

25 Years of Nepal German Academic Association

Silver Jubilee Special Issue



Nepal German Academic Association (NEGAAS)

December 2014

www.negaas.org.np

Official language	Nepali 47.8%, Maithali 12.1%, Bhojpuri 7.4%, Tharu (Dagaura/Rana) 5.8%, Tamang 5.1%, Newar 3.6%, Magar 3.3%, Awadhi 2.4%, other 10%, unspecified 2.5% (2001 census)
Religions	Hindu 80.6%, Buddhist 10.7%, Muslim 4.2%, Kirant 3.6%, other 0.9% (2001 census)
State holiday	In 2006 Parliament abolished the birthday of King Gyanendra (7 July) and Constitution Day (9 November) as national holidays; the Constitutional Assembly will fix a new national holiday
Founding	After military conquest in 1768 the country was unified as a kingdom under the Shah Dynasty, the Constitutional Assembly will officially decide over the abolishment of the kingdom, Nepal has never been a colony
Government Type	Parliamentary Multi-Party Democracy
Head of State	President of Republic
Head of Government	Prime Minister
Parliament	Interim Parliament since 15. January 2007
Parties	Nepali Congress (NP), Communist Party of Nepal-United Marxist-Leninist (CPN-UML), Rastriya Prajantra Party (RPP), Communist Party Nepal-Maoists (CPN-M), Nepali Congress-Democrats (NC-D)
Labor Unions	Nepal Trade Union Congress, All Nepal Trade Union Congress, General Federation of Nepalese Trade Unions, and other trade unions, some act on behalf of the Maoists
Administrative Divisions	5 development regions, 75 districts, 58 cities, almost 4.000 rural communities, decentralized administration: rural, city and district councils
Member of International Organizations	United Nation (1955), SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional development, 1985), IMF (International Monetary Fond, 1969), World Bank (1969), Asian Development Bank (1966), WTO (World Trade Organization, 2003), BIMSTEC (Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation, 2004)
Media	Radio Nepal, Nepal Television Corporation, RSS (news agency), Daily Newspapers Gorkhaparta (Nepali), The Rising Sun (English), all five are state-run, private and independent Newspaper Kantipu (Nepali), Samacharpatra (Nepali), The Kathmandu Post (English), The Himalayan Times (English)

COUNTRY PROFILE OF GERMANY



Country Name	Federal Republic of Germany
Climate	Moderate oceanic/continental climatic zone with frequent changes in weather and primarily westerly winds
Location	Central Europe, bordering the Baltic Sea and the North Sea, between the Netherlands and Poland, south of Denmark, Geographic Coordinates: 51 00 N, 9 00 E
Area	357.050 qkm
Capital city	Berlin, 3.4 million inhabitants

COUNTRY PROFILE
OF GERMANY

Population	82.5 million inhabitants (of which 42.2 million are women) Around 7.3 million foreigners live in Germany (8.8 percent of the total population), Population Growth Rate: 0,0%
Official language	German; minority languages Frisian, Sorbian, Dutch and Romanes
Religions	26 million Catholics, 26m Protestants, 900,000 members of the Orthodox churches, 3.3m are Muslims, 230,000 Buddhists, 100,000 Jews, 90,000 Hindus.
State holiday	October 3, Day of German Unity (Unity in 1990)
Founding	Unification of West Germany and East Germany took place 3 October 1990
State Type	Federal Republic
Government Type	Parliamentary Federal Democracy
Head of State	Federal President
Head of Government	Federal Chancellor
Parliament	Deutscher Bundestag, 614 Members, elected for 4 years
Parties	Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD), German Christian Democratic Union (CDU), Christian Social Union (CSU), Bündnis 90/Die Grünen (The Greens), Free Democratic Party (FDP), Die Linkspartei.PDS (The Left)
Labor Unions	German Confederation of Trade Unions, German Civil Service Federation, German Christian Workers' Federation, other free trade unions
Administrative Divisions	16 States
Member of International Organizations	United Nation (1973), NATO (1955), Council of Europe (1950), OECD (1961), EG (1957), OSZE (1975) and all important special organizations of the UN
Media	Largest nationwide subscription newspapers: Süddeutsche Zeitung, Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, Die Welt; Two-prong system: alongside the public (license-based) radio and TV stations (ARD, ZDF) there are private (ad-financed) channels. Germany's foreign radio station is Deutsche Welle

Twenty five Years of Nepal German Academic Association (NEGAAS)

Prof. Dr. Chandra B. Joshi
Founder President NEGAAS

It was in the year 1981. I was on the way to my office at the Research Centre of Applied Science and Technology (RECAST). Right in front of Tribhuvan Memorial Hall at the premises of Tribhuvan University at Kirtipur I happened to meet Prof. Dayananda Bajracharya. He was also on the way to his office at the Department of Botany. I was known to him as a returnee from German university from a brief conversation at the university canteen a few days ago. By that time I was a fresh graduate - young, energetic and dedicated university staff and he was a fresh youngest Professor at the university with Ph. D. Degree from Germany. From our conversation on the way to our offices, I came to know that he knew quite a few Nepalese in Nepal who also had recently come back with academic degrees from German Universities. So we discussed on the possibility of forming some kind of Alumni Association so that we could come together to do something in the favor of country's development.

The first person, we then contacted, was Dr. med. Basanta Lal Shrestha. Very soon we three people met together at Basanta Lal's Clinic at Chhetrapati which was followed by the formation of a five-members Adhoc Committee with myself as President, Er. Ashok Tuladhar as Vice-President and Prof. Dr. Dayananda Bajracharya, Dr. Med. Basanta Lal Shrestha and Er. Binaya Kushle as members. Its main responsibilities were among others to find an appropriate name for the association, draft its constitution and get it registered with the government.

Pre-Registration Activities

Throughout the pre-registration period we alumni kept our activities going through all these five years. We

started looking for the name of proposed association, drafting its constitution, increasing the members, meeting regularly at Dr. Basanta Lal's clinic, gathering information on Nepalese students studying in Germany and the ones applying for German universities. It did not take much time to give the association a name, but, in spite of our vigorous efforts, it took five full years until our association could get registered in the year 1987 under the name of NEPAL-GERMAN ACADEMIC ASSOCIATION (NEGAAS). The only reason given to us for this long delay was the term 'German' associated with the name of association and any organization associated with the name of foreign country by that time was not an easy task.

Then we started contacting Nepal-Germany related organizations and their high level authorities in Nepal and Germany including German Ambassador, Councilor, Secretary etc of German Embassy in Nepal, Directors of gtz (giz), GVS, etc and also DAAD in New Delhi, conducting talk programs, workshops, seminars by inviting experts from Nepal and Germany in various sectors, publishing annual bulletins, books, brochures etc., conferring honorary memberships to German ambassadors, organizing welcome and farewell parties to German dignitaries, launching picnic parties and getting engaged in several social fields such as mobilizing donation in cash and kind for the earthquake victims.

Impressed from NEGAAS activities, German embassy included its members in the selection committees of Nepalese candidates applying for the German scholarships. It also started inviting its members

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to various events and ceremonies organized by the embassy, so much so that even the ambassadors started calling its Executive heads to their private residence. This was the level of relation existed during that period.

One of the most memorable events during this period was the audience given by the visiting State Chancellor Dr. Helmut Kohl to NEGAAS members to recognize its past activities that had visibly contributed towards strengthening the relation between Nepal and Germany such as publishing of articles and interviews in news paper, attending interaction programs in TV and organizing talk programs and seminars on Nepal German related topics.

Post Registration Activities

The first work we did immediately after having NEGAAS registered was to build its Executive Board. It was done by selecting two additional members Dr. Roshana Shrestha and Er. Narendra Bhupal Malla and including them in the previous five members ad-hoc Committee. Others remained as it is as unanimously agreed by its first Annual General Meeting. Soon after that it started a number of activities in cooperation with all concerned in Nepal as well as in Germany

The Ups and Downs of NEGAAS

After having served NEGAAS for 5 years as the President of ad-hoc committee and another couple of years as unanimous President, I handed over its responsibility to Prof. Dr. Dayananda Bajracharya in 1998. The executive board during his Presidency consisted of Dr. Med. Basanta Lal Shrestha as Vice-President, Er. Jitendra Gurung as Secretary, Er. Ms. Sandhya Regmi as Treasurer and Mr. Santosh Shah, Dr. Shekhar Gurung, Dr. Pradeep Bhattarai, Dr. C. B. Joshi, Er. Ashok R. Tuladhar, Er. Binaya Kushle, Er. Narayan Bahadur Shrestha, Er. Hari Kumar Shrestha, and Er. Rishi Shah as members.

Meeting and interaction with German President Mr. Roman Herzog and invitation to German Nobel laureate to deliver talk were two most memorable events experienced by NEGAAS during his tenure. Unfortunately, the most saddening event also occurred during the same period, i. e. the very untimely demise of its Founder Member and Vice-President Dr. med. Basanta Lal Shrestha-one of the best friends of NEGAAS. Soon after this even NEGAAS' activities went down to almost nil so much so that not even the association could get renewed and no Executive Board meeting and Annual General Meeting were held. The bank balance dropped from Rs. 90,000 to a mere amount of less than Rs. 35,000 at Nepal Grindlays Bank (Standard Chartered Bank) leading to a penalty

of around Rs. 7,000 to NEGAAS (The minimum balance required was Rs.50,000) . That situation and some misunderstandings between him and new prospective members gave the birth of a new alumni association called SONGA. Even the revised constitution that offered memberships to German returnees with a much shorter trainings could not stop it. After the revitalization of NEGAAS however this new but once very strong association seems to have become much weaker in several aspects in the past. The efforts of Dr. Noval Kishor Rai, the former ambassador to Germany, to merge these two associations also failed during his tenure, so much so that NEGAAS' credibility in the eye of German embassy went down to almost nil.

Revitalization of NEGAAS

After having remained for about five years in NEGAAS as president, Prof. Bajracharya, on the request of its members, had to make his position vacant and the Annual General Meeting held on 2003 again elected myself as President and Surendra Dhakal as Secretary. In my new tenure as president, NEGAAS got registered with the government and its bank account became active. For this, series of hard efforts were made, particularly by Dr. Roshana Shrestha. By then a number of very active and energetic life members had virtually left NEGAAS and it took a plenty of time to revitalize NEGAAS and bring it back to its current state. The revitalization of NEGAAS became possible among others through the dedicated hard efforts of Surendra Dhakal, the Secretary, whose works will be remembered for ever in the history of NEGAAS. In this very period NEGAAS launched its website and organized with support from DAAD, Einstein Centenary Celebration with grand success, throughout the year by organizing exhibition on Einstein's works, launching talk programs, holding essay competitions and publishing articles in daily newspapers.

The 18th Annual General Meeting of NEGAAS held on March 2006 elected unanimously Prof. Dr. Shekhar Gurung as president, Mr. Rishi Shah as Vice President, Surendra Dhakal as Secretary and Dr. Roshana Shrestha as Treasurer. This team led by Prof. Dr. Gurung organized Fellowship Dinner with German communities and institutions operating in Nepal. The three to four day Symposium on Qualitative Research as funded by DAAD was organized by inviting professor from German universities. NEGAAS Life Member Dr. Thaneswor Gautam had coordinated that symposium very much professionally. The participants of the events were mainly the experts, leaders and managers of related organizations. Similarly, NEGAAS opened German language course and Counseling Center for Nepalese youth seeking to go to Germany for further study. It

was in this period NEGAAS started organizing planning workshop and picnic once a year.

The 20th Annual General Meeting of NEGAAS held on May 2008 elected unanimously Prof. Dr. Dilip Subba as President, Dr. Roshana Shrestha as Vice-president, Surendra Dhakal as Secretary and Dr. Anil Bahadur Shrestha as Treasurer. This team led by Prof. Dr. Subba collaborated successfully with the Embassy of Federal Republic of Germany to celebrate the 50 years of Nepal German Diplomatic Relations. NEGAAS carried out various activities through-out the years such as publishing a souvenir, minting silver coin of Rs. 1000 and printing out national stamp marking the event. All those responsibilities were coordinated effectively by NEGAAS Secretary Surendra Dhakal.

Other important activities that NEGAAS carried-out during the presidency of Prof. Dr. Subba were talk program on "Thinking like a Social Scientist: Learning from Advanced Research Tools and Publishing Internationally" and a two-days seminar cum workshop on "National Identity and Inter-group Conflict: Causes and Intervention". Again Executive Member of NEGAAS Dr. Thaneswor Gautam and his Social Science Research Foundation (SOSREF) became instrumental to organize successfully those two events funded by DAAD. Speaker of House Mr. Subash Newang and Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany Mrs. Verena Graefin von Roedern had also graced those events as Chief Guest and Guest of Honor.

The very sad event in this period was the demise of NEGAAS most active, young and dynamic Executive member Dr. Thaneshwor Gautam, who was always given the responsibility to coordinate programs such as seminar and workshop, which he did very successfully for many consecutive years. His unfortunate and untimely demise caused NEGAAS a big loss and organizing workshop and seminar program by inviting German Professor came to a halt for a couple of years until it was taken over successfully under the coordination of Prof. Dr. Tanka Dhamala, another active life member of NEGAAS.

The first event that Prof. Dr. Tanka Nath Dhamala coordinated was seminar on Emergency Planning that was held from March 1 to 4 2011. To lead the program NEGAAS had invited Prof. Dr. Horst W Hamacher from the University of Kaiserlautern Germany. The program was funded by DAAD in cooperation with Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs Germany.

The last and not least important event that NEGAAS organized during the presidency of Prof. Dr. Subba

was the reception program in honor of Nobel Laureate Professor Klaus von Klitzing on June 2009. On this occasion, he interacted with member of NEGAAS on his work on Integral Quantum Hall Effect and gave speech on "Effects of Climate Change and Importance of Alternative Energy Sources".

Moreover, regular programs of NEGAAS such as publishing NEGAAS News, organizing picnic, reception and farewell program for German diplomats, awarding NEGAAS honorary membership to German Ambassadors, conducting talk programs on various topics, planning workshop and updating NEGAAS websites were also continued effectively during the presidency of Prof. Dr. Subba.

NEGAAS Today

Currently NEGAAS is running very smoothly under the dynamic leadership of its president Dr. Roshana Shrestha. The 24th Annual General Meeting of NEGAAS held on May 5, 2012 had elected her unanimously as president of NEGAAS. NEGAAS today has a strength of 64 life members, with highest academic degrees from German universities and holding the most dignified positions in the country and abroad. Its financial strength, administration capability, credibility and relation to several national and international academicians have grown significantly in the past. It so far is the largest alumni association of Nepalese academicians trained in Germany. It has been holding its Executive Board Meeting every month without fail, organizing academic programs very frequently, participating in several local, national, regional and international programs as well as in social works from time to time, holding Annual General Meeting every year, launching picnic programs, conferring honorary memberships to high level dignitaries of Germany including its ambassadors to Nepal, inviting them to welcome and farewell parties, and publishing regularly its news bulletin and updating its website.

The Challenge Ahead

NEGAAS' ultimate aim has always been to develop it as a center for all the academicians and would-be academicians, particularly, the ones that had been and/or being or trying to get trained in German universities/institutes as well as the ones from those universities/institutes visiting Nepal for certain academic purposes. The whole and sole purpose of it is again to strengthen the relationship between Nepal and Germany and their people by linking all Nepal-German related institutions in both the countries.

In order to achieve it, there is a strong need of support from both the countries, particularly the one from

Germany, to build up its infrastructure, such as its own building in the first hand, where all types of activities in local, national, regional and international level could be launched from. This at a later stage could be developed into a full-fledged house with all sorts of facilities. This at present is the main challenge for NEGAAS, in the absence of which it has not yet been in

position to take a big leap forward and attract the related institutes and people to meet its ultimate objective. It is however for sure "where there is a will there is a way". It is only a matter of time. Sooner or later this aim will be materialized. All that is needed at present is to get all united and work hard for it. NEGAAS is determined to work for it. It needs your support.

Cordial Thanks

NEGAAS extends its cordial thanks to following
NEGAAS Office-bearers, Executive Members and
Life Member for having sponsored NEGAAS regular
monthly meeting.

