

# TALIM

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NEPAL: AOTS ALUMNI SOCIETY



## Editor's Note

We are pleased to bring this first publication called "TALIM" of Nepal: AOTS Alumni Society, a newly formed society of the AOTS (Association for Overseas Technical Scholarship) trained professionals of Nepal. We wish to thank all those who have made direct or indirect contributions in the production of this souvenir. We realize that much could have been done to produce a standard publication. But for the voluntary organization like this, it is not that easy to raise and mobilize the financial and human resources. In recognition of such shortcomings, we strongly feel that there is a need for launching some revenue generating programmes by the Society to widen its budget-base. This will not only help to improve the financial situation of the Society but also will help to develop the professional skills and expertise. The Society is confident that with the continued support of AOTS-Japan, and other Japanese agencies in the country we will be able to march ahead with increased enthusiasm towards achieving its noble objectives.

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# TALIM

Annual Publication of Nepal: AOTS Alumni Society 1991

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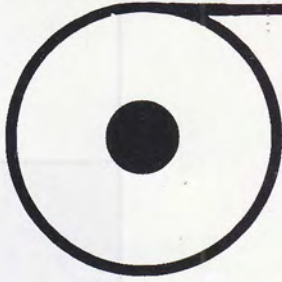
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# NEPAL: AOTS ALUMNI SOCIETY

## AN INTRODUCTION

Nepal—AOTS Alumni Society\* is a non-political voluntary organisation. This Society is established under the broad guidelines of its parent organisation—Association For Overseas Technical Scholarship (AOTS) based in Japan. It is one of the 45 member Societies spread over 27 countries worldwide.

AOTS was established in 1959 with the support of Ministry of international Trade & Industry, Japan with main purpose to promote Technical co-operation for the industrialization & development of the developing countries and for the enhancement of mutual understanding and friendly relationship between those Countries & Japan.

So far, more than 45000 trainees from 150 countries and Regions are already benefitted with the training programmes organized by AOTS. 85 trainees from Nepal have already been benefitted by participation in various

AOTS training programmes.

The main objective of Nepal AOTS is to promote technological fraternity among the ex-trainees of AOTS in Nepal and to help each other in up-dating and up-grading their technical know how through appropriate activities.

- To promote the exchange of scientific & technological knowledge between Nepal & Japan.
- To extend necessary cooperation and assistance to AOTS, Tokyo in organising & implementing its overseas technical Co-operation activities in Nepal.
- To unite the ex-trainees of AOTS in Nepal into a bond of friendship towards one another.
- To organise feature service for the publication of materials on science, technology & education. Membership in this Society is open to all ex-trainees of AOTS Japan with Nepalese

citizenship. Thirty five ex-trainees are already members of this society. Any Nepalese trained under AOTS activities within Nepal is qualified for associate membership. Life Long Honorary membership is offered to any person or companies associated with this Society. 6 such membership has already been awarded. During the past year this society has organised talk programmes, attended AOTS South- East Asia regional meeting. Various training opportunities for Nepalese engaged in different types of production units within the country have been provided by securing and coordinating with AOTS Japan & other Regional as well as National societies. For the year 1991 this society plans to increase its activities further for achieving its objectives through the collective efforts of all concerned.

=====



## First General Body Meeting



**T**he Nepal:AOTS- Society held its first general body meeting in Kathmandu on December 2, 1989. The Society wishes to thank Mr. Y Shiota, General manager, Overseas Affairs Division, AOTS, Japan and Dr. AKM

Moazzem Hussain, General Manager, AOTS Dhaka Liaison office, Bangladesh for kindly being present in the meeting with us.

We were encouraged by their kind presence and support to our society.

## Talk Programme

**T**alk Programme was held on September 7, 1990

**Topic :** Japanese Technical Cooperation and Economic Development of Nepal

**Speakers :** 1. Dr. Durgesh Man Singh, Member, National Planning commission.





2. Mr. H. Kumano, Resident Representative.  
Japan International Co-operation Agency.
3. Mr. N. Watahiki, Expert, Japan International  
Co-operation Agency.



## Training and Seminar

### SEMINAR:

- \* General Secretary, Mr. R.P. Nepal participated in a "AOTS Alumni society: Regional Federation conference" held in Colombo, Sri Lanka in June 28- 30-1990.

### TRAINING:

Following participants have attended Training Course on Energy Conservation Technology of Industrial Boilers, Nov. 10- 15-1990, held in Dhaka.

- \* Mr. Bidur Khanal from Swastik Aerated Products pvt. Ltd.
- \* Mr. Narayan Dutta Regmi from Nepal Food Corporation owned Modern Rice Mill
- \* Mr. Vikham Mohapal from Decor Door and Wood Products Pvt. Ltd (selected for participation but could not attend due to his certain inconveniences).
- \* Mr. Sanu Raja Manandhar participated in a training on "Motorcycle Maintenance and Repair" in Dhaka for 45 days (January-February, 1991).
- \* Mr. Ramesh Prasad Nepal, General Secretary of the society is participating in the Cross-Cultural Management course being held in Japan and Sponsored by the AOTS, (February-March, 1991).

### RECOMMENDATION:

Recommended the names of following three persons for management training and five persons for technical training to be held in Japan in 1991

#### Management Training

- \* *Mr. Amrit Kumar Rai* Cross Culture Management  
Human Resources  
Development Centre.
- \* *Mr. Binaya C. Giri* Cross Culture Management  
Nepal Arab Bank Ltd.

- \* *Mr. Pashupati Prasad Singh* Quality Control  
Nebico (Pvt.) Ltd. Training Course

#### Technical Training

- \* *Mr. Subhas Pradhananga* Civil  
Shimizu Corporation
- \* *Mr. Prakash B. Amatya* Architecture  
Home Maker
- \* *Mr. Chandan Acharya* Automobiles  
Dhaulagiri Metal Works
- \* *Mrs. Sulochana Shrestha* Architecture  
G.R. Construction
- \* *Mr. Tulsi Bahadur K.C.* Automobiles  
Kathmandu Motor Works.

## Future Plan

Nepal: AOTS Alumni Society has the following plans for the current year (1991) and in the years to come.

- \* Hold Talk programmes in the areas of AOTS related activities and Nepal's development.
- \* Promote participation of appropriate candidates in the training and seminar sponsored by the AOTS in member countries.
- \* Increase membership (ordinary, and life members).
- \* Organise Japanese Language Training Course in Nepal.
- \* Hold an in-house workshop to evolve future strategies of the Society for making its activities more effective.



