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Bachelor of Business Administration



The View

Sight & Reason



The Students' Council
Nepal College of Management
New Baneshwor, Kathmandu

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Finally, we would like to thank you, our reader!

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THE BEAUTY OF KATHMANDU UNIVERSITY

✍ **Mr. Kshetra Pratap Adhikary**
Chairman, Nepal College of Management

The tension of a decade long conflict has been extremely painful to all of us. The post-conflict transitional-crossroad has been a slow healing process and the wounds are still fresh and subjected to infection. Sporadic disturbances and confusions have been the order of the day. It is but natural that our educational institutions cannot remain unaffected from the prevailing environment. While many of the governmental funded universities have been reeling under the transitional political situation of the nation, Kathmandu University remains less affected than any other by these circumstances.

In spite of the dynamic environment, Kathmandu University's teaching and learning programs along with physical development and expansion of programs are almost normal and functioning without much hiccups. Not only the mother institute Kathmandu University but its affiliated colleges are regularly producing qualified manpower suitable to be absorbed in the domestic and global work arena. This is truly a matter of pride and satisfaction.

The present accomplishment of Kathmandu University is a result of visionary professionals. The vision of the Kavre residents, the government, the political leaders and international donors with the dedication and commitment of the administrators, the teaching faculties and the corporate world who have been hand in glove with the institutes and has transformed a vision into a reality. The students who have been benefited from this program have reinforced that Kathmandu University is a premier seat of learning.

In a short span of 15 years, Kathmandu University stands as a true example of a pioneer in quality education with self-reliance through private enterprise. The belief that quality education can only be achieved overseas has been challenged by this university. Its professional management, strong academic programs, introduction of semester systems and support from various stakeholder institutions over the years has become the pillars of strength for Kathmandu University to prove that quality education can be achieved in Nepal. The university

has not only been able to stop many Nepalese from going abroad but has also been successful in attracting approximately 400 foreign students annually into various disciplines. The quality manpower yielded from Kathmandu University is easily being employed in private sectors and many have found their way into international work arena to be highly successful and recognized.

The curriculum of Kathmandu University has been designed to indulge the students to the optimum thus, always keeping the students stimulated to round the year studying environment. The rigorous academic discipline has thus aided the university to attain a respectable 90 percent student success rate as well as mean grades unmatched by any other university in Nepal. Another important milestone of Kathmandu University from a Nepalese perspective is that it remains independent from political affiliation though it provides the students a platform to voice their concerns through the independent yet non-political students' council.

Imparting quality education here in our homeland has somewhat decreased the depletion of our much needed foreign currency reserve and from a social aspect have kept the children within the warm and tender care of the elders. Kathmandu University can boast of on time, on budget, and on course education despite the volatile environment that our country is going through.

The university was established after the people's movement of 2046 BS and since then has created a standard that is exemplary. In the view of the recent political changes as a result of the people's demand, all political, non-political and aid agencies and the business community should work towards strengthening the education system to deliver the promise of a new Nepal. This new Nepal can be built on strong pillars like the Kathmandu University and the promotion of other similar quality educational institutions that will give Nepal the necessary boost to a bright future. Kathmandu University's contribution to nation building has been a landmark. This is the beauty of Kathmandu University.



PRESENTATION SKILLS

✍ **Mohan Adhikari**

MBA, MA (Psychology), MA (English)

The ability to conquer nervousness and speak with confidence is not difficult to acquire. It is not a gift bestowed by providence on only a few rarely endowed individuals. Everyone can develop his own latent capacity if he has sufficient desire to do so. **Dale Carnegie**

Do you hesitate in giving a presentation?

Do you feel nervous to speak in front of a group of people?

Are you confused about what you should be doing before the speech?

If the answer is yes, you are not alone. In fact, most of the people fear to speak in the public. It is because of the new or uncommon situation that you are in, and the orientation and the time you need to adapt to the new situation. The only remedy for this is preparation and practice.

These two skills have to be developed if you want to be a successful manager. One research suggests that 70% of the communication in the workplace is made through oral presentations.

In this writing, I want to discuss about only one of the aspects of presentations i.e.

What should one do before presentation?

Before Presentation

Presentation is an activity that needs a lot of preparation and practice. It will be effective only if proper planning is made. First of all, one should have ample knowledge about the topic. The more you know about the topic, the more effective the presentation will be. It also gives you the much needed confidence. Many of the speakers have "butterflies in the stomach" because of lack of knowledge about the topic. Let's compare an examination without preparation and a presentation without much homework. In an examination, you get results after some time but while speaking, the audience gives an instant reaction. To know more about the topic,

you can use your own knowledge, experience, library, books, internet, friends or anything that will help you to come up with ideas.

