxide) to maintain pH 6.5 to 9.5 at which equilibrium between carbondioxide in air and water occurs to assist in the removal of its turbidity effectively. All of those precipitated aluminium hydroxide being a colloidal particles form a larger settleable flocs while traveling through a rectangular sedimentation basin facilitated with sludge sumps and flocs start to deposit rapidly in a short time at the bottom of the sedimentation basin.

After the sedimentation, the supernatant clear water along with fine suspended solids from sedimentation basin travels through an out flow of the water trough which passes clear water into the rapid sand filter beds, a mechanical sand filter that removes suspended solids and organic matter as well microorganisms present in the raw water. Keeping this in view, the prime importance should be given for the selection of filtration sand/ media, with respect to the fineness and uniform characteristic of sand grain, for the production of purified drinking water that meets the drinking water guality guidelines of World Health Organization (WHO). The effective size and uniform coefficient of the filter sand should be around 0.6 mm and 1.2, respectively, for better performance of filtration unit of water treatment plant. The physical feature of filter sand grain has to be uniform size that it has to pass through 16 mesh size and thereby retaining on 30 mesh size during sieve analysis. In addition, other criteria of sand for filtration of drinking water are sand obtained from sedimentary rocks containing calcium carbonate with silicious materials like silica and quartz. It should also be clean, sharp, hard and free of clay, silt and flakes of mica (sheet silicate). Periodically backwashing of sand beds by hydraulic agitation of sand grains is necessary, for enhancing the performance water filter, when filter began to clog up as indicated by decrease in the filtration rate that will result in the increment in head loss.

Finally the filtered water enters the clear water reservoir where the postchlorination is done for disinfection of drinking water by feeding liquefied chlorine using a chlorine dosing equipment. In this treatment system, pre-chlorination and post-lime dosing facility is also managed as per the requirement at the inflow of sedimentation basin and the outflow of sand filter, respectively. In addition to these, chlorination unit and chemical pump house are also facilitated with air condition systems. As chlorine gas is two and half times heavier than air, discharge ducts are fitted at the floor level and airflow system is maintained in chlorination unit.

The Sundarijal waterworks as well as chemical and microbiological laboratories are well equipped with automated instruments which monitor the status of ongoing water treatment processes for measurement of different water quality parameters such as turbidity, alkalinity, pH, residual chlorine. The mini hydropower plant for self operation of this waterworks is also designed in this system. The water quality analysis and quality control laboratories were well facilitated with advance instruments to monitor water quality during the production and before distribution. The ultimate capacity of the plant that starts from 170 MLD reaches up to 510 MLD as augmented by additional water sources from Yangri and Larke rivers.

We believe, with the production and supply of highly anticipated Melamchi drinking water to the residents of Kathmandu valley in a sufficient quantity in near future, Kathmandu valley will be successful in achieving the sustainable development goal (SDG) 6- clean water and sanitation. Let us have a patience for safe Melamchi water to reach Kathmandu that will quench our thrust as water quality come first.

Smart City Concept :df6{ l;6L s] xf]<

जनतासंग प्रत्यक्ष सरोकार भएका सरकारी काम कारवाहीहरु छिटो, छरितो र पारदर्शी ढंगले सबैले अन्भव गर्न सक्ने गरी सूचना संचार र प्रविधिको माध्यमबाट स्थापित भएको सुव्यवश्थित कार्यप्रणाली तथा वैज्ञानिक तवरबाट स्थापित भौतिक सुविधा सम्पन्न भएको व्यवस्थित शहरलाई स्मार्ट सिटी भनिन्छ।

डिजिटल ऋान्ती– सूचना प्रविधि यूगको शुरुवात

(Digital Revolution – Beginning of Information Era)

ईश्वी सम्वत १९४७ मा ट्रान्जिस्टरको आविश्कार भए संगै एनालग ईलेक्ट्रिक तथा मेकानिकल डिभाईसेसहरुमा भएको कमिक सुधार तथा परिवर्तन स्वरुप शुरु भएको डिजिटल कान्ति ई.स. १९४०–६० को दशकमा कम्प्युटरको

आविस्कार तथा ई.स. <a>The image part with १९८० देखि कम्प्युटरको व्यवसायिक प्रयोग व्यापक प्रयोग हन थाले पछि सुचना प्रविधि युगको शुरुवात भएको मानिन्छ । ई.स. १९९० देखि शुरु भएको ईन्टरनेटको सेवा, ई.स. १९९६ मा आईपुग्दाव्यवसाय संचालनको एक अभिन्न अंग बनिसकेको थियो । ई.स. २००० मा आईपुग्दा दिन दुगुना रात चौगुनाको हिसाबले ईन्टरनेटको प्रयोगकर्ताहरुको वृद्धिहुनाको साथै मोबाईल फोन सबैका लागि अपरिहार्य बन्न

थालिसकेको थियो । साथै सोहि दौरानमा भएको एनालग टेलिभिजन डिजिटलमा परिवर्तन भएसंगै विकसित

मुलुकहरुमा सहि मानेमा डिजिटल क्रान्तिको अनुभव गर्न सकिन्छ ।

ई.स २०१८ आईपुग्दा विश्वय लगभग ५० प्रतिश जनसंख्याले प्रत्यक्ष अप्रत्यक्ष रुप ईन्टरनेटको तथा ५ प्रतिशतले मोबाई फोनको प्रयोग ग थालेको पाईन्छ । आजको दिनसम आईप्ग्दा हिजोव

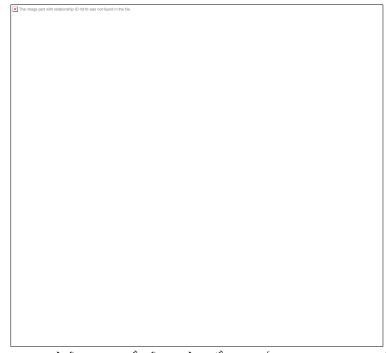
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डेक्सटप कम्प्युटर तथा तारसहितको ईन्टरनेट सेवा, आजल्यापटप, ट्याब्लेट हुंदै स्मार्ट फोनमा परिवर्तित भै सम्पूर्ण सेवासुविधाहरु यसै मार्फतसंसारको कुनैपनि कुनामा बसेर ताररहित ईन्टरनेट सेवाको प्रयोग गरी संचालित हुन थालेका छन ।

साथै ई.स. २००६ मा एमेजन, २००⊏ मा गुगलतथा २०१० मा माईकोसफ्टले शुरु गरेको क्लाउड कम्प्युटिङ्को सेवा संगसंगै अब अनप्रिमिसेसमा धेरै खर्चगरि कम्प्युटर हार्डवेयर, नेटवर्क तथा सफ्टवेयर खरिद गरी एकै ठाउंमा बसेर सूचनाप्रविधिको सेवा संचालन गर्नुपर्ने बाध्यता हटेर गएको छ । आजको दिनसम्म आईपुग्दा यहि क्लाउड कम्प्युटिङ सेवाको उच्चतमविकास तथाप्रयोगका कारण अब सम्पूर्ण सूचनाप्रविधि **ईन्टरनेट अफ थिंग्स** का रुपमा विकसित भएको छ ।

Internet of Things (IoT) के हो ?

प्रायजसो दैनिक जिवनमा सरोकार राख्ने क्षेत्रहरु (जस्तो घरायसी प्रयोजन, बैंक, सरकार, यातायात, कृषि, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, उर्जा आदि) का सेवाहरु अब क्लाउड कम्प्युटिड तथा ईन्टरनेटका माध्यमबाट एकैठाउंमा एकितृत भै उपलब्ध हुने प्रणालीलाई ईन्टरनेट अफथिंग्स भनिन्छ । उक्त क्षेत्रहरुमा प्रयोग भएका हार्डवेयर, सफ्टवेयर, सेन्सर तथा नेटवर्किडहरु अब एउटै छातामुनि एकआपसमा कनेक्टेड भै सम्पूर्ण सेवाहरु सिंगल विण्डो मार्फत संचालित हनेछन । यसैको व्यवश्थित तथा वैज्ञानिक प्रयोग दुवारा स्मार्ट सिटीको अवधारणा विकास हनेछ ।



स्मार्ट सिटीको अवधारणाको विकास तथा वैज्ञानिक प्रयोग संगै अब सर्वसाधारण तथा सरकारलाई आवश्यक पर्ने सम्पर्ण सेवा सविधाहरु जस्तो:

9. नेशनल आईडि: यसमा प्रत्येक नागरिकको तीनपुस्ते विवरण, ठेगाना, अध्ययन, पारिवारिक विवरण, जन्म, विवाह, मृत्यु, बसाईं सराई आदि सम्पूर्ण कुराको जानकारी रहनेछ र सोहि विवरण लाई निर्वाचन प्रणाली तथा सम्पर्ण सरकारी कामकारवाहीमा लिंक्डअप गरिनेछ।

२. स्मार्ट लाईसेन्सः यस प्रणाली अनुसार सवारी साधान, सवारी धनीतथा संचालकको सम्पूर्ण विवरण चिप्स कार्डमा समावेश हुनेछन । लाईसेन्स कहिले एक्स्पायर हुने, सवारी कर कहिले सम्म तिरेको छ, ट्राफिक नियममको उल्लंघन गरेको छ छैन आदिको विवरण यसै कार्डमा समावेश गरिनेछ र सो को विवरण यातायात व्यवश्था कार्यालय तथा ट्राफिक, पुलिस कार्यालयमालिंकहुनेछन ।

३. विजुली तथा पानीको स्मार्ट मिटर (घरमा भएको मिटर डिजिटल हुनुका साथै विजुली तथा खानेपानी अफिसबाट डाईरेक्ट एक्सेस गरी उपभोक्तालाई डिजिटल विलिङ पठाउने) तथा अनलाईन पेमेन्टको सुविधा । ४. ईन्टिलिजेन्ट ट्राफिक म्यानेज्मेन्ट: बाटोमा रहेका हरेक ट्राफिक लाईट्स, सिसिटिभि तथा नोटिफिकेशनको सिस्टम डिजिटल माध्यमबाट कन्ट्रोल तथा उपलब्ध हुने ।

४. डिजिटल ट्राभल कार्ड तथा सर्भिसः यस अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक यात्रीको विवरण तथा यात्रा शुल्क समावेश गरी हरेक पटक यात्रागर्दा टिकट काटन पर्ने फांफट बाट मक्तहनेछन । र यात्रा गर्दा ठगिने कार्य संधैको लागि बन्द हनेछन ।

६. स्मार्ट फ्यूल कार्ड: यस अन्तर्गत सेवाग्राहि, सेवाप्रदायक संस्था -फ्यूलपम्प संचालक, आयलनिगमतथा सम्वन्धित सरकारी निकाय हरु समावेश हुनेछन । यसको प्रयोग बाट ईन्धनआपुर्ति व्यवश्थितहुनुका साथै पम्पले कम ईन्धनदिई ठगी गर्ने कार्य तथा ईन्धनको सप्लाई तथाआपुर्ति सिस्टमेटिक रहन्छ ।

७. बैंक कार्ड तथा अनलाईन पेमेन्ट: व्यक्ति तथा संस्थाको सम्पूर्ण आर्थिक विवरण, नगद मौज्दात, ऋण विवरण, सेयर कारोबार आदि व्यवहोरा समावेश हनेछन ।

८. डिजिटल हेल्थ कार्ड तथा हेल्थ सर्भिसः यस अन्तरगत हरेक व्यक्तिको स्वास्थविवरण तथा स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्रबाट पाएको तथा लिएको स्वास्थ्य सविधाको विवरण राखिनेछ ।

९. स्मार्ट शिक्षाः यस प्रणाली अनुसार देशभरका सम्पूर्ण विद्यालय, शिक्षक, विद्यार्थीको रेकर्डहरु केन्द्रीकृत गरिनेछ, जसबाट हरेक विद्यार्थीको प्रगतीविवरण एउटै छातामुनी उपलब्धहुनेछन । साथै शिक्षालाई डिजिटल प्रणालीमा परिवर्तन गरी पस्तकको भारी भोलाबोकीविद्यालयजाने परिपाटीको अन्त्यहनेछ ।

90. स्मार्ट कृषि तथा सिंचाई: यसको प्रयोगले बाह्रैमासा बेमौसमी खेतीको शुरुवात भै अरुसंगको आत्मनिर्भरताको अन्त्यहुनेछ । बजार व्यवश्थापनलगायतउब्जनीको सही सदुपयोग भै कृषकको जिवनस्तर माथि उठ्नेछ । सिंचाईको प्रभावकारी व्यवश्थापनहनेछ ।

99. स्मार्ट ईनर्जीः यसमा पानीबाट निकालीएको बिजुलीको उच्चतमव्यवश्थापनका साथै सोलार र हावाबाट उत्पादिनविजलीलाई नेशनल ग्रीडमा जोडी उचितव्यवश्थापन गरी सदाको लागिलोड सेडिङको अन्त्यहनेछ ।

१२. स्मार्ट पर्यटन ⁄ सम्पदा: पर्यटकिय दृष्टिकोणले उच्चप्राथमिकतामा परेका हरेक क्षेत्रलाई जि.आई.एस तथाजि.पि.एसको प्रयोग गरी एप्लिकेशनमार्फत हरेक पर्यटकको मोबाईलमाजानकारी उपलब्ध गराईनेछ । जसले पर्यटन विकासमाउच्चतमलाभदिनेछ ।

यसका अलावा सम्पूर्ण सरकारी निकायका कामकारवाही डिजिटल प्रणालीमा परिवर्तन गरी ई-गभर्नेन्सको माध्यम द्वारा जनतालाई छिटो, छरितो र पारदर्शी हिसाबले उपलब्ध गराउनुको साथै जनतालाई अनावश्यक दुखदिने कार्यको अन्त्यहुनेछ । साथै फोहोर व्यवश्थापन, प्रदुषण रहित सुन्दर शहर, बाटोघाटो, घरनक्शा, कर प्रणाली समेतलाई डिजिटल रुपमा एक आपसमा कनेक्टेड भै सुव्यवश्थित सरकार संचालनतथा सुविधा सम्पन्न नागरिक भै आनन्दपूर्वक जिवनयापन गर्न मद्दत मिल्नेछ ।

अन्त्यमा, भैरहेको शहरलाई स्मार्ट शहरको रुपमा ऋमशः विस्तार गर्न तथा नयां शहरहरुलाई शुरुवात देखि नै स्मार्ट सिटीको गाईडलाईन्स अनुसार विकसित गर्न सकिनेछ । यसका लागि सेन्ट्रलाईज डाटासेन्टर, सुरक्षा सहितको फाईबर अप्टिक्स नेटवर्किङ, सुरक्षित ईन्टरनेट तथा ईन्ट्रानेट कनेक्टिभिटी, स्मार्ट लाईटिङ सिस्टम, अन्डरग्राउण्ड केवलिङ तथा डक्टिङ सिस्टम, स्मार्ट पार्किङ लगायत सरकारी सेवा केन्द्रहरुको विकास, विस्तार तथा तालिम अपरिहार्य रहेको हुन्छ ।



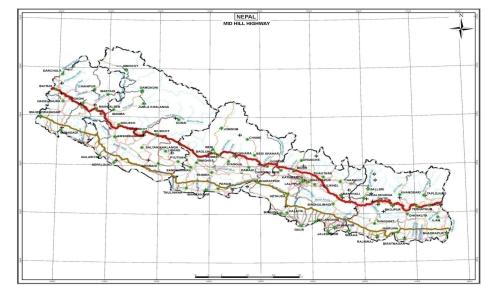
Hemanta Baral (Asst. General Secretary, ABAN 2019-21) Smart City Consultant MSc. in Network Security, UK www.hemantabaral.com.np Mobile: 9843067142 Email: hemanta.baral@gmail.com

Mid-hill Highway of Nepal

- Opening of a New Era

By Er. Deepak KC and Er. Uttam Lal Pradhan





Background and Introduction

After the completion of East West highway of Nepal, with the aim of the balanced socio economic development of the mid-hill areas a concept of an additional alternative East-West highway connecting important places of mid-hill belt of Nepal was conceived in the last decade. This road, named as Pushpalal Mid-Hill Highway has it's starting point at Chiyobhanjyang of Pancthar district (in eastern border of Nepal with India) and the end point at Jhulaghat, Mahakali River, of Baitadi district in the west. It joins numerous unconnected sections of the already constructed roads, passes all along through the midhill belt of the country to form the east - west mid-hill highway of about 1879 km length. Nearly 1000 km of the total length are already constructed or existing ones and remaining 879 km of roads only needed to be constructed or upgraded to highway standard for completion of this highway. This road connects 26 districts and 215 settlement areas of mid-hill area with 10 million directly benefitted people. The implementation of the project comprises of: designing, constructing (track opening and upgrading of existing roads) and maintaining the sections of all needed highway through mid-hill belt of Nepal. With 100% funding of Nepal Government, this road project is being implemented since the FY 2064/065 and the overall construction of this important road is targeted to be completed by the end of FY 079/80 (Ref. Governments policy and program FY 076/77). The project works are being carried out through five project offices (at Panchthar, Kavrepalanchowk, Gorkha, Parbat and Dailekh) under the Directorate Pushpalal (Mid-hill) Highway Project Directorate, Office in Kathmandu.