# ROLE OF DONOR AGENCIES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF 'IT' IN NEPAL

**SURESH K. REGMI**

*Senior Software Engineer,  
National Computer Centre, Nepal.*

## Background

Information Technology (IT) is that branch of technology which deals with information collection, maintenance and dissemination with the help of computer and communication technology. In other words, it is the current technology which is the cause of the information revolution in the developed countries. It is also of the key concern to the developing country like Nepal because to expedite the process of development; correct, timely and up-to-date information is needed by any country. Nepal should gear itself to reap the fruit of the information revolution just in time otherwise it is likely to be left behind as happened during the industrial revolution. It is the supporting technology to have information about the country's existing status and to project the future scenarios of the effect of the plan and policy formulated now. The increasing use of IT in Nepal is inevitable.

On the other hand, there are a lot of donor agencies working in Nepal for the overall development of the country. Agencies like UNDP, FAO, WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF and many others are UN agencies whose major role is to help this country in the development projects related to their respective fields. Nepal is getting aid in the form of the bilateral co-operation from different Governments. A lot of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are also working here to build Nepal's bright future. These donor agencies have already helped Nepal for the development of IT in the form of money, kinds of expertise in the past and must have a plan to help in

future. A lot of computer systems have been imported by the foreign aided projects in the form of equipments or accessories like vehicles of the projects. Foreign loans are heavily being invested in Nepal in the area of Information Technology.

Is the IT investment made by the donor agencies in the right target? Has the investment been properly utilized? All these questions remain to be answered. In this article, the effort has been made to identify the possible areas in IT where donor agencies assistance would be more effective for the development of Nepal.

## Present IT Status in Nepal

A general feeling that the computer is a magic machine has been developed mostly among the educated group in Nepal. Only a few are aware that it is just a tool. Very few of the total educated population are capable of using IT for the beneficial purpose or the genuine cause. National computer centre (NCC), since 1971, is operating as the government's computer service bureau and has contributed to develop general awareness of IT in Nepal. NCC is the main resourceful entity in Nepal as far as the computers and their expertise are concerned. However, with the advent of micro-computers a lot of other government and non-government organizations have made their investments in computer systems. A lot of private computer trading houses, software houses and short course packaged training institutions have been cooperating in Nepal now. Everyday private firms are haphazardly emerging as the IT supporting agencies.

Now, there are thousands of micro-computers, about 10 mini-computers and 1 mainframe computer in Nepal. Generally it is seen that almost all projects funded by the foreign donor agencies have computer systems. However, there is a lack of manpower capable of effectively using computers. Normally such computers have been seen in operation as long as the project duration. After the project period, there will neither be any fund to maintain the computers nor the manpower exist to use it. It is very hard to find any effective user of IT in Nepal. Users can be counted in hands who use communications and networking facilities in Nepal.

Tribhuvan University (TU), the only university having multidisciplinary faculties in Nepal, does not have a faculty of Computer Science of Information Technology. Due to this fact, a lot of our young people have to study subjects which results in few employment opportunities. On the other hand, a lot of hard currency is being spent to send students abroad for the degree in IT. There is a lack of IT graduates capable of providing their service to IT user agencies to develop information systems, to provide hardware maintenance etc.

## Areas of IT Development in Nepal

Donor agencies are often looking for the most appropriate areas of help to the friendly countries. The following are the areas of IT development where the donor agencies should rightly assist in order to provide a real help to Nepal:



## Establishment of a Faculty of IT in TU

With its establishment, Nepal will benefit from its own ability of the development of qualified manpower to work in information technology. Tribhuvan University will need assistance in availing the computer resources, setting up laboratory, designing courses, creating teaching manpower etc. Without abundance of qualified manpower in IT, Nepal will never be able to reap benefit of the latest technology.

## Establishment of National Information Network

Nepal consists of about 4500 Village Development Committees and about 15 Municipality Development Committees. If information of the areas covered by the Development Committees regarding population, vital statistics, employment, agriculture, health education, transport system, irrigation, housing, industries etc. are collected and stored in the computer systems in all the Development Committees and all these Development Committees computer systems be in network according to the district, zone, development region and nation then it would be a great achievement to Nepal from the information revolution. Nobody nor any organization will need to duplicate its effort to collect any data which is always on line and the most up to-date form. There will not be a requirement to do any census surveys nor it is required to make adhoc plan and policies. HMG will have the information about its own country in its finger tips. However HMG can not take up this job because it has to make a very high initial investment which it can not take up this which it can not do on its own even if it is a good investment. Hence donor agencies can play a major role to make initial investments and to create manpower to operate the whole National Informatics Network as described earlier. National Data Communications Network is the basic of

the National Informatics Network and the concept of National Data bank is only feasible from the National Informatics Network. National Informatics Network in other words can also be named as Government Information System.

## Establishment of National Data Communications Network

To setup the Government Information System or the National Informatics Network spreads all over Nepal, establishment of national Data Communications Network will be essential. Setting up the National Data Communications Network, will give rise to the use of technology further for the good cause. Strong information base can be set up in an decentralized manner. Government and semi-government organizations which have nationwide network, can make the utmost use of such network. Data Communication Network can be thought of the prerequisite of any information system. Help in both technical experts and resources will be required to Nepal in establishing such national network.

## Establishment of National Data Bank

Even the most essential public information in Nepal are scattered at a lot of places. A lot of duplication of effort in data collection has resulted because of the non-existence of a National Data Bank. To establish such a Data Bank, computer resources will be necessary. Government and non-government agencies have to be coordinated to achieve this goal.

## Support Programme for Private IT Entrepreneurs

There has been tremendous growth in the entrepreneurs of IT related business and industry. This growth is of haphazard nature because HMG has not been able to play any role of its kind. A lot of computer training institutions, trading houses,

software development houses and consultancy firms are in the Nepalese market. Due to the lack of qualified manpowers and support programmes from the Government, this industry in Nepal has not been able to provide return for the investment.

IT is such an industry where if you invest now, it can pay off within 3 to 5 years within the proper policy set by the government. Nepal can think of export and earning the foreign currency if it can invest in IT. The landlocked condition of Nepal is not the barrier to this industry. The support programme to the IT entrepreneurs should have facilities like providing the investors with the information regarding setting up the industry, an information centre where recent developments and the developments in the past have been stored in a form of a library, providing a link to the international organisation, doing research in specific areas, performing surveys for the assessment of the need of IT and its industries etc. To be self sufficient, electronic industries, industries manufacturing electronic components, micro-processors and computer manufacturing and assembling, factories should be encouraged and guided to be setup. Multi-national ventures on high investment needed industries should be sought. International software houses and computer manufacturing companies should be lured to establish their offices in Nepal.