What to talk about?

This is one of the crucial factors. Knowledge of the topic gives a tremendous advantage to the speaker because he/she can make the presentation more interesting and meaningful. Fear exists due to the lack of knowledge, and the knowledge of the topic will help you to get rid of it. Hence, I suggest you to choose a topic in which you have a lot of interest in, knowledge about, and experience. If you possess the required knowledge, you will be able to speak with a lot of conviction and the audience will believe in what you have to say. That is why author Robert Kiyosaki says to "mind our own business" while making presentations and talk about the topic in which the speaker is knowledgeable and comfortable.

Audience Analysis

While deciding the style and method of making presentations, try to find out about the audience- their age, educational background, professional experience, gender, and knowledge about the topic being presented on.

Mental Preparation

Procrastination occurs with the speakers who are not mentally ready. They are the "getting ready to get ready" type. They are always preparing but fail to deliver the goods. Attitude of readiness is about fifty percent of the job done while the remaining fifty percent is the preparation. This will help to overcome pre-speech jitters and anxiety.

Positive Self-talk

Famous Psychologist, Albert Ellis says "Your presentation success or failure will depend on what you say to yourself about the presentation". If you create a positive self image, you will behave assertively whilst if you create a negative self image, you will react the same way and you tend to postpone. So, it is imperative that no matter what happens, you should take the feedback, either positive or negative, and improve the next time you presenting front of your audience.

Visualization

Seeing yourself succeeding in presentations will act like a strong medicine for confidence. Continued visualization does wonders and all the neurons inside the brain will direct and channel our energies towards successful presentation. This technique has gained so much importance that modern managers are asked to share their vision. Visualize each and every step towards the podium and during the speech.

Practice

Practicing speech may kill some spontaneity but it is a boon to the beginners. Practice anywhere, anytime and in front of anyone who is willing to listen. Try different methods such as writing, speaking in front of the mirror, audio recording, video recording etc. The more you practice, the more confidence you will gain.

As suggested by Dale Carnegie, confidence can be gained through practice. Therefore, don't panic when you give your next presentation. Face it and give it your best. You are heading towards the direction of personality growth.




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A MAN AND A BUTTERFLY

✍ Maria Emerita I. Shrestha
ME (Industrial Engineering)

One morning in a sunny garden, a man was watching a cocoon hanging on a branch of a tree. Inside the cocoon, a young butterfly was trying to come out. The man could feel how hard it was for the butterfly to push its body out from the cocoon. He was watching the butterfly's struggle for quite a long time before he decided to help it. He took a pair of scissors, and cut the outer part of the cocoon to release the butterfly. The man was content looking at the butterfly escape from the hardship. Full of hope that the butterfly would spread its wings and fly, he kept on watching until he realized that the butterfly did not have the proper shape as other normal butterflies. The wings were folded and looked weak and its body size was smaller. He kept on watching and waiting, hoping that the butterfly would open its wings and fly away. But nothing happened. Instead of flying, the butterfly spent its whole life crawling on the ground, sorrowfully watching its other friends flying with their strong and colorful wings.

The man could not believe that his action of unconditional care and affection had just spoiled the life of a butterfly. He did not know that every butterfly had to struggle extremely hard to break out of the cocoon. He was unaware of the fact that butterflies have to squeeze the liquid out from their body to break the cocoon, which is the natural process for a caterpillar to change into a butterfly. Moreover, he was oblivious that the God had given this ability to every butterfly in this world.

Often in our life, hard work, struggle, and efforts are needed. If God lets us pass our life without difficulties, we will be incompetent and never be strong- just like the butterfly that could not fly.

We ask for strength.....
And God gives us difficulties to be faced.

We ask for wisdom.....
And God gives us problems to be solved.

We ask for wealth.....
And God gives us brain and muscle to work hard.

We ask for courage.....
And God gives us hurdles to be passed.

We ask for love.....
And God gives us poor and weak people to be helped.

We ask for help.....
And God gives us friends, relatives and good-hearted people.

We don't get what we want.
But we get what we need.
And that is more than sufficient for us.....