Alignment Description

As per Government of Nepal approved road alignment, the Start Point is located at Chiyobhanjyang of Panchthar District in East (Nepal-India Border) and the End Point at Jhulaghat of Baitadi District in West (Nepal-India Border).

The road alignment from east to west passes through following places : Province No.1: Chivobhanjyang, Chyangtharpu, Oyaam, Tharpu, Ganeshchowk, Gopetar, Jorsal, Tamor River, Sankrantibajar, Myaglung, Basantapur, Hile, Leguwaghat, Bhojpur, Diktel, Halesi, Hilepani, Tokselghat (Ghurmi) Province No. 3: Ghurmi, Khurkot, Rakathum, Chaurikhola, Dolalghat, Bahunepati, Patibhanjyang, Sano Kattike, Chahare, Trishuli, Salvantar, Gorkha Border (Aarughat) Province No. 4: Gorkha Border (Aarughat), Palungatar, Bhorletar, Pokhara, Baglung, Burtibang, Baglung-Rukum Border Province No. 5: Rukum Border, Lukumgaun-Rukumkot Province No.6: Musikot, Chaurjahari, Jagatipur, Beastada, Dailrkh, Dullu, Jambukandh, Satala, Saijyula, Belkhet Province No.7: Belkhet, Binayak, Sanfebagar, Silgadi, Dadeldhura, Patan, Satbanjh, Jhulaghat Total Length: Nearly 1879 KM

The details of different road sections and bridges along this highway, being implemented through respective Project Offices are easily available through the PD PMHP. The track opening of the whole length of the road has already been completed. In total 826km road have been black topped, including the other Road Projects part. Similarly, in total 70 out of 129 bridges are already constructed and the construction of other 59 bridges are being managed.

Geometric Standard of the Road

The geometrics of this road has been kept as per the Nepal Road Standard 2070 and the summary is given below:

Sn	Design Parameters	Standards	
1	Design Speed	50 kmph	
2	Right of Way	25 m (on either sides form centre line)	
3	Carriageway Width	7.00 m	
4	Total Formation Width	8.50 m	
5	Shoulder Width	0.5 m valley side	
6	Minimum Horizontal Curve Radius	15 m	
7	Minimum Vertical Curve Radius	500 m	

8 Average Gradient	5%
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Project Cost and Progress Details

The total cost of this road project is estimated to be 10150 Crore NRs, of which NRs 4119 crores has been spent to-date with nearly 41% financial progress against nearly 50% physical progress.

Financial Progress of Project :

Total Budget of Project (Crore NRs.)	Total Expenditure and Progress to-date		Total Budget for FY 076/77 (Crore NRs)
	Amount	Percentage	
10150	4119.24	41	1211.44

Physical Progress of the Project:

The physical progress status to-date is nearly given below.

Work Description	Physical Progress To-date	Running Contracts	Remaining Contract Management	Remarks
	10-uate	Contracts	Mallagement	
Black Top (Kms)	364	659	394	
Number of Bridges	70	22	37	
Physical Progress (%)	42%			

Future Programs and Work Plans

There are following programs upcoming to be implemented along with the phase wise budget allocation in the coming four consecutive Fiscal Years including this FY 076/77.

- Upgrading of track opened and old road sections of Mid-hill highway to Black Top Standard
- Construction completion of all bridges along the alignment
- Considering Bio-Engineering, Environmental Safeguard and Traffic Safety regular repair and maintenance for operation during monsoon season too.

Work Plans for FY 076/77 to 079/80.

The target work plan for completion of the road project, has altogether 1,073 km Black-topped (BT) road and 61 bridges construction within the period up to end of the FY 2079/80 and allocation of total budget of Rs.6159 crores, the breakdowns are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Contract Management (Km)	Black Top (Km	Bridges (No.)	Budget required (Rs. Crores)
<mark>2076/77</mark>	300	350	16	1211
<mark>2077/78</mark>	183	300	18	1432
<mark>2078/79</mark>		300	18	1646
<mark>2079/80</mark>		123	9	1852

Total 483 1073 61 6159

The project has been announced and prioritized as "National Pride Project" by Nepal Government since FY 2069/70. On completion of the project with upgrading of all road sections to Black Top standard and completion of all the bridges, this Mid-hill highway, passing all along mid-hill area connecting East and of West ends of the country, will function as an alternative of and supplemental to East-West Highway of Terai. It is envisaged that this mid-hill highway will serve as backbone of the mid-hill and upper-hill belt road transport services, opening a new era of economic development of the hill districts of this area and undoubtedly of the nation as a whole. This road is going to transform the lifestyle of the people from inactive to active and uplift it to higher standards. It is expected to generate massive opportunities for employment and economic activities, which will contribute significantly in increasing produce and productivity of the people in this area, ultimately in attaining target national goal of balanced socio-economic development, social justice of all Nepalese in the mid-hill area and districts it connects.

Issues and challenges

Constructing a highway, passing through the difficult hilly to mountaneous terrain, having diverse environmental and geological conditions and limited financial and other technical resources, is really a big challenge. These issues represented the environment of difficulties and big challenges, which needed to be managed and faced tactfully so as to ensure the timely completion of the project. Another big challenge was to ensure higher standards, in designing techniques and quality of construction outputs with effective use of the scarce financial and other resources, that is badly needed for the development of the country and to demonstrate the national capability. The given challenges have been faced and managed, addressing through plan, policy and technology to achieve the nearly 50%, present progress.

During project implementation several issues were encountered and suitable remedies were applied.

Issues were:

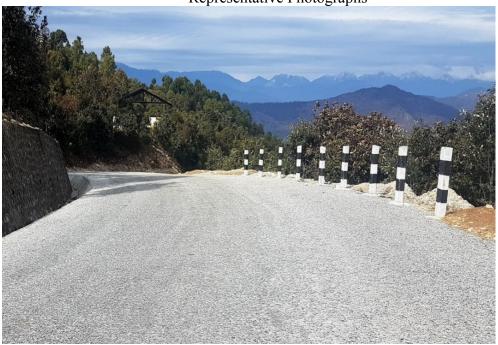
- Right of way was not confirmed.
- Unavailability of construction material.
- Non-confirmation of area, affected by hydro projects with high-dam & reservoir.
- Compensation issues.
- No special provision. Need to go through all the process like in other projects.
- Difficulty in utility relocation.

Remedies applied are:

- Necessary homework to be done to fix the right of way of all strategic roads and then publish in Gazette.
- Construction material for national pride projects should be made easily available
- Confirmation of area to be affected by high dam and reservoir type projects as soon as possible

- Compensation provision in both Nepal Government projects and donor funded projects should be same
- In the context of national pride projects, there should be separate individual acts, regulation and policy so that the work could be completed as soon as possible
- Relocation of electric poles, water pipelines etc should be done by concerned authority within time.

This national endeavor of constructing Mid-hill highway of such a large dimension has an in-built pride especially of having 100% national financial, human resource and technology inputs. Roles played by the Leaders, Planners, Engineers and Technologists, and very importantly by the Technicians and the local workforce, have proved to be important and largely contributing in this national venture. Considerable number of professionals trained in the UK belong to this fraternity of creators of Mid-hill Highway Project, and are happy to have this opportunity of service and be part of this project of national pride and importance.



Representative Photographs

Stretch of the road at Tamor-Sankranti road section, Tehrathum

Note: Co-author Er. Deepak KC, MSc. Geotechnical Engineering, UK, is the Project Director of Pushpalal (Midhill) Highway Project Directorate (PMHPD), Government of Nepal, Department of Roads Co-author Er. Uttam Lal Pradhan, MSc. Highways (USSR) and MSc. Geotechnical Engineering, UK is Retired Superintendent Engineer, Department of Roads, (Freelance Consultant Engineer).

Nepal Prime Minister Junga Bahadur's Journey to England in May 1850

अङ्ग्रेजहरुको सामाजिक राजनीतिक र कुटनीतिक चालढालबाट प्रभावित भएर ब्रिटिस सरकारसँगको मित्रता अरु

विकसित गरी दरिलो पार्न हातहतियार अध्ययन गर्नका खातिर जङ्गबहादुरले युरोप युरोपमा पनि खासगरी बेलायततर्फ जान सन् १८४९ सेप्टेमबरदेखि रेजिडेन्टसँग १९०७ बैशाख-जेठ, तदनुसार सन् १८४० पुग्नुपर्ने गरी इजाजत प्राप्त भयो । भाइद्वय कर्णेल जगत्शमशेर र कर्णेल काजी डिल्लीसिंह बस्नेत जसको नामबाट स्थापना भएको हो, काजी करवीर खत्री, सुब्बा सिद्धिमान राजभण्डारी, सुब्बा लालसिंह खत्री सिजापति, लेफ्टिनेट करवीर रानामगर, सुबेदार दलमर्दन थापा । बैद्य भाजुमानलगायत चार जना भान्छे ब्राह्मण, अरु श्रीमकहरु गरी जन्मा ४१ जनाको



बनाउने कारखानाको समेत भ्रमण गर्ने इच्छा प्रकट गरे । वि.स. १९०६ भदौ, तदन्सार लेखापढी गर्दागदै बल्ल बि.स. मे महिनामा जङ्गबहादर लन्डन बेलायतमा जानेमा उनका धीरशमशेर, काजी हेमदल थापा, काठमाडौमा डिल्लीबजारको बडाकप्तान रणमेहर अधिकारी, सामनरसिंह खत्री लेफ्टिनेन्ट खत्री, लेफ्टिनेन्ट भीमसेन चक्रपाणि. चित्रकार १२ जना नोकरचारक १० जना डफ्फा य्रोपतर्फ जाने भयो।

युरोप भ्रमणमा जानु अगाबै काजी हेमदल थापाले प्रधानमन्त्री जङ्गबहादुरसँग पाँच वर्षसम्मको निमित्त तराईतर्फको मालपोत असुलउपर गर्न पाएमा युरोप भ्रमण गर्दा लाग्ने सम्पूर्ण खर्च आफूले बेहोर्ने प्रस्ताप राखे, तर जङ्गले प्रस्ताबलाई स्वीकार गरेनन् । काजी करवीर खत्री र लेफ्टिनेट लालसिंह खत्री सिजापतिहरु अङ्ग्रेजी भाषा राम्रोसँग बोल्न सक्दथे । लेफ्टिनेट करवीर खत्री पनि राम्रो अङ्ग्रेजी भाषा बोल्न सक्दथे । उनी ब्रिटिस लिगेसनमा कार्यरत थिए, साथै दोभाषेको कार्य पनि गर्दथे । हाल गडथौलाहरु काजी करवीर खत्री होइन लेफ्टिनेट करवीर खत्रीका सन्तति हुन् ।

जङ्गबहादुर युरोप भ्रमण गर्न जाँदा काठमाडौमा भाइ जनरल बमबहादुरले कायम मुकायम प्रधानमन्त्री कार्य सम्हालेका थिए। भाइ बद्रीनरसिंहले कृष्णबहादुरले पाल्पा गौडाबाट काठमाडौ आएर कानुन विभागको कार्य सम्हाले। यसैगरी भाइ रणोद्दीपसिंहले पूर्व तराईदेखि पश्चिम तराईतर्फको सम्पूर्ण सुरक्षाको रेखदेख कार्य सम्हाले। काकाका छोरा काजी जयबहादुरले मालपोततर्फ इन्स्पेक्टर जनरल भई कार्य सम्हाले। त्यस्तै अरु नजिकका भाइ-भतिजाहरुले पनि मुख्य-मुख्य विभाग सम्हाली काम गरे।

बेलायतकी महारानी भिक्टोरियालाई श्री ४ महाराजधिराज सुरेन्द्रले लेखेको पत्र र सौगातहरुसमेत लिई जङ्गबहादुर प्रधानमन्त्री तथा प्रधान सेनापति भए तापनि आफू नेपाल सरकारको राजदूतको हैसियतले नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरुको नेतृत्व गर्दै वि.स. १९०६ माघ, तदनुसार सन् १८४० जनवरी १४ का दिन काठमाडौ छोडी चिसापानी गढीको बाटो गरी प्रस्थान गरे।

तराईमा प्रथम क्याम्प पत्थरघट्टामा खडा भयो । त्यहाँ जङ्गले १५ दिन सम्म सिकार खेले । सो सिकारमा हात्ती खेदा गरियो । साथै एक ठूलो दतार हात्ती प्रकाउ गरी ६ वटा पाटेबाघ, २ वटा गोही र ४ वटा बँदेल मारियो । त्यसपछि अर्को क्याम्प कटरवनमा सऱ्यो । त्यहाँबाट जङ्गको टोली भारततर्फ लाग्यो र बंगालको सिमानासम्म पुगी सन् १८५० फेब्रुअरी ११ ता. का दिन ढाका पुग्यो । नेपाली प्रतिनिधिमण्डल दुई दिन ढाकामा विश्राम गरी त्यहाँबाट पटना 'हाल भारतको विहार' तर्फ लाग्यो । हप्ता दिनमै पटना पुगेर नेपाली अलैंची कोठीमा विश्राम गरी त्यहाँबाट फेब्रुअरी १२ ता. का दिन सो टोली बाँकेपुर पुग्यो । त्यहाँ अड्ग्रेजहरुले जङ्गबहादुरलाई सम्मान गरी गोलघरको अगाडि एउटा महलमा राखे । त्यहाँ जङ्गको इज्जतको खातिर उन्नाइस तोपको सलामी दिइयो र अड्ग्रेज सेनाको एक टुकडीले सैनिक प्रदर्शनीसमेत देखायो । त्यहाँ कम्पनीको सरकारको तर्फवाट बाटोमा हरेक प्रकारको मद्दत दिन तयार छ, भनी सूचना गऱ्यो । बाँकेपुरबाट दानापुर भई स्टिमरद्धारा सुन्दरवनको बाटो भएर ११ दिनसम्मको यात्रा गरी सन् १८० मार्चमा नेपाली टोली कलकत्ता पुग्यो । कलकत्तामा पनि नेपाली प्रतिनिधिमण्डलका नेता जङ्गबहादुरको भव्य स्वागत भयो । चाँदपाल घाटमा जङ्ग स्टिमरबाट बाहिर निस्कनासाथै फोर्ट विलियमबाट उन्नाईस तोपको सलामी दिइयो । गोरा सेनाको एक सानो टुकडीले जङ्गबहादुरको सम्मानार्थ सलामी गारत अर्पण गऱ्यो । जङ्गलाई बस्नको निमित्त बग्गीमा राखी बेल्भेडियर प्यालेसतर्फ लगियो ।