## Research on Computing in Devnagari Script

Nepal's official script is Devnagari. The use of computers in the government offices has shown the need of the Devnagari script in computers. Be it a voters list, land owned certificates, nationality certificates etc, we can not provide them in any other script than Devnagari script. There has been recent developments by few private entrepreneurs on the use of Devnagari script in microcomputers such as IBM compatibles or Apple Macintoshes. There



are certain difficulties in it and needs further developments. Further no such packages exists for mini or mainframe computers existing in Nepal. Thus it has not been able to process voluminous data in Devnagari script in larger computers. A technical support is needed to Nepal to make Devanagari script available to universal range of computers.

### Establishment of a Computer Training Centre

In order to increase the general awareness of IT, to organize short term courses needed on various software packages, hardware maintenance etc; a National Computer Training Centre has to be established in Nepal. This training centre should be able to organise such courses which is not generally organised by the private training institutions and also should be a standard setting organisation as for as training in private institutions are concerned. National Computer Centre is doing some of the said job now but a separate setup is necessary to concentrate on IT trainings, workshop and seminars because it can do this job more effectively.

### Donor Agencies and Their Role

The role of donor agencies in the development of countries like Nepal is to provide assistance in such development projects so that it will boost the economic condition and the living condition of the people in Nepal. The assistance should be made to build the infrastructure of the country and should not develop the habit of consumer only.

With the present economic condition of HMG in Nepal, it can not be expected to invest on information technology because of its hand to mouth situation. Without the donor agencies help, it is certain that Nepal will not be able to reap the benefit of the information revolution also.

The intention of the donor agencies should be such that Nepal be self sufficient in producing and consuming IT. If the assistance is only in the form of developing consumerism, then it is better not to assist.

### Conclusion

Information Technology is a tool and not a means to develop one's country. The benefit of IT should reach to the common people of Nepal by executing plans and policy formulated on the basis of correct information about Nepal and making use of the development. His Majesty's Government (HMG) of Nepal should be fully aware of the right use of the technology and should formulate a plan and policy regarding IT and should be committed to it. HMG, Nepal should not ask donor agency's help in those areas where it can do by itself and should fully support the programmes launched by the donor agencies as these programmes are formally approved by itself. Nepal should fight itself so that it will not only be the consumer of IT but also will produce in terms of computer hardware, software and should be self sufficient in future. The role of donor agencies will be of utmost importance in developing the use of IT in Nepal and in assisting Nepal to be self sufficient in information technology.



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## JICA / HMG FP- MCH PROJECT

N. Watahiki

Expert, JICA

### I. Background of the Project

His Majesty's Government, Ministry of Health, FP/MCH Project and JICA signed the record of discussion on 6 October 1985 to begin different program activities for five years period. This five years period has been divided into four stages: Preparation, Improvement, Intensification and Evaluation / Expansion stages.

### II. Objective and Programme Components

#### II-1. Objective:

This project aims at strengthening and expanding community based family planning and maternal and child health service as well as promoting community development activities in the kingdom of Nepal with emphasis on the activities in the following two model areas.

A. Kavrepalanchok District.

B. Dhanusa District.

#### II-2. Programme Components:

- 1) Improvement and Intensification of MCH services/ activities at the Health Posts.
- 2) Community involvement.
- 3) IEC Information, Education and Communication Activities.
- 4) Data Collection System.
- 5) Middle level Trainees' Training.

### III. Achievement of the Project Activities

#### III-1. Japanese Expert: (Oct, 1985- Oct 1990):

Long term Expert

Maternal Child Health Expert - 2

Public Health Expert - 1

Project Coordinator - 2

Short-term Expert

Short-term Expert (IEC) - 3

#### III-2. Provision of Equipments:

Various medical and clinical equipments were provided to improve and strengthen the FP/MCH services at the central district and community levels.

#### III-3. Training:

To develop manpower skill mainly on MCH service components for different level health personnels. Various trainings were conducted in Japan. Moreover, with a view to increase community awareness on the importance of MCH care, local middle level trainings were also conducted for mothers and other health related field workers. To strengthen the IEC activities, trainings were provided to increase the efficiency of the IEC Staffs assigned at the central as well as district level.

#### III-4. Production of IEC Materials:

In order to improve and strengthen the IEC activities, different types of Posters, Flash-cards, Booklets and Slides (6 components of MCH) etc. were also produced and distributed both in the central and district level. Also the IEC equipments like Video-van, Film projector, Slide projector and Cassette Recorder etc. were provided for the extension and expansion of IEC activities.

#### III-5. Technical Exchange Programme:

Three Nepalese counterparts visited the Integrated FP/MCH Project of the Philippines to exchange knowledge and skills with Philippines counterparts in March, 1987 and three Nepali counterpart participated seminar workshop of FP/MCH integrated strategies sharing of country experiences in the Philippines in September 1988.

#### III-6. Construction of Health Post:

1. Construction of Nala Health Post in Kavrepalanchok District (June, 1988)



2. Construction of Dhanusa Dham Health Post in Dhanusa District. (March, 1989)

### III-7. Baseline Survey:

#### A. First Baseline Survey

##### Objective:

To review and analysis of existing data and information on MCH/FP activities.

*Period of Work:* 6th. Dec, 1985-25th, Dec 1985.

#### B. Second Baseline Survey

##### Objective:

To establish health indicators and the utilization of these indicators for this project design. activities and evaluation.

*Period of Work:* 7th. Dec 1986- 14th 1987

### III-8. Impact Survey:

##### Objective:

To evaluate the effectiveness of health related intervention

programme and also about the use of IEC materials and middle level trainees training etc. conducted by JICA/HMG FP/MCH project in Kavre district.

*Period of work:* 25th March, 1990- 31st August, 1990

### III-9. AV Room (The renovation of Audio-Visual Rooms):

##### Objective:

To intensify community health activities through development of teaching materials and video productions.