Dr. Tribikram Bhattarai

Mr. Krishna Hari Pushkar

Ms. Sandhya Regmi

Er. Ashok Ratna Tuladhar

Dr. Shankar Prasad Suri

Prof. Dr. Chandra Bahadur Joshi

Er. Sunil Poudel

Mrs. Sharada Shrestha

Mr. Surendra Dhakal

Dr. Roshana Shrestha

Mr. Atma Prakash Paneru

Dr. Rameswor Adhikari

Neutron Source to a Nuclear Reactor

Dr. Kamal K. Shrestha,
Life Member, NEGAAS

Nuclear reactions had always fascinated me. Even after I obtained my Master's Degree in Chemistry I continued to be obsessed with these. Given a chance, I was determined to do research work involving nuclear reactions leading to Ph. D. degree. In due course, I obtained an opportunity to do so when I won the Colombo Plan Fellowship in 1968 and was placed at the Pune University near Bombay in Maharashtra, India. Mother luck favored me and the Chairman of the Department of Chemistry, Prof. Dr. H.J. Arnikar, a nuclear chemist of international repute, agreed to recommend me to enroll in his university.

At the outset, it was mandatory for me to do some pre-requisite studies and experiments in nuclear chemistry to qualify myself to register myself as a Ph. D. scholar. My diligence and sincere efforts proved to be successful and eventually I won the confidence of Prof. Arnikar. I obtained his consent to work under his guidance. I was pleased to be inducted as one of his seven students doing Ph. D. studies then. He discreetly allotted various topics of nuclear chemistry to us. Conducting experiments dealing with nuclear techniques was fascinating and challenging. In fact this opportunity for me was the predecessor of the dawn of my scientific pursuits. One of the greatest satisfactions I obtained then was when I got the chance of use a neutron source. The number of neutrons available per cubic centimeter (neutron flux) was limited in a neutron source. Nevertheless, I was able to use it to initiate nuclear reactions that led to different chemical consequences following the capture of neutrons in a suitable element of interest.

Lo and behold! I had achieved my life long wish to convert an ordinary inactive atom into a radioactive atom by a simple nuclear reaction in the neutron source. My joy knew no bound, when I achieved this feat; I made not only an isotope but also succeeded in producing a radioisotope. The element involved was iodine and the compound I used was potassium iodide. My entire research work leading completion of my Ph. D. degree involved the integrities of the use of this radioactive iodine. I used radioiodine as an element to trace it and study the effects of chemical consequences of nuclear events in inorganic oxy-anions like sodium iodate, calcium iodate, etc. Research studies were made at different parameters like crystalline state or in solution at different concentrations or different pH of certain solutions or irradiations at different temperatures, the nature of recoil effects, etc.

To be happy was one thing but to be content was an entirely different matter. Nonetheless, I was not content with the radioactive iodine atoms as the amount produced in a neutron source was not big enough for me to conduct many aspects of research studies to the extent I preferred. Obviously, I started looking for yet another prospect to fulfill my scientific pursuits and quench my zeal. To make the long story short, in 1976 eventually, I landed up at Nuclear Research Center at Karlsruhe in Germany to conduct my post-doctoral research work. I was then fortunate to get German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) fellowship sponsored by the Bundesministerium für Wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung der Bundesrepublik Deutschland and UNESCO. I remain

ever grateful to these institutions too. In due course of time, I was in a position to use a nuclear reactor which provided very high neutron flux. This assisted me in producing large number of radioactive iodine atoms and enabled me to go to the further details of the understanding chemistry of the nuclear reactions I had ever desired to study. Subsequently, I could compile lots of data from substantial research work. My manuscript was accepted and then published in a

reputed concerned scientific periodical like Journal of Nuclear and Inorganic Chemistry. This publication was harbinger to upgrade my efforts to the understanding of the so called "Hot Atom Chemistry", one of the sophisticated branches of nuclear chemistry.

My journey from a neutron source to a nuclear reactor remained the indispensable mile stone of my scientific career.

***NEGAAS wishes
a very Happy New
Year 2015 to all
its members and
German community
working and living
in Nepal***

Glimpses of NEGAAS Activities in last 25 years - Photo Gallery



Postage stamp published during 25 years of Nepal-German Diplomatic Relations



Silver coin of Rupees 1000 commemorating 25 years of Nepal-German Diplomatic Relations



Making public the Golden Jubilee Souvenir Issue commemorating 25 years of Nepal-German Diplomatic Relations



Moment of inaugurating Einstein's Centenary Celebration



Students winner of cash prize and certificates of Nationwide Essay Competition on Einstein



Inauguration of NEGAAS Annual General Meeting by Vice-Chairman of National Planning Commission



A Scene of DAAD-NEGAAS Workshop on Emergency Planning



Participants of DAAD-NEGAAS Workshop on Emergency Planning



Moment of NEGAAS picnic



Moment of NEGAAS picnic

Study in Germany

Dr. Roshana Shrestha
President NEGAAS

After completing the higher secondary education, every student has to decide his future, decide what to study next, and most importantly where to study. In the 21st century, we all know that limiting your education in your home country may not be enough to take you the distance, maybe that's why many opt to go abroad for studies and get an excellent carrier in the future. If you know what you want to study, Germany could be one of your destinations.

Why study in Germany?

Germany undoubtedly is one of the most developed country, but more importantly is a wonderful country to live in with a magnificent academic destination. Germany's higher education institutes enjoy an excellent reputation around the world. Germany's academic history dates back to 1386, when the first ever university of the country was founded. Since then the academics in Germany has escalated with no looking back.

Germany offers a range of different academic programs with a strong supporting network of about 82 universities and several other institutions. Most of the universities in Germany are autonomous and they emphasis on research and teaching. German universities provide special care for their international students and all of them have a Foreign Student office that caters to their queries and concerns. Institutions have state of the art equipments and labs to provide students with the very best conditions for successful studies. Moreover, the country provides a student-friendly atmosphere with its wonderful cultural and

social backdrop. All these factors make Germany one of the most loved academic destinations in the world.

What kinds of colleges and universities are there?

Deciding on a college or university is somewhat easier as there are only three types to choose from in Germany:

a. Universities and equivalent institutes (Universitaeten)

b. Universities of applied science (Fachhochschulen)

c. Colleges of art, music and films (Kunst, Film- und Musickhochschulen)

a. Universities and equivalent institutes focuses strongly on teachings and researches. Examples of such university level institutes include the Technical Universities, the Medical Universities, Sport Universities, Universities of Politics, Universities of Administrative Science, Universities of Business and Managements, Universities of educations. If you would like to enter a doctoral programs in Germany, then a university is the perfect place for you.

b. Universities of applied science provide students with the opportunities to engage in more practical studies and applied researches. The subjects offered are the fields in Technology, Business, IT, Design, Social fields, Education, Nursing and applied natural science. Universities of applied sciences are ideal if you are looking for a more praxis-oriented education.

c. **Colleges of Art, Film and Music** offer courses on the Fine Arts, Industrial and Fashion Design, Graphic Arts, Instrumental Music, Voice, etc. Colleges of modern media train students to become directors, camera operators, screenwriters, technicians and producers for film and television.

Recently Germany has replaced conventional German degrees like Diplom and Magister with two cycles of academic studies, Bachelor programs and Masters program, hence making academics in Germany even more compliant with the rest of the world.

Admission requirements

Higher education entrance qualification: If you would like to study at a German University, you must present your educational qualification that are recognized as equivalent to German Higher education entrance qualification. Often 10+ 2 or equivalent certificates are accepted as an equivalent qualification for admission to higher education.

Assessment test (Feststellungsprüfung) and preparatory class (Studienkolleg): If your educational qualifications are not sufficient for admission to study, you may, under certain circumstances, attend a Studienkolleg in Germany to pass the so called Feststellungsprüfung, qualification assessment examination, in Germany. A Pass in this test is considered as proof that you have knowledge and qualifications required for the students in a specific areas, for example, engineering or medicine. Almost all universities offer this preparatory instruction free of charge. However, like normal students, the course participants are also required to pay the semester contribution.

Proof of German language proficiency: German is the language of instruction and study at German higher educational institutions, with the exception of some programs instructed in English. Besides, having adequate educational qualification, study applicants also need to have German language skills at a level that enables them to meet the language requirements needed for academic studies. If your course is in German you will need to prove your proficiency in German at the application stage, for which Test DaF or DSH score will be required. If your course is in English, though mostly at graduate level, you will need to provide TOEFL or IELTS score. Even if your course is in English, if you have German language, the quality of life in Germany will be much better.

To study University of applied Science or Universities, who have not completed a Studienkolleg with the qualification assessment examination, must pass

the following two tests: Test DaF (Test "Deutsch als Fremdsprache"= German as a foreign language Test) or DSH (Deutsche Sprachprüfung fuer den Hochschulzugangauslaendischer Studienbewerber= German language test for the admission of foreign study applicants.

Applicants should send the application direct to their chosen higher education institutions or to uni-assist. However, there is an exception, the applications of subjects like medicine, dentistry, pharmaceuticals and animal health, has to be sent to a central office. www.hochschulstart.de provides more information.

Ultimately, the university you apply to always has the final say concerning your admission. Therefore, before applying, you should enquire at the International Office about the admission requirements at the university of your choice. The International Office is the key contact point for the students from abroad. It is part of the university administration and is responsible for academic related affairs, for example you can contact the International office, if you have any questions about degree programs, admission requirements, preparing your studies or financing them.

Application and Registration

The application form can be obtained from the higher education institutions or download from the DAAD-website. You have to include an officially certified copy of higher secondary education certificate or equivalent, language certificate, bio-data, proof of sufficient financial resources, health insurance.

Letter of admission (Zulassungsbescheid): As soon as you receive your admission letter you have to register your name at the specific institutions. Please note that the registration dead line can often be very short.

Student visa and residence permit: Students must have student visa to enter Germany. Never enter Germany on a tourist visa, which can never be converted into student visa.

The student must submit the following documents:

- Letter of admission from higher education institution or letter of confirmation from the institutions that there is a good reason to expect admission to be granted.
- Proof of health Insurance cover
- Proof of previous educational qualifications
- Proof of German language skill
- Proof of financial resources, that you have to show the proof that you have, or have access to, around Euro 7020.- per Annum
- Health certificate

After arriving in Germany the student must go to the registration authority (Meldebehoerde) in their new place of residence to register their address. The student then will receive a certificate, which confirms his right of residence (Bescheinigung ueber das Aufenthaltsrecht). After graduating successfully in Germany, you can apply for one-year extension to your residence permit for the purpose of looking for job.

Karnali Chisapani Multipurpose Project

The cost of living in Germany is more expensive in some areas than others, with average costs ranging from Euro 350 to Euro 1,000 per month. Rent is cheaper if you're in a shared flat (average rent of Euro 245 per month) or a student hall of residence (Euro 200 per month). The average costs per month, according to Deutsches Studentenwerk, the German National Association for Student Affairs, are: Euro 165 for food; Euro 52 for clothes; Euro 82 for transport; Euro 33 for telephone, internet and TV license; Euro 30 for work/study materials, and Euro 68 for leisure activities. The students who find the inexpensive accommodation and lead a moderate life can make do with less than 600 Euro per month.

How much does it cost to study in Germany? The fees charged at universities in Germany depend on where you are studying. Universities in most States do not charge fees, but some do (Bavaria, Lower Saxony and Hamburg – all which are home to popular universities. Both national and international undergraduate students at public universities in Germany will get free tuition from next year, and will only need to pay a small sum towards administration and other costs per semester. At a maximum of Euro 500 per semester, tuition fees in Germany remain relatively low.

Health and Accident Insurance: Students need health insurance as a pre-condition of registering at a German university. The statutory health insurance offers favorable rates for students, which amounts Euro 55 per month.

Scholarship: The German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD: Deutscher Akademischer Austausch Dienst) provides scholarship to international students to study abroad. Furthermore, DAAD also supports academics and researchers.

Studying and working: The students who are not citizens of the European Union can work for a limited period per year. It is important to note that DAAD scholarship holders who want to work as well as to study must get a prior permission from the organization.

Student Accommodations (Studentenwohnheim): Anyone who studies in Germany is personally responsible for finding a place to live. Students Halls of Residence and Dormitories

(Studentenwohnheim): The Student Service Organizations or private organizations offer reasonably priced accommodation. They offer rooms in shared flats (Wohngemeinschaften WG). Some are equipped with inexpensive internet access. Often washing machines are available, which can be used at a charge. Rent of a room varies from Euro 180 to Euro 325 per month. The Student can also contact International Office. The staffs of this office give you advice on how to find a place to live and they will also support you with the bureaucratic formalities related to your stay.

Study regulation and course catalogue: Once a semester each higher educational institution publishes a course catalogue (Vorlesungsverzeichnis), that lists the courses offered in all subjects. The student has to read it very carefully. Furthermore, it is now important to get knowledge about the subjects and lectures. This is important not only to choose the right study program but it is also necessary to make your own timetable. Every study program has its own study conditions and curriculum. The study conditions describe which subjects and lectures there are and which lectures need to be absolved. The curriculum shows what subject has to be done in which term. To make your own timetable it is also possible to ask for help among older students or to ask the student advisor.

In Germany one study year contains two terms called semester. There is a summer and a winter term.

Advice: At a German universities there are many contact persons to go to when problems or questions arise. The university provides the students with Counselors that can answer to questions concerning the studies. Furthermore, there are student council, to whom the student can contact for general questions concerning the life at university.

The German Embassy, Kathmandu, is conducting regularly the counseling for students interested in studying at German Universities.

The scholars, who want to do the Ph.D. at a German University, should contact a Professor of their subject in any German University. If the research topic is interesting to the Professor, he will be ready to be your guide.

The Grand Awakening

Sandhya Regmi

Life Member NEGAAS

Enlightenment

Despite being a Hindu throughout my life, I have a very high regard for Buddha and Buddhism. I regard Buddhism as the highest pedestal of all other existing religions and philosophies in the world, because Buddha always humbled himself even after his 'Enlightenment'. He conveyed to his disciples and followers that he was no God, no teacher, no preacher, and asked them never to worship him as the Almighty, but rather to follow the path of 'Dharma' and 'Sangha'.

I love this philosophy to the utmost. With the exception of Buddhism, other religions such as Hinduism, Christianity, and Islam believe in a Creator, the Almighty Lord positioned and crowned high in Heaven and all the human beings down below on Earth creating a 'Laxman Rekha', a concrete and unbreakable barrier between 'Man' and 'God' and the concept of 'Heaven' and 'Hell'. In Buddhism, there is no such term as 'Heaven', 'Hell', or 'Man' and 'God'. Everyone is equal. In sharp contrast to other religions, even an ordinary man born, grown up and lived as a human being can, in his course of life attain 'Enlightenment' and become a Buddha.

My love, passion, respect, and dedication to Buddha and Buddhism inspired me to paint and spread Buddha's message through paintings entitled "Faces of Buddha" and "Reincarnation of Buddha". My seventh solo painting exhibition was accomplished under the aforementioned themes in August, 2013 at National Art Council, Babarmahal, Kathmandu.

Faces of Buddha

Buddha has a variety of faces in different parts of the world such as Singapore, Japan, Thailand, Malaysia, Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia. To my astonishment, I have seen the crafting of the same Buddha in diverse faces in these countries. For example, Cambodian Buddha is depicted with relatively flat nose- reflecting the common faces of his followers there, and the Chinese Buddha- the God of happiness, good-luck and fortune worshipped in Vietnam (and in other parts of the world by Chinese Buddhists) – is reflected with a round face and a big belly.

No craftsmen knew exactly how Buddha exactly looked like. Hence his image is a resultant of the accuracy with which his followers understood Buddha's real look, the accuracy with which they explained it to the craftsmen and the accuracy with which the craftsmen portrayed the image with their own skill, experience and imagination. In this process, Buddha's faces have been localized distinctly in different parts of the world. In this context, one noticeable feature in many faces of Buddha is his crown, probably to reflect the fact that he was once a handsome crown prince or to symbolize of his attainment of enlightenment and Nirvana.