सन् १८४० मार्च ११ का दिन गभर्नर जनरल लर्ड डल्हौजीले जङ्गबहादुरसँग गभर्मेन्ट हाउसमा भव्य स्वागत पश्चात कुराकानी गरे । वार्ताको सिलसिलामा गभर्नर जनरले जङ्गसँग युरोपयात्राको निमित्त कुनै युरोपियन अफिसर साथै लिई जान इच्छा गर्नुहुन्छ भने भन्नुहोस् , म व्यवस्था गरी दिन्छु भने । जङ्गले आफ्नो स्वागतार्थ खटिएका दोभाषेको कार्य गर्ने कप्तान ओ. केभिनेज (Captain O.Cavenage) लाई साथै लिई जान माग गरे । लर्ड डल्हौजिले खसीसाथ मञ्जुर गरे । त्यस दिनदेखि कप्तान केभिनेज युरोप भ्रमणको समाप्ति नभएसम्म नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरुकैसाथ लागे । यसरी युरोपतर्फ जानेहरुमा अब बयालीस जना भए । भोलिपल्ट मार्च १२ का दिन जङ्गबहादुर पुरी-जगन्नाथजीतर्फ लागे । सम्पूर्ण बन्दोबस्त कम्पनी सरकारका तर्फबाट भएको थियो । पुरीबाट मार्च १८ का दिन नेपाली प्रतिनिधिमण्डल पुनः कलकत्ता फर्केर आइपुग्यो । मार्च १९ का दिन जङ्गलाई 'ग्य्रान्ड बल' को निमित्त लर्ड डल्हौंजीले आमन्त्रण गरेकाले उनी र भाइहरु जगत्शमशेर र धीरशमशेर साथ लिई सो बल डान्स हेर्न गभर्मेन्ट हाउस पुगे । त्यस अवसरमा डा. हुकरले जङ्गलाई 'बोटानिकल' विषयको पुस्तक उपहार स्वरुप प्रदान गरे । सन् १८४० अप्रिल ४ का दिन लर्ड डल्हौजीले गभर्मेन्ट हाउसमै जङ्गलाई पुनः 'स्टेट बल' हेर्न आग्रह

गरेकाले उनी सो बल-डान्स हेर्न गए । कलकत्तामा जङ्गलाई किल्ला, टक्सार, छापाखाना, बन्दुक बनाउने कारखाना, डम-डममा केप बनाउने कारखाना, अस्पताल, तोप ढाल्ने कारखाना आदिको अवलोकन गराइयो ।

वि.स.१९०६ चैत्रको आखिरी, तदनुसार सन् १८४० अप्रिल ७ का दिन जङ्गवहादुर नेपाल सरकारको राजदूतको हैसियतले कलकत्ताबाट 'हेडिइटन' Haddingation नामक इस्टिमरद्धारा युरोप प्रस्थान गरे । त्यसतर्फ प्रस्थान गर्न लाग्दा कम्पनि सरकारको तर्फबाट सलामी गारत अर्पण गर्नुको साथै उन्नाइस तोपको सलामीसमेत दिइयो । काठमाडौँबाट जङ्गको सवारीसाथ गएको एक बटालियन रिफेल-पल्टन सोही दिन काठमाडौँ फर्क्यो । त्यस समयमा समुद्री डाँकाहरुको अन्यन्तै डर भएकोले 'हेडिइटन' नामक स्टिमरमा चारवटा तोप जडान गरिएको थियो । पाँच हजार पौन्डमा 'चार्टड' गरिएको सो स्टिमर १ हजार २ सय जना यात्रहरु ओसार्ने क्षमताको थियो ।

जङ्गबहादुर, रणमेहर अधिकारी र अरु दुई-चार जनाहरुलाई जहाज लागि बान्ता भयो र विरामी परे । यात्रुहरु कट्टर हिन्दू धर्मावलमबी भएको हुँदा जहाजमा त्यसै किसिमको बन्दोबस्त गरिएको थियो । ४२ जनालाई महिनौँ पुग्ने परी दाल, चामल, पिठो, ध्यु, तेल, मरमसलाका साथै पित्तलका ४० वटा ठूल्ला-ठूल्ला गाग्रीभरि पिउने पानी, दूध दिने गाई र पीपलसहितको गमला जहाजमा राखेर साथै लगिएको थियो । दूध दुहुनसमेत नेपाली बाहेक अरुलाई मनाही थियो । जहाजले जहाँ -जहाँ लङ्गर भाऱ्यो, त्यहाँ -त्यहाँ नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरु जमिनमा ओर्लिएर अलग-अलग पलेटी कसी भुजा खाने गर्दथे । कट्टर हिन्दू भएकाले जहाजभित्र नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरु जमिनमा ओर्लिएर अलग-अलग पलेटी कसी भुजा खाने गर्दथे । कट्टर हिन्दू भएकाले जहाजभित्र नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरु कसैले पनि भुजा खाँदैनथे । जहाजभित्र चिउरा, रोटी, सातु, मासु, माछा, तरकारी इत्यादि अरु सबै खाने गरिन्थ्यो । खाना खाँदा युरोपियनहरुले देख्लान् भनी नेपालीहरु बाक्लो कपडाको पद्दाले छेकेर खाने गर्दथे । त्यस्तो कार्य देखेर त्यस स्टिमरमा यात्रा गर्ने युरोपियन यात्रुहरु र कर्मचारीहरु आश्चर्य मान्थे । एक दिन त्यसै स्टिमरमा यात्रा गर्ने यात्रुले काजी करवीर खत्रीसँग तिम्रो प्रधानमन्त्री जङ्गबहादुरको जनताप्रति के दायित्व छ भनी प्रश्न गर्दा करवीर खत्रीले परराष्ट्र, रक्षा र गृहको साथै उनको मुखबाट निस्केको शब्द नै कानुनसमान मानिन्छ भन्दा ती युरोपियन यात्रु छक्ष परे ।

छ दिनको समुद्री यात्रापछि नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरु मद्रास पुगे । त्यहाँ पनि सेन्टजर्जको किल्लाबाट जङ्गको सम्मानार्थ उन्नाइस तोपको सलामी दिइयो । घटेको खानपिनका सामग्रीहरु त्यहाँ थप गर्ने र चोखो पानी भर्ने कार्य भयो । मद्रासका गभर्नर आएर जङ्गको स्वागत सत्कार गरे । उनी चौघोडे (चार घोडे) बग्गीमा राखेर सरकारी अतिथि भवनसम्म पुऱ्याई फर्के । बेलुकी गभर्नरले जङ्गलाई सैनिक प्रदर्शनसमेत देखाए । मद्रासबाट स्टिमर श्रीलङ्का पुगेपछि जङ्गले त्यहाँ जङ्गल देखेर मुग्ध हुँदै रामायणको पुस्तकमा बर्णन गरिएभेँ यहाँको दृश्य साँच्चै त्यस्तै देखियो भने । श्रीलङ्काबाट एडेन पुग्न ८ दिन लाग्यो । त्यहाँका एक ब्रिटिस जनरल र एक कर्णेल जङ्गको स्वागत–सत्कार गरी उन्नाइस तोपको सलामी दिनुका साथै सलामी गारत अर्पण गरे । एडेनको हेर्नलायकका स्थानहरुको अवलोकनसमेत गराए ।

एडेनबाट प्रस्थान गरेको ८ दिनपछि स्टिमर स्वेज पुग्यो । स्वेजमा पुगेपछि सो 'हेडिइटन' नामक स्टिमर छोडनुपऱ्यो । त्यहाँबाट नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरुले सम्पूर्ण सामान उतारी बग्गीहरुमा लादनुपऱ्यो । त्यहाँबाट भूमध्यसागर पुग्नुपर्ने थियो । हाल ६० माइल लामो स्वेज नहर त पछि बनेको हो । त्यसबेला ६० माइल भूमिको बालुवा नै बालुवा भएको बाटो हिँडी भूमध्यसागर पुग्नुपर्दथ्यो । त्यहाँ अङ्ग्रेज सरकारको तर्फबाट नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरुको बन्दोबस्तको निमित्त कप्तान लिगार्डेटलाई खटाएको रहेछ । स्वेज पुगेपछि हेडिइटन स्टिमरबाट उत्रनासाथ सर्वप्रथम नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरुले भुजा खाए । त्यसपछि नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरुको निमित्त तयार गरी राखिएका आठवटा घोडाले तान्ने ठूला-ठूला बग्गीहरुमा सबै सामान लादेर एकलासको बालुवै बालुवाको बाटो गरी ६० माइल तय गर्नुपऱ्यो । बाटोभरी कतै एउटा जीवीत प्राणी पनि देखिएन । जता गए पनि बालुवा नै बालुवाको भुभाग मात्र थियो भने गर्मी पनि अति थियो । यसप्रकारको कठिन यात्रा तय गर्दै नेपाली प्रतिनिधिमण्डल इजिप्टको राजधानी कायरो सहरमा पुग्यो । त्यहाँ सबैलाई आरामको अन्यन्तै आवश्यकता थियो । तसर्थ नेपाली प्रतिनिधि सबैले थकाइ मारे । अंध्यारो भएपछि नेपालीहरु सबै कायरो सहर घुम्न निक्ले । उनीहरुले कायरो सहर अत्यन्तै रमाइलो माने । त्यस समयमा त्यहाँका धेरैजसो बासिन्दाहरु अन्धा देखिए । सायद अन्धा हुनुको कारण सोहि 'स्वेज'को ६० माइलमा पर्ने बालुवाको टलक हो कि भन्ने अनुमान ती नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरुले गरे ।

कायरोबाट नाइल नदीमा 'फेरोगा' नामक स्टिमर चढेर सामानहरु सबै लगि नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरु 'एलेकजेन्ड्रिया' सहरमा पुगे । उक्त विश्वविख्यात सहरमा पुगेपछि 'फेरोगा' नामक स्टिमरबाट पुनः सामान उतारी 'होटल डी-युरोप' नामक होटलमा ओसारे । एलेकजेन्ड्रियामा मिश्र देश 'इजिप्ट'का गभर्नर शाह अब्बास पाशाले दरबारको आयोजना गरी जङ्गबहादुरको भव्य स्वागत गरे । गभर्नर शाह अब्बास पाशाले जङ्गलाई असल जातको एक जोडी अरबी घोडा उपहारस्वरुप प्रदान गरे । जङ्गले पनि एक दर्जन कस्तरीको विना, गैंडाको खाग र हस्ती हाडको बींड भएको खुकुरी एक-एक थान प्रदान गर्नुको साथै दुबैले आ-आफ्नो फोटो आदान-प्रदान गरे । केही बेरपछि दरबारको आयोजना संकियो र नेपाली प्रतिनिधिमण्डल होटल-डी-युरोप फर्की आए । करिब दुई घण्टा पछि गभर्नर शाह अब्बास पाशाले सयौँ कमाराहरुद्धारा सौगात अर्थात् अनेक प्रकारका सुगन्धित फूलहरु, फलफूलहरु र काँचो सागपातहरु शाही सौगातस्वरुप नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरुको निमित्त होटल डी-युरोपमा पठाइदिए । एलेकजेन्ड्रियामा नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरुले त्यहाँको पार्क, लाइब्रेरी, पम्पियाइको खम्बा, क्लियोपेट्राको सियो र अरु मुख्य-मुख्य ठाँउहरुको अवलोकन गरी भोलिपल्टै मालसामानसहित स्टिमरमा चढी माल्टातर्फ प्रस्तान गरे । केही पर पुगेपछि स्टिमरमा त्यो स्टिमरमा गोवध भएको सूचना जङ्गले पाए । तुरुन्त कप्तान क्याभिनेजलाई बोलाई गोवध हाम्रो हिन्दू धर्मको घोर विपरीत कार्य हुँदा हिन्दू धर्मावलम्बीहरुलाई ठूलो बाधा पुग्न गयो । तसर्थ तुरुन्त रोक्ने व्यवस्था गरिदिनुपऱ्यो अन्यथा यो स्टिमर छोडी अर्को स्टिमरद्धारा यात्रा गर्न करै लाग्ने भयो भने । कप्तान क्याभिनेजले जङ्गले भने बमोजिम गोवध रोकिदिने कार्य गरे ।

एक हप्तापछि स्टिमर माल्टाको नजिक किनारमै पग्यो । त्यहाँ पनि जङ्गबहादरको सम्मानार्थ उन्नाईस तोपको सलामी दिइयो । माल्टामा नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरु स्टिमरबाट ओर्लेनन् , खाली समुद्री किनारको अवलोकन मात्र गरे, छ दिन पछि सो 'रिपन' नामक स्टिमर 'जिब्राल्टर'को छेडोभित्र पस्यो । जिब्राल्टरको छेडो काटेपछि स्टिमर पनि छिटो छिटो बग्न लाग्यो । सन् १८४० मे का दिन इडल्यान्डको किनारा 'साउथ एम्प्सटन' (Sount Ampston) मा स्टिमर पगी लङ्गर गिरायो । जङ्गबहादरको सम्मानको निमित्त खटिएका अफिसरहरु स्टिमर भित्र पसी उनको स्वागत सत्कार गरे। जङ्ग सोही स्टिमरमै बसिरहे। सुरुमा त्यहाँका भन्सारका कर्मचारीहरुले नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरुको मालसामान केही नखोल्ने आदेश पाएका रहेछन् तर पछि पनः मालसामानहरु सबै खौल्नै पर्ने र लागेको भन्सार महसुल तिर्ने पर्ने आदेश पाएकाले भन्सारका कर्मचारीहरुले मालसामान नजाँची छोडेनन् । जङ्गले तुरुन्त स्टिमरबाट सम्पूर्ण मालसमान उर्तान लागाई सो सामान कुर्न ६ जवानहरुलाई नाङ्गो खुकुरी लिएर बस्न लगाए । जङ्गले आफ्नो इज्जतको ख्याल राखी कप्तान क्याभिनेजसँग सामान नजाँची इडगल्यान्डभित्र परन नपाउने हो भने म इडगल्यान्ड पस्दिनँ, यतैबाट फ्रान्सतर्फ जान्छ तसर्थ भन्सारका कर्मचारीहरुसँग कुरा गर्न जानुहोस् र मलाई यकिन जवाफ दिनुहोस् भनी पठाए । क्याभिनेजले भन्सारका कर्मचारीहरुलाई सोही कुराको बोध गराएबाट बल्ल नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरुका सामानहरु खौल्दै नखोल्न भन्ने आदेश पाएर नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरुको सामान नखोलिने भयो । जङ्गले पनि सन्तोष माने । भीलिपल्ट लन्डनमा बस्ने घरको के कस्तो बन्दोबस्त गरेका छन । सोको निरिक्षणार्थ कप्तान क्याभिनेज र लेफ्टिनेन्ट लालसिंह सिजापतिहरुलाई जङ्गले लन्डन पठाए । तिनीहरु फर्केर टेम्स नदीको किनारमै 'रिकमन्ड टेरेस' नामक भव्य महलको बन्दोबस्त भएको सूचना पाएपछि जङ्गले प्नः सन्तोष माने । नेपाली प्रतिनिधिमण्डल रेलद्धारा लन्डनतर्फ प्रस्थान गरे । लन्डन पुगी सोफै 'रिकमन्ड टेरेस' महलभित्र पसी केहीवेर आराम गरे।

सो समयमा महारानी भिक्टोरिया सत्करी भएकी थिइन् । प्रिन्स अर्थर-'इयूक-अफ-केन्ट'को जन्म भएको जम्मा तीन हप्ता मात्र भएको हुदा जङ्गवहादुरले जुन १९ का दिन दिउँसो ३ बजे अनौपचारिक भेटवार्ता गर्ने समयको निर्धारण भएकाले सो फुर्सदको समयमा नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरुले ठाँउ-ठाँउको अवलोकन गर्ने मौका पाए ।

मे २७, १८४० ई. को बेलुकीपख लन्डनस्थित तत्कालीन इस्ट-इन्डिया-कम्पनी सरकारको कार्यालयका अध्यक्ष र उपाध्यक्षहरु रिकमन्ड टेरेसमै आई जङ्गबहादुरलाई भारतसम्बन्धी 'इन्डिया अफिस'को निरीक्षणार्थ निमन्त्रण गर्ने भएका छौं, तपाईलाई कुन दिन अनुकूल पर्छ ? भनी प्रश्न गरे । अति खुसी हुदै जङ्गले ३० तारिखका दिन निर्धारण गरी भने-"भोजमा हामी सामेल त हुन्छौ तर छट्टै बसी फलफूल मात्र खान्छौ भने । "

भोजको मिति तय भएको दिन[ँ]साँभ जङ्गवहादुर जगत्शमशेर, धीरशमशेर, सिद्धमान राजभण्डारी सेन्टजेम्स नाचघरमा नाच हेर्न गए र आधा रात बितेपछि फर्किए।

मे २८ ता. का दिन लन्डन सोसाइटीको फ्लावरका तर्फबाट नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरुलाई निमन्त्रणा आएको हँदा सो निमन्त्रणामा सरिक हन नेपालीहरु पगे र मे २९ का दिन नेपालीहरु घोडा दौड हेर्न गए।