*Period of work:* March, 1990 June 1990

### III-10. Other activities:

- A. The coordinating committee meeting (Central Level) to review on project activities make an action programme . once a year
- B. The coordinating committee meeting (District Level) To identify health problems and coordinate among related health agencies. once a month

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## AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN NEPAL

Y. Ohata

*Advisor to Ministry of Agricultural*

The traditional agricultural areas in Nepal are the hill areas. The Panchayat regime kept 200–300 kgs of cereal per head a year and supported the rapidly increasing population of 2.6% a year by developing the Terai, which was covered with a tropical forest 30 years ago. The new democratic government has fortunately been given more than 300 kgs of food grain per head. This has been possible because of sufficient sunshine in the rainy seasons. Now the question is: will agriculture be able to be diversified to the modern livestock industry feeding cereal and to commercial crops? Will the farmers' income increase and will the Nepalese economy consequently be able to take off? Or will it return again to the barely existence level of agriculture? 300 kgs of cereal was not obtained because of the fundamental amelioration of social and societal infrastructures of agriculture. The prices of food grain are rising, and the Terai area has been almost developed. The ability of the new government is now being monitored with great interest.

The success of an agricultural programme depends mainly on its selecting and planning, and also on the implementation. All agricultural programs should be based on the clear strategy and should have clear tactics. Those programmes lacking these should be ruled out. Otherwise, there will be great cause for regret in the future.

The former comprehensive agricultural policy with its small budget has to be replaced with a focused policy concentrating major effort on the following two programmes. Satellite projects will be selected for all fields as additional ones if they are effective.

a) The first goal is to breed and extend

more productive crop varieties suitable for the existing traditional farming system, which has no irrigation and chemical fertilizers and which accounts for 80% of Nepal agriculture.

b) The second goal is to promote irrigation facilities for winter crops, because the large scale irrigation facilities aimed at rainy season paddy demand huge capital, but give small return.

### 1. Chemical Fertilizers

Nepal's level of fertilizer use, at 19 kg per hectare, is still the lowest in the region, the total import of chemical fertilizers a year, including that imported with foreign assistance is 100 thousand tons. This much fertilizer can increase production by at most 200 thousand tons of paddy if the fields are irrigated and planted with improved seeds. The remarkable increase in fertilizer consumption may be impossible in the near future due to financial situation of the country.

The "Main Report on National Farm Management Study: Nepal, 1983–85, Ministry of Agriculture" proved that fertilizer application only insignificantly improves paddy production unless it is combined with planting improved varieties.

### 2. Irrigation

The Ministry of Water Resources is making a great effort to expand the command area of irrigation. The Ministry of Agriculture in undertaking Special Programme (block Programme), controlling a total of 110,000 ha, for the large scale irrigated lands, and the Pocket Program for small irrigated areas managing a total of 170,000 ha. Under Special Programme, the Ministry of

Agriculture is providing farmers Mini-Kit including seeds, fertilizers, chemicals and technical services, which is getting a good results.

However, "Economic Study, 1990, Ministry of Finance" criticized irrigation projects: "Despite the increase in area under irrigation brought about by substantial investment in this sector, no remarkable increment in productivity has, in fact, been achieved". It furthermore noted, that: "In spite of considerable effort of the Government in the past to expand irrigation facilities, the traditional canals constructed and run by the farmers have been found to be more reliable". The truth of this criticism is proved by the FAO Production Yearbook and by Table 2 from the Main Report on National Farm Management Study Nepal, 1983–1985, Ministry of Agriculture.

However, the real reasons why government irrigation is not as effective as traditional irrigation by farmers differ from the reasons stated by the "Because of the lack of timely repair and maintenance of canals, lack of a good water management and distribution system in 'farmers' field"

Thanks to the Himalayas, it rains almost every day in the rainy season. The constraint factor on crop production is not rain, but sunshine, even for wet paddy. Because of the climate conditions in Nepal and the physiology of paddy, the design of irrigation facilities for summer crops demands a huge investment and can not bring about enough return. On the contrary, farmers take water only when water is in need. The farmers construct "Beaver Dams" for winter irrigation and leave as they are flooded away in the summer. It is taken for granted that the farmers system of



irrigation is very effective .

In some rainy seasons, a dry spell of 10-20 consecutive days results in severe damage to paddy. These damages can be avoided and very often 100% of expected yield can be obtained if irrigation water is available once or twice during drought days . The winter irrigation facilities can be used for this purpose.

## 3. Improvement of Varieties of Crops

The greatest possible amount of imported fertilizer is only 100,000 tons a year . The acreage of irrigated land is less than 300,000 hectares out of 1,400,000 ha of paddy fields . Under these conditions, the most effective method for increasing the productivity of main crops is the breeding and extension of more productive varieties

. Especially in hill areas and rain-fed areas in the Terai, there is no other way to improved agriculture them to provide farmers with better seeds, which seeds should be appropriate to the existing farming system .

For instance, Masuli is one improved paddy variety which responds very well to a fertilizer. Even if fertilizer is not used at all, Masuli yields more than local varieties. Today Masuli accounts for three quarters of all improved varieties used one half of the paddy fields in the rain-fed Terai and one third of the total rice production in Nepal. Masuli was mainly bred by Japanese agronomists in Malaysia under FAO before the IRRI was established. Blast disease has begun to damage paddy so making Masuli resistant to blast disease, especially ear-neck blast disease, is quite urgent.

Since the Panchayat regime practised the decentralization policy, crop breeding has been scattered to many rural experimental stations, each breeding a different crop. However, Khumaltar station in Kathmandu, the central station, can not function as a central laboratory to support satellite stations due to its poor facilities, although its staff with many doctors and masters is excellent.

Mr. Daimaru, an expert in agricultural extension, reported that Nepal farmers are interested only in the variety comparison trials and not in the fertilizer tests at the demonstration farms. This seems very reasonable.

The Report on National Farm Management Study also proved that improved varieties of paddy significantly improved yield.

## BEST WISHES FOR THE GRAND SUCCESS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF NEPAL AOTS ALUMNI SOCIETY



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# NEPAL: AOTS ALUMNI SOCIETY TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS 1990/91

## TARGETS

### 1. Membership Drive:

Increase the member of membership (out of 84 AOTS ex-trainees only 23 had been registered in the society in early 1990) by,

- \* updating the list of ex-trainees.
- \* advertising registration notices in newspapers.

### 2. Introduce Nepal: AOTS ALUMNI SOCIETY (NASS) :

by undertaking the following,

- \* formal and official registration of NASS.
- \* preparation of NASS leaflets/ souvenirs.
- \* introduce NASS to private companies, individuals, businessmen etc.
- \* introduce NASS to Japanese Embassy, JICA and other related organization.
- \* introduce NASS to Alumni Society in other Asian countries.