In most of my portraits of Buddha, He has been painted with the dazzling crown on his head, in mighty silence, in serene-peaceful-moonlit heavenly appearance, in radiant meditation, in a form of magical aura - radiant star, in a form of sparkling wisdom & illumination-approaching Nirvana, in perennial meditation position, in deep contemplation, in a pose of supreme sacrifice, in

a form of Heavenly resolution- closing his eyes and, in some paintings, in the form of half-opened eyes. Some of my paintings depict Buddha in the form of an innocent child - Baby Buddha, Little Buddha, filled with innocent charm, sacred smile and divine whisper. The realization of 'Everest-tenderness' in Buddha motivated me to paint the female face of Buddha as a delicate, affectionate and motherly woman. In one of my portraits, Buddha has been depicted in red and romantic background as a 'Prince in Love' to reflect the fact that he was once a crown Prince, very deep in love with Mayadevi - his mother, Yashodhara - his wife, and Rahul - his child. The faces of the stone-carved Cambodian Buddha have weathered all over the centuries, and in some cases, tree roots have passed through them. I have painted them as they are, and entitled them as 'Meditation in the Forest' and 'In Harmony with Nature'.

In some of my portraits, Hinduism and Shivaism are fused with Buddhism, and Lord Buddha's face has been painted in union with the Hindu Gods such as the 'Four-Faced' Bramha, the 'Nilakantha' Shiva and the 'Svayam Bhagavan' Krishna, intending to deliver the message that certain elements of Buddhism exist even in Hinduism.

I see Siddhartha Gautama Buddha - the enlightened teacher all over the world - as a worshipped Saint, as a peace Messiah, as a glorious honor and pride of Nepal, spreading the message of oneness in peace, harmony and happiness across the whole world.

Reincarnation of Buddha

In the series of paintings 'Reincarnation of Buddha', I attempted to portray the Buddhist monks who are marching their ways to the path of world peace, hope, faith, freedom and enlightenment. What all these monks have in common is they all originate in Nepal, the place where Siddhartha Gautama Buddha was born. Each of them has taken a different route, but each and every track merges at the same point, the point of attaining the 'Enlightenment'.

It is interesting to note that 'Reincarnation' represents a group and society, and not an individual. Each Buddha is representing a group of people, a society covering a broad geography. The reincarnation series of paintings have depicted the fact that elements of Buddha exist in ordinary people, and that each one is capable of marching towards the path of Enlightenment and transforming herself/himself into Buddha. In fact, the paintings portray Nepal as a source of peace, where the reincarnation of Buddha has also been taking place.

The message I wish to convey through the series "Reincarnation of Buddha" is that besides Siddhartha Gautama, it is believed that other Buddhas have also existed, and have come, and will come to the world in the form of human beings for the welfare of mankind and the establishment of world peace. Each Buddha is and will be an enlightened teacher like Siddhartha Gautama, who shared his insights to help people overcome "Suffering" ("dukkha"), to eliminate "Ignorance" ("agyana") and finally to put an end to all the sufferings and attain the sublime state of "Nirvāṇa" ("mokshya"). Nirvana is a state of extreme peace and happiness that a person achieves after he has given up all personal desires, materialism, and worldly affairs. This is just one example of the reincarnation of Buddha. Such reincarnation of Buddha is believed to take place in different parts of the world, in different places, and in different times.

These days, campaigns are going on all over the world to highlight the fact that Buddha was born in Nepal. I have emphasized that Buddha was not only born in Nepal, but is also being reincarnated in different forms, irrespective of gender and religion. This is the initiation of a broad mission with a nationalistic touch, and its radiations should spread far and wide to safeguard the purity of humanity, and the paintings associated with it make the viewers feel warm enough to tempt the entire world to crave such wonderful multiple reincarnations, ultimately leading to a supreme sense of universal relief from ever-expanding anxiety and suffering.

Obituary

The entire NEGAAS family expresses its heartfelt condolence on the demise of Mrs. Kadam Lata Shrestha. Mother of NEGAAS Life Member

Prof. Dr. Kamal Krishna Shrestha.

Present Condition of Power Sector in Nepal

Narendra Bhupal Malla
Life Member NEGAAS

Our country Nepal is widely known as very rich in water resources but we Kathmanduities are living with sever load shedding sometimes 16 hours a day. This power crisis has affected not only every activity of our life but also industrial production, commercial establishments & our national economic production too. To cover the minimum requirements in the daily life all most all families in Kathmandu have to use battery or solar cells with inverter that affect the expenses in energy sector as well. Actually the energy consumption in the family does not decrease as battery is needed to charge for power for the load shedding hours. At present solar panels are increasingly used to cover the demands in required hours.

The first hydropower plant in Asia, Pharping Hydropower station was made in Nepal. It inaugurated by the then king Prithvi Bir Bickram Shah Dev was commissioned in May 1911. The plant was erected with a grant from British Government at a cost of NRs.0.713 million. Most of the existing hydropower plants were built with grant from Nepal's friendly countries.

Lower Marsyangdi, 69 MW capacity was constructed under Marsyangdi Development Committee, Government of Nepal & then handed over to Nepal Electricity Authority for operation, maintenance, distribution services & revenue collection. At that time during Panchayati system small hydro plants were built under Small hydro development board in several districts of Nepal under rural electrification programs. At that time Nepal Electricity Corporation was responsible for distribution, operation, maintenance, consumer services & revenue collection only. Department of Electricity under Ministry of Water resources was responsible for investigation & generation. In year 1984 DOE & NEC were unified together to simplify the debt payment & loan agreement for the other hydropower projects in future. Thus the Nepal Electricity Authority with the additional mandate of survey, investigation, and engineering studies of hydropower projects is established.

Under Nepal Electricity Authority with the assistance of friendly counties intensive studies & investigation works in the River basins were carried to identify the

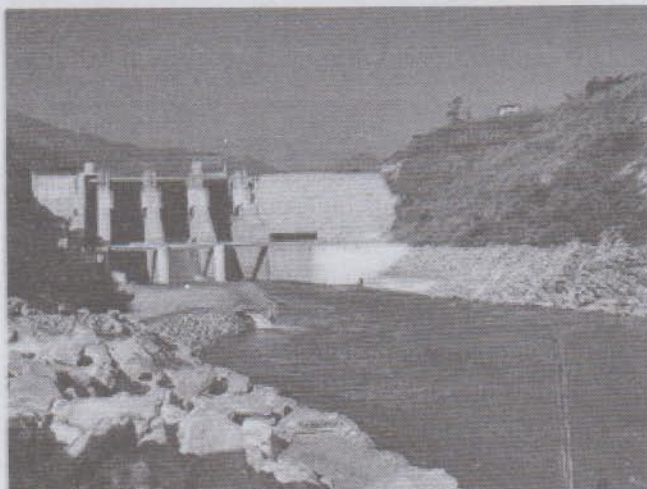
S.N.	Power Plant	Capacity	Commissioning Year	Built by
1	Sundarijal	640 KW	1934	British Gov.
2	Panauti	2.4 MW	1965	Gov. of Russia
3	Trishuli	21 MW	1967	Gov. of India
4	Sun Koshi	10.05 MW	1972	Gov. of China
5	Kulekhani-1	60 MW	1982	Gov. of Japan
6	Devighat	14.1MW	1984	Gov. of India
7	Kulekhani-2	32 MW	1986	Gov. of Japan

feasible projects & prepared a data bank of the feasible hydropower projects in Nepal based on which the projects are being developed in different ways. First time the study of Karnali Project with field investigation was carried out & prefeasibility level reports were prepared in the year 1988. In year 1984 the prefeasibility level report was made for Budhi Gandaki Project, based on which the preparations for the feasibility & detail design with tender documents are going on. After completion in the year 1989 Lower Marsyangdi hydropower plant capacity 69 MW there was a long time gap with the materialization of any hydro project. During that time NEA was doing studies, investigation & tendering to develop Arun-3 hydropower project under the sponsorship of World Bank. Arun-3 HEP was designed for capacity 402 MW but it did not materialize. It created the power deficit in peak time during dry season sometime 4 hours a day.

After a long time the electricity tariff was increased. NEA developed Puwa Khola HEP, 6.2 MW & Modi Khola, 14 MW. Under the sponsorship of ADB & Japan 144 MW Kali Gandaki "A" HEP was executed under the NEA management. Kali Gandaki "A" Hydro Plant with peaking facilities was designed to store the Monsoon



Kulekhani-1, Dam site



Mid Marsyangdi Dam Site

water & use to generate the maximum power in peak hours in dry season. With the completion of the project in year 2002 it was felt the over production of energy in Monsoon season & attempts were done to sell the surplus energy to India. The construction of Mid Marsyangdi started with grant from Government of Germany under NEA management. It was during the peak Maoist insurgency & the construction had extended a very long. Not any big hydro plant was done from private producers during the time period. The power crisis continued & at present we have to live with the situation of very long load shedding hours. Also during these years we had political changes & instabilities. On daily tabloids the issue was discussed very regularly that the private investors were probably not entrusted with the political situations in Nepal for their huge investment in hydropower sector & with the promulgation of ongoing constitution the situation for foreign investment is expected to be much better.

Actually there were several efforts in last years from Government institutions, NEA & other private institutions to reduce the load shedding hours but still we have 12 hours at present. The import from India in this dry season has become an important part. Demand side management from NEA to use energy efficient CFL bulbs may have affected to reduce the demand in peak time. In private sphere too several projects have PPA with NEA & are under construction But still we have live with this power crisis for 2-3 years till the projects under construction are completed & will start to generate the power at full capacity, if the ongoing projects are completed as scheduled. Every year there are new line connections for different type of consumers. The consumers are demanding the power more & more for their increased uses of electric & electronic equipments in their daily lives.

The present power generation scenario is as follows:

1. Total hydro generation owned by NEA = 477.93 MW.
2. Total hydro generation owned by IPPs = 230.589 MW.
3. Total thermal generation owned by NEA = 53.41 MW.
4. Total solar generation owned by NEA = 100 KW.
5. Total Installed Capacity (NEA & IPP) = 762.00 MW.
6. Total Installed Capacity (NEA& IPP)-Grid = 757.393 MW.

The maximum peak as noted at 18 hour is 1094.62 MW. At present the net deficit is around 340 MW. As the annual increment on demand side is estimated for 100 MW, it has become necessary to plan & develop the

hydros on long term basis to solve the power crisis. The development of a hydropower project takes times & cannot be completed in 2-3 years since the construction itself takes several years from 3-4 years, if everything goes well as planned.

Except Kulekhani-1 Hydropower plant all the hydros owned by NEA are Run-off-the River (ROR) type. ROR plants generate energy as the flow conditions in the Rivers. In Monsoon time they generate at maximum capacity as the flow in the rivers are maximum. There are some projects developed by IPPs that were designed to generate the max .power in Monsoon time but gives very small power in dry season. The developer makes good business with such type of projects but there will be some problems in the power sector. The existing Khimti Hydro belongs to such type of plant, which has PPA in US\$ for its payment. In winter time the flow decreases to minimum, correspondingly the generation will be minimum too. This is the reason why we have minimum or no load shedding hours in Monsoon time. According to the present scenario of load consumption a storage type of hydropower project has become the need of time. The storage type of hydro will store the flood water of Monsoon & can generate the max. power in required hours.

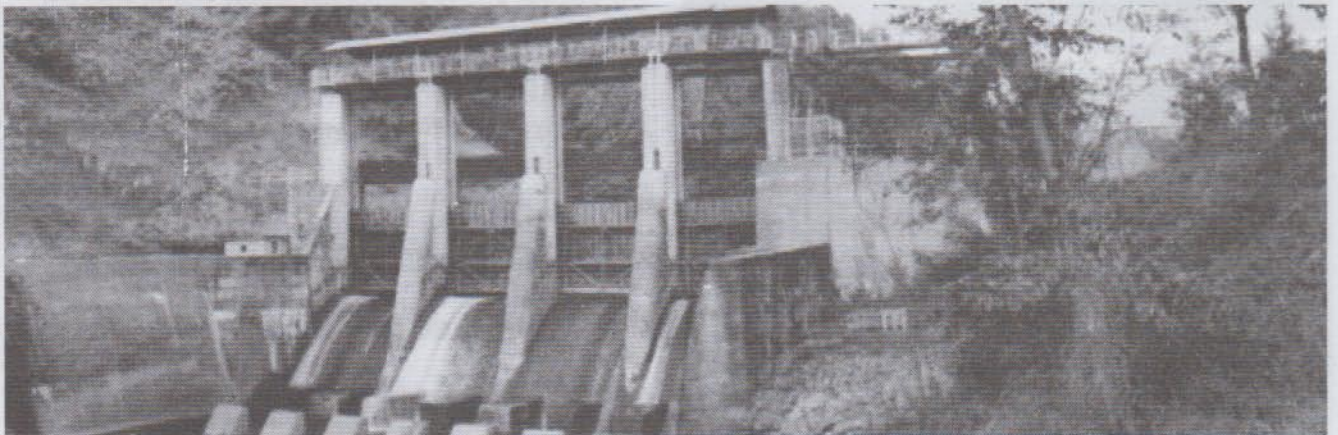
Last years the interesting development in hydropower project implementation is the new finance model of Public/Private partnership as subsidiary companies of NEA. Chilime Hydropower Company was the first attempt in this direction that built Chilime hydropower plant with 20 MW. NEA has 51 % share & others are covered by loan from Karmachari Sanchaya Kosh & shares distributed to NEA employees, Local people of project area & the public. With this model the remarkable development is the contribution in poverty

alleviation especially in the project area as the poor people as shareholder are getting high dividends.

Upper Tamakoshi Hydropower project with its 456 MW capacity that is under construction is being executed by Tamakoshi Hydropower Company as NEA's subsidiary company with its 41% share. The rest is covered by Telecom, Citizen Investment Trust, and Employees Saving Fund, Shares to local people of project area & NEA & other company's employees. This model has contributed to develop the project very much in time because NEA got no problem to close PPA in NRS. Sanjen Hydropower Company, Rasuwagadhi Hydropower Company & Middle Bhote Koshi Hydropower Company are developing 42 MW capacity Sanjen Hydro projects, 111 MW capacity Rasuwagadhi Hydropower project & 103 MW Middle Bhote Koshi hydropower project respectively. And they all have already PPAs with NEA & are in construction.

Last years the exchange rate of US\$ with NRs.has gone up very high. It created big problem for NEA as it need to pay to Khimti plant & Bhote Koshi in US\$. The energy from them has become much costlier. In past NEA had shut down its own plants to take the whole generation from Khimti & Bhote Koshi at much higher rate. NEA wants to learn a lesson from its past! Bur for those IPPs that bring the investment in US\$ they need to have PPA in US\$. Now it is matter of policy to be determined from Government of Nepal. But for the projects that are being developed as NEA's subsidiary companies with Private/Public partnership model had no problems in closing PPA in NRS.