निमन्त्रणा गरेबोजिम मे ३० का दिन नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरु इन्डिया अफिस पुगे । त्यहाँका अध्यक्षले जङ्गको स्वागत गर्दै बोर्ड-अफ-डाइरेक्टरहरुको समेत परिचय गराए । त्यसपछि जङ्गबहादुरलाई सम्बोधन गरी अध्यक्षले अभिवादन भाषण गरे । जङ्गलाई इन्डिया अफिसका सम्पूर्ण कक्षहरुको अवलोकन पनि गराए । त्यहाँको सम्पूर्ण कार्यक्रम सकी नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरु रिकमन्ड टेरेसमा फर्के ।

मे ३१ का दिन जङ्ग चिसोको कारण विरामी भए। तसर्थ जगत्शमशेर र धीरशमशेरहरुलाई लिई कप्तान क्याभिनेज गिर्जाघरमा गए। त्यहाँबाट उनले आफ्नो परिचित ठाँउमा लगे, जहाँ लेडी केम्बर मेरी र दुईजना ब्रिटिस जनरलहरुसँग जगत्शमशेर र धीरशमशेरको परिचय भयो। लेडी केम्बर मेरीले जङ्गबहादुरसँग भेट गर्ने इच्छा प्रकट गरिन्। साथै त्यहाँ उपस्थित दुबै ब्रिटिस जनरलहरुले यी दुबै शमशेर राणाजीहरुलाई डिनरको निमित्त जोड गरे। यी दुबै राणाजीहरुले तपाईं सम्मानित आइमाइले प्रेमपूर्वक बनाउनुभएको परिकारहेरी हामी तृप्त भइसक्यौँ भने तर केम्बर मेरीले हिन्दू धर्माबलम्बीहरुको रीतिरिवाज केही नबुभेको हुँदा आश्चार्य मानी टोलाएर हेर्न थालिन्। यथार्थ कुरा थाहा पाएका कप्तान क्याभिनेजले 'म्लेच्छ'ले छोएको खाना हिन्दूले खान नहुने विषयको कुरा लेडीलाई बताइदिएपछि उनको आश्चर्य हट्यो। केही बेरको गानबजानपछि यी दुबै भाइहरुका साथ कप्तान क्याभिनेज त्यहाँबाट फर्के। जुन 9, 9६५० ई. का दिन बिहान सबेरै जङ्ग ठाँउ-ठाँउका तबेलाहरुमा पुगी घोडाहरु हेर्न थाले । उनले एउटा तबेलाबाट चारओटा फुर्तिला छिटो छरितो बगगी तान्ने घोडाहरु खरिद गरे र बग्गीसमेत किन्न खोजे तर भनेजस्तो बगगी नभएकोले उनले भाई धीरशमशेरलाई बगगी बनाउने कारखानामै पठाए । कारखानाबाट धीरशमशेरले भने जस्तो बग्गी खरिद गरी ल्याए । सोही दिन साँभ लेडी पलमसटनले जङ्गलाई निमन्त्रणा गरेकीले जङ्ग उनीकहाँ गए । त्यहाँ ड्यूक-अफ-बोलिङ्गटन् र बेलायतका लागि अमेरिकी राजदूत लेरेन्ससँग उनको परिचय भयो । ड्यूकले जङ्गबहादुरसँग परिचय भएकोमा ज्यादै खुसी प्रकट गर्दै भने - "भारतमा पनि मेरा साथीहरु छन् तापनि तपाई एक योग्य नेपाली व्यक्तिसँग चिनजान भएकोमा म अति खुसी भएको छ । "

जुन २, १८४० का दिन लर्ड गुज रिकमन्ड टेरेसमा आई जङ्गबहादुरसँग भेटबार्ता गरे । गुजले जङ्गसँग नेपालमा उनको प्रशासनसम्बन्धी कुरा गरे । जङ्गले छोटकरीमा-"नेपाल एक सानो स्वतन्त्र राष्ट्र हो, जो हमेसै कम्पनी सरकारको समर्थक छ" भने । पुन: लर्ड गुजले "जङ्गबहादुरको अर्थ के हो ? भनी प्रश्न गरे । जङ्गले "युद्धको समयमा बीरता देखाउनेलाई जङ्गबहादुर भन्दछन्" भनी जवाफ दिए ।

जुन ३ का दिन जङ्गबहादुर पिकयाडेलीमा घोडा खरिद गर्नका निमित्त गए। त्यहाँको घोडा जङ्गलाई ज्यादै मन परेको हुँदा उनले त्यस घोडाको मुल्य सोधे। घोडा धनीले घोडाको मुल्य १०० गिन्नी बतायो। घोडा उफ्रेर कति नाघ्न सक्दछ जाँच्न जङ्गबहादुरले तगारो बाहिर घोडालाई ल्याउन आदेश दिए। घोडा धनीले त्यस घोडालाई कुनै तालिम नदिएको हुँदा त्यसरी नाघ्न सक्दैन भन्यो। जङ्गले तैपनि त्यो घोडालाई तगारो बाहिर निकाल्न लगाई नाघ्न सक्छ कि सक्दैन हेर्न भाई धीरशमशेरलाई नाङ्गो तरबार जमिनदेखि करिब ३ फिट मात्र अग्लो पारेर समाउन लगाए। यदि तरबारले घोडाको खुट्टामा चोट लाग्यो अथवा कुनै नोक्सानी भयो भने घोडाको मूल्य ३ सय गिन्नी घोडा धनीले पाउनेछ भनी जङ्गले सुनाए। त्यसपछि जङ्गबहादुर आफैँ सो घोडामा चढी सहजै तरबार नघाई घोडा फर्काए। घोडा धनी छक्क पऱ्यो र आफ्नो घोडाको बढी गुण देखेर अब घोडाको मूल्य ४ सय गिन्नी भन्न थाल्यो। जङ्गलाई त्यस घोडाधनीदेखि रिस उठ्यो। उनले आफ्नो सेक्रेटरीम्याक्लियडलाई फर्केर भने-"घोडाधनीले अब घोडा दुई सय गिन्नीमा बेच्छ भने मात्र म किन्छु, म पचास कदम हिँडुन्जेलसम्ममा पनि दुई सय गिन्नीमा दिन मञ्जुर गरेन भने घोडाको मोल एक सय पचास गिन्नी भन्दा बढी पाउने छैन। म बग्गीमा पुगेन्जेलसम्म पनि उसले घोडा बेच्न मन्जुर गरेन भने म घोडाको मूल्य जम्मा एक सय गिन्नीदेखि बढी दिनेछैन भन्ने कुरा घोडाधनीलाई सुनाईदिनुहोस। "

जङ्गले भनेको कुरा म्याक्लियडले घोडाधनीलाई यथार्थ बताइदिए । त्यसपछि जङ्गबहादुर सुरुसुरु आफ्नो बग्गीतर्फ लागे । घोडाधनी पनि आफ्नो घोडाको तारिफ गर्दे जङ्गको पछि -पछि लाग्यो तर जङ्गलाई खुसी तुल्याउन सकेन । बग्गीमा बसेर जङ्गले बग्गी चलाउनू भने । अब त्यस घोडाधनीले घोडाको मूल्य एक सय गिन्नीमै मात्र भएपनि बेच्न मञ्जुर गऱ्यो । आफ्नो इच्छा पुगेकाले जङ्गले घोडा किने । त्यस घोडा धनीको चित्त साह्रै दुखेभौँ लागेकाले पचास गिन्नी अरु थप गरी जम्मा एक सय पचास गिन्नीमा जङ्गले सो घोडा खरिद गरे ।

भोलिपल्ट जुन ४ का दिन नेपाली प्रतिनिधिमण्डल 'यन्जिलस-फेन्सिडरुम्स' तर्फ खेल-तमासा हेर्न गए। त्यहाँका अनेक प्रकारका खेल-तमासाहरु नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरुले हेरे। यसै कममा एक ठाँउमा मानिसहरुको भीड लागेको नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरुले हेरे। यसै कममा एक ठाँउमा मानिसहरुको अखडाभित्रको एक पहलमानले नेपालीलाई देखी कुस्ती खेल्नका निमित्त ललकाऱ्यो। उसले दिएको हाँकले जङ्गवहादुरलाई भोँक चलिहाल्यो। जङ्ग त्यस घमण्डीसँग आफैँ कुस्ती खेल्छु भन्न थाले। भाई धीरशमशेरले उनलाई रोकी, "हजुरले कुस्ती खेलिवक्सनु हुदैन, कुस्ती म खेल्छु कुस्ती खेल्दा हारे मै हार्नेछु" भनेकाले अब धीरशमशेर कुस्ती खेल्ने भए। त्यस युरोपियन पहलमानले अरु धेरै पहलमानहरुलाई हराइसकेको रहेछ। पहलमान अति बलियो थियो। अखडाभित्र पस्नु अगाबै जङ्गवहादुरले भाई धीरशमशेरलाई भने "सान्नानी! तँलाई पहलमानले समातेमा तँ फुस्कन सक्दैनस् तसर्थ समात्न नदिन्, मौका हेरी मैले भनेको दाउ-पेच अनुसार तैंले तरुन्त त्यस पहलमानलाई हानिहालेस।

धीरशमशेर अखडाभित्र पसे । पहलमानको भीमकाय गोरो शरीर, त्यसको अगाडि धीरशमशेरको कालो शरीर देखियो । अखडामा त्यस भीमकाय पहलमानले धीरशमशेरलाई समात्नका लागि अघि बढ्न थाल्यो, भने धीरशमशेर बिस्तारै-बिस्तारै पछि हट्दै अखडामा घुम्न थाले । भयड्कर होहल्ला हुन थालेकाले युरोपियन पहलमानले शरीरको प्रदर्शन गदै दङ्ग परी दर्शकतर्फ मुन्टो के फर्काएको थियो, सोही अवसरमा नजिक उभिरहेका जङ्गबहादुरले कराएर, "सन्नानी! ढाक दाउ चाँडै हान्" भन्नासाथै धीरशमशेरले त्यस पहलमानलाई तुरुन्त 'ढाक' दाउ हानी चित् पारे अब होहल्ला अरु जोड-तोडका साथ भयो । दर्शक पनि चकित परे । हारेपछि त्यस पहलमानले ज्यादै लाज मानेको हुँदा जङ्गलाई दया आयो । एक मुठी गिन्नी बक्सिस् दिए । भाइ धीरशमशेरसँग जङ्गबहादुर ज्यादै खुसी भए । लन्डनबाट प्रकाशित हने समाचारपत्रहरुमा समेत सो समाचार छापियो ।

जुन ४ का दिन जङ्गबहादुर मार्क्य्स-अफ-लन्डन डेरीको निमन्त्रणामा दोस्रो लाइफ गार्डसको सैनिक पदर्शन हेर्न गए। सोही दिन भारतका पूर्व गभर्नर जनरल लर्ड हार्डिङ् रिकमन्ड टेरेसमै जङ्गबहादुरसँग भेट-वार्ताका निमित्त आए। भारतमा एड्लो-सिख युद्ध हुँदा उनी भारतमा गभर्नर जनरलका पदमा रहेछन्। त्यस अवसरमा उनीसँग जङ्गको लेखापढीसमेत भएको थियो। सोही दिन साफ्नँ नेपाली उच्च प्रतिनिधिहरुको अगुवाइ गर्दै जङ्गबहादुर 'होर्डनेस हाउस'मा आमन्त्रित भएकाले भोजको निमित्त गए। जङ्गको सुस्वास्थ्याको निमित्त उनीहरुबाट सुरापान भइसकेपछि जङ्गबहादुरले आफ्नो ठाँउबाट उठेर भोज दिनेहरुको आफूउपरको अतिथि सत्कारप्रति आचार व्यक्त गदै एउटा छोटो वक्तव्य नेपाली भाषामा पढेर सुनाई धन्यबाद व्यक्त गरे । जङ्गका सचिव म्याक्लियडले जङ्गको वक्तव्यको अङ्ग्रेजीमा उल्था गरी सबैलाई सुनाए । त्यस भोजमा ड्युक-अफ-नरफोल्क, सर रबर्टपिल र अरु धेरै उच्च ओहदाका गण्यमान्य व्यक्तीहरुसँग जङ्गको परिचय भयो । नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरुले त्यस भोजमा न सुरापान गरे न खाना नै खाए उनीहरुले अर्के अलग्गै कोठामा तयार गरी सजाइ राखिएको फलफूल मात्र खाए ।

जुन ६ का दिन साँभामा नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरुका साथ जङ्गवहादुर 'थ्याच्ड-द-टेभरन'मा 'स्कटिस कर्पोरेसन' द्धारा दिएको रात्रिभोजमा सामेल भए । स्कटिस नाच जङ्गले खुब मन पराए । नाच सकिएपछि जङ्गले धन्यवाद प्रदान गरे । नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरुले फलफूलबाहेक अरु केही नखाएकोमा आयोजकहरुले गुनासो गरे ।

जुन ७ का दिन नेपालवाट आइपुगेका चिठीपत्रहरु र सरकारी कागजहरु पढ्नमा जङ्गवहादुर व्यस्त भए । बेलुकीपख उनी मिडिल सेक्स हस्पिटल हेर्न गए । त्यहाँ घाइते विरामीउपर नर्सहरु अग्रसर भई फूर्तिका साथ कार्यरत भएको देखे । साथै पूर्वीय देशको औषधिभन्दा युरोपियन औषधिहरुले रोग चाँडै निको हुने र पीडासमेत चाँडो हराउने देखेर जङ्ग प्रभावित भए । त्यहाँबाट जङ्गवहादुर गाई-गोरु बेच्ने ठाँउ तर्फ हेर्न गए । त्यहाँ उनले तीन जातिका दईवटा गाई र चारवटा साँढे खरिद गरे ।

जुन ८ का दिन १०:३० बजे जङ्गबहादुर 'बैक-अफ-इङ्गलण्ड' को निरीक्षण गर्न पुगे । त्यस बैक का गभर्नर सर जन ल्याथमले जङ्गलाई स्वागत गरी बैकको सञ्चालन, बैकको लगानी, बैकको आय-व्याय इत्यादिबारे संक्षेपमा यथार्थ सम्भाउदै नोट छाप्ने कारखानासमेतको अवलोकन गराए ।

जुन ९ का दिन सबेरै 'ड्यूक-अफ-वेलिङ्गटन' रिकमन्डटेरेसमै आई जङ्गबहादुरसँग शिष्टाचार भेतमार्ता गरी फर्के । सोही दिन साँभ 'रिटर्न-भिजिट' को निमित्त जङ्गबहादुर 'ड्यूक-अफ-वेलिङ्गटन'कै महलमा गए । उनले त्यहाँ जङ्गको भव्य स्वागत गरे । धेरै बेरसम्म समधर बार्तालाप भएपछि जङ्ग बिदा लिई फर्के ।

लन्डनस्थित महिला समाजद्धारा ज्यादै आग्रह भएकाले जङ्गबहादुर जुन १० का दिन त्यस समाजमा सम्मिलित हुनपुगे । युरोपियन महिलाहरु नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरुको भेष-भूषा देखेर अति प्रभावित हुँदै "नेपाल कहाँ पर्छ ? नेपालीको धर्म, नेपालीको लोग्ने मानिस र आइमाईको भेषभूषाबारे बताइदिन्होस" भनी प्रश्न गर्न थाले ।

जबार्फमा जङ्गले "नेपाल विश्वको सबैभन्दा अग्लो हिमालको चुचुरोको मुनिको भूभागमा पर्ने एक स्वतन्त्र राष्ट्र हो । नेपालीको धर्म सनातन धर्म हो । नेपालमा अनेक जातिहरु छन् तसर्थ आफ्नै जातअनुसार अनेक प्रकारको भेष-भूषा पाइन्छ भने ।

अर्की एक महिलाले जङ्गवहादुरसँग,"हामी युरोपियन महिलाउपर तपाईको के,कस्तो भावना छ र हामीप्रति तपाई कस्तो अनुभव गर्नुभयो औ के देख्नुभयो" भनी प्रश्न गरे । जवाफमा जङ्गले "तपाई युरोपियन महिलाहरु ज्यादै स्वतन्त्रताप्रेमी, मिलनसार, नम्रभाषी हुनुको साथै मिजासिलो पाएँ । तपाईहरुमा आफ्नो पतिलाई वशमा राख्न सक्ने क्षमतासमेत भएको देखेँ । साथै पत्नीबगेर पति डेग चल्न नसक्ने र पुरुषले महिलाको आदरपूर्वक सम्मान गरेको देखेँ । " म्याक्लियडले जङ्गबहादुरले भनेको कुरा अङ्ग्रेजीमा उल्था गरी सुनाए । महिलाहरु जवाफ सुनेर दङ्ग पर्दै आपसमा गाइँ-गुइँ गरी कुरा गर्न थाले ।