### 3. Technical Training Programmes:

Identify technical and managerial training needs based on priority sectors development in Nepal, and to request AOTS Japan for more scholarship arrangements.

### 4. Fund Raising:

To finance and to further expand the activities of NASS, fund raising will be aimed through,

- \* membership fee (Rs. 200/head/ year).
- \* lifemembership fee (Rs. 7000/company of individual).

- \* publication of leaflets/ souvenir.
- \* support from private companies, Japanese Embassy, JICA etc.
- \* running of Japanese language class and information desk.
- \* other means.

## ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS:

NASS staff members have worked hard by participating in various activities in order to meet the set targets mentioned above. Some of these activities and the achievements made during the year were;

1. The membership drive succeeded in increasing the number of members from 23 in early 1990 to about 40 to date.
2. The long and difficult process of registering NASS was finally completed by obtaining the required government approval in February, 1991.
3. The birth of NASS was introduced and communicated to all concerned bodies such as AOTS Japan, Japanese Embassy, JICA private companies / individuals and to Alumni Societies in the Asian countries.
4. Organised and conducted the first annual general meeting in Hotel Himalaya, Kathmandu, in December, 1990 in the presence of Mr. Y. Shiota, General Manager, Overseas Affairs Division, AOTS Japan and Dr. A. K. M. Hussain, General Manager, AOTS Dacca.
5. Organised and conducted a Seminar and Talk Programs at Hotel Blue Star, Kathmandu in September 1990. The theme of seminar was "Japanese Technical Cooperation on Economic & Industrial Development of Nepal". Prominent speakers were from JICA, Japanese Embassy, the National Planning Commission etc.
6. Participation in Seminar and Conference:



- \* The General Secretary participated in the South Asia AOTS Alumni Society's Regional Conference.
- \* The General Secretary participated in the management seminar held in Tokyo, AOTS in February, 1991.
- \* Three Boiler-men attended the Industrial Boiler Training Workshop held in Dacca organised by Dacca AOTS.
- \* One person attended the Motor Cycle Engine Training Course in Dacca sponsored by AOTS Japan.

the specified training programme to be held in Japan under the sponsorship of AOTS Japan during 1991.

## PLANNING AHEAD

With the aim to carryout the objectives and functions of NASS in a more appropriate and efficient manner the following plans have been drawn out for undertaking future activities:

7. Published a Souvenir for the annual general to be held at Hotel Himalaya in March 1991 in the presence of Mr. Yamamota, Director General, AOTS Japan and Mr. Ichikawa, General Manager AOTS Japan.
8. Formed several committee to carry to out the various activities of NASS throughout the year.
9. Eight persons, 5 for technical training and 3 for management training have been nominated by NASS to participate in

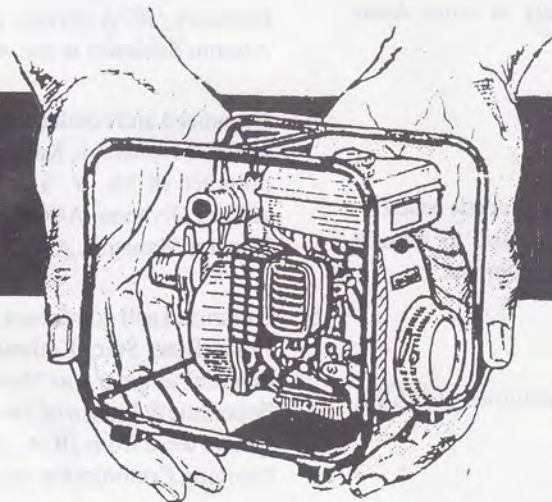
- \* Rent a permanent Office-room to carry on the activities in a systematic and organized way.
- \* Employ an Office Assistant.
- \* Set a library room (assistance from AOTS, Japan).
- \* Study and Evaluation of Ex-trainees utilizing their expertise and experiences gained in Japan.
- \* Running of a Japanese Language School.
- \* Frequent communication, exchange of visits between other Alumni Societies of this region.



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# AOTS Experience

## Prakash Suwal National Computer Centre

**M**y training in Japan was from Nov. 1986 to Sep. 1987. The 6 week general orientation course, at Chubu Kenshu Centre (CKC) in Nagoya, greatly enhanced my Japanese language proficiency. The orientation not only included the teaching of the Japanese language, but also lectures, visits & tours covering Japan's historical, educational, cultural & industrial aspect. This contribute greatly to my understanding about Japan. All the trainees agree that CKC is "a home away from home". It has all the amenities and ever caring staffs. The gathering of trainee from different parts of the world gave an opportunity to get closer to each other. Which enabled us to learn about each other's culture, tradition & many other things. This created an atmosphere of international mutual understanding.



The practical training at the sponsoring company, the Act Brain Inc; Started after the completing of the general orientation course. The training involved learning about operating systems, different software packages, including Computer Aided Instruction (CAI) software, data bases using micro-computers.

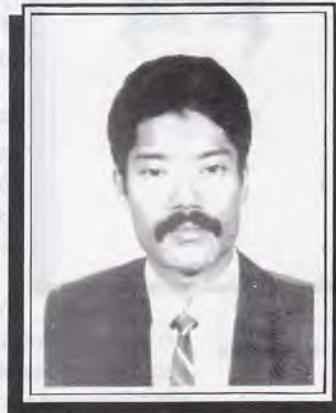
Then development of softwares to supplement the CAI and other softwares. At the start there was some difficulty in learning computer terminology in Japanese. A dictionary helped this out. Another difficulty was to find english version manuals. These are sorted out easily with fullest co-operation and guidance from everybody. Also the occasional visits to different places prevented feelings of loneliness in a foreign country.

The training actually helped in my work of developing customised softwares. With these benefits we have ventured a computer consultancy firm, imparting computer based training and developing software to the client's need. Thus serving to increase the computer awareness in the country.

As the need of an country grows along with its developmental efforts, the networking and data communication field is slowly becoming an area of out most importance. Further training in these field will be an valuable asset.

## Asta Bahadur Shakya ABC Screen Printing Co.

**M**y first visit to Japan was in 1975 to attend the trade fair at Harumi for one month. That was really full of fun rambling here and there. But I just felt something unpleasant due to lack of language understanding. Anyway I got chance to see so many similarities between Nepal and Japan such as culture, history, society, habitants etc. With all those memories, I came back to Nepal.