In 2-3 years the grid will have connected with the additional power generation about 986 MW as shown below:

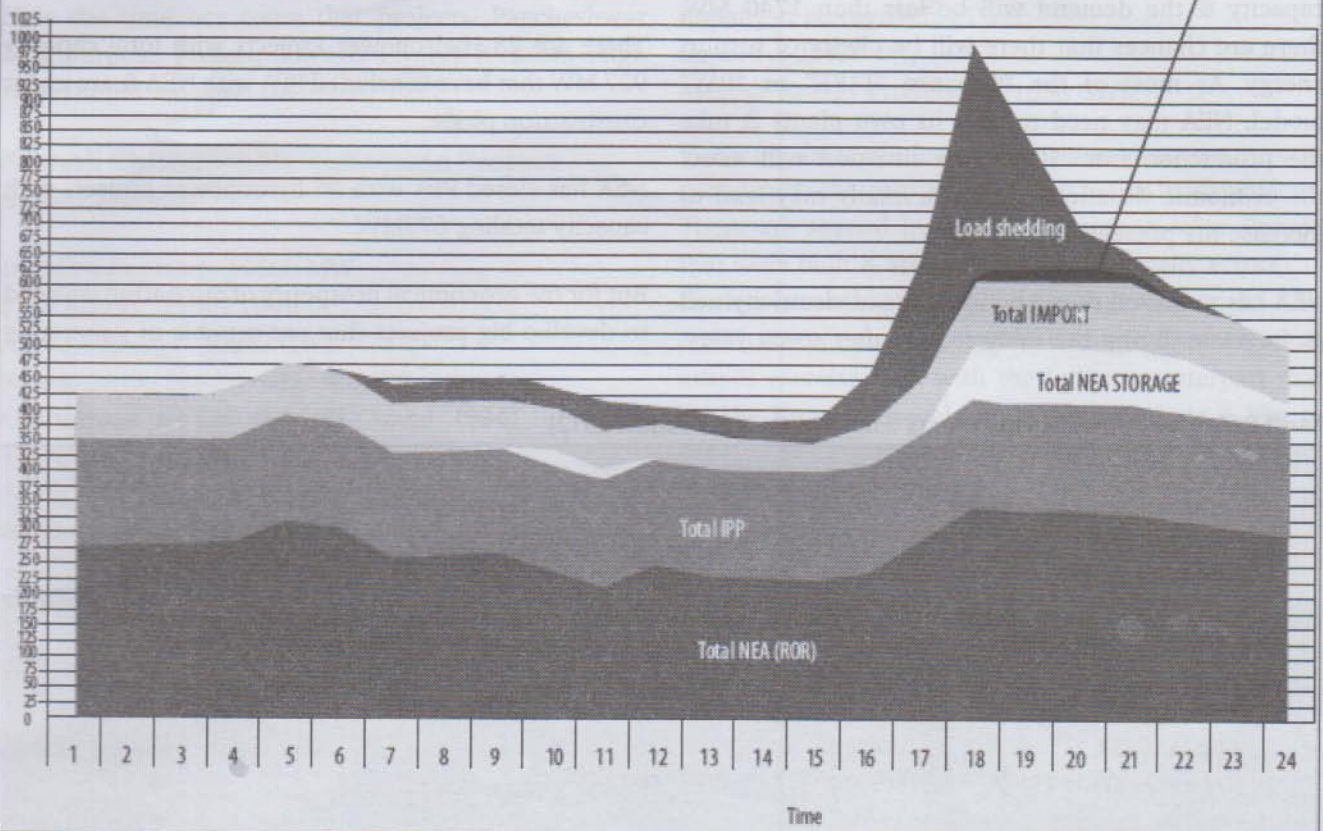


Dam Site, Fewa Lake Hydro Plant

System Load Curve of Peak Load Day

November 13, 2012 Tuesday

Peak Load 1094.62 MW at 18.05 hr



(Source: NEA)

1. NEA owned Projects

S.N.	Projects	Capacity	Tentative Completion Date
1	Trishuli-3A HEP	60 MW	June 2016
2	Rahughat HEP	32 MW	June 2016
3	Chameliya HEP	30 MW	June 2016
4	Kulekhani-3 HEP	14 MW	December 2015
Total		136MW	

2. Projects under NEA Subsidiary Companies

S.N.	Projects	Capacity	Tentative Completion Date
1.	Upper Tamakoshi HEP	456 MW	June 2016
2.	Rasuwadadi HEP	111 MW	June 2017
3.	Mid Bhotekoshi HEP	102 MW	June 2017
4.	Sanjen HEP	42 MW	December 2015
Total		711 MW	

3. Projects under IPP

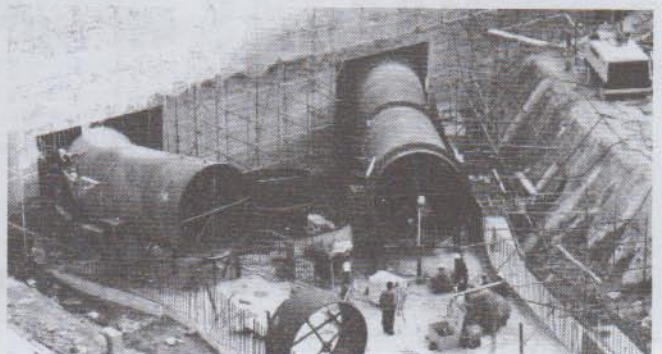
S.N.	Projects	Capacity	Tentative Completion Date
1.	Mistri Khola HEP	42 MW	May 2016
2.	Dordi Khola HEP	27 MW	April 2016
3.	Khani Khola HEP	30 MW	April 2016
4.	Lower Solu HEP	24 MW	July 2018
5.	Small Hydros	40 MW	July 2014
Total		139 MW	

The total Hydro generation till the End of year 2017 is estimated for 1740.00 MW.

Load forecast by NEA

Fiscal Year	Energy (GWh)	System PEAK Load (MW)
2013-14	5859.90	1271.70
2014-15	6403.80	1387.20
2015-16	6984.10	1510.00
2016-17	7603.70	1640.80
2017-18	8218.80	1770.20
2018-19	8870.20	1906.90
2019-20	9562.9	2052.00
2020-21	10300.10	2206.00
2021-22	11053.60	2363.00
2022-23	11929.10	2545.60
2023-24	12870.20	2741.10
2024-25	13882.40	2951.10
2025-26	14971.2	3176.70
2026-27	16142.70	3418.90
2026-28	17403.60	3679.10

(Source: NEA)



Penstock Construction, Mid Marsyangdi Hydro Power Plant

In Monsoon time the generation will be higher than 1740 MW because the ROR plants will generate at full capacity & the demand will be less than 1740 MW, there are chances that there will be plenty of surplus energy. As most of the PPAs are "TAKE" or "PAY" model, NEA may need to shut its own plants & take the production from IPPs. This situation will affect the economic situation of NEA & finally may lead to increase the present tariff system.

NEA has projected that 3 billion units of electricity will go in waste during the rainy season after seven years.

The timely completion of Dhalkebar-Muzzafurpur Transmission line is very important so that the power trade between Nepal & India considers these developments.

There are 28 Hydropower Projects with total capacity 927 MW that have concluded PPA with NEA & are under construction phase.

NEA has closed PPA with 86 hydropower projects with capacity totaling 673MW.

But for the economical prosperity of our nation we need to develop big projects that are capable of generating

Tariff Rates for domestic consumers (Effective since 17 August 2012)

1 Low Voltage 400/220V			
A Minimum monthly Charge:			
Meter Capacity:	Min.Charge(Rs.)	Exempt(KWh)	
Up to 5 Amperes	80.00	20	
15 Amperes	365.00	50	
30 Amperes	795.00	100	
60 Amperes	1765.00	200	
Three phase supply			
Up to 10 kVA	4400.00	400	
Above 10 kVA to 25 kVA	6900.00	600	
B Energy Charge(Single phase)			
Energy consumption block	Rates (Rs.per unit)	Billing method	
Up to 20 units	4	Minimum charge	
21-50 units	7.30	Up to 20 units Rs.4.00 per unit, For 21-30 units Rs.7.30 per unit. But for consumption above 30 units consumption from unit itself shall be charged at Rs.7.30 per unit.	
51-150 units	8.60	RS.7.30/unit for units 0-50 Units & Rs.8.60/unit for 51- 150	
151-250 units	9.50	Rs.8.60/unit for units 0-150 & Rs.9.50/unit for 151-250 units	
Above 250 units	11.00	Rs.9.50/unit for units 0-250 &Rs.11.00/unit for units above 250	

(Source: NEA)

***A very Happy New Year 2015 to all
NEGAAS members and German
community working and living in Nepal***

Shankar Kumar Shrestha and Family

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(Cover page Photo Buddha Portrait entitled "The Grand Awakening" Artist Sandhya Regmi Oil on canvas)

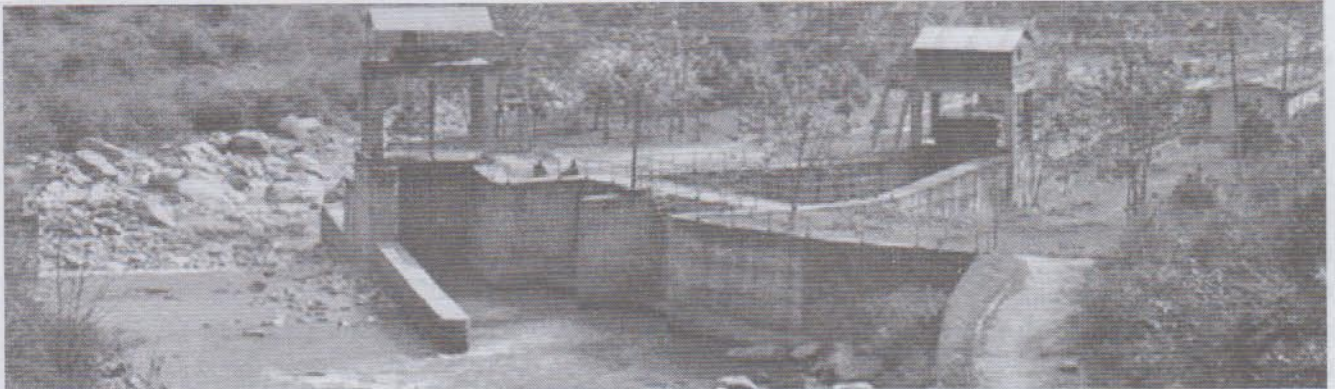
Thousands MW. If Nepal wants to be self-dependent in fertilizer production, the power demand for the industrial establishment will be in order of hundreds of MW depending on the capacity of production. Now the time has come that projects- Pancheshwar Multipurpose Project, Karnali Project & Koshi High Dam should move ahead.

Karnali Chisapani Multipurpose Project **Salient Features**

Installed Capacity: 10800 MW
Firm Energy: 15007 GWh
Average Energy: 20842 GWh
Re-regulating Powerhouse: 86 MW
Capital Cost per KW: 453 US\$ (Stand: 1984)
Sapta Koshi High Dam Multipurpose Project:
Surface Powerhouse: Installed Capacity: 3000 MW.
Annual Energy: 15732 GWh.

3 Canal Powerhouses: 3x100 MW.
Pancheswar Multipurpose Project:
Installed Capacity: 6480 MW
Average Energy Production: 10671 GWh.
Rupaligad Re-regulating Dam:
Capacity: 2x120 MW
Average Energy Production: 1650 GWh.

These are the preliminary information about the projects with which the prosperity of our nation is dependent. There are several hydropower plants in West Europe that were built & are in operation bilaterally across the borders according to the international water right. The time has come that our leaders with good homework & proper exercises talk with the Indian counterpart that we the Nepalese people need these projects & like to develop as early as possible. Talks are not to be limited only as regular meetings but should contribute to bring the projects ahead.



Headworks, Chilime Hydropower Plant.

***A very Happy New Year 2015 to all
NEGAAS members and German
community working and living in Nepal***

Sunil Poudyal and Family

Water Safety Plan (WSP) for quality water supply

Ganga Datta Nepal
Executive Member NEGAAS

Majority of Nepal's 26.4 million people are poor and about 83 % live in rural areas (HMG/CBS 2011). The biggest task faced by the government is to provide majority of its people with the basic human needs including provision of safe water supply and sanitation facilities. No curative, but preventive measures such as provision of safe and sustain water supply only can reduce the high infant mortality and morbidity rates. For underdeveloped countries like Nepal, the degree of ease at which the people have access to safe water is then the indicator of the health status of the people, says Dr. Halfdahn Mahler, former Director General of World Health Organization. The number of water taps per 1000 persons is a better indication of health than the number of hospital beds.

The government has acknowledged that development of water supply and sanitation is an important link towards achieving this social equity. Periodic plans and policy documents of the government have therefore advocated for improving the access to safe water supply and sanitation facilities in order to improve the quality of life and productivity, especially in rural areas, which will ultimately lead to poverty reduction.

Water Safety Plan (WSP) is - a plan to ensure the safety of drinking water through the use of a comprehensive risk assessment and risk management approach; which encompasses 7 WSP steps and 3 supporting activities in water supply from catchment to point of use (PoU) i.e. consumer. It has three key components that are the responsibility of the service provider i.e. Water Supply

- Utility, Operator, supplier, Water Users and Sanitation Committee (WUSC) in order to ensure that drinking-water is safe. Those elements are; system assessment, effective operational monitoring and Management & communication.

The set objectives of the WSP can be achieved through;

- Development of an understanding of the specific system and its capability to supply water that meets water quality targets
- Identification of potential sources of contamination and how they can be controlled
- Validation of control measures employed to control hazards
- Implementation of a system for operational monitoring of the control measures within the water system
- Timely corrective actions to ensure that safe water is consistently supplied
- Undertaking verification of drinking-water quality to ensure that the WSP is being implementing correctly and is achieving the performance required to meet relevant national, regional and local water quality standards or objectives

Contextualization in the subject, it is estimated that there are more than 38000 water supply and sanitation schemes completed in the country. The total projected coverage shows that more than 80

% population is serving water supply. But only 18% schemes are running smoothly, rest have problem of operation and maintenance (NMIP, 2010). In this scenario, need to focus on operation and maintenance i.e. sustainability and functionality of the water supply schemes. For focusing on sustainable and functional sectoral activity, WSP is a tool, which realized health, operational and financial benefits accrued through its proper implementation. WSP - contributed to a growing evidence base; that they are the most effective means to consistently providing safe drinking water. It significantly provides a framework for proactive, systematic, effective management and surveillance of drinking water supplies based on a preventative risk-based approach. Successful implementation of Water Safety Plan - can improve drinking water quality, accrue

operational efficiencies and provide a robust framework to better target more sustainable capital investments.

Government of Nepal (GoN) had declared the National Drinking Water Quality Guideline (NDWQG) in 2005. It is guiding for safe water supply in various existing water supply system in collaboration with national and international development agencies. In this context WSP is an important tool to fulfill the requirements in water quality explained in NDWQG. It has 7 steps and 3 supporting activities; WSP Team formation, System Assessment, Hazard identification and risk analysis, Control measures, Improvement plan, Monitoring and Verification. Three supporting activities are: Capacity development and Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), Users' satisfaction and Documentation.

A very Happy New Year

2015 to all NEGAAS

members and German

community working and

living in Nepal

Prof. Dr. Chandra B. Joshi & Family

Engineering geological challenges in the Nepal Himalaya

Dr. Prem Bahadur Thapa
Life Member NEGAAS

Basics of Engineering Geology

Engineering geology is the science devoted to the investigation, study and solution of engineering and environmental problems which may arise as the result of the interaction between geology and the works and activities of man as well as the prediction and of the development of measures for prevention or remediation of geological hazards (IAEG 1992). Engineering geological investigations provide geologic and geotechnical recommendations, analysis, and design related with human development. In addition, engineering geology is associated with the assessment and implementation of the corrective measures for wide variety of natural and man-made hazards (Gangopadhyay 2013).

In recent decades, the scope of engineering geological practices has grown beyond its original close connection to civil engineering. Engineering geologists now work with and for land-use planners, environmental specialists, architects, public policy makers, and property owners to provide geologic information on which they base decisions. Thus, engineering geology is people's geology and it exists because people want to modify the geologic environment for their use and convenience, want to live in harmony with it, and occasionally manage to come into conflict with it. Helping people understand their geologic environment, accommodate themselves to it, and correct their geo-environmental mistakes, is what engineering geologists are doing.

Science and practice of engineering geology didn't begin as a recognised discipline until the late 19th and

early 20th centuries although the science of geology has been around since the 18th century. The first book entitled Engineering Geology was published in 1880 by William Penning. In the early 20th century Charles Berkey, an American trained geologist who was considered the first American engineering geologist, worked on a number of water supply projects for New York City, then later worked on the Hoover dam and a multitude of other engineering projects. The first American engineering geology text book was written in 1914 by Ries and Watson. In 1925, Karl Terzaghi, an Austrian trained engineer and geologist, published the first text in Soil Mechanics (in German). Terzaghi is known as the father of soil mechanics, but also had great interest in geology; Terzaghi considered soil mechanics to be a sub-discipline of engineering geology. In 1929, Terzaghi, along with Redlich and Kampe, published their own Engineering Geology text (also in German).

The need for geologist on engineering works gained worldwide attention in 1928 with the failure of the St. Francis dam in California and the loss of 426 lives. More engineering failures which occurred the following years also prompted the requirement for engineering geologists to work on large engineering projects. Scope of engineering geology is diverse and usually performed for:

- residential, commercial and industrial developments;
- governmental and military installations;
- public works such as a power plant, wind turbine, transmission line, sewage treatment plant, water

- treatment plant, pipeline (aqueduct, sewer, outfall), tunnel, trenchless construction, canal, dam, reservoir, building, railroad, transit, highway, bridge, seismic retrofit, airport and park;
- mine and quarry excavations, mine tailing dam, mine reclamation and mine tunnelling;
- wetland and habitat restoration programs;
- coastal engineering, sand replenishment, bluff or sea cliff stability, harbour, pier and waterfront development;
- offshore outfall, drilling platform and sub-sea pipeline, sub-sea cable; and
- other types of facilities.