जुन १९, १८४० ई. का दिन अचानक जङ्ग निकै विरामी परेकाले त्यस समय बेलायतका सर्वश्रेष्ठ डाक्टर सर बेन्जामिन (Sir Benjamin Brodie) लाई ल्याई देखाए। सर बेन्जामिन ब्रोडिको औषधि-उपचारको साथै राम्रो परहेज तीन दिनसम्म चल्यो। उपचारपछि उनको स्वास्थ्य ठीक भयो। सोही दिन डा. बेन्जामिनलाई बिदा गर्ने अबसरमा उनको फि (Fee) भनी जङ्गबहादुरले 'पाँच सय पौण्ड' दिन लाग्दा उनले आफ्नो अधिकारभन्दा बढी फि (Fee) लिनु मनासिव हुँदैन भनी नम्रतापूर्वक सो रकम लिन इन्कार गरे। जङ्गले ज्यादै आग्रह गरी एक सय पौण्ड डाक्टरको खल्तीमा हालिदिए।

पूर्वनिर्धारित कार्यकम अनुसार जुन १५ का दिन लन्डन टेभेरन (London Tavern) मा जङ्गवहादुरको सम्मानार्थ इस्ट-इण्डिया-कम्पनी सरकारको कोट-अफ-डाइरेक्टरहरु (Court-of Director) ढारा प्रीतिभोजको आयोजना गरिएको हुँदा सो भोजमा सम्मिलित हुन नेपाली उच्च प्रतिनिधिहरुको अगुवाइ गर्दै जङ्गवहादुर त्यहाँ पुगे । अरु भोजहरुमाफै त्यस भोजमा पनि नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरुको निमित्त बेग्लै कोठामा फल-फूलहरु सजाई राखिएको थियो । त्यस भोजमा पनि लन्डनस्थित राजपरिवारका सदस्य तथा उच्च पदस्थका व्यक्तिहरु आ-आफ्ना श्रीमतीहरुका साथ आमन्त्रित थिए । कोट-अफ-डाइरेक्टरको चियरम्यान(Chairman) ले जङ्गको संक्षिप्त जीवनीको साथै प्रशंसा गरा नेपाल सरकारको इस्ट-इण्डिया-कम्पनी-सरकारसँगको सम्बन्धहरु दरिलो हुने कामना गर्दै उनको साथै प्रशंसा गरा नेपाल सरकारको इस्ट-इण्डिया-कम्पनी-सरकारसँगको सम्बन्धहरु दरिलो हुने कामना गर्दै उनको सुस्वास्थ्यको कामनासमेत गरे । मदिरापान गर्न टोस्ट(Toast)को निमित्त प्रस्ताव राखे । त्यसको जवाफमा लेखेर लगेको पर्चा भिकी जङ्गले पनि नेपालीमा-"मिस्टर चेयरम्यान, उपस्थित मान्यबर, महिला तथा सज्जन वर्गहरु, आफूलाई र नेपाल सरकारप्रति लन्डन निवासीहरुले देखाएको सद्मावप्रति हामी नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरु आभारी छौ । हाम्रो यस भ्रमणले नेपाल सरकार र कम्पनी सरकारबीच भइरहेको मैत्री सम्बन्ध अरु दरिलो हुदै जाने विश्वास छ" भने । उपर्युक्त जङ्गको छोटो वक्तव्य यथावत् उल्या पनि म्याक्लियड (Mr. Maclead) ले नै अङ्ग्रेजीमा गरी सुनाए । त्यसपछि जङ्गले मदिरापान गर्न टोरटर (Toast) को निमिक्त प्रस्थाव राखे । दुवै पटक नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरू अर्को कोठामा गई फलफुल खानातर्फ लागे । यस लन्डन टेभेरन (London Tavern) मा त्यस दिन लन्डनस्थित धेरै

प्रिन्स, ड्यूक, लर्ड, सर, नाइट, बेरन र एरोस्ट्रिकेटहरु आ-आफ्नो श्रीमतीका साथ आमन्त्रित थिए । यसै अवसरमा प्रतिष्ठित धेरैसँग जङ्गको परिचय भयो ।

जुन १६ र १७ का दिन नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरु लन्डन ब्रिज(London Bridge) हेर्न गए । त्यस पुलमुनिबाट हजारौ यात्रुहरु लिएर हिँडने ठूला-ठूला जहाजहरुको आवत-जावत हेर्दाहेदै घण्टौ बितिसकेको नेपालीले चालै पाएनन् ।

महारानी भिक्टोरियाको सुत्केरीपछिको आराम पूरा भएको हुँदा जुन १९ का दिन दिउँसो तीन बजे शिष्टाचार भेटवार्ताका लागि उच्च नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरुलाई समय दिइएको थियो । ठिक समयमा जङ्गबहादुर आफ्ना दुई भाइहरु मात्र लिएर साधारण पोशाकमा सेन्ट जेम्स प्यालेस (St James Palace) मा महारानीसँग भेटवार्ताको निमित्त गए । जङ्गबहादुर र उनका भाइहरुलाई सम्मानका साथ महारानीकहाँ लगियो । महारानी र उनका पति कन्सर्ट (Consort) प्रिन्स अल्वर्ट भिक्टर (Prince Albert Victor) साथैमा थिए र तीन-चार जना सांसदहरु पनि एकातर्फ खडा थिए । जङ्गबहादुर उनका भाइहरु ढोका भित्र पसेपछि महारानीलाई पूर्वी तरीकाबाट भुकेर अभिवादन गरे । महारानी पनि भुकैभै गरिन् । उनले जङ्गबहादुरसँग अलि चाँडै भेटबार्ता गर्न नसकेकोमा अफसोच प्रकट गरीन् । महारानीले इङ्गल्याण्ड देश कस्तो लाग्यो ? समुद्री यात्राहरुमा कुनै कप्ट भयो कि भनेर प्रश्न गरिन् । इङ्गलेण्ड ज्यादै राम्रो लाग्यो, साथै समुद्री यात्रामा पनि कम्पनी सरकारवाट खटाइएका कर्मचारीहरुको व्यवस्थाले गर्दा कुनै प्रकारको समस्या भएन भनी जङ्गले जवाफ दिए ।

त्यसपछि महारानीले मैले तपाईका विषयमा अनेक कुराहरु पहिले नै सुनिसकेकी छु तर आज साक्षात्कार भएकोमा अति खुसी लागेको छ भनिन् । सो कुरा दोभाषेद्धारा सुनी जङ्गले आदरका साथ धन्यबाद व्यक्त गर्दै पुन: भने-"आज यहाँ उपस्थित हुन पाएकोमा मैले गौरव मानेको छु । नेपाल सरकार हमेसै बेलायत सरकारप्रति मित्रता दर्साउन चाहन्छ । " त्यसपछि सर जन हर्वड उड्स (Sir John Hobhouse) ले महारानीलाई जङ्गका भाईहरु, जगत्शमशेर र धीरशमशेरको परिचय गराए । जङ्गले महारानीको निमित्त नेपालमै उत्पादन गरिएका सयौँ प्रकारका समानहरु साथै लगेका थिए । तीमध्ये केही दुर्लभ र मूत्यवान् बस्तुहरु जस्तै: गैँडाको खाग, कस्तुरी, खागको-'बीड' भएको खुकुरी, हस्तीहाडको- 'बीड' भएको खुकुरी इत्यादि नजरानास्वरुप त्यहाँ प्रदान गरे । बाँकी अरु पछि महारानीको दरवार बकिडघम प्यालेस (Bukingham Palace) पठाए । भेटवार्ताको कार्यक्रम सकिएपछि महारानीले जनरल बेल्स (General Bawles) लाई जङ्गबहादुर र उनका भाईहरुलाई सेन्ट जेम्स प्यालेस (St James Palce) राम्रोसँग घुमाई देखाइदिनू भनिन् । सेन्ट जेम्स प्यालेस राम्रोसँग घुमेर जङ्ग भाइहरुका साथ रिकमन्ड टेरेस फर्किए । कबुल मुताविक जङ्गबहादुर भाइहरुका साथ ड्यूक-अफ-नरफोक (Duke-of-Norfolk) कहाँ भेटवार्ताका निमित्त उनको दरवारमा पगे । त्यहाँबाट राति अबेर गरी उनीहरु रिकमन्ड टेरेस फर्के ।

जुन २० का दिन नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरुको सम्मानार्थ महारानी भिक्टोरियाले विशेष दरवारको आयोजना गरी निमन्त्रणा समेत पठाएको हुँदा नेपाली उच्च प्रतिनिधिहरु रिकमन्ड टेरेसबाट तत्कालीन सैनिक पोशाकको साथै हुमाउ कल्की, पगरी र जवाहरातसमेत लगाई भ्रुक्भिकाउका साथ बग्गी चढेर बकिडघम प्यालेसतर्फ गए । बाटोमा लन्डन निवासीहरुले सो दृश्य देखी अचम्म मानेर हेर्न थाले । कोही-कोही त बग्गी पछि-पछि दगुर्दै आश्चर्य मानी हेर्दथे । बाटोमा देख्नेहरुले यी को हुन, कहाँका हुन, कुन देशका बासिन्दा हुन, कस्तो पोशाक लगाएका हुन, शिरमा के पहिरेका हन, कहाँ जान लागेका हन् भनेर अनेक प्रश्नहरु आफ-आफमा गर्न थाले ।

दुईजना जनरलहरुले नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरुका नेता प्रधानमन्त्री जङ्गबहादुरको दायाँ-बायाँ लागेर जङ्गलाई बिचमा राखी दरबार हलभित्र लगे । महारानीलाई देख्नासाथै जङ्गबहादुर र उनका भाइहरुले पूर्वी तरिकाबाट भुकेर अभिवादन गरे महारानीले अभिवादन स्वीकार गरिन् । त्यसपछि पुनः फौजी तरिकाबाट सलाम गरे । महारानीले पनि भुकेर अभिवादन स्वीकार गरिन् । दरबार हलभित्र चारैतर्फ लण्डनका उच्च पदाधिकारीहरु सबै आफ्नो स्थान छोडी उभिएका थिए । सर्वप्रथम जङ्गले महारनीलाई आफ्नो परिचय पत्र पेश गरे । त्यसपछि जङ्गले श्री ५ सुरेन्द्रले महारानी भिक्टोरियालाई लेखि पठाएको पत्र प्रदान गरे । मिस्टर चेम्बरलेन (Mr. Chamberlain) ले उपस्थित नेपालीहरुको परिचय महारानीलाई गराइदिए । महारानीले जङ्गबहादुरलगायत सबैसँग हात मिलाइन् । नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरुले जङ्गसँग- जुन २२ का दिन हालै जन्मेका प्रिन्स अर्थर (Prince Arthur) को काइस्टनिङ्ग (Christening Ceremony) को उत्सव छ, तपाईहरुलाई निमन्त्रणा पुग्यो पुगेन भनी प्रश्न गरिन् । जङ्गले निमन्त्रणा पाएको छ अची जवाफ दिए । सो दिनको उत्सव सकी नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरु रिकमण्ड टेरेस फर्किदा पनि बाटोमा त्यस्तै भीडले अचम्म मानी हेर्न थाले ।

जुन २१ का दिन जङ्गलगायत सबैजसो नेपाली प्रतिनिधिमण्डल अङ्ग्रेज मित्रहरुका साथ टेम्स (Thames) नदीमा जलविहारका निमित्त गए ।

जुन २२ का दिन नेपाली प्रतिनिधिमण्डल प्रिन्स अर्थर (ड्यूक-अफ-क्यानट (Prince Arthur-Duke of Cannaught) को उत्सवमा सहभागी हुन जानु थियो पुनः सैनिक पोशाक, कल्कीपगरीको साथै जवाहरातसमेत पहिरी जङ्गबहादुर आफ्ना भाइहरुको साथ बकिङघम प्यालेस (Bukinghf Place) तर्फ गए । त्यहाँ शिष्टाचार सकेपछि जङ्गबहादुरलाई भावी सम्राट प्रिन्स-अफ-वेल्स, अल्वर्ट एड्वर्ड (Prince-of-Wales, Albert Edward) हरु सँग परिचय गराइयो । महारानी भिक्टोरिया आफ्ना बालबच्चालाई वरिपरि राखेर बसेकी थिइन् । महारानीकै नजिक जङ्गबहादुरलाई आसन ग्रहण गराइयो । स्पेन (Spain) का राजदूतलाई पनि नजिकै आशन दिएको थियो । महारानीले जङ्गबहादुरसँग नेपालको हावापानी र नेपालको प्राकृतिक दृश्यावली विषयमा सोधखोज गरिन् । जङ्गले लगाएको जवाहरात भरिएको पगरी, हुमाउ, कल्ली र पोशाक बालबच्चाहरुलाई खुबै राम्रो लाग्यो अरे । भनेर महारानीले उद्गार व्यक्त गरिन् जङ्गले मुन्टो हल्लाई ती राजकुमार-राजकुमारीहरुलाई धन्यबाद व्यक्त गरे ।

प्रिन्स अर्थरको काइस्टनिङ्गको कार्यक्रम सकेपछि नवजात शिशु राजकुमारको सुस्वास्थ्यको निमित्त सुरापान गर्न लाग्दा जङ्गवहादुर र उनका भाइहरुलाई समेत मदिरा राखिएको गिलास थमाइयो । तीन भाइहरुले मदिराको गिलास हातमा लिए मात्र तर पीएनन् । पछि नजिकै उभिरहेका मिस्टर म्याक्लियड् र कप्तान क्याभिनेजलाई सो मदिरा थमाइदिए । त्यसपछि गानवजानको कार्यक्रम सुरु भयो । जङ्ग खुब आन्द मानेर सो संगीतको धुनमा मग्न भएको देखि महारानीले "तपाई अङ्ग्रेजी भाषा बुझनु हुन्न, तसर्थ यो अङग्रेजी गानाबजान राम्रो लाग्यो होला र ? " भनी जङ्गसँग प्रश्न गरिन् । जङ्गले तुरुन्त "हामी चराचुरुङ्गीको बोली बुझदैनौ तापनि हामीलाई चरा बोलेको अति आनन्द लाग्छ " भनी जवाफ दिए । केही समयपछि कार्यक्रम सकियो । जङ्ग पनि महारानीसँग बिदा भई नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरुका साथ रिकमन्ड टेरेश फर्के ।

जुन २३ का दिन जङ्गले आफूसँग ज्यादै सम्पर्कमा आएकि लोरावेल (Lowara Bell) नामक प्रख्यात सुन्दरी, केही सांसद सदस्यहरु, इष्टमित्रहरुका साथै उनका श्रीमतीहरुसमेतलाई आफू बसेको रिकमन्ड टेरेसमा आमन्त्रित गरी त्यहाँ गानवजानको आयोजनासमेत गरे। ती प्रतिनिधिहरु सबैलाई सुरापन र खानपिनसमेत गराइयो, तर नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरुले कत्ति पनि खानपिन गरेनन्। सम्पूर्ण अथितिहरु फर्केपछि मात्र नेपालीहरुलाई तयार गरेको बेग्लै प्रकारको खाना सबैले खाए।

जुन २४ का दिन नेपालमा चिठीपत्रहरु लेख्ने कार्यक्रमतर्फ नेपालीहरु लागे । चिठीपत्र लेख्ने कार्य सकी जङ्गबहादुर आफ्ना भाइहरुका साथ संसद्भवन (Parliament House) हेर्न गए । त्यहाँ बादविबाद, बहस गरेको तरिका, अनुशासन सभ्यता, शालीनता इत्यादि देखेर जङ्ग अत्यन्तै प्रभावित भए ।