After coming back to Nepal, though I bounded by same circle and society, I started to learn Japanese language. I corresponded to some of the Japanese friends to find an area of study which will be something best for my life. Embracing all those good and bad days, at last I got another chance to visit Japan to persue a self financed study in 1983.

This time I felt everything so easy because I was speaking the language. In this way six months had near passed in Hiroshima, then I got some good informations about AOTS. In no time I and one of my best friend Mr. Kaji Yamanaka went to AOTS head

office ub Tokyo. We met one of the high ranking members of AOTS. I came to know that I could get a scholarship and there were very few participants from Nepal. Getting all those informations, I came back to my home country.

One question always comes to my mind. What should I have studied? It was really difficult task because my goal was to utilise what I learned abroad forever in my own country. So it was very important to choose the right subject. For this matter I took the advice from my friend Mr. Yamanaka. It took several months to decide in favour of Screen Printing

field. But I did not know anything about it. Afterwards I got the required forms from AOTS, including informations on screen printing. My friend too sent me a book about that subject.

In 1984 I went to Japan with scholarship from AOTS for one year. My sponsoring company was Subaru Screen Printing Pvt. Co. and my boss was Mr. Shohachi Hoshizawa. Then I had to devote my days in Japan with my goal in mind.



# AOTS Experience

First of all I visited my company and got introduced to all the members of the company. I expressed my greetings with "NAMASTE" elaborating the meaning also. After I went to AOTS Kenshu Center (TKS) to join the introduction course with other international participants. The center was a different world with many facilities beyond my imagination. I adjusted myself to the new environment and development confidence to speak in different ways and participated in all the events.

After finishing the introduction course I went back to my company for training. For some days I felt bored and tedious. No one came to speak to me. Because they were worried about the language. Due to my habit of talkativeness they came closer to me very soon. Then I felt very easy to work, understand them and their society.

I learned many techniques but that was not possible in Nepal, using huge machine. At the end of the year, I decided to learn some more easy ways which were used in those past days in Japan. So I requested to extend my stay by another six months, without any hesitation they approved the extension. After this

I went of Kyoto College of Art, by private request, for one month. In that very college I saw many youngs doing varieties of art courses in a simple and free way with all the working facilities and freedom. Since I already had the basic course from my company, I learned very soon.

Lastly, carrying all those memories of the past days with smile and tears, I attended the Certificate awarding ceremony at AOTS together with new participants. At that time, my boss was there along with other Japanese friends to congratulate me. I was very glad on that day and I promised them to start the work in Nepal as soon as possible.

Saying buy bye to Japan and all of my good friends. I came back to Nepal after one half years. As I had already set my goal, I thought the advices of some experienced persons should be helpful. Accordingly, I started my with determination, I opened ABC Screen Printing and I must say that I am doing fine in this work, I wish I get more opportunities to go to Japan and learn more in the Printing field.

## Kiran N. Shakya

Subhash Printing Press

I had joined a training course of Printing Technology organised by the Association for Overseas Technical Scholarship (AOTS) in Japan in 1985.

Before participated in the AOTS training, I had the chance to see some Japanese friends when they came to our Printing Press for business purposes. They were kind enough to provide me the information about AOTS and I got the opportunity to participate

After completing the Orientation Course from Chubu Kensu Centre of AOTS. I had studied the technical course at Naka Nihon Photo Industry in Nagoya who were my sponsoring company

The Printing Technology contains three major systems using following different techniques—

- (1) Letter press system
- (2) Offset system
- (3) Gravure system

I had studied mainly Offset Printing System. The Offset Printing System is new and modern technique now a days. Almost all the printing materials are printed by this process all over the world



In this system, we make a required design. From this master design, we make a film by a specific process camera. Then a offset plate is processed by contact printing with this film. Finally the processed offset plate is fitted in the offset printing machine for printing purpose.

For the purpose of colour printing, the master design of colour print needs colour separation. And it is printed by using four different colour process inks such as yellow, magenta, cyan and black

At the time when I joined the course, there was no offset printing system in our Printing Press. And we successfully established an offset printing system after completing the course and also we trained the necessary technical manpower ourselves.

I also had the opportunity of gaining Japanese about society from my direct contacts with the Japanese family. If we take a glance to the Japanese society or when we work with Japanese people, they normally use following three expressions these are (1) "Ohayo gosaimasu" means Hello (The word of respect) (2) "Gomenna sai" means I am sorry or excuse me (The compassion of mistake). (3) "Arigato gosaimasu" means Thank you (to inspire with spirit).



# AOTS Experience

They use these words every time and every where. That means, they have a good manner of respect, they realise their own mistakes whether these are big or small at once and they have desier to encourae others in their works. I think these facts have a big role to play in rising the work.

I am very greatfull to AOTS and a lot of thanks to Naka Nihon Photo Industry for their kind co-operation. Also I am highly obliged to CKC staffs for their nice hospitality during my stay

in CKC.

In our future programme we are intending to establish multicolor offset printing systems and paper industry.

It will be much more helpful to us if we can get technical training on paper industry to achieve our plan which is one of the basic needs of our nation.

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# Tracer Study

## NEPAL: AOTS ALUMNI SOCIETY RAPID TRACER STUDY

DINESH P. CHAPAGAIN

Management Consultant

IDM Associates (P) Ltd.

### I. BASIS OF THE STUDY

This rapid tracer study of ex-trainees of Association of Overseas Technical Scholarship (AOTS) represent the first attempt to analyze the views and perception of ex-trainees about their respective training at Japan. The objectives of the study has been,

- to update the Nepal : AOTS alumni record,
- to identify the application frequency of the training skills,
- and, to determine the effectiveness of the training at AOTS.

In order to achieve the above stated objectives, a simple questionnaire was designed so as to seek the following information:

- personal information, such as name, address and educational background.
- training information, like subject, year and duration of training at AOTS,
- and, ex-trainees perception regarding application frequency and usefulness for personal growth.

The questionnaires were posted on 2nd February, 1991 to seventy eight AOTS ex-trainees, whose name and address were available at the office of Nepal : AOTS Alumni Society. Altogether twenty one (26.92%) responses were received within a short period of four weeks. Among the respondents 13 (61.90%) are members of the Nepal : AOTS Alumni Society and (38.10%) are non members ex-trainees. Responses were received from different part of the country, such as,

- Kathmandu,
- Biratnagar,
- Janakpur,
- Hetauda,
- and Gaidakot.