Concisely, the applications of engineering geology is sufficiently wide to include issues pertinent to reducing underground environmental pollution, developing mineral resources, exploring and utilising underground resources, developing water resources, purifying and managing polluted underground water and soils, evaluating and predicting natural disasters, examining the ground for suitability for civil engineering projects, discovering renewable energy sources, exploring new materials, improving soil conditions, systematising information about the earth, and developing space.

Engineering geological challenges in Nepal

Nepal is located in the very heart of the Himalayan arc and lies in a seismo-tectonically active zone. The elevation of the country varies from 60 m to 8,848 m (Mt. Everest) within a short distance of 90 to 120 km and consisting tectonic sub-divisions of Terai, Sub-Himalaya, Lesser Himalaya, Higher Himalaya, and the Tibetan Tethys Zone from south to north respectively (Gansser 1964, Hagen 1969). The mountainous terrains of Nepal Himalaya are characterised by highly dynamic physical processes in which implementation of infrastructure development projects is a major challenge. Therefore, understanding the nature of different kinds of engineering problems in each geological sub-divisions of Nepal is crucial and is described as;

- The engineering geological problem in Terai (Indo-Gangetic Plain), which may arise, will be associated with its unconsolidated sediments (clay, silt, sand and gravel). The river deposits of Terai may suffer settlement and liquefaction during earthquakes or solely over time. The soils have low bearing capacity hence infrastructures should be designed considering these factors. The Terai region is prone to floods every year (e.g. Mahalisagar dam in Kapilbastu and Susta in Nawalparasi). The engineering projects in Terai must be aware of the flood hazards occurring almost every year because of the low gradient and flat land that are the main cause of floods.
- The Siwlaik (Sub-Himalaya) region is the young sedimentary rock (alternating sequence of mudstone, sandstone or conglomerate) of the Nepal Himalaya. The immature and fragile topography owing to alternating hard and soft rocks, seasonal rivers and geological structures make this area prone to soil erosion, landslides and debris flows. These hazards often obstruct the traffic due to damaged highways and difficulty in construction of infrastructures.
- Topographical and geological variation in the Lesser Himalaya is frequently affected by landslides (e.g. Jogimara, Krishnabhir), debris flows, soil erosion and toe-cutting by high gradient rivers. The southern slopes of the Lesser Himalaya are comparatively high rainfall and more exposure to sunlight causing quick weathering and erosion of these slopes causing the mass wasting.
- The Higher Himalaya is prone to rock-falls and Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) hazards (Tsho Rolpa, Imja, Thulagi etc.). The presence of hard crystalline and high grade metamorphic rocks with adverse orientation and many glacial lakes, these hazards pose a serious threat in projects that are already constructed, under-construction and future construction.
- Tethys Himalaya is on the rain-shadow zone of Nepal where landslides are not so frequent due to lack of rainfall and soil erosion is the main hazard by high wind. The rocks are sedimentary with low-strength characteristics and their weathering results fragile hills of unconsolidated sediments. Sometimes, in these regions may cause flash floods and debris avalanches due to the unconsolidated soil mass during occasional rainfall.

Dynamic physical processes are pre-dominant in the mountainous terrain of Nepal, and therefore, implementing development strategies remains always challenging. Construction, maintenance and rehabilitation of infrastructure under the geo-environmental conditions of Himalaya require innovative and more pragmatic approach. Many projects have already faced various problems during survey, design and construction phases, and in the process invaluable experience has been gained during the several decades. New approaches and techniques suitable to the Himalayan perspective is becoming emerging field and the pioneering techniques are of vital concern. Passing many years, Nepal has gained the significant experiences in landslide studies, research and stabilisation, survey, design and construction of roads, bridges, tunnels and dams. The infrastructure

development in the Nepalese Himalayan region is facing the focal challenge with considerable problems caused by natural hazards. Therefore, the success and failure of the engineering practices in Nepal need to be realised because the critical problems are inherently linked with varied engineering geological setup of the country.

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A very Happy New Year

2015 to all NEGAAS

members and German

community working and

living in Nepal

Surendra Dhakal Foundation

Germany: Land of Brilliant Ideas, Honesty and Kindness

Dr. Rajendra K. C.
Life Member NEGAAS

There are many reasons about my fascination towards Germany. The first thing that attracted me about Germany is their national football team. The mighty Argentinean team, lead by Maradona, was defeated in world cup final (1990) by Germany, lead by Lothar Matthäus. Then, I started to collect much information about Germany and found that the country is known for many more things beyond football. The country has produced many world renowned scientists. Over 100 German nationals have already won the Noble prize in many subjects. Germany comes third after the USA and England to win the largest number of Noble Prizes. Germany, being the largest economy of the Europe, has been regularly supporting Nepal in its development endeavors. Presently, Germany is the third largest bilateral donor to Nepal. The diplomatic relationship between Germany and Nepal was established in 1958, and since then

the people to people/government to government relationship has tremendously grown. All these are the fundamental elements to develop unlimited crave to go Germany and pursue further study there. The memoirs largely benefits from about six years stay of me and my family in small university town Goettingen, Germany.



The statue of all time greatest mathematicians C.F. Gauss and Weber at Goettingen

It was the sunny day of 4th August, 2006. A long waited date arrived to leave for Germany to pursue M.Sc. in Tropical and International Forestry under DAAD scholarship. I was extremely excited for the opportunity to study in Georg-August University, Goettingen, one of the most renowned universities in Germany (<http://www.uni-goettingen.de/>). There was no bound and limits of my joys and happiness to know that the university had already produced 43 Nobel laureates in different subjects after its establishment

in 1737 A.D. The university where the well-known and all time greatest mathematicians like Carl Friedrich Gauss had spent his most of the times in teaching and experimenting. The University of Bismarck, who unified the German states into a powerful German empire! Then outgoing German Chancellor Dr. Gerhard Schoerder had once studied law for five years in this university and worked as unskilled construction worker. All these information, collected from the internet, were sufficient enough to increase my appetite to leave for Goettingen, Germany. I surprise that this university was established long before the unification of Nepal. Our first university, Tribhuvan University was established only in 1956 A.D. This might be the reason of Nepal's underdevelopment and backwardness. The education is the backbone of the nations building.



Goettingen, small town with about 100,000 inhabitants, known as the 'city of the science'

This was my first journey to Europe. However, I had some experiences of abroad visit, especially of the Philippines and Thailand. I had falsely heard that it used to be very difficult to communicate with German people in English as they prefer to speak in their own languages. That increased my anxiety! I had no idea, and thus losing confidence on reaching, the Goethe Center and my apartment in Goettingen, which was all arranged by DAAD. As the time for reaching the Frankfurt international Airport was close, I was more anxious and worried. I do not know how a passenger next to me inside the plane knew my nervousness; he asked me about my destination and plans to reach there. I frankly said that it is my first journey to Germany and I am little bit anxious about reaching Goettingen on time. It was the Friday and if I missed to reach the Goethe Center in time, I would not be able to find my apartment until Monday. The kind man taught me how to buy the train ticket and catch the train from Airport to Goettingen. He gave me a telephone card valued to 5 Euro and instructed me to use public telephone booth to contact Goethe Center and some Nepalese friends studying there. I tried to pay him the money for the card but he denied. He was saying that if his connecting

flight to Munich was not fixed, he used to accompany me till my destination. What a kind man! Empty-headed, I forgot to ask his name, telephone number and/or email address. I could not provide my sincere gratitude to that kind and helpful person after I safely and pleasantly arrived in the destination. This provided me the opportunities to witness the rich German culture of kind heartedness, philanthropies and perseverance. Still I remember the kind appearance and angel heart of that person!



There are lots of good memories of the kindness of the German people. I was studying intensive Deutsch course in Goethe Center at Goettingen. After few days of my class attendance, I tried to explore another route to return to my apartment from Goethe Center. The distance between my apartment at Kreuzbergring-18 to Merkelstrasse-4, Goethe center was about 20 minutes walking distance. I already walked more than one and half hour but I could not reach to my apartment. I felt shy to ask with others about my living place, thus lost one more hour in searching the proper route. Finally, I surrendered! I asked a German passer-by how to reach the place by showing him my address. The person accompanied me until my apartment. When I saw the big tower (Blue tower) near to my apartment, I thanked the person and said that I do not want give him much trouble as I could find my apartment from here which is close to the tower. However, the man kindly replied that it is his fortune to help and thus accompanied me up to my door. What a kindness and big heart! Can this happen in any other countries? Can a person new to that place trust another person in such a blind way? Probably not!

My family joined me there after two months of my arrival. Time passed quickly and pleasantly. I worked hard for my study and my professors were very much impressed with my hard work, honesty and punctuality. I was considered as one of the best students in my class. I secured top position in the first semester. Everything

was very pleasant and kind to us. Adding to our happiness, a sweet daughter was gifted to our family in the last week of December, 2007.



The main building of world renowned University Teaching Hospital of Goettingen University, Germany

This happiness could not last for long. One very cruel day, she was diagnosed with congenital heart problem. After whole night painful cry of one month old child, we brought her to the private family doctor, Dr. Dirk Rosenboom. We did not think about the severity and seriousness of the illness. However, the doctor diagnosed the problem within the fraction of second, and said us the situation is very serious and need to bring her immediate to university hospital. We were hopeless and helpless! The tears started to roll down on our cheeks. The doctor immediately called for the ambulance. The ambulance was full of all equipments and four specialist doctors. They provided emergency treatment on the way to the University Teaching Hospital, which is just about 5 minutes distance from the clinic.

We did not know anything about German medical facilities. One month old child was taken to emergency room. A number of cardiologists involved immediately in the diagnosis and treatment of the daughter. After one hour of through check up, one specialist doctor came to us with dummy heart and explained about the problem and possible operation/treatment. Immediate after, a lean and old man came to us, and explained about the immediate needed operation and possible high risks. We were extremely frightened and crying. As the German rules and regulations, he was supposed to provide complete information, even about the risks of life. When he explained about less than 20% chance of survival during operation, we wrongly considered him as a rude person talking about life and death. We did not have any options, so allowed him to do what he thinks appropriate for.

The team of about 7 to 8 doctors under his leadership operated the tiny heart of my daughter for about 10 hours. We remembered all mighty gods. We prayed with all Gods (Pashupatinath, Dakshinkali, Sidhhababa

and others) and religious places (churches, mosques, monasteries and temples) for the betterment of our daughter. In the evening, the surgeon Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Ruschewski came to us with pleasant smile and good news. He said that the operation had been successful. And, he sincerely thanked my daughter and praised her for the strength and boldness. He said that he got the opportunity to have a successful operation only due to the courage/strength of this tiny child. What a politeness and humbleness! What a greatness of the greatest cardio surgeon! We compared the situation with other countries in the world. Will doctors from Nepal and other developing countries be such humble and polite, selfless and dedicated? Tear was flowing like a monsoon streams on our cheeks. The second operation was held after few weeks by the same team and it was miraculously successful. She was further treated few weeks in university medical college and suggested us to keep in 24hours oxygen for one year at home. I thought that the cost of the whole treatment was above 220,000 Euros (equivalent to NRs. 20,000,000 at that time) and all this was completely free for us! The health insurance system in Germany and Europe was so kind and efficient, nobody need to worry about the treatment. I remembered the people in remote Nepalese villages dying with diarrhea and fever. After my return to Nepal, I consulted with Dr. Bhagwan Koirala, very well reputed cardio-surgeon in Nepal about my daughter's health, and he said that the operation that we did in Germany will not be possible in Nepal even in 25 years time due to the lack of expertise and equipments.

There were so many good memoirs of the Germany and her people. I remember an incident of my mistake and politeness of the German entrepreneur. I was doing field works in Shorfheide Chorin, about 50 km east of Berlin. My university hired a car from Grün Auto and a driver. I requested a Chinese PhD student from my institute to help me in the field work. She agreed! When we were returning from Angermunde to Goettingen, my colleague requested me to find few time to visit Magdeburg, a nice and beautiful city on the way. I could not deny as she was helping me for five hard days in the forests. I asked the driver to pass by Magdeburg. After visiting Magdeburg, when we were returning back to Highway (Autobahn), there was big smoke from the engine. Driver immediately stopped the car and asked us the vehicle will burn if we drive further. I was afraid of as I did not have permission to visit other places. I did not have any reasons to explain about going to Magdeburg to my professor. However, I dared to call him and said all the events. He took it quite easily and said it is all fine. This was not mistake to find few times for pleasure after week long field work. Still there was

the fear in my heart from the owner of the car company. I was anxious on how will the owner take the property damage. We called him and he said that he will reach to us within two hours. As he promised he arrived to the site within the given time. Before we asked for the apology, he started to beg excuses for this incident. He was saying that the valuable two hours time of the scientists (ours!), have been lost due to his carelessness and damaged car. We were very shy with his extreme humbleness! I compared the situation with Nepal. If it would have happened in Nepal, how would have I treated?

Forestry in Germany and Nepal

Germany is the country known for the brilliant ideas, innovation and its complete implementation. The forestry sector is also highly influenced by the scientific innovation and high technology. Each hectare of the land in Germany has been used following the principles of the scientific management. Great forest scientists such as G.L. Hartig, Theodor Hartig and many others were born in Germany and spent their whole research life there.

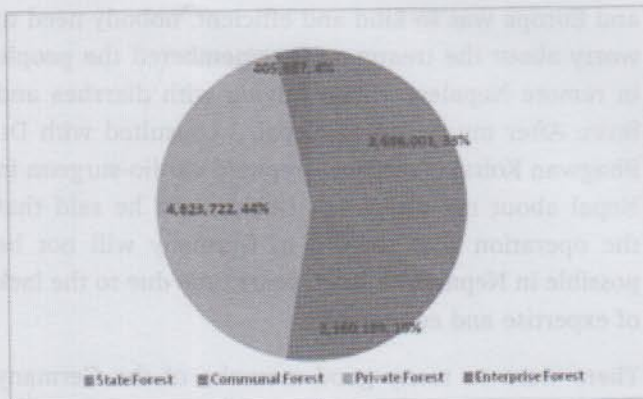


German forest during winter, full of snow

Consequently the growing stocks of the European beech is 352 m³/ha, ranking third behind spruce (404 m³/ha) and fir (480 m³/ha) in Germany whereas the Nepalese forests holds only about 157 m³/ha. With the proper management and protection, it could be higher than that of the Germany. The protection and management lapses are the reasons for the poor growing stocks of Nepalese forests. One study has reported that we are losing over NRs. 10 billion per year only from the Terai forests due to the lack of scientific management. In recent years, the Department of Forests has initiated to implement scientific forest management in few districts. Though we have very encouraging preliminary results yet we have to wait for the final outcomes.

Nepal is very rich in the biodiversity. Over 400 timber species are found in Nepal. The whole European forests has far below the number of timber species compared to ours. These can be seen in other faunal and floral diversity too. Nepal has comparatively large number of mega-mammals such as tiger, elephant, rhino, bison, bluebulls etc. About 850 different species of the birds are found in Nepal. The whole European continents has the lower number of bird species than Nepalese bird species. I had read a cover news on the appearance of the wild fox by locals in reputed German newspaper.

This rich biodiversity in Nepal has the global significance. A total of 342 Nepalese endemic plant species are not found in any other parts of the world. The significant proportion of tigers, rhinos and asiatic



Disintegrated data about the ownership of the Forests in Germany

Only 31% of total area of Germany (35702217 hectare) has been covered by forests (11,075,799 hectare). About 44% of the forests are being owned by the private people and business companies. State (federal and provincials) and community owned about 33% and 19% of the land respectively. About half of the German forests today are plantation forests (5,283,000 ha). If we compare this situation with ours, it is different. Most of our forests (~98%) are the government forests, most of them are natural. However, we have handed over about 23% of the national forests to over 18,000 Community Forestry User Groups to manage and utilise it. Nepal is wellknown in the global arena as one of the pioneer of the Community Forestry.