भिक्टोरिया र उनका पति प्रिन्स यल्वर्ट भिक्टरसँग अनौपचारिक भेटवार्ता गर्न जुन २४ का दिन तोकिएकाले जङ्गबहादुर सो दिन त्यहाँ गए । जङ्गले सो भेटवार्तामा नेपाल सरकार हरहमेसै कम्पनी सरकारको भलो चाहन्छ र मित्रताको सम्बन्ध अरु दरिलो बनाउन चाहन्छ भने । कुरै कुरामा पूर्वी देशहरुमा त्यसबेला भइरहेको गोलमालको सूचना र ती देशहरुका मुख्य-मुख्य नेताहरुउपर कम्पनी सरकारले हरहमेसै दृष्टि पुऱ्याउनुपर्ने कुराको अवगतसमेत गराए । केहीबेर अरु शिष्टाचार भेटवार्ता सकी जङ्ग रिकमन्ड टेरस फर्किए ।

जुन २६ का दिन नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरुलाई स्टेट बल डान्स (State Ball Dance) को निमित्त महारानीको निमन्त्रणा आएको हुँदा उनीहरु निर्धारीत समयमा बकिङघम प्यालेस पुगे । बल डान्स सकिएपछि महारानीले जङ्गसँगै भोज खाने इच्छा व्यक्त गरिन् । जङ्गबहादुरले नम्रतापूर्व हाम्रो मुलुकको रीतिरिवाजअनुसार महारानीको साथै बसी खाना खानर र पिउनु बेअदव मानिन्छ, तसर्थ म पनि महारानीको अदब र कदर गर्नाको खातिर साथै बसी खाना खान असमर्थ छ भनी म्लेच्छहरुले छोएको खाना खानबाट पन्छिए ।

जुन २७ का दिन महारानी आफ्ना काका ड्यूक-अफ-क्याम्ब्रिज (Duke-of-Cambridge) बिरामी भएको हुँदा क्याम्ब्रिज हाउस (Cambridge House) मा हेर्न गइन् । त्यहाँबाट फर्कन लाग्दा एउटा पागलले महारानीउपर हमला गरी लौराले प्रहार गरेछ । संयोगले लौरो महारानीको गहनामा लाग्न पुगेकाले लगाएको गहना किच्चियो तर महारानीलाई विशेष चोट लागेन । उनको निधारमा सानो चोट लागेको सूचना पाई जङ्गबहादुर बकिडघम प्यालेस पुगी आगन्तुक पुस्तिकामा नाम लेखाई फर्के पछि त्यस पागल लेफ्निन्टलाई सात वर्षसम्म देश निकालाको सजाय भएछ ।

जुन २८ का दिन उलउइचमा निमन्त्रणा आएकाले नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरु त्यहाँ गए । त्यहाँ प्रिन्स अबर्लट भिक्टर (Prince Albert Victor), प्रिन्स जर्ज-अफ-क्याम्ब्रिज (Prince George-of-Cambridge), ग्यान्ड-डयूक-अफ-रसिया (Grand-Duke-of-Russia), मार्क्युस-अफ-यन्जलियसिया (Marquis-of-Anglesea) हरुसँग जङ्गको भेटवार्ता भयो । ग्यान्ड-ड्यूक सिकारको सौखिन रहेछन् । यिनको जङ्गवहादुरसँग सिकारको बारेमा खुब कुरा भयो । दुई हजार जवान सेना र छवटा तोपसहितको सैनिक प्रदर्शनी हेरिसकेपछि सो समारोह सकियो । त्यहाँबाट जङ्गवहादुर सोभै गोलीगट्ठा बनाउने कारखाना निरीक्षण गर्न हिँडिहाले । जङ्गले त्यहाँ केपमा मसला भरेको र फलामलाई पगालेर साइज-साइजमा फलाम भरी तोप ढालेको खुब ध्यानपूर्वक हेरे ।

जुन ३० का दिन जङ्गबहादुर ड्युक-अफ-बेलिङ्गटनसँग भेटवार्ताका निमित्त बेलिङ्गटन हाउस गए । वार्ताका क्रममा ड्युकले नेपालको बारेमा निकैबेर विभिन्न प्रश्नहरु गरे । जङ्गले उत्तर दिँदै गए-"नेपाल एक सानो भूपरिवेष्टिक राष्ट्र हो, जसको उत्तरतर्फ तिब्बत पर्छ भने पूर्व, दक्षिण र पश्चिमतर्फ भारतीय भूमि पर्छ, नेपाल हमेसै कम्पनी सरकारको समर्थन गर्दछ । गोर्खालीहरु गोरिल्ला युद्धका निमित्त प्रख्यात छन् । गोर्खालीको मुख्य हतियार खुकुरी हो......त्यादि । " ड्युकले पनि गौरवका साथ अर्के कोठामा लगेर सम्राट् नेपोलियन बोनापार्टको पूर्ण-कदको तैलचित्र देखाए । त्यहाँबाट फर्केपछि सोहि दिन साँभ जङ्गबहादुर हल्याण्ड पार्क (ज्यांबिलम एबचप)मा गए । त्यहाँ महारानी भिक्टोरिया पनि घुम्न आएकी हुँदा जङ्गबहादुरसँग उनको भेटवार्ता भयो । महारानीले जङ्गबहादुर र उनका भाइहरुलाई सोही दिन साँभ संगीत समाहोरमा सरिक हुनका निमित्त मौखिक निमन्त्राणा दिएकीले रात पर्न लाग्दा जङ्गबहाद्र भाइहरुका साथ बकिडघम प्यालेसतर्फ गए।

जुलाई २ का दिन बिहान जङ्गबहादुरले कट्स-वल्ड-लिइसेस्टर (Cotswold and Leicester) जातका केही भेडाहरु र तीन जोडा असल जातका ब्लड हाउन्ड (Blood Hound) कुकुरहरु खरिद गरे।

जुलाई ३ का दिन जङ्गसँग भेटवार्ता गर्नेहरु प्रशस्त आउन थालेकाले सबेरैदेखि उनी पाहुनाहरुको स्वागत सत्कारतर्फ लागे । खाना खाइसकेपछि तेल पेल्ने स्टिम इन्जिन र अरु प्रशस्त मालसामानहरु खेदगर्नतर्फ जङ्ग लागे ।

जुलाई ६ का दिन नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरु लर्ड अल्फ्रेड प्यागेट-Lord Alfred Paget) का साथमा टेम्स नदीमा डुड्गा दौडको तमासा हेर्न गए । सोहि दिन साँभ अपेरा (Opera Hall) मा नाच हेर्न नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरु गए । नाच हेरी राति फर्किदा भाइ जगत्शमशेर घोडाबाट लडी सामान्य घाइते भएकाले तीन दिनसम्म जङ्गबहादुर कतै नगई रिकमन्ड टेरेसमै बसे ।

जुलाई ९ का दिन ड्यूक-अफ-क्याम्ब्रिज (Duke-of-Cambridge) को मुत्यु भएको हुँदा जङ्गले महारानी र उनका पति प्रिन्स अल्बर्ट भिक्टर (Queen and Her Consort Albert Victor) हरुलाई समबेदना पत्र पठाए । जुलाई १० का दिन जङ्गले नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरुको अगवाइ गर्दै पन: उलउइच (Woolwich)मा

जुलाइ ५० को दिन जङ्गल नेपाला प्रातानाधहरुको अगुवाइ गेद पुन: उलउइच (WOOIWICh)मा गोलीगठ्ठा बनाउने कारखाना र सो गोलीगठ्ठा राख्ने तौरतरिका निरीक्षणसमेत गरे ।

जुलाई ११ का दिन नेपाली प्रतिनिधिमण्डलले नामुक गिर्जाघर सेन्टपल्स क्याथेदल (St.Paul's Catherdral) र विश्वविख्यात बिगेवेन घण्टाघर (Big Ben Tower) हेर्न गए । त्यसपछि प्रतिदिन नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरु कतै न कतै, कहीँ न कहीँ घुम्न लागे ।

जङ्गले काठमाडौमा तोपखाना, बारुदखाना इत्यादि राख्ने निर्णय गरेकाले पुनः जुलाई २३ का दिन तेस्रो पटक उनी उलउइचमै गई हातहतियार बनाउने, तोप ढाल्ने, राख्ने कारखानाहरुको निरीक्षण गरे।

जुलाई २४ का दिन पी.एण्ड ओ. कम्पनीले नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरुको सम्मानार्थ बल-डान्समा साथै अरु गान बजानसमेतको आयोजना गरी निम्त्याएकोले नेपाली प्रतिनिधिमण्डल त्यहाँ पुग्यो । त्यहाँ भएको गानबजानमा नेपालको नाम र जङ्गबहादुरकै नामसमेत ठाँउ-ठाँउमा प्रयोग गरी तर्जुमा गरिएको गीत नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरु र आमन्त्रित अतिथिहरुलाई गाई-नाची देखाइयो । मिस्टर थ्याकोर (Mr. Thackery) ले आइरिस ढाँचा (Irish Style) बाट तयार पारेका गीतहरु पन त्यहाँ सनाइयो ।

जुलाई २५ र २६ का दिन जङ्गबहादुरले आफ्नी युरोपियन घनिष्ट महिला मित्र लोराबेल (Loura Bell) र अरु चुनेका आफ्ना युरोपियन मित्रहरुलाई समेत रिकन्ड टेरेसमा निम्त्याई त्यहाँ पुनः नाचगानको आयोजना गरी स्रापान र भोजसमेत आयोजना गरे।

जुलाई २९ ता. का दिन नेपाली प्रतिनिधि रेलद्धारा लन्डनबाट प्लेमाउथ (Playmouth) बन्दरगाह पुगे । त्यहाँ ऐड्मिरल लर्ड (Admiral Lord Gohn Hay) जोन हे ले जङ्गको स्वागत गरे । सो दिन उनले तयार गरी राखेको महलमा नेपालीहरु बसे । भोलीपल्ट जङ्गसँग भेटवार्ताका निमित्त जहाजी अफिसरहरुको ताँती लाग्यो साँभनमा जङ्गले प्लेमाउथ बन्दरगाहाको निरीक्षण गरे । भोलिपल्ट जुलाई ३१ का दिन नेपालीहरुले त्यहाँको कोइला खानी (Cool mine)को पनि निरीक्षण गरे ।

अगस्ट १, १८४० ई. का दिन नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरु बर्मिङ्गघम (Bermingham) तर्फ लागे । त्यहाँ जङ्गले फलाम र पित्तलका मालसामानहरु ढाली बनाउने कारखानाहरु बिजूलीबाट जलप लगाउने ज्यासलको समेत अवलोकन गरे । जङ्ग सोही दिन अपेरा (Opera House) मा नाच हेर्न भ्याउने गरी लन्डन फर्किए ।

केही दिन जङ्गलाई सन्चो भएन । उनको समय बिताउन बीच-बीचमा लोराबेल (Loura Bell) आउने गर्थिन् । जङ्ग धेरैजसो रिकमन्ड टेरेसमै बस्ने गर्दथे । अगस्ट ६ का दिन जङ्ग आफ्ना दलबलका साथ रेलद्धारा एडनबर्ग (Edinburgh) पुगे । प्लेटफर्म (Platform) मा त्रियानब्बे हाड्लैन्डर (93rd Highlanders) का सेनाले जङ्गबहादुर रेलबाट ओर्लनासाथै सलामी अर्पण गऱ्यो । साथै उन्नाइस तोपको सलामीसमेत दाग्यो । सेनाका कमान्डर लर्ड प्रोभोस्ट (Commanding Officer of the Local forces ther lord provost) आएर जङ्गको स्वागत-सत्कार गरी उनीहरुलाई एक भव्य महलमा राखे । भोलीपल्ट अगस्ट ८ का दिन सबेरैदेखि भेटघाट गर्न आउने अतिथिहरुको स्वागत-स्त्कारको साथै कुराकानी गरिसकेपछि त्यहाँका प्रख्यात ठाँउहरु- हलिरुडको राजदरबार (Place of Holyrood), शल्यचिकित्सा क्याम्पस (College of Surgery), विश्वविद्यालय, सङ्ग्रहालय, रोयल एकसेचेन्ज र किल्ला (Castle) हरुको अवलोकन गरे । अगस्ट ९ का दिन जङ्गले हाईल्यान्डर (Highlanders) को सैनिक प्रदर्शनी हेरे ।

जङ्गलाई स्कटल्यान्ड (Scotland) हेर्न ज्यादै रहर थियो । महारानी भिक्टोरियासँगको वार्तालापको अवसरमा महारानीले स्कटल्यान्ड ज्यादै राम्रो ठाँउ छ, हेर्न जानुहोस् भनेकी हुँदा उनलाई स्कटल्यान्ड हेर्ने इच्छा जागेको थियो । स्कटल्यान्डबाट नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरु फर्कदा बाटोमा पर्ने ग्लास्गो (Glasow), ल्याङ्कास्टर (Lancaster), लिभरपुल (Liverpool), म्यानचेस्टर सहरहरुको अवलोकन गदैँ रेलद्धारा लन्डन फर्के ।

लन्डन फर्केको दुई दिन पछि निर्धारित कार्यक्रमअनुसार जङ्गबहादुर आफ्ना भाइहरुका साथ महारानी भिक्टोरियासँग बिदा हुन बकिङघम प्यालेस (Bukhingham Place) पुगे । त्यस बिदाई समारोहमा सरकारी ओहदाका उच्च पदाधिकारीहरु आफ्ना श्रीमतीहरुका साथै उपस्थित थिए । शिष्टाचार सकेपछि महारानीले जङ्गवहादुरसँग भनिन् । "तपाई इड्गल्यान्ड आउनु भएकाले हाम्रो दुई देशविच भैराखेको मेत्री सद्भावना अरु दरिलो भएको अनुभव हामीले गरेका छौ, हृदयदेखि नै हाम्रो दुई देशविचको सम्बन्ध पछिसम्म दरिलो भैरहने आसा हामीले लिएका छौ । सायद तपाईलाई पनि हामीलाई जस्तै अनुभव भएको होला भन्ने आसा लिएका छौ । यति भनी महारानीले श्री ४ महाराजधिराज सुरेन्द्रले लेखी पठाएको पत्रको जवाफ लेखी जङ्गवहादुरको हातमा थमाइदिइन् । साथै जङ्गलाई अनेक प्रकारका किमती उपहारहरुसमेत प्रदान गरिन् । तिनमा सुनको फूल र पात कुँदिएको भरुवा रिभल्वर (Revolver) अनेकौ फूलबुट्टा कुँदिएको ठूलो किस्टल स्ट्याच्यु (Crystal Statue) ठाँउ-ठाँउमा सुनको मोलम्वा गरेको चारनाले भरुवा बन्दुक आदि समाबेश गरिएका थिए ।

महारानीको भाषाको जवाफमा जङ्गबहादुरले भने-"दरकार परेको अवसरमा मेरा सम्पूर्ण देशवासीहरु कम्पनी सरकारको मद्दत गर्न तत्पर रहनेछन् । म आसा गर्दछु कि बेलायत सरकारको मेरो देशउपर यस्तै मैत्रीपूर्ण सद्भावना पछिसम्म कायम रहनेछ । साथै हामी नेपालीप्रति यहाँका जनता र उच्च पदाधिकारीहरुबाट पाएको सम्मान र सद्भावनाप्रति महारानीमा म धन्यबाद प्रदान गर्दछु । " यति भनेर जङ्गबहादुर र उनका भाइहरुले पूर्वीय तरिकाबाट भुकेर अभिवादन गरी बिदा लिई रिकमन्ड टेरेस फर्के । त्यहाँ जङ्गसँग बिदा हुन लन्डनका धेरै व्यक्तिहरु पर्खिरहेका थिए । ती पर्खिरहनेहरुमा जङ्गकी अति घनिष्ट लोरा बेल (Laura Bell) पनि थिइन् ।

सुन्दरी लोराबेलप्रति जङ्गबहादुर यति आकर्षित भएका थिए कि लन्डन पुगेका नोकरचाकरहरुभध्ये केही मात्र साथमा राखी सम्पूर्ण भाइहरु लगायत नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरुलाई काठमाडौ फर्किनू भनी जङ्गले आफू एक बर्षको निमित्त नेपाल सरकारको राजदूतको हैसियतले लन्डनमै बस्ने इच्छा प्रकट गरे । नेपालबाट युरोपतर्फ नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरु जाँदा जम्मा तीस हजार पौन्ड मात्र लिएर गएका थिए । सो रकम पनि तीन महिना लन्डन बस्दा करिब-करिब सकिनै लागेको थियो । तसर्थ जङ्गले आफू लन्डनमै बस्ने भएकाले भाइहरुलाई नेपाल पठाई तरुन्त नगद (रुपैया) पठाईदिन आज्ञा दिए ।