The analysis for this rapid tracer study is based on these twenty one responses.

### II. PERSONAL PROFILE & TRAINING SKILL APPLICATION

The table below depicts that majority of the trainees (52.38%) are post graduates. All trainees are school passed. The training skill application frequency is significantly independent of educational back ground as well as period lapsed after the training.

PERSONAL PROFILE	TOTAL APPLICATION FREQUENCY			
		VERY OFTEN	SOME TIMES	NOT AT ALL
<b>1. EDUCATIONAL BACK GROUND</b>				
1.1. Under Matric	0	0	0	0
1.2. Matric	3	2	1	0
1.3. Graduate	7	3	4	0
1.4. Post Graduate	11	5	6	0
TOTAL	21	10	11	0
<b>2. YEARS LAPSED AFTER TRAINING</b>				
2.1. Less than 5 Years	4	2	2	0
2.2. Five to 10 Years	11	6	5	0
2.3. More than 10 Years	6	2	4	0
TOTAL	21	10	11	0

The constituent of ex-trainees with respect to the educational back ground and years lapsed after training are shown in pie digram below:



# Tracer Study

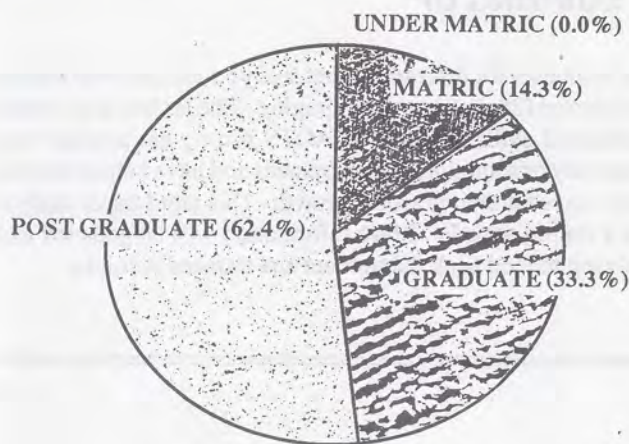


Figure 1

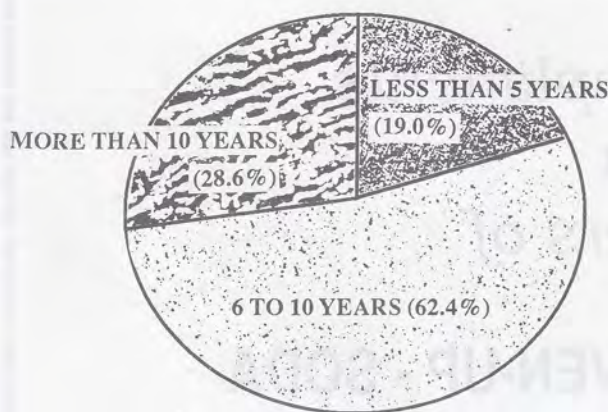


Figure 2

## III. TRAINING PROFILE & TRAINING SKILL APPLICATION

The table below reveals that majority of the training duration (57.14 %) are less than three months. Regarding the constituents of the types of training, the technical skill training are 57.14% and managerial skill training are 42.86%. The training skill application frequency is again significantly independent of types and duration of training.

TRAINING PROFILE	TOTAL APPLICATION FREQUENCY			
		VERY OFTEN	SOME TIMES	NOT AT ALL
<b>1. TYPES OF TRAINING</b>				
1.1. Technical Skill	12	6	6	0
1.2. Managerial Skill	9	4	5	0
TOTAL	21	10	11	0
<b>2. DURATION TRAINING</b>				
2.1 Less than 3 months	12	6	6	0
2.2 Three to 6 months	2	0	2	0
2.3 Six to one year	2	1	1	0
2.4 More than one year	5	3	2	0
TOTAL	21	10	11	0

The proportionate of types of training and duration of training are exhibited in pie diagram below :

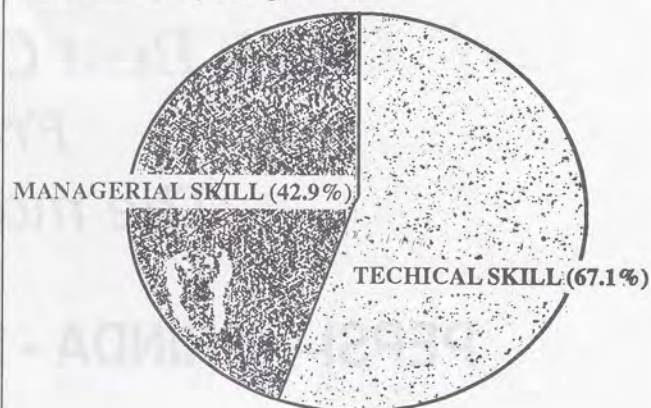


Figure 3

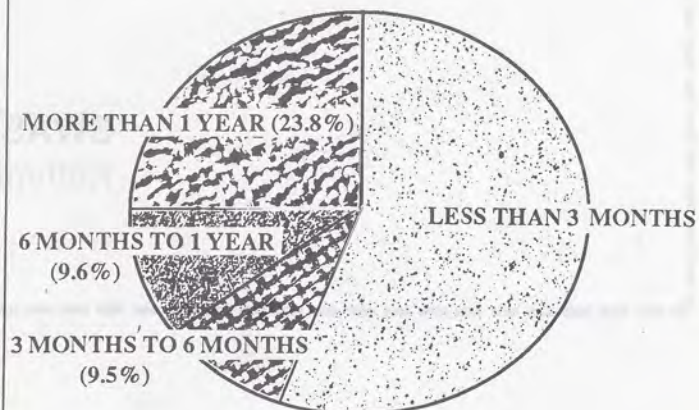


Figure 4



# Tracer Study

## IV. TRAINING AND PERSONAL GROWTH

Irrespective of the personal and training profile, all 21 (100 %) respondents stated that AOTS training have helped them for their personal growth . The major areas of personal growth are clubbed together as below:

- development of self confidence,
- up liftment of skill and knowledge,
- and, development of entrepreneurship,

## V. SUMMING UP

The responses for this rapid tracer study conducted with limited time period (28 days) are encouraging . The technical as well as managerial skills acquired at AOTS training are applied very frequently or sometimes by ex trainees and have helped them in many ways for their personal growth . This rapid tracer study is just a stating whistle . More information will be gathered and analyzed to feed back the trainers and trainees in future .