Being a part of the temperate region, the tree growth rate is very slow. However, with the intensive forest management, the average growth rate of the German forests are about 3-5 times higher than Nepalese forests.

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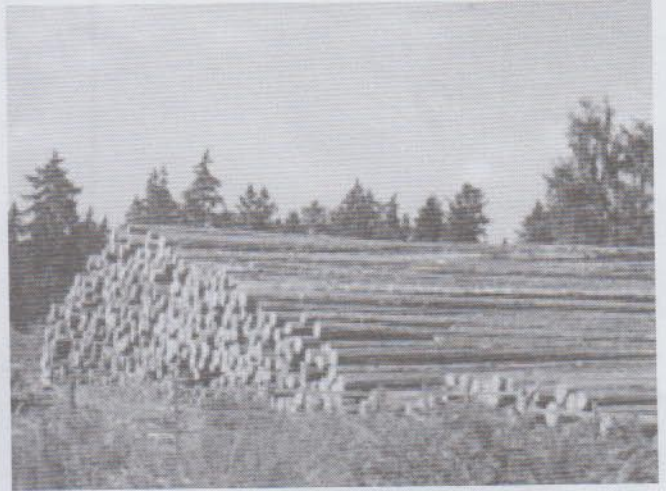
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Highly skilled and equipped German forest worker preparing for the harvest



The huge piles of harvested pine stems, it is quite usual business, and part of the scientific forest management

elephants found in Nepal are the major source of tourist attraction. Rich mountainous landscapes are the dream destination for German and other European tourists. With few international promotion and investment in the infrastructure, Nepal can earn billions of euros/dollars through eco-tourism development. We have plenty of the opportunities and potentialities, only the need is sustainable management in order to obtain all benefits.

I have found a very deep respect and love to Nepal and Nepalese people in the German's heart. The honesty,

hard work, discipline and friendliness of Nepalese people are well regarded by them. Despite long geographical and cultural differentiation, the mutual understanding, respects and trusts between the people and government of both countries are ever increasing. I am dedicated to contribute toward building stronger ties in the days to come. Me and my family are and will remain indebted to Goettingen and Germany. I will try my best to implement knowledge, skills and technology obtained from Germany, for the sustainable development of rich forest resources in Nepal.

Season's Greeting

YELLOW PAGODA HOTEL

We wish you a Merry Christmas
&
Happy New Year 2015.
Above a good health and prosperity.

Arjun K.C.
General Manager

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Should it cost a fortune to save lives?

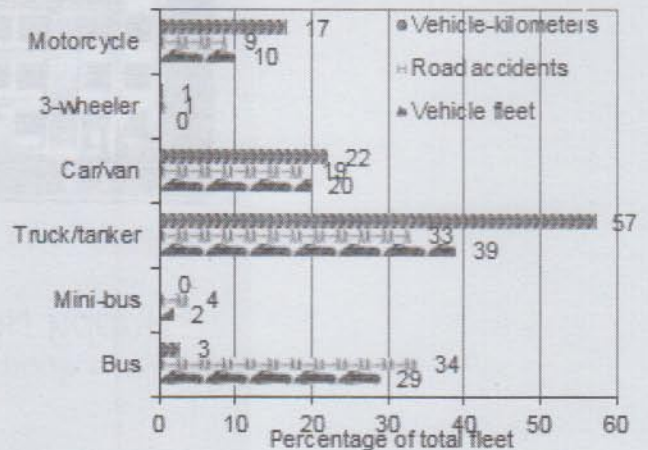
Sunil Poudyal
Life Member NEGAAS

As a DAAD scholarship holder, I had certain advantage over my German classmates at Hannover University: I did not have to worry over financing my studies. This availed me additional time to explore additional educational opportunities. The classes on traffic management through urban planning were one of such interesting opportunities. One day at the end of the year and after the exams my professor came to the class with news on a multi-casualty road accident in the western hills of Nepal. A bus returning from a marriage ceremony had apparently plunged down a gorge. In the class we discussed on possible ways to prevent such accidents. Unlike my classmates I had considerable experience on building roads in Nepal before going to Germany but I had never given special attention to road safety. Hence the methods we discussed were taken straight from roads in Europe: kilometers long steel or rope barriers, innumerable traffic signs, pavements giving warning sound, and so on. Nevertheless, the death of 25 German tourists in Lyon in the 2003 bus accident indicates that the steel barriers used in Europe too are ineffective when hit by a fully loaded bus at high speed.

When I came back to Nepal, the ground reality was quite different from that in Germany. The long distance traffic in Nepal is composed mostly of buses and trucks. The vehicles are over-worked and are not well maintained. Many of the drivers are illiterate and tend to drive faster oblivious to the road geometry. The warning signs are either not installed or are illegible. As a result, two person get killed in road traffic accidents in highways of Nepal each day. With less roads and low traffic,



accidents per distance travelled is low but it is among the highest when accident per vehicle and the accident per kilometers of road length is compared.

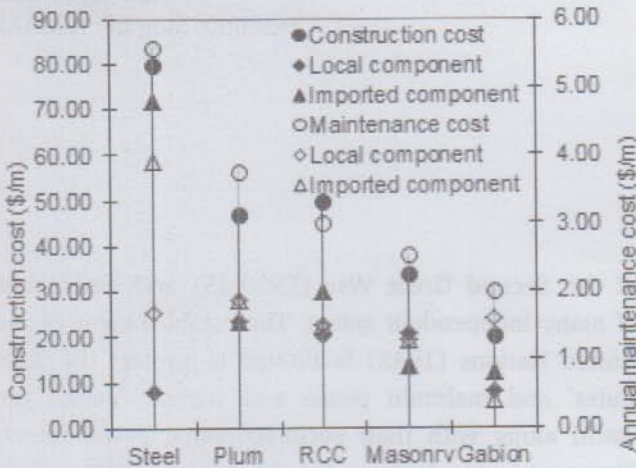


Although motorcycle traffic in Kathmandu valley is one of the highest in the world, along the highways trucks are the most numerous followed by buses. The corresponding

distance travelled and number of accidents for trucks too are the highest. The highways on the hills have deep valley on one side and on the plain area the road level is kept high to safeguard against flooding. In both the cases, it is dangerous when a vehicle veers off the roadway and there is nothing to contain it.

The challenge has been to reduce accidents in this scenario. Different types of barriers have since been tested. The focus was to maximize use of locally available material and skill to keep the costs low. Stone filled wire cages, commonly known as gabions is found to be the most inexpensive.

Gabion barriers bend upon impact but are very tenacious. An eight meter long barrier has been found to contain a fully loaded truck. Chi-square analysis of the data collected during before and after studies along H04



(the road to Pokhara) has shown that the probability of accident reduction could reach 99.9% in case of gabion barriers.

So what is preventing the erection of such barriers along all the hill roads in Nepal? Appearance! Although a properly laid new barrier looks good, a barrier after restraining many suicidal trucks looks a bit shabby. To maintain its looks, the barrier needs to be constantly repaired. When an accident is likely, what matters most: a nice looking but flimsy contraption or a gladiator's shield? And after all, beauty is only skin deep!

***A very Happy New Year
2015 to all NEGAAS
members and German
community working and
living in Nepal***

Nepal Polymer Institute, Kathmandu, Nepal

Trade and Development (UNCTAD I), held in Geneva. It was presented as an alternative to the idea of a single system of trade preferences for all developing countries. UNCTAD Member-states agreed to pay “special attention” to what at the time were called the less-developed among the developing countries. However, no sensible progress was made up to the Second Session of the UNCTAD, held in India (1969). However, the second session emphasized on the conceptualization and identification of the LDCs. United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) assigned the Committee for Development Planning (CDP) of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to carry out a comprehensive examination of the special problems of the LDCs and to recommend special measures to redress. Initially the CDP developed criteria which identified the LDC category of the states: low per capita gross domestic product (GDP) and the presence of structural impediments to growth (low share of secondary sector in GDP and low literacy rate). Based on the criteria almost 25 countries were identified as LDCs in 1971, which was approved by ECOSOC and UNGA.

The First UN Conference on LDCs 1981 (Paris) adopted a comprehensive substantial new program of action for the 1980s for the LDCs in order to uplift their condition. The Second UN Conference on LDCs 1990 (Paris) adopted another program of action for the 1990s where only Botswana could graduate. The third UN Conference on LDCs 2001 (Brussels) adopted another 10-year's program of action based on the Millennium Declaration 2000. It also established the UN Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries (LDC), Land Locked Developing Countries (LLDC) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) known as UN-OHRLLS (UNGA Resolution 56/227) headed by an Under Secretary General in order to make a continuous follow-up ensuring implementation, monitoring and review of the Brussels program of action for the LDCs for the decade. However, only Cape Verde (2007) could graduate. The fourth UN Conference on LDCs 2011 (Istanbul) aimed at overcoming the structural challenges

A LDC is a country that exhibits the lowest indicators of socioeconomic development, with the lowest Human Development Index ratings of all countries in the world. LDCs suffer from extreme poverty, widespread conflict like civil war and ethnic clashes, extensive political corruption, and lack political and social stability. The form of government is often authoritarian, and may comprise a dictatorship, warlordism, and kleptocracy.

A developing country is a nation with a lower standard of living, underdeveloped industrial base, and low Human Development Index (HDI) relative to other countries and is in the process of industrialization. Likewise, a developed country is a sovereign state having advanced technological infrastructure relative to other industrialized nations with high degree of economic development, gross domestic product (GDP), per capita income, and general standard of living.

Afghanistan, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Ethiopia, Guinea, Haiti, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Samoa, Sikkim, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania and Yemen.

faced by the LDCs in order to eradicate poverty, achieve internationally agreed development goals and enable the LDC graduation.” It targeted to graduate half of the LDCs out of the 48, by 2020 and all by 2032 (see Annex I).

The Istanbul Program of Action (IPOA) was endorsed by UNGA in June 17, 2011 (Resolution 65/171). The IPOA also approved eight priority areas of action, each supported by concrete deliverables and commitments. They are:

- a) productive capacity development
- b) agriculture, food security and rural development
- c) trade
- d) commodities
- e) human and social development
- f) coping with multiple crises and other emerging challenges
- g) mobilizing financial resources for development and capacity building; and
- h) governance at all level.

The LDCs account for 12% of the global population, but only 0.8% of global wealth as measured through world GDP. All the stakeholders-UN Specialized Agencies/Institutions, donors, private sector, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and academia- are urged to commit to implement the IPOA Charter by 2020. The list of LDCs is reviewed triennially with a provision of entry and exit. Botswana (1994), Cape Verde (2007), Maldives (2011) & Samoa (2014) graduated while Equatorial Guinea & Vanuatu have planned to graduate by 2017. There were 48 LDCs (Africa 34, Asia 13 & L. America 1) in 2011 and addition of South Sudan made the number 49 out of which 10 are SIDS and 17 are LLDCs (see Annex I).

1. The Ever-changing Criteria for Graduation

The CDP has been revising the criteria for graduation over the years since the conceptualization of LDCs.

a) **1971:** LDCs are countries with very low levels of per capita gross domestic product facing the most severe obstacles to development that include gross national income (GNI) per capita; adult literacy rate; and share of manufacturing in GDP.

b) **1991:** LDCs are low-income countries suffering from long-term handicaps to growth, in particular, low levels of human resource development and severe structural weaknesses that consist of GNI per capita; augmented physical quality of life (per capita calorie supply, life expectancy at birth, combined primary and secondary school enrolment ratio, adult literacy

rate); and Economic Diversification Index (export concentration ratio, share of manufacturing in GDP, share of employment in industry, per capita electricity consumption).

c) **1999:** LDCs are low-income countries suffering from low level of human resources and a high degree of economic vulnerability that comprises GNI per capita; augmented physical quality of life (average calorie intake per capita as a % of requirement, under five mortality rate, combined primary and secondary school enrolment ratio, adult literacy rate); and Economic Vulnerability Index (population size, export concentration, share of manufacturing and modern services in GDP, instability of agricultural production, instability of export of goods and services).

d) **2002:** LDCs are low-income countries suffering from low level of human resources and a high degree of economic vulnerability, which contain GNI per capita; Human Asset Index (average calorie intake per capita as a % of the requirement, under five mortality rate, gross secondary enrolment ratio, adult literacy rate); and Economic Vulnerability Index (population size, export concentration, share of manufacturing and modern services in GDP, instability of agricultural production, instability of export of goods and services).

e) **2005:** LDCs are low-income countries suffering from low level of human resources and a high degree of economic vulnerability which embraces GNI per capita; Human Asset Index (percentage of population undernourished, under five mortality rate, gross secondary enrolment ratio, adult literacy rate); and Economic Vulnerability Index (population, remoteness, merchandise export concentration, share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in GDP, homelessness due to natural disasters, instability of agriculture production, instability of exports of goods and services).

f) **2011:** LDCs are low-income countries suffering from the most severe structural impediments to sustainable development which involves GNI per capita; Human Asset Index (percentage of population undernourished, under five mortality rate, gross secondary enrolment ratio, adult literacy rate); and Economic Vulnerability Index (population, remoteness, merchandise export concentration, share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in GDP, share of population in low elevated coastal zones, victims of natural disasters, instability of agriculture production, instability of exports of goods and services).

The list of LDCs is reviewed every three years by the ECOSOC as recommended by the CDP (see Table I). The

present criteria to be met to graduate from LDC status are as under:

- **Gross National Income (GNI):** A country must meet the minimum GNI threshold set on March 2012, which is US\$1,190. The threshold for inclusion is based on a three-year average of the level of GNI per capita, which the World Bank defines for identifying low-income countries. The graduation threshold is set at a higher level, usually 20 percent above the inclusion threshold. The GNI alone can allow a country to graduate if it is twice the threshold.
- **Human Assets Index⁶** focuses on social indicators such as nutrition, child mortality, secondary school enrolment and adult literacy. Countries eligible for graduation must be at least 20 percent above the threshold set.
- **The Economic Vulnerability Index⁷** includes indicators related to the economic structure of a country and its ability to cope with impending 'economic shocks', such as natural disasters.

The value of GNI and HAI should be above the inclusion/threshold level, while in case of EVI it should be below the inclusion/threshold level. If a country meets two criteria (HAI and EVI) is also eligible for graduation from LDC to DC category (also see Annex II).

Table I: Asymmetries between inclusion and graduation process

Criteria	2006	2009	2012
GNI per capita (US\$)	900	1086	1190
• Graduation Threshold	749	905	992
• Inclusion Threshold			
HAI			
• Graduation Threshold	64	66	66
• Inclusion Threshold	58	60	60
EVI			
• Graduation Threshold	38	38	32
• Inclusion Threshold	42	42	3636

Source: National Planning Commission Secretariat, Kathmandu.

2. Nepal's Stance and Strategic Projections

In spite of the persistent political instability and decade-long armed conflict, Nepal has made significant progress

GNI per capita provides information on the income status of a country expressed in US dollars. National currencies are converted into US dollars according to the World Bank's Atlas Method. The Atlas Method reduces the effects of short term fluctuations in inflation and market exchange rates.

The HAI provides information regarding the level of development of human capital. It is a combination of four indicators: two indicators of health and nutrition (percentage of population undernourished and mortality rate for children aged five or under) and two of education (gross secondary enrolment ratio and adult literacy rate).

Economic vulnerability to exogenous shocks is a major structural obstacle to development. The EVI is designed to reflect the risk posed to a country's development by exogenous shocks.

in her pursuit of socio-economic development. As per the CDP and World Bank sources Nepal's progress seems noticeable (see Table II).

Table II: Nepal's Index Value over the Years

Year	GNI (\$)	HAI	EVI
Graduation Criteria (2012)	1190.0	66.00	32.00
2012	420.0 (540)	59.80	27.80
2009	320.0 (440)	58.30	33.60
2006	243.3 (320)	56.00	37.40
2000	- (220)	52.40	36.30
1995	- (200)	46.00	37.90
1990	- (210)	40.09	35.67
1985	- (160)	30.52	37.04

Note: Figure in parenthesis is GNI figure from World Bank Atlas while others are from CDP.