तर नेपालबाट युरोपतर्फ गएका सम्पूर्ण व्यक्तिहरुले एकै स्वारमा,"हाल लन्डनमा राजगरिबक्सनु मनासिब पदैन । नेपालको राजनीतितर्फ पनि सोच-विचार राखिबक्सनु पर्दछ, नयाँ सिर्जना गरिबक्सेको राजकाजसम्बन्धी कियाकलाप सबै सम्हाल्ने हजुरबाहेक हामी कसैकोृ पनि आँट आउदैन, तसर्थ यो पद्धति नै तहस-नहस हुन्छ" भनी अनेक प्रकारबाट जोड गरेकाले करबलमा परी जङ्गबहादुरले लन्डन छाडे ।

नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरुको विषयलाई लिएर लन्डनमा अनेक पत्रपत्रिकाहरुले समाचार पनि छापेका थिए । यटलस (Atlas) नामक पत्रिकाले नेपाली प्रतिनिधिमण्डल लन्डनमा उत्रेको समाचार प्रकाश गरेको थियो भने इन्डियन न्युज (Indian News) नामक पत्रिकाले नेपाली अतिथिहरुले प्रशस्त मान सत्कार पाएको कुरा उल्लेख गरेको थियो । "सरकारका तर्फबाट सत्कार पाउनु स्वाभाविकै हो तर जनताले पनि नेपालीहरुको पूरा मान मर्यादाका साथै इज्जत गरेका छन् । डान्स, स्टेट बल डान्स, सरकारी तथा समय-समयमा गैरसरकारी इभिनिङ पार्टी, गार्डेन पार्टी पनि गरिएको छ र यस्तो गरिनु पनि पर्दथ्यो । यी नेपाली प्रतिनिधिहरुले प्रशस्त धन हाम्रो देशमा खर्च गरेका छन् । उनीहरु पनि हाम्रो सत्कारबाट सन्तुष्ट भएको प्रतीत हन्छ" सो पत्रिकाले लेखेको थियो ।

यसरी नेपाली प्रतिनिधिमण्डलले बेलायतका विभिन्न सहर र औद्योगिक क्षेत्रहरुको अवलोकन गऱ्यो । त्यस्तै स्कटल्यान्डको भ्रमण, अनेक कलकारखानाहरुको निरीक्षण, खेल-तमासा र अपेराको नाचहरुको आनन्द, शाही भोजहरु र मित्रहरुको भोजहरुमा उपस्थित, बल डान्स तथा स्टेट बल डान्समा सरिक भयो । यसै गरी नेपाली प्रतिनिधिमण्डलले विभिन्न किसिमका सरसामानहरु र चिजबीजलगायत घोडा, गाई, भेडा, कुकुरहरुको साथै मेसिनहरुसमेत खरिद गऱ्यो । करिब तीन महिना बेलायतमा बसी वि.स. १९०९ भदौं ७ गते तदनुसार १८४० अगस्ट २१ का दिन नेपाली प्रतिनिधिमण्डल फ्रान्सको राजधानी पेरिसको निमित्त जहाजबाट प्रस्थान गऱ्यो ।

Letter of Apreciation from Queen Victoria

Prime Minister Jung Bahadur started his journey to England on January 15, 1850, reached Southhampton, England on May 25, stayed there for about 3 months and returned home on January 29, 1851.

On February 8, a grand meeting was organized in the Hanuman Dhoka Palace, where the then British resident in Nepal Major Thorsby and CaptainCavinage were also present. Many Nepali civil and military officials were also invited. At this special VIP gathering, Prime Minister Jung Bahadur Rana presented a Letter of Apreciation from Queen Victoria to King Surendra Bikram Shah, written "*By Her Majesty's Command*" and signed by one John Hobhouse:

"...Your Highness' Prime Minister and Commander- in-Chief, General Jung Bahadur Kunwar Ranaji, has carefully delivered to us Your Highness' letter and rarities of your Country. We give to you a hearty thanks for the token of Your Highness' friendship.

We take the most lively interest in the administration of our distant dominion in India, and it is with great satisfaction that we receive the assurances of the friendship ad go on being entertained by a neighboring potentials towars the British Government, in the portion of the globe. We trust that the visit of the Chief of Your Highness' noble to England which only cements the friendship, that he will carry back with himto Nepal an agreeable rememberance of the manner in which the mission from Your Highness has been welcomed by Outselves and by our English subjects. We cannot doubt that his intelligent mind has observed much here thatis worthy of initiation, and we should learn with heartfelt pleasure that his sojourn in our capital had been the means of increasing the reputation of Your Highness, and of adding to the happiness of the people whom Divine Providence has committed to your Highness's rule.

As a conspicuous and testing evidence of our friendshio we request that Your Highness wil accept Our portrait together with that of our consort the Prince Albert, and we trust that these pictures will long be seen on the walls of Your Highness' palace, in proof of the harmony subsisting between Nepal and British India. According to the rule by which the General Jung Bahadur proposes to return to Nepal, it will be inconvenient for him to have the immediate care of these presents. We shall command our Governor General to take the necessary steps for conveying them in safet to Your Highness' Court.

In conclusion, we assure Your Highness of the perfect confidence we feel that the Governor General and other officials of East- India Company will always be found ready to promote so fas as may be in their power, the true interest of Your Highness' Kingdom.

Given at Our Court at Osborbe ts eighth day of August in the year of Our Lord 1850, and in the fourteenth year of Our Reign. By Her Majesty's Command, Sd. John Hobhouses"

Source: Purushottam Sham Shere J.B Rana's book Jung Bahadur Rana The story of his Rise and Fall, 1998 (page71-72)

NOOR JAHAN BHISMA UPRETI



ON REACHING Nepalgunj, I hired a jeep. Indira, my wife, had to visit police stations and several other offices for two days. As she had said it would be easy to have a journalist in the company, I introduced her to a reporter I knew. They visited several places. As for district police, I myself went with Indira. When we talked to an

official working in the women's cell there, she made a phone call to Khajurakhurd police station in regards with a case and asked us to go there.

We moved towards Khajurakhurd to the west of Nepalgunj.

In the rural landscape of Khajurakhurd, the regional police office stood in the middle of rice fields. The office building stood at the centre, surrounded by green trees in all the directions. It was mid-November but too early for harvesting rice yet. The weather was tantalizing. The sun was not that hot. Rich bunches of rice could be seen sagging from the rice-shrubs around the police post. It was plain that they would take some more time to ripe.

A huge banyan tree stood on the eastern side of the office. A mound of cement had been made on its base for people to sit and rest. On the trunk of the tree, a sign board reading "Civil Help Desk" had been hung. When we reached there, around twenty people were sitting at the help desk, engaged in a hot discussion. The officer in-charge of the police, an assistant inspector, too was there in the crowd.

We were also drawn towards the source of the commotion.

Since there had been a telephone talk earlier, we found an easy access to meet and talk with the officer in-charge there. He requested us to join the same hearing outside. Still quite young, the officer was a well-behaved man.

We sat on plastic chairs. I observed everyone present there. They were people of Muslim community. They were talking in their own dialect.

In the crowd was an extremely slender young man of around twenty-two to twenty-four years of age, clasping two little kids in his arms. The children had no dress on the top, but had an under-wear each around the groin. The elder one was a boy, and the younger a girl. The boy carried a lot of mud on the back, and it seemed he was coming just after a rollover on the ground.

The slender man, who was clasping these kids, said, "They forced me into marriage when I was only fifteen. I want to leave her."

At another end, there sat a girl, apparently around twenty to twenty-one years of age. She had covered her head and face with a shawl. She was dressed in an ordinary green *salwar* and blue *kurta*. The rest of the people were in old shirts, trousers and pants. A few were in dhoti as well. Their looks suggested that they were people with ordinary economic status.

"He didn't give me food even during Eid. He didn't give any clothes, either," the girl said. She was the wife of the slender boy.

"I didn't have money on Eid day. As for clothes, I bought her a pair," said the husband.

We silently listened to their exchange of words. The girl was standing near to us.

Before we had arrived, the two parties had just been broken off from a physical altercation. The girl's father had got his shirt torn on the shoulder, while the face of the boy exhibited swellings at a few places.

The Muslims in this part of the world have the practice of marrying away kids, without taking their opinion. Later, when they come of age and their dreams and desires take wings, they find themselves confined to cages, making them unable to take off. By then, they will find themselves surrounded by kids.

"The girl looks extremely small. What could her age be? I asked Indira.

"How old are you, girlie?" Indira asked.

"I don't know," she said.

"What's your name?" Indira asked again?

"Noor Jahan," she said.

"What is your husband's name?" I asked.

She didn't answer. In their culture, a wife is not allowed to take her husband's name. I failed to hear her husband's name.

Her father, who was overhearing our conversation, said, "My daughter is twenty year old now."

"What was her age when you married her away?"

"Fourteen or fifteen," he said.

"Why did you marry her so early? She was not yet of marriageable age," I said.

"Her mother-in-law is my own sister. She came to me and started crying. When she said she didn't have a daughter and would take and raise mine, I gave her away. It was a big help I gave her. But now, she does injustice to me, this way," he said.

From his words, we concluded that it had been a marriage between cousins. This was something unheard of in my community, and was a subject of amazement. But, it is acceptable in the Muslim community.

"Brother and sister had become in-laws," Indira said. She too was surprised on hearing about such a relationship.

Even as a marital relation was maintained within the same family, such big rifts had come up. Thinking that things should have been smoother in close families, I started listening to their talks, further.

The assistant police inspector who was sitting beside me said, "They don't have any source of income. He doesn't earn a penny. Their community has *purdah* system. A woman is not allowed to move out of home. They are not allowed to work. The men cannot earn and feed their families well, either."

In fact, that was a cause of serious concern for the women. It is even worse for men. Their culture, sense of dignity and custom do permit their womenfolk to go out and earn a few bucks. The men, on the other hand, cannot earn enough to keep the family going, even after working the entire day. They have no education, no skill in hand. In the midst of ever-increasing price-hike, it is natural for family misunderstanding to escalate. There is also yet another mental aspect of their dissatisfaction. The husband, who works like a donkey through the entire day, falls into deep sleep as soon as he falls onto his bed at night. The wife, who does nothing but waits for her husband, gets her craving for privacy and fondling thwarted. This is a thing that can neither be shared with anyone, nor shown. Besides poverty, this additional tension is sure to push life along the path of hell.

Like occasional floodwater surging in a river, the exchange of words in the hearing shot very high at times. At times, it shrank low like a river getting lost in sand during winter days. When the tension appeared escalating with a sudden rise in the commotion, I focused my concentration on the discussion.

"She always runs away at night," said Noor Jahan's husband.

"Where does she go? At someone else's home?" asked the assistant police inspector.

"No."

"To her parents'?"

"No."

"Where, then?" asked the inspector.

"She either goes to the water tap, or to the pond," he said.

"Do you have any doubt on your daughter-in-law?" the assistant police inspector asked the girl's in-laws.

"No, we don't. She is not like that," said the boy's father.

"Why do you visit those places at night?" Indira asked Noor Jahan.

"We have no toilet at home. I hold it all day long, and when it is dark, I go out to an open space and relieve myself," she said. This was a problem I had never thought about. When the waste in the body is held in place throughout the day, what other reason does one need for falling sick? What a pity!

After listening to their talks from a position of neutrality so far, I asked Noor Jahan's father-in-law, "Don't you need a toilet at home? Why didn't you make one? When there is no toilet, what else could your daughter-in-law do?"

"We do have a toilet at home, *hajoor*. I have built one. But, she doesn't use it," he said.

"Why don't you use it?" Indira asked Noor Jahan.

"They don't allow," she said, her eyes fixed on the ground.

The problem was getting entangled further. In reality, we had come here to meet a woman for Indira's case study. When the police was away to find the woman, we had sat here for a while to find out what the hearing was all about. But then, we ourselves had started interrogating them in the fashion of the police. The case was getting more and more intricate but interesting. We too were becoming like a part of the same hearing. They were telling out their problems, but reaching the epicentre of the case was turning difficult with the passage of each moment. I was reaching the conclusion that a long-standing dissatisfaction and scarcity were festering within, leading to the present crisis.

In the meantime, a woman in the group stood from her position and started bellowing in a loud voice. Rather dark of look, she was clad in a *dhoti*, while her feet were bare. In their own dialect, she shouted, sometimes pointing at Noor Jahan, and sometimes at her father. I didn't know what she was saying, but it was plain that she was extremely furious. When she abruptly rose from her position and started screaming, moving her hands this way and that, she looked more powerful than anyone else present there.

"Who's this woman?" I asked Noor Jahan's father.

"She is my sister, the one I was talking about. Look how she calls our names," he said.

For a while, I observed the gestures of that woman. The assistant police inspector forced the woman to be silent. She happened to be the mother-in-law of Noor Jahan. The kids, who were with Noor Jahan's husband until a while ago, were now with this woman. One of them had even started crying. She clasped them as if they were goat kids, and started soothing them. But, he started wrangling even more, rolling over on the ground. The boy, quite thin from malnutrition, looked quite dismal. Noor Jahan stood from her place and rushed to pick up the child from the ground. But, the child refused to go with his mother. Instead, he rushed towards his grandmother, crying.

The woman whom Indira was waiting for arrived. Then Indira withdrew a little further away to talk to her. I continued to sit in the hearing in progress.

"This girl drank poison a year ago. Her father rushed her to the hospital and saved her," said the policeman sitting next to me.

I looked at Noor Jahan with eyes filled with compassion. She sat still like a statue, fixing her eyes on the ground. I was saddened by the consideration that her life had declined into such an abject state of despair.

The assistant police inspector asked people from both the sides to go home and come again another day. He asked Noor Jahan and her husband to stay back in the beat. After their relatives had gone, I asked the inspector, "How will you sort out the problem?"

He said, "Their relatives and neighbours provoke them even more. If we keep only two of them with us and interrogate, they will surely patch up."

"But, will that conciliation last? I heard, the police made peace between them one year earlier too. They happened to fall out again. The girl also happened to drink poison. Look at her mother-in-law; how unruly she is! The thinking of her relatives is the same, and same is their socio-economic condition. Similar is their company of friends. Unless every one of them changes how can we expect to erase the grease of poison-like hatred and enmity settled thickly in their hearts?" I expressed my doubts.

"This time, I will also monitor them from time to time, Sir. My experiences say, they will surely patch up. If this boy leaves this girl, he is not likely to find another girl. So, it is imminent for them to make peace," the assistant police inspector said.

In the meantime, a neat and tidy man came to meet the inspector. He wanted to hold a separate talk with him. He stood from his chair and walked into his office, signalling me to wait for a while. I continued to sit there, staring at Noor Jahan and her lean and thin husband, both devoured by poverty. They were sitting back to back, gawking in opposite directions. They didn't look like living people, but like stones left unattended for years.

I also remembered their two kids, three and two years old. Even at the present time, they didn't even have basic clothes. It had become clear that they didn't even have enough food for the pair of meals. Noor Jahan and her husband too didn't have a reliable present, nor a hopeful future. In such a circumstance, they didn't even have the present of their children in their hands. Obviously therefore, there was no question of having a good future. I could foresee that the same story would recur with Noor Jahan and her husband after a few years again. They will also get married, when they become thirteen or fourteen years of age. After fear, they will also start getting children. Right after a year, the mounting economic constraints, ever-growing interests and the scarcity of awareness will push them towards frequent family feuds. When misunderstanding inside the family escalates, members can engage in physical assaults, or even self-poisoning. After that, they will come to police post once again, and an official of a different generation shall make peace between them.

In such a situation, how can we say that time has progressed? Though we honk big words about political changes in the country, where have the societies become better with the touch of such changes?

My mind was filled with a measure of hopelessness that moment. I stayed stupefied, gawking at Noor Jahan and her husband.

Indira was done with her work. She came to me and we took leave of the officerin-charge and left the police post.

ABAN Newsletters 2019



The twenty first annual general meeting of the Association of British Alumni in Nepal has been successfully completed on February 2, 2019 at the British Council hall, Lazimpat amidst over 60 ABAN members and other quests.