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## EX-TRAINEE'S LIST

### NEPAL : ASSOCIATION FOR OVERSEAS TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIP (AOTS)

## EX-TRAINEE'S LIST

S. NO.	AOTS NO.	EX-TRAINEE'S NAME	HOME ADDRESS	OFFICE ADDRESS
1.	7710026	AJAYA NARSIHG RANA	C/O NEPAL IMPEX (P) LTD	U.S. EMBASSY
2.	8115059	ANIRA DALI (MS)	C/O SI CORP. P.O. 3190, KATH. TEL. 270763	SANPO INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION TEL. 525417
3.	8417041	ASHOK KUMAR ARYAL	G.P.O. BOX 2478, KATHMANDU	NEPAL RASTRA BANK
4.	7918008	ASHOK M. S. BANIYA	TRIPURESWARE KATHMANDU TEL.. 216085	
5.	8415040	ASTA BAHADUR SHAKYA	246, JHOCHHNEN TOLE, KATH-5 TEL. 212167	ABC SCREEN PRINTING CO TEL. 212167
6.	8524001	BADRI PRASAD SHARMA		YETI TRAVELS PVT. LTD
7.	85APO34	BAIDYA NATH PRASAD		JANAKPUR CIGARETTE FACTORY LTD
8.	8703026	BASANTASB. KHADKA		SAJHA YATAYAT
9.	8116010	BHAVANI BHAKTA JOSHI	TEL. 227317	TRANS EVEREST INTERPRISES PVT. LTD TEL. 224538
10.	8108050	BHIM BAHADUR MAGAR	ASAN TOLE, TANSEN, PALPA LUMBINI	LUMBINI ZONE SAJHA YATAYAT
11.	7703139	BIKRAM K. SHRESTHA	C/O N.C.E. P.O. BOX 148, KATH	COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES TEL. 521072
12.	82APO09	BISHNU B. SHRESTHA	TEL. 52389	BRICKS & TILE FACTORY LTD TEL. 521178
13.	88APO13	BISHNU H. RAJBHANDARI		BHRIKUTI PAPER MILLS LTD P.O. 22
14.	80UNO08	BISHNU . SHRESTHA	TEL. 223520	NEPAL ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES P. TEL. 521171
15.	811S011	BISHNU SHARMA	KHA 2-782 BANESWOR HT. KTM TEL. 470472	ECONOMIC SERVICE CENTER TEL. 272530, 272522
16.	6913001	BISWA BIKRAM SAHA	C/O NEPAL IMPEX (P) LTD P.O. 1065 TEL. 412159	SIPRADI TRADING PVT. LTD. TEL. 272755
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19.	7703138	CHANDRA LAL SHRESTHA	C/O NAIE 4/60 NNARAYANGHAT BAHATPUR	NEPAL AGRO INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES
20.	7703136	DEVENDRA BAHADUR BAJRACHARYA	77, MAKHAN TOLE, KATHMANDU-8	AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT BANK TEL. 211744
21.	8717067	DHRUBA B. RAJAK	3/228 DHOBIGHAT LALITPUR	SAJHA YATAYAT
22.	83APO30	DHURBA BIR PANDEY		SHREE RAGHUPATI JUTE MILLS
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25.	84APO10	DINESH P. CHAPAGAIN		INTE. DEVELOPERS & MANAGERS ASSOCIATION
26.	8601076	DINESH PRASAD SHRESTHA		HONJO HIGASHI, OYODO-KU, OSAKA 531
27.	88APO31	DIVYESHWAR P. PRADHAN		JANAKPUR CIGARETTE FACTORY
28.	7901122	DWARIKA BABU RAUT	C/O AIKO ENTERPRISES P.O. 2453 TEL. 215671	SAKURA COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISES TEL. 521151
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44.	7703140	KRISHNA RAJ NAKARMI	TECH. TRAIN. INST. RAM SAHAPATHN	C. ELECTRICAL PVT.LTD. TEL. 522622
45.	83AP007	MADAN PRASAD KOIRALA		LUMBANI SUGAR MILLS LTD
46.	8714039	MADHAVI K.C.		ICIMOD
47.	811S008	MADHUSUDHAN BHATTARAI	TEL. 220918	NIDC TEL. 228322
48.	8411086	MAHESH K. NAKARMI	KA-3, JYABAHAL TOEL- 1479, KTM-3	SHANKER AUTOMOBILES AGENCY TEL. 270372, 27027
49.	8501089	MAHESHWOR DAS		NEPAL TRANSPORT CORP NARAYANI ZONE
50.	8814094	MANOHAR K. BHATTARAI	PT LTD PORTVILLA VANUATU	PACIFIC TECHNOLOGY LTD
51.	7141002	MANOHAR SHAHI	1/3 HOSPITAL ROAD, P.O.BIRGUNJ	AGRICULTURE SUPPLY CORP
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54.	84AP030	MUKUNDA RAM BHANDARY	TEL. 414145	ECONOMIC SERVICE CENTER TEL. 414830
55.	7705063	MUKUNDA R. K ARMACHARYA		
56.	83AP029	NAGESHWOR MANDAL		JANAKPUR CIGRATTEE FACT.
57.	7214801	NEM H. BAJRACHARYA	P.O.BOX 490, 489 OMBahal, KTM	TRIBHUVAN UNIV.INST.OF. ENG'G
58.	7141001	PALDEN TENDUK PULGAR	C/O U.T.S. P.O.BOX 233 KATHMANDU	UNITED TRADERS SYNDICATE PVT.LTD
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60.	8514039	PHURBA SHREPA		SATA SWISS P.O.BOX 113 KATHMANDU
61.	87AP032	PRAKASH NANI GHIMIRE	GPO.BOX.3246 KATHMANDU NEPAL TEL. 523810	BHRIKUTI PAPER MILLS
62.	8618054	PRAKASH R.S. SUWAL	649 JHOCHHEN TOEL, KATHMANDU TEL. 212391	NATIONAL COMPUTER CENTER TEL. 215234
63.	8618053	PRAMOD BIR TULUDHAR	12-453 NAGHAL TOLE KATHMANDU TEL. 225062	NATIONAL COMPUTER CENTER TEL. 215234
64.	7214001	PREM S.J. B. RANA	C/O NEPAL IMPEX (P) LTD. P.O. 490	YETI TRAVELS
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