Based on the above status, Nepal has made projections to graduate herself from LDC to DC category by 2022 A.D. National Planning Commission has made projections with regard to the above three criteria set by CDP of ECOSOC of the United Nations (see Table III, IV and V).

a) Table III: Nepal's Projection for GNI per capita

Status	2006	2009	2012	2015	2018	2021
Graduation threshold	900	1086	1190	1294	1398	1502
CDP review	243	320	420	-	-	-
Estimates of GNI per capita	-	-	547	720	948	1503
GNI per capita for each year	-	-	700	828	1261	2094

Source: National Planning Commission Secretariat, Kathmandu.

b) **HAI:** It consists of percentage of population undernourished and under five mortality rate in addition to gross secondary enrolment rate in grades IX and X and adult literacy rate. By 2012 Nepal's undernourished percentage of population is reported 17%; under five mortality rate 48.7; gross secondary enrolment ratio 43.5; & adult literacy rate is 59.1 (see Table IV).

Table IV: Nepal's HAI projection

Status	2006	2009	2012	2015	2018	2021
Graduation threshold	64	66	66	67	69	70
CDP review	56.03	58.34	59.83	-	-	-
Estimates of HAI	-	-	67.23	70.49	74.04	77.22

Source: National Planning Commission Secretariat, Kathmandu.

c) **EVI:** It is measured through a composite index. It consists of exposure (population size, location, economic structure and environment) and shocks (trade and natural hazards). Nepal's population size is 28.8 million; remoteness 56.6; merchandise export concentration 0.14; share of agriculture, forestry and fisheries in GDP 33.2; share of population in low elevated costal zones is not applicable; victims of natural disasters 0.74; instability of agriculture production 2.4; instability of exports of

goods and services is 11.8. Nepal has a good plan to maintain/reduce the current status on EVI (see Table V).

Table V: Nepal's EVI projection

Status	2006	2009	2012	2015	2018	2021
Graduation threshold	38	38	32	31	29	27
CDP review	37.43	33.65	27.77	-	-	-
Estimates of EVI	-	-	26.10	24.58	23.31	21.90

Source: National Planning Commission Secretariat, Kathmandu.

3. Policy and Program Requirements for Graduation

Given the present criteria, it seems that Nepal can graduate as planned. Nepal seems already graduated in EVI and needs to make little progress in HAI front. The present resource allocation trend is compatible for graduation. However, she needs to further stimulate heavy public (31%) as well as private sector investments (69%) that the Thirteenth Plan has sought. Strategic directions and actions are required to adjust macro-economic policies including attracting foreign direct investment. Nepal needs to address the persisting high rate of poverty, huge trade deficits, high unemployment rate, income inequality and low quality of life. Similarly, the subsistence agriculture, deteriorating industrial environment, power shortage, and weak public service delivery mechanism need to be revamped. For GNI huge investment is required while for the HAI and EVI the current resource allocation trend seems fine. Yet it needs to be regularly reviewed and focused particularly on health, nutrition, quality education, trade and balance of payment, disaster risk management/ climate risk management in addition to making extra efforts to create massive employment opportunities. Following specific measures should be taken up to meet the graduation targets:

3.1 GNI

- Maintain fiscal balance and discipline;
- Ensure efficiency of public expenditure and the resources;
- Sustain monetary stability;
- Strengthen financial system;
- Attract private sector in economic activities;
- Create gainful employment opportunities;
- Attract foreign direct investment particularly in hydro-power and tourism;
- Revive the secondary sector;
- Make extra attempts for trade balance;
- Reinvent the primary sector;
- Accelerate the tertiary sector through apt investment climate; and
- Establish a prudent monitoring and evaluation system.

3.2 HAI

a) **Health:** access to basic and quality health services, systematic and regular immunization (BCG, OPV, Pentavalent, Measles, TT, JE etc.) multi-sectoral nutrition program, golden 1,000 days program, establishment of public health clinics at ward level of each VDC and Municipality.

b) **Education:** provision of girls toilet with regular supply of water, sanitary pad to girl students, literacy for all campaign including the Rautes, early childhood development programs, relieving the teachers from political activities, teacher's training, mid-day meal to students, collaboration between public and private schools, recycling of the freely distributed text books with incentive packages to reduce the incurring costs.

3.3 EVI

a) Keep up the present status even if it cannot be improved;

b) Reduce population growth rate with additional interventions on contraceptives and awareness creation so as to reduce fertility rates;

c) Focus on optimum use of the youth;

d) Initiate actions for trade balance through encouraging production of goods and services with comparative/competitive advantages in line with Nepal Trade Integration Strategy 2010 and Special Economic Zones;

e) Improve physical and virtual connectivity across the country;

f) Revive manufacturing sector in areas of comparative/competitive advantages;

g) Mechanize/modernize agriculture, promote fisheries; and

h) Handle DRM/CRM issues carefully focusing on adaptive measures.

Annex I: The List of LDCs (LLDCs #, SIDS*)

Africa (33)			
1	Angola	18	Madagascar
2	Benin	19	Malawi #
3	Burkina Faso #	20	Mali #
4	Burundi #	21	Mauritania
5	Central African Republic #	22	Mozambique
6	Chad #	23	Niger #
7	Comoros *	24	Rwanda #
8	Democratic Republic of the Congo	25	São Tomé and Príncipe *
9	Djibouti	26	Senegal
10	Equatorial Guinea	27	Sierra Leone
11	Eritrea	28	Somalia
12	Ethiopia #	29	Sudan
13	Gambia	30	Togo
14	Guinea	31	Uganda #
15	Guinea-Bissau *	32	United Republic of Tanzania
16	Lesotho #	33	Zambia #
17	Liberia		
Asia (14)			
1	Afghanistan #	8	Nepal #
2	Bangladesh	9	Samoa *
3	Bhutan #	10	Solomon Islands *
4	Cambodia	11	Timor-Leste *
5	Kiribati *	12	Tuvalu *
6	Lao People's Democratic Republic #	13	Vanuatu *
7	Myanmar	14	Yemen
Latin America and the Caribbean (1)			
1	Haiti *		

*A very Happy New Year 2015 to all
NEGAAS members and German
community working and living in
Nepal*

Dr. Roshana Shrestha & Family

Making Alumni Association Financially Sustainable: My Experiences

Surendra Dhakal
Secretary NEGAAS

Background

My tenure as Secretary in NEGAAS is exceeding 12 years. As Secretary I worked together with Presidents Dr. Chandra Bahadur Joshi, Prof. Dr. Shekhar Gurung, Prof. Dr. Dilip Subba and presently I am working with President Dr. Roshana Shrestha. I became NEGAAS Life Member in 1996 and from 2002 onward, I have been serving continuously as NEGAAS Secretary.

NEGAAS Financial Status

When NEGAAS was revived under the team led by Prof. Dr. Chandra Bahadur Joshi, NEGAAS had a bank balance of only Rs. 33,000/- So, the first challenge was to make NEGAAS financially sound so that it could at least renew its registration with District and Tax Office, maintain its office, website, and give continuity to the publication of its Newsletter – NEGAAS NEWS. For this many ideas came in mind they included:

1. Regular Monthly Breakfast Meeting

With the revival of NEGAAS, the first thing we decided was to call regular monthly breakfast meeting of NEGAAS Executive Board whereby all the NEGAAS life members could attend. Such meeting is being continued till now and should be sponsored by someone among office bearers, executive members or life members. The venue of the meeting could be at the resident of the one who sponsors the meeting or even at a restaurant. In such a very meeting, the attendees contribute minimum from Rs. 50/- as 'Sunshine' aimed at fund raising. The average annual fund raised from NEGAAS regular breakfast meeting has been estimated to be more or less Rs. 30000/- a year.

2. Social Picnic

Another activity that NEGAAS launched after its revival was the organization of a social picnic once a year. This activity is also continuing till now. Such picnic has been a day long and also over night. For such picnic, minimum financial contribution is collected from all participating in picnic. Even the family members are encouraged to join. The members and well wishers of NEGAAS are requested to sponsor the food and transportation required for the picnic and thus some fund has been raised for NEGAAS. The average income from picnic has been around Rs. 2000/- per year.

3. Annual General Meeting (AGM)

The AGM of NEGAAS takes place every year which has been proven also as an opportunity to raise fund for NEGAAS. As most of NEGAAS members are life members, there is no income in terms of membership renewal. So a registration fee of a certain amount is fixed. And while doing so, we try to save something and also look for someone willing to sponsor the AGM. NEGAAS never organizes its AGM in a lavish way. So every AGM has been successful to raise some fund for NEGAAS. Our experiences show that NEGAAS has made a maximum saving of Rs. 10000/- from its AGM.

4. Membership Drive

Income through driving membership has been one of the major sources for consolidating the fund of NEGAAS. Those willing to be the life member of NEGAAS should pay Rs. 3000/-. And NEGAAS is driving three to four membership every year and with this also NEGAAS is raising its fund considerably.

5. Organization of Seminar, Colloquium and Workshop

NEGAAS is organizing every year Seminar, Colloquium and Workshop with partial support from German Academic Services (DAAD). For organizing such events by inviting celebrated Professors from German Universities, NEGAAS tends to mobilize related national academic institutions and universities to co-sponsor the events. Such initiatives have been a largest source of NEGAAS fund. With this NEGAAS has already raised more than Rs. 150,000 till now. NEGAAS Executive members Late Dr. Thaneswor Gautam and Prof: Dr. Tanka Nath Dhamala were instrumental for organizing such events aimed at raising fund for NEGAAS in the recent years.

6. Advertisement

NEGAAS publishes time and again souvenir issues. NEGAAS brought out alone by its initiative a Golden Jubilee Souvenir Issue to mark the 50 years of Nepal German Diplomatic Relations. This Golden Jubilee Issue has been a valuable document in the history of NEGAAS.

By publishing such issue NEGAAS saved Rs. 20000/- for its fund from the sum collected through advertisements contributed by business houses involved in Nepalese Export Import to and from Germany.

7. Sale

NEGAAS has also raised fund from the sale of NEGAAS pin. In year 2013, NEGAAS launched its pin as sponsored by Vice president Dr. Saroj Shrestha. With the sale of pin as such NEGAAS raised a fund of Rs. 5000/-

Conclusion

As already mentioned above, NEGAAS had a fund of Rs. 33000 when I became Secretary in the year 2002. After 12 years of hard fund raising efforts, NEGAAS has now a balance of Rs. 413000/- at Agricultural Development Bank New Baneswor. The fund as such is 13 times more than NEGAAS had in 2002 and with all these, NEGAAS has proven itself as one of the most vibrating German Alumni Associations renewed every year with District Administration Office Kathmandu by having its own PAN (Permanent Account Number) from Local Tax Office.

A very Happy New Year

2015 to all NEGAAS

members and German

community working and

living in Nepal

Font Traders Pvt. Ltd, Tel: 5539358



The Prime Minister



Message

I am pleased to know that **Nepal German Association (NGA)** is to be published souvenir to commemorate its 25 years of its inception.

Nepal and Germany have long history of diplomatic ties. Germany regarded as the land of knowledge, technique and innovation remains one of the centers of attraction for the young generation who want shape their career especially in the technical stream. The academic and cultural exchanges between Nepal and Germany have been rich and there is wide space to learn from each other. Nepalese youth go to Germany for higher study and this has been instrumental to develop the academic manpower required for the development of Nepal.

Being an association of professionals of Nepal who have returned from Germany after completing their studies and trainings, it is encouraging to see **Nepal German Association** contributing to the socio-economic development and preservation & promotion of culture of Nepal.

At this historic juncture when we are ready to take great leap in development sector after promulgation of democratic constitution: the knowledge and experiences of professional and experts on economic development from Germany will be of immense benefit to us. The success in the socio-economic development of Germany is inspiring to work for development within democratic framework. Smooth Socio-economic development with social justice and equality within democratic system of governance is exemplary. With commitment, democratic system of governance, peace and stability to be institutionalized in the country, I am highly optimistic about the future of Nepal and its development.

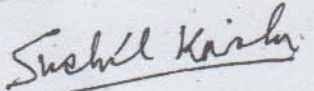
I am confident that the souvenir which will be published on silver jubilee of Nepal German Association will not only incorporate its activities of the past but also include the in-depth and research oriented & thought provoking articles from the experts in the related fields. I hope that the Souvenir will be a milestone to bring academicians of both countries together in years to come.

On the Silver Jubilee of Nepal German Association, I congratulate to the president, office bearers of Working Committee and all the members of Association.

I wish a publication a grand success.

Jaya Nepal!

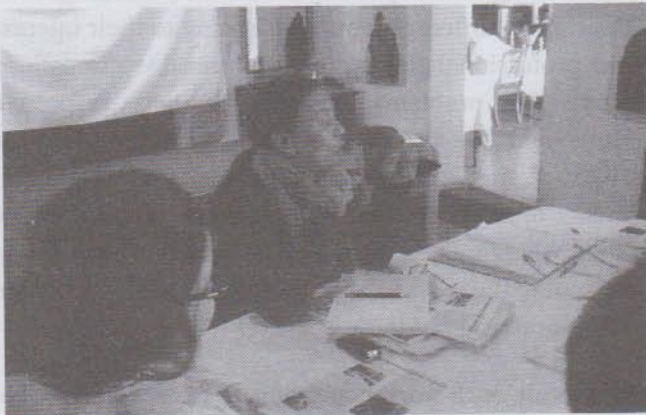
1st December 2014.


(Sushil Koirala)

NEGAAS News

NEGAAS to Convene its 26th AGM

NEGAAS will convene its 26th Annual General Meeting on the last Saturday of December 2014. In the Meeting President of NEGAAS Dr. Roshana Shrestha will welcome the Life Members and General Members of NEGAAS. Secretary of NEGAAS Mr. Surendra Dhakal will present the progress report of the completed year and plan of the year ahead. Treasurer of NEGAAS Dr. Jyoti Upadhyay will present the Income and Expenditure of NEGAAS of Financial year 2013/2014. On the occasion NEGAAS Silver Jubilee Souvenir will be launched and Certificate will be granted to newly inducted Life Members of NEGAAS. Moreover the AGM will elect new NEGAAS Executive Committee for 2015/16.



A Scene of NEGAAS previous AGM

NEGAAS organized workshop

NEGAAS organized with support from DAAD a workshop on Learning by Exchanging Knowledge: Learning by Interactive Knowledge Channels between University and its Environment, Dec. 2-4, 2014, Kathmandu, Nepal. Prof. Dr. Yvonne Zajontz from Duale Hochschule Baden-Württemberg, Germany led the workshop to grand success. The event was generously sponsored by German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD).



From left to right: Ms. Falkenberg (NGCCI), Prof. Zajontz (German Expert), Dr. Shrestha (NEGAAS President), Prof. Joshi (NEGAAS Founding President), Mr. Dhakal (NEGAAS Secretary) and Mr. Meyer (German Ambassador) during inauguration ceremony

The workshop began with a short inauguration ceremony chaired by NEGAAS President Dr. Roshana Shrestha on Dec. 2. The Vice Chairman of National

Planning Commission (NPC) Prof. Dr. Govinda Raj Pokhrel was the Chief Guest of the inauguration ceremony while German Ambassador His Excellency Mr. Matthias Mayer was the guest of honor. During the occasion, Professor Dr. Chandra Bahadur Joshi, the founder president of NEGAAS, introduced the alumni organization and highlighted its main academic activities. He welcomed all the participants of the workshop, the expert Prof. Zajontz as well as the dignitaries including professors and scholars from Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu and Kathmandu University, Kavre as well as the President from Nepal German Chamber of Commerce and Industries (NGCCI). He further urged for strengthened collaboration among the alumni members themselves and praised the continued support of the German Embassy on the activities of the NEGAAS.



Glimpses of presentation and discussions during workshop among experts and participants belonging to different disciplines

The Guest of Honor H. E. Mr. Matthias Meyer praised the creativities and academic activities of the alumni members and put forward his commitment for closer collaboration with German alumni members. Prof. Zajontz highlighted the objectives of the workshop highlighting the significance of the mutual collaboration between University and the institutions in the surrounding. She further presented the plan on how the workshop will be conducted. The opening ceremony was finally concluded by Dr. Roshana Shrestha, the chairperson of the ceremony thanking all the dignitaries for their contributions, the DAAD for financial support and the organizing NEGAAS members for their strong involvement in preparing for the workshop. The whole program was facilitated by NEGAAS Secretary Mr. Surendra Dhakal who also acted as master of ceremony of the program.