Dr. Jovan Ilic, Country Director of the British Council Nepal was the chief guest, Dr. Mrigendra Raj Pandey, Honorary Member of ABAN and Dr. Badri Prasad Bastakoti, President of Chevening Alumni Association of Nepal were the guests of honor. All of them wished for the success of ABAN and the AGM. Chief quest Dr. Ilic inaugurated the event in a traditional manner by lighting oil-fed lamp in panas, with auspicious melody in the background.

ABAN Past President Mrs. Namrata Sharma kindly performed as the master of ceremony and Vice President Mr. Tulasi Prasad Uptery formally welcomed the guests and ABAN members. The media was telecast on TV Today channel on February 5 at 9:30 pm and again on February 6 at 3 pm. You can log on to YouTube to listen to this 13 minutes video. https://youtu.be/SoUAbCDqoWg

In the business session. General Secretary Mr. Uttam Prasad Pant presented annual activity report and Treasurer Mr. Hariom Dhoj Joshi presented audit report for the year 2017/18, which was approved by the assembly. Election coordinator Mr. Shanker Paudel presented the list of office bearers of 11th ECM for 2019-2021.



Chief Guest Dr. Jovan Ilic, Country Director of the British Council Nepal and Dr. Mrigendra Rai Pandey inaugurating the 21st AGM of ABAN

ABAN president for the 9th and 10th ECM Mr. Maheswor Bhakta Shrestha thanked the British Embassy, the British Council and Mrigendra Samjhana Medical Trust for their cooperation and his executive team for their full support to make his term of 4 years most memorable and achieve some outstanding results in the history of ABAN:

- Inducted 40 new life members to 353, including 2 Honorary members from the stagnation of past few years,
- Restored the declining financial situation during 2011 to annual surplus, and the bank balance increased from Rs.289.000 to Rs.1551,000, including an endowment fund of Rs.1 million and a total fixed deposit of Rs.1370,000,
- Registration renewal and tax clearance for 5 years until July 2017, new website,
- Publication of latest Membership Directory, 30 issues of Newsletters and 3 annual Magazines (2015, 2017. 2018) etc.

NEWSLETTER

No. 01: February 2019 www.aban.org.np



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Executive Meeting and Service to Tapasthali Briddhashram

The first Executive meeting of the 11th ECM of ABAN was held on February 9, 2019 at Park Village, Budhanilkantha and discussed various issues and later visited to serve senior citizens of Tapasthali Briddhashram, Chapali.

In the executive meeting, Election coordinator Mr. Shanker Prasad Paudel administered the oat of office to all the new office bearers of the 11th ECM and the president Mr. Uttam Prasad Pant formed a Committee Plan for 2019-2021 with 9 Sub-committees to work on fulfilling the objectives of ABAN (listed in page 4).



ABAN, and Mrigendra Samjhana Medical Trust (MSMT) jointly offered food cloths and steel almirahs as requested by the senior citizens of Tapasthali Briddhashram. The service is funded by the Trust of Dr. Mrigendra Raj Pandey with an endowment fund of Rs.5 lacs. in.page 3







Mr. Purushottam SJBR narrated some of the historical facts about Nepal – Britain relations and presented some old photos of the following events:

- Hunting diplomacy: Crown prince of Bartania Edward Austom (Prince of Wales visited the forest of Thori in ChitwanTarai for hunting, hosted prime minister ChamdraShumsher
- 1871 November: Viceroy Lord Mayo of SohanpurHarihar India invited prime minister Jung BahadurKunwarRana
- 1876 February: First son of queen Victoria prince Albert Edward (Prince of Wales) visited Banbasa in far west Nepal for hunting

<u>Talk Program on</u> Relationship between Nepal and the British Empire during Rana Rule

Historian Sri PurushottamShumsher JBR, aged 93 years, addressed ABAN gathering on March 06, 2019 at ULCI hall, Dillibazar and shared his experiences of Nepal-Britain relations during Rana regime: 1847-1951, including prime minister JungaBahadur 's visit to UK



- 1876 March 4: Prince Albert visited the jungle of Bardia in far western Terai for humting, hosted by prime minister Jung BahadurKunwarRana,
- 1882 November-December: Viceroy and Governor General Lord Dafrin visited the jungle of Chitwan for hunting, welcomed by prime minister Rannodip Singh KunwarRana,
- 1891 November 25: Viceroy and Governor General Lord Mew from Sohanpur India invited by prime minister Jung BahadurKunwar,

1893: Prince of Persia Arch Duke Frany Ferdinand visited Chitwan for hunting with British resident Mr. HW Wvlie.





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Mr. PurushottamShamsher J.B.R was born on Chaitra 15,1982 BS (March 1926 AD) as the son of Commander in Chief Mr. IsworShumsher J.B.R, who was the grand son prime minister HE BirShumsher JBR.

Mr. PurushottamShamsher J.B.R studied inside the Palpa palace and obtained his SLC certificate from UP Board. Later, he completed intermediate education from Jaynarayan College of Baneras. He could not complete his B.Com. study from Baneras Hindu University.

This issue of ABAN Newsletter is sponsored by

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ABAN Newsletter: Year 21, Volume ECM 11, Issue No. 03, Month: April 2019

<u>Talk Program on</u> "Struggle for Eye Care in Nepal"



Professor Dr. Ram Prasad Pokharel, senior Ophthalmologist of Nepal addressed the ABAN gathering about his "Struggle for Eye Care in Nepal" on March 29, 2019. After he completed his study in Royal College of Surgeons and Physicians in London (1963 and 1967) and in Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh in 1983, he returned to Bir Hospital, Kathmandu and started to implement the knowledge and skill he gained in UK for the betterment of Nepalese communities.

The condition of eye care in Nepal then was deplorable and it took a lot of efforts to educate people through several write ups in national newspapers (Gorkhapatra and The Rising Nepal) and started a series of eye camps to create awareness and serve people suffering from blindness and other eye diseases.



Dr. Pokharel worked to establish eye care in Bir Hospital and later in 1974to establish a separate Eye Hospital in Tripureswor in the land provided by Guthi Sansthan.

With a view to establish eye hospitals around the country, Dr. Pokharel established "Netra Jyoti Sangh" and undertook a campaign to establish eye hospital in all the 14 zones of Nepal. Producing enough Ophthalmologists to extend eye care services around the country was a challenge, which he helped to solve with the cooperation form different countries offering scholarships for studies

Dr. Pokharel shared his experience of three main diseases for blindness in Nepal, namely Cataract, Trachoma and Xeroalikhlium. While Cataract is the main problem in eye care, the case of retinal disease due to increasing cases of diabetes is on the rise lately. It is also seen that cataract cases are more prevailent in Terai than in the Himalayan region due to environmental pollution, water borne disease etc. Replying to a question, he emphasized on public awareness and regular check up and vision screening by people over 40 years of age to control diabetes affecting retina



No. 03: April 2019 www.aban.org.np \sim Association of British

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Prof. Dr. Ram Prasad Pokharel, Life Member of ABAN (ID no.277) is the senior Ophthalmologist got his FRCS from Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh in 1970 and DLO from Royal College of Surgeons and Physicians, London in 1963.

- · Dr. Pokharel is the Technical Advisor and Senior Ophthalmologist in Nepal Eye Hospital, Kathmandu, which he helped to establish in 1974,
- Professor of Eye Department in kathmandu Medical College,
- Chief Advisor in Everest Nursing Home and Research Center, Baneshwor Kathmandu,
- Patron of Netra Jyoti Sangh
- Chief Researcher, Nepal Nutrition Intervention Project, Sarlahi, Vitamin A Research Project, John Hopkins University, USA

Prof. Dr. Pokharel was born on May 4,1937 AD.



ABAN Family Picnic at Dhulikhel Jungle Resort



R 5

Association of British Alumni in Nepal family joined an annual family picnic on May 11, 2019 at Dhulikhel Jungle Resort. Some 33 Life members and their family attended and enjoyed the picnic program.

After breakfast, the picnickers enjoyed a short jungle walk to the Bhagbati temple on top of the forested hill near the old Dhulikhel bazar, walk down to the huge Buddha stupa amid the jungle along the 1000 steps to the hill top and walk back to the Dhulikhel Jungle Resort, the site of the picnic

Soon afterwards the snacks and drink were served and entertainment program



entertainment program and cracked few American, Chinese, Indian jokes in between ABA ीज कार्यक्रम

n of British Alumni in Nepal

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followed for about two hours on the windy hill.

There was no dearth of singers, jokers and

entertainers. Most noted singers were Maya

Giri, Shobha Pant, Shiba Kafle, Upasana

Pradhan, Nastu Sharma, Anup Acharya,

Jadish Kumar Khoju and Tulasi Uprety etc

The British Ambassador to Nepal His Excellency Richard Morris hosted a special reception at the British Embassy, Lainchour to mark the 93rd birthday of Her Majesty the queen Elizabeth the Second on Wednesday May 08, 2019.

ABAN members wish Her Majesty a very Happy Birthday and long life.



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Call for Write ups for **ABAN Magazine 2019**





4rth Executive Committee meeting of ABAN has decided on April 12 to publish **ABAN** Magazine 2019 by September

All ABAN Members are requested to please provide a short write up on the area of their expertise to highlight how British education and expertise has helped develop Nepal to ABAN Magazine sub-committee:

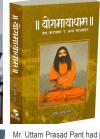
Mr. Maheswor Bhakta Shrestha-	Coordinator
Mrs. Shiba Devi Kafle	- Member
Mr. Tulasi Prasad Uprety	- Member
Mr. Bhisma Upreti	- Member
Mr. Uttam Lal Pradhan	- Member
Mr. Eurek Raniit	- Member





ABAN Newsletter: Year 21, Volume ECM 11, Issue No. 05, Month: June/July 2019





Uttam Prasad Pant Uttam 2 Pant

His deep interest in this social reformist made him visit the Dham in Bhojpur district and meet her followers several times.

"I wrote the book based on my research on Yogamayadham, Yogamaya is a prominent women revolutionary during the Rana regime and made valuable contributions in social justice during that time" says Mr. Uttam Pant. All the proceeds from the sale of this book will be contributed as seed money for constructing a statute in the Dham.

Female revolutionist Yogamaya had led a revolt against the Rana government with a demand for various social reform under a slogan **Satya Dharma Vikshya**, which was turned down and in protest, Yogamaya with her 68 followers together jumped into Arun river in 1941 AD as a threat to the government. The event created a massive awareness about social rights and ignited a reformist revolt that also led to the downfall of the autocratic Rana regime in 1951.

Researchers like Barbara Nimri Ajij and Michael Hut also came to research about the contribution of Yogamaya in Nepali society.

Celebrating the Queen's Birthday

Yogamaya Neupane of Bhojpur, East Nepa

President of the Association of British Alumni in Nepal Mr. Uttam Prasad Pant

has become an author of a book called

Yogamayadham, which was released

Purushottan Shumshere JBR and other

on July 12, 2019 at ULCI, Dillibazar Kathmandu in the presence of Mr.

Yogamaya was a renowned social

suppression and propagated social

of Rana regime during 1847 to 1951.

Yogamava Dham is presently a center

for inspiration for social transformation

for all those who visit the Dham

change in the most rigid dictatorial rules

reformist during the Rana regime and she struggled during 1916 to 1941 against the social injustice, economic

distinguished guests.

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NEWSLETTER

No. 05: June/ July 2019 www.aban.org.np

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Mrs. Shiba Devi Kafle	- Member
Mr. Tulasi Prasad Uprety	- Member
Mr. Bhisma Upreti	- Member
Mr. Uttam Lal Pradhan	- Member
Mr. Eurek Ranjit	- Member Secretary



ABAN TALK: Migration and Development



As the role of international migration in economic growth has been well recognized, we have to explore the possibility of reversing the flow of international migration from north to south: or from developed to developing countries.

Reversing the flow of international migration from north to south will increase total net world opportunities through synergistic effects, help close the gap between rich and poor countries through sharing the world prosperity and increase the world harmony through the integration of diverse population.

Unlike the main stream scholarly work in the field, the presentation viewed the international migration from the perspective of possibilities to implement reverse migration policy as development strategy in the least developed countries. Reversing migration is currently taking place in the world in a slower pace without conscious efforts as it has not been recognized so far as a possible growth strategy. If implemented effectively, this strategy may bring a significant change in the level of world econo0mic growth and prosperity. However, the implementation of the policy is a difficult task and needs a concerted effort from various agencies such as governments, international agencies and central banks.

Reversing migration is different than the traditional migration in the sense that the

labor moves from south to north, while in the reverse migration, migrants take along with them their physical wealth and technology.

When reverse migration takes place, the financial and human capital will accelerate the innovation and will also help reduce current widening gap between rich and poor countries. Moreover, reverse migration can play a key role in speeding up the world integration since world harmony can be better achieved and maintained through the complete integration of world population of diverse backgrounds.

Reverse migration would be possible only if there are sufficient factors that maximize the personal utility or sense of happiness of the migrant. In this regard, various elements of attraction attached to such migration, the changing interpretation of wealth and happiness and changing world systems and life styles combined with effective implementation of appropriate reverse migration promoting measures by the destination country can make the policy possible and beneficial. Since the implementation of reverse migration policy is a difficult task, it needs a concerted effort from various agencies such as governments. international agencies and others. International agencies can play a crucial role in implementing the reverse migration policy as a growth strategy in poor countries.

Government of many poor countries may be unwilling to implement this policy due to vested interest of people in power and resistance to change although it may bring huge benefits to their people and the country as a whole.

NEWSLETTER No. 06: August 2019

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By: Dr. Min Bahadur Shrestha



ABAN Life Member Dr. Min Bahadur Shrestha did his Masters in Business Administration (MBA) from Hult International Business School (Huron campus) London, UK in 1994 before obtaining his Ph. D. in Economics from the University of Wollongong, Australia. He also holds MPA and MA degrees from Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Nepal. Dr. Shrestha is a prominent economist, who served as Vice Chairman of National Planning Commission and head of research in Nepal.



22nd Annual General Meeting of ABAN Concludes



Twenty second Annual General Meeting of the Association of British Alumni in Nepal has been successfully concluded on October 15, 2019 at the Universal Language and Computer Language Institute, Dillibazar, Kathmandu. A public notice about the AGM was published three weeks in advance in Aarthik daily paper.

The meeting was presided over by ABAN president Mr. Uttam Pant, where Vice president Mrs. Padma Vaidya welcomed the past president Mr. Dilli Raj Joshi, immediate past president Mr. Maheswor Bhakta Shrestha, executive members, life members of ABAN and guests invited on the occasion. Chief guest IPP Maheswor inaugurated the event by lighting oil lamp on panas.

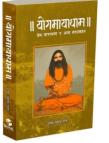
On behalf of General Secretary Mrs. Shiba Kafle, who is presently in Australia, president Mr. Uttam Pant presented annual activity report of the past 8 months since February 2, 2019 and reported six executive committings and other activities:

- Service to senior citizens at Tapasthali Meeting with British Country Country
- Director Dr. Jovan Ilic on March 8, Talk programmes by Mr. Purushottan Shumshere on Nepal- Britain relations, by Dr. Ram Prasad Pokhrel
- and by Dr. Min Bahadur Shrestha, Visit to CVM Kindgarten Preschool,
- Signing of MOU for IELTS registration.

54 candidates have been registered for IELTS during the first 6 months period. Family picnic at Dhulikhel Jungle

- resort. and
- Meeting with ECAN, IERIN and NECA for working together to promote British education in Nepal.

During this period ABAN Membership Directory 2019 and 6 issues of ABAN Newsletters were published. Meanwhile two ABAN members, namely Mr. Bhishma Upreti and Mr. Uttam Pant have released their new book: Tapaiko Pahad Kaha Ho on April 26 and Yogamayadham on July 12 respectively.



In his address, IPP Maheswor Bhakta Shrestha reviewed the recent times in ABAN and expressed satisfaction on the steady growth of membership and financial

NEWSLETTER No. 07: Sept.-October 2019

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Immediate Past President Mr. Maheswor Bhakta Shrestha handed over a cheque of rupees one lac to treasurer Mr. Madhav Prasad Bhatta as donation of ABAN's endowment fund

Strengthening with nearly Rs.1.5 million in the bank account. In this respect special thanks are due to ADBAN's first two honorary members Dr. Mrigendra Raj Pandey and Dr. Mahodadi Pradhan Shrestha for contributing rupees five lacs each in the ABAN's endowment fund.

WELCOME Dr. Jovan Ilic Joins ABAN as one of newest Life Members