Following the inauguration program of the workshop, the technical sessions of was scheduled for Dec. 2-4,

2014. The technical session began with the introduction of the participants in person, their background, and research interest and problems relevant to their respective professional areas.



Glimpses of discussion on different projects and presentation by the participants in the concluding technical sessions

On the first day, the audio-visual presentation by the German expert on the topic of the workshop and intensive discussion among and with the participants formed the main part of the program. On the second day, the participants dispersed themselves in to several groups on the basis of their research background, interest and nature of problems at hand. Hence, the group discussions followed, which were all coordinated by Prof. Zajontz.

On the third day, the outcomes of the discussions were presented by the participants in two parts. After open discussions, refinements were introduced into the papers and conclusions were drawn. Finally, the workshop was concluded by NEGAAS President Dr. Roshana Shrestha with big applause to German Expert, German Embassy and those involved in organization of the Workshop.

Highlights on Scientific Aspects of the Workshop

There were 35 participants in the workshop, 15 of them being the members of the German alumni organization. The participants were University graduates and Professors, government officers, young entrepreneurs, scientists, economists, social workers (in different fields such as public health, income generation strategies etc.). How the knowledge channels can be established between the universities and its surrounding formed the focus of the interactive discussions. The workshop concentrated particularly on the following aims:

1. Discussion among participants about the importance of interactive knowledge channels between universities and its environment for the development of the country
2. Definition of knowledge channels on their own for different branches in Nepal in particular reference to Nepal followed by the discussion targeted to

establishment of knowledge channels and formulation of solutions to the problems.



Group photo of the participants, expert and organizers at the end of the workshop

Beginning with the description on the success story of Duale Hochschule Baden-Württemberg, Germany on creating knowledge channel, Prof. Zajontz motivated all the participants towards the importance of creating knowledge channels between the universities and surroundings. The participants were encouraged to associate in different groups according to their interest and professional fields conduct intensive discussions about the problems present in their respective profession. The discussions led to detection of route cause of the problems and necessitated the cross-linking of those groups to the universities as a source of knowledge. The emphasis of was laid in each group on finding the ways to apply the theoretical knowledge to the practical fields.

As a result, each workshop group, as expected, was able to develop a knowledge transfer concept on their own. Finally, the representative of each groups, presented their papers among all the participants and developed 10 concept notes on different topics, which are planned to be published in near future as guide lines for creating knowledge channels. Each paper was finally subjected to cross-disciplinary discussions among all participants. Refinements to the presented papers were introduced by the participants and experts.

The areas of discussions in the workshop leading to full papers were as follows:

1. Leadership Development through Internship
2. Networking with Domestic Universities
3. Engaging Students in Training in Small and Medium Scale Companies
4. Reintegration Institutes for Experts, Trained Labors and Professions
5. Applied Researches and Applications
6. Exchange of Students
7. Trainings in Local Schools and Colleges
8. Spin-offs Approaches for Innovative Minds and Projects
9. Publications
10. Workshops and Meetings.

Conclusion

The workshop was successfully concluded on Dec. 4, 2014 with several papers and recommendations based on a series of stimulating discussions. The workshop has formed a firm basis of for the future for initiating knowledge channels between the universities and partners in the surroundings so that the theoretic knowledge can be utilized in the applied field. The NEGAAS will take the responsibility of facilitating the transfer the ideas developed in the workshop to the concerned stake holders.

The workshop participants had a chance to learn about the relevance of knowledge transfer in particular from the experience of German Universities. Thus, the workshop was successful in delivering new approaches towards establishing knowledge channels between the university and its environment and promotes interdisciplinary researches and collaborations. NEGAAS will be happily continuing such endeavor also in future.

DAAD Alumni Met

DAAD Alumni met on Friday at Yellow Pagoda Hotel on Friday the 17th of October 2014. In the meeting, NEGAAS life Member Prof. Dr. Maskey welcoming guests and participants highlighted the objective of the meeting. He told that the Meeting was organized to disseminate the information about DAAD scholarship to be provided to Nepalese students seeking to study in Indian Institute of



Technology Mumbai, India. As the deadline for applying for such scholarship was approaching, he requested all the participants to disseminate such information to their respective Alumni Association before January 2015. Making remarks on the occasion, Past president of NEGAAS Prof. Dr. Chandra Bahadur Joshi highlighted the achievements made by NEGAAS in recent years. DAAD Official from Delhi Ms. Sinha thanked NEGAAS for having organized such a meeting in a very short notice and hoped that many Nepalese students would be benefitted from such scholarships and would apply therefore before the termination of the deadline. Proposing vote of thanks, President of NEGAAS Dr.

Roshana Shrestha expressed satisfaction that the event could be organized by NEGAAS successfully even in a short notice and extended her thanks to all involved. The Alumni meeting was concluded with a dinner hosted by DAAD Regional Office Delhi.

Farewell to Mr. Hansen

NEGAAS organized a farewell program in the honor of out-going Deputy Chief of Mission (DCM) of the Embassy of Federal Republic of Germany on July 21, 2014 at Yellow Pagoda Hotel. Welcoming Mr. Hansen in the program, President of NEGAAS, Dr. Roshana Shrestha told that the four years tenure of Mr. Hansen



as DCM was fruitful for NEGAAS as NEGAAS organized many programs where Mr. Hansen always participated and encouraged. Making remarks on the occasion, Mr. Hansen thanked NEGAAS for organizing farewell program in his honor and told that he found NEGAAS as one of the most active German Alumni Association operating in Nepal for he witnessed individually several activities carried-out by NEGAAS during his tenure in Nepal. He also expressed his satisfaction over the formation of GAAN (German Alumni Association Nepal) an umbrella organizations of all the German Alumni's Association during his tenure. In the program, Past president of NEGAAS Prof. Dr. Chandra Bahadur Joshi briefed the ups and downs in NEGAAS's history and cooperation subsisted among NEGAAS, the Embassy of Federal Republic of Germany and DAAD (German Academic Exchange Service). The program was concluded with Farewell Dinner.

NEGAAS Organized Picnic

NEGAAS organized an overnight picnic at Balthali Resort Kavre in April 19, 2014. In the picnic, President Dr. Roshana Shrestha, Past President Prof. Dr Chandra Bahadur Joshi, Past Vice President Mr. Santosh Bikram Shah, Secretary Surendra Dhakal, Life Members Sunil Poudyal, Mrs. Sharda Shrestha and their family members have participated. NEGAAS Secretary Surendra Dhakal sang some popular Nepali modern songs with guitar.



A scene of NEGAAS's picnic

Alumni Evening Organized

The Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany organized an alumni evening at the premises of the Germany Embassy on May 17, 2014. NEGAAS President Dr. Roshana Shrestha, Secretary Surendra Dhakal, Treasurer Dr. Jyoti Upadhaya, Executive Members Dr. Shankar Suri, Ms. Sandhya Regmi, Prof. Dr. Tulsi Pathak, Life Member Mr. Bhupendra Devkota participated in the program. At the outset, the Deputy Chief of Mission of the Embassy of Federal republic of Germany had welcomed all the Nepalese scholars – the alumni of German Universities. In the program, the presentation about the progress for the formation of an umbrella organization of German Alumni Associations was done.

New Members Inducted

NEGAAS inducted Mr. Rajendra K.C and Mr. Ram Pratap Thapa as new Life Members of NEGAAS

NEGAAS Organized its 25th AGM

NEGAAS organized its 25th AGM (AGM) on the 25th of January 2014. President Dr. Roshana Shrestha presided over the AGM and welcomed all the Office Bearers, Executive Members, Life and General Members of NEGAAS in the AGM. NEGAAS Secretary Surendra Dhakal presented the progress report for Financial Year 2012/13. Similarly, Treasurer Dr. Jyoti Upadhaya

presented the Income and Expenditure of the NEGAAS of the same period. The meeting endorsed unanimously the reports presented by both Secretary and Treasurer. The Meeting also decided to organize Planning Workshop to chalk out the activities of NEGAAS for Fiancial Year 2013/14. Past- president Dr. Shekhar Gurung opened NEGAAS News Vol.13 No.1 January 2014 and Meeting extended thanks to all involved in the publication of News Letter.

The Meeting expressed deep sorrow over the demise of NEGAAS Past President Prof. Dr. Dayananda Bajracharya, Life Member Binaya Kushley, and Narayan Bahadur Shrestha - the father of NEGAAS Life Member Prof. Dr. Kamal Krishna Shrestha.



The Meeting decided to organize a Workshop to be funded by DAAD by inviting Professor from Germany and gave responsibility thereof to Past president Prof. Dr. C.B. Joshi and Life Member Prof.Dr. Tanka Nath Dhamala.

The Meeting also decided to NEGAAS to involve NEGAAS in a bid to form and umbrella organization of German Alumni Associations active in Nepal as initiated by GIZ and nominated NEGAAS Life Member Ms. Sandhya Regmi to represent NEGAAS in that forum.

At the end, President Dr. Roshana Shrestha adjourned the AGM.



Members' Activities

Prof. Dr. Ramesh Maskey

DAAD nominated Prof. Dr. Maskey as Honorary Ambassador of DAAD for Nepal.

Dr. Rameshwor Adhikari

Dr. Rameshwor Adhikari has been awarded with Technology Award for Year 2071 by Nepal Academy for Science and Technology for his contribution to the promotion of Nano Technology in Nepal.

Surendra Dhakal

NEGAAS Secretary Surendra Dhakal visited Germany and Czech Republic in a period from July to August 2014. In Germany he participated in several project review meetings as Treasurer of Child Development Society with Kindermissionswerk Aachen, Rotary Club Speyer and Catholic Community of Dudenhofen, Germany.

Prof. Dr. Tanka Nath Dhamala

Prof. Dr. Dhamala has been nominated DAAD Research Ambassador for having been guide, mentor and leader of his students. DAAD Research Ambassadors are our partners in pursuit of excellence by being a reliable and trustworthy source of information on education and research. They are the think-tank and first point of contact for initiating academic cooperation and projects, planning visits of high-level delegations from Germany and are role-models for the next generation of students and scholars. DAAD Research Ambassador is an honorary position with a tenure of three years.

Yuba Raj Bhusal

NEGAAS Executive Member Yuba Raj Bhusal has been appointed to the post of Senior Director of Nepal Administrative Staff College following his retirement from the post of Secretary of Finance Ministry of Nepal Government

List of NEGAAS Life Members

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Glimpses of NEGAAS Activities in last 25 years - Photo Gallery



New life member of NEGAAS being inducted



German Ambassador to Nepal being conferred with NEGAAS Honorary Membership



NEGAAS Talk Program on Nepal in Nuclear Age



Moment of inaugurating DAAD-NEGAAS Workshop on Learning by Exchanging Knowledge by Vice-Chairman National Planning Commission



Participants with Resource Person in DAAD-NEGAAS Workshop on Learning by Exchanging Knowledge



German Ambassador H.E. Matthias Meyer addressing DAAD-NEGAAS Workshop on Learning by Exchanging Knowledge



Deputy Chief of Mission Mr. Hennig Hansen being given farewell in a ceremony organized by NEGAAS



A scene of DAAD-NEGAAS joint seminar on promoting German Government Scholarship for Nepalese students



NEGAAS Planning Workshop in action



Moment of launching NEGAAS News Bulletin



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Government of Nepal

Minister for Foreign Affairs

Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Singha Durbar
Kathmandu Nepal
07 November 2014

Message

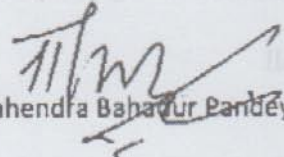
I am glad to know that Nepal German Academic Association (NEGAAS) is bringing out a Silver Jubilee Special Issue to mark the 25th anniversary of its establishment. On this special occasion, I would like to congratulate the Association and wish for a success in its endeavour.

The Nepalese youths have been making Germany as their educational destination since the early 1960s. Germany has been a major partner for the scientific, cultural and socio-economic development of Nepal from the same time onwards. There has been an attraction for Nepali youths to pursue the higher studies in Germany today.

In the five decades of our active bilateral cooperation both countries in addition to education and culture have also been benefitted in sectors including trade, investment, tourism and in the area of promoting people to people contacts.

I know that the Nepalese students and academicians educated and trained in the higher educational institutions of Germany have been making significant contribution as scientists, policy makers and management leaders, and are also contributing in bringing Nepal and Germany closer. As there are still more areas to diversify Nepal-German relations and further deepen them, I am confident that the students, scholars and academicians under this Association will play this important role.

Finally, I would like to express my sincere thanks once again to the Association for bringing out this Special Issue focusing on Nepal-German relations.


Mahendra Bahadur Pandey



Embassy
of the Federal Republic of Germany
Kathmandu

Grußwort

15 December 2014

by the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to Nepal
Matthias Meyer

I am delighted to learn that the Nepal German Academic Association (NEGAAS) celebrates its 25th anniversary this year and recognizes this remarkable event with the publication of its Silver Jubilee Souvenir Issue. This issue draws attention to the important work which NEGAAS has done to strengthen academic relations between Nepal and Germany.

The academic exchange between Nepal and Germany is constantly rising - the number of Nepalese students has been increasing rapidly in the past decade, from around 100 in 2011 to almost 1000 students in 2013. At the same time, the number of students receiving scholarships from the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) for an academic stay in Germany has tripled in the last ten years. NEGAAS has become an important forum of such Nepalese academicians to connect within Nepal as well as to sustain their close relations to Germany.

NEGAAS has been working as a partner of German academic institutions for the past 25 years, by inviting German academicians to Nepal as well as by conducting seminars and workshops on issues of great relevance. Moreover, I would also like to acknowledge the successful cooperation of the German Embassy with NEGAAS in the past years, for instance on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of Nepal-Germany Diplomatic Relations, when NEGAAS helped to mint coins and print postage stamps and published a Golden Jubilee Souvenir Issue on that very occasion.

This year does not only mark the 25th anniversary of NEGAAS, but also the launch of the German Alumni Association Nepal (GAAN), bringing together many different alumni associations under one roof. I thank NEGAAS for taking part in this very promising process of further integration and cooperation. Therefore, I would like to wish NEGAAS, as well as GAAN, all the best in the future!

Editorial

We are very much happy to publish this Souvenir Issue of Nepal German Academic Association (NEGAAS) to mark its 25 years of inception. This souvenir issue is the second of this kind after NEGAAS published the same in July 2011. Before that NEGAAS in collaboration with the Embassy of Federal Republic of Germany had also published Golden Jubilee Special Issue in May, 2008 to mark the 50 years of Nepal German Diplomatic Relations.

This time the souvenir issue has not only included professional articles contributed by NEGAAS members and Nepalese academicians educated and trained in Germany but NEGAAS News as well. We hope this issue will be instrumental to record the glorifying history of NEGAAS and foster the subsisting relation between the academicians of both Nepal and Germany.

NEGAAS is very much thankful to Rt. Hon'ble Prime Minister Sushil Koirala, Minister of Foreign Affairs Hon'ble Mahendra Raj Pandey and German Ambassador to Nepal H.E Matthias Meyer, for their inspiring messages.

NEGAAS owes very much to the contributors who gave time to write thought provoking articles for this souvenir issue.

Last but not the least, NEGAAS extends its cordial thanks to its Secretary Surendra Dhakal for having developed and edited this edition of NEGAAS Souvenir in a very efficient way.

Dr. Roshana Shrestha

Chair

Publication Committee
and President NEGAAS

COUNTRY PROFILE OF NEPAL



Country Name	Nepal
Climate	Varies from cool summers and severe winters in the north to subtropical summers and mild winters in the south
Location	Southern Asia, between China and India, Tarai or flat river plain of the Ganges in south, central hill region, rugged Himalayas in north, Geographic Coordinates: 28 00 N, 84 00 E
Area	147,181 qkm
Capital city	Kathmandu , 1.1 million inhabitants
Population	28,901,790 inhabitants, (Chhettri 15.5%, Brahman-Hill 12.5%, Magar 7%, Tharu 6.6%, Tamang 5.5%, Newar 5.4%, Muslim 4.2%, Kami 3.9%, Yadav 3.9%, other 32.7%, unspecified 2.8%, 2001 census) , Population Growth Rate: 2.132%