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CONSIDERATION OF THE REQUEST FOR CREDIT FACILITIES

Anit Bahadur Shakya

Nepal Bank Limited
H.O. Credit Department
Relationship Management Department

The bank provides funded and non-funded credit facilities to the borrower. In this regard, the following papers/information will generally be required by the bank for consideration of the request of the customer for credit facilities:

1. Copies of documents relating to the constitution of applicants:

These documents are required by the bank to determine the constitution of the applicant and its legal effect on the proposed loans- whether the applicant has necessary borrowing power for the purpose for which credit facilities have been requested. The documents under this category may include:

- Copy of Registration certificate (to be renewed every fiscal year in case of Proprietorship/ Partnership)
- Copy of Partnership deed (in case of Partnership)
- Copy of the Registration certificate issued by Company Registrars' Office and Ministry of Industry or Commerce (in case of Private and Public Limited Company)
- Copy of License issued by Nepal Rastra Bank (in case of Financial Institutions)
- Copy of PAN
- Copy of VAT registration (if the borrower is registered or to be registered in VAT)
- Copies of Articles and Memorandum of Association (in case of Private/Public Limited Company)
- Copy of Citizenship certificate of Proprietor/ Partnership/Directors
- Copy of Income Tax submission/ clearance certificate, if any
- Registered capacity, installed capacity, and capacity utilization in case of manufacturing firm/ company.

2. Status of the concern:

The documents under this category may include:

- Brief history of the concern, which may cover the period since inception
- Line of business activities
- Past record and the future course of action
- Associate concerns of the borrower
- Existing and potential markets
- Name of list of major buyers and suppliers

3. About Promoters/Directors:

A promoter is the person behind any project who is extremely important for the successful running of any venture. A great deal of emphasis is therefore, placed by the bank to access the credit worthiness of the promoter, his/her managerial and entrepreneurial capacity and his/her market/ financial status. The applicant may be required to give complete information of the promoter(s) and the documents under this category may include:

- A brief resume on the promoter(s) highlighting his/ her technical qualification, business experience, and expertise

- The details of other projects promoted by him/her and the status of these projects
- The statement of assets and liabilities of the promoter(s) (optional)
- Copy of Income Tax submission/clearance of the Promoter/Director (optional)

4. About the Borrower:

The financial position of the borrower is another important factor which must be critically analyzed by the banks. Financial statements are generally required for a number of years i.e. 3 years to 5 years' financial statement are generally preferable along with the estimation/projections for the future. The balance sheet must include schedules of fixed assets, Sundry debtors/Trade debtors, Sundry creditors/Trade creditors, closing inventories, etc as minimum requirements. Regarding Income Statement (Profit and Loss Account), details of Cost of Goods Sold, General and Administration expenses, Marketing and Promotional Expenses, etc are required. The bank does not view any lump sum amount favorably. In addition, YTD (Year To Date) sales level and latest inventory statement must be submitted. If the projections are significantly different than past year figures, cogent reasons for its divergence must be simultaneously given. In other words, any unfavorable deviation with respect to the sales level of the borrower must be addressed along with adequate explanation. Similarly, higher projections need to be justified by giving necessary facts and figures to support these projections.

According to J. Fred Weston and Eugene Brigham, financial statements help to determine the profitability aspects, liquidity position, financial stake of the concerned and its solvency. Financial statements are also used to assess the working capital requirements of the borrower.

5. About Credit Facilities:

• For long-term loan

In case of a long-term loan, details of the Project Report/ Feasibility Study Report are required. The Project Report/ Feasibility Study Report has to stand scrutiny on its technical, commercial, financial viability, and management aspects.

• For Working Capital

The bank has to assess the working capital requirement carefully in case of working capital limit/ short-term credit facility. Working capital limits are subject to

review and renewal by the bank every year. Detailed review proposal could, therefore, be necessary and the bank will fix fresh working capital limits depending upon the past performance and future projection of the borrower. Any enhancement in the working capital limits, if required, must be assessed carefully. Furthermore, the bank does not request for any ad hoc enhancement in limit favorably.

• Cash Flow/ Fund Flow statement

This statement helps to determine the capacity of the project to service its debts and fix the repayment period of the long-term loan granted for a particular project. It also helps to determine the moratorium period for the repayment of the long-term loan. Repayment period is fixed on the basis of this statement. In addition, fund flow statement provides long-term prospect.

6. Security document and arrangement:

The documents under this category may include:

- Copy of ownership of land/building (Original copy to be obtained later on)
- Copy of revenue payment
- Original blueprint certified by the concerned office
- Copy of citizenship certificate
- Letter of consent in case of collateral which belongs to the person other than the borrower
- Recommendation letter certifying four boundaries of land/ building
- Copy of a Board resolution empowering the company to borrow from the bank and also authorizing executive director/ managing director/ director/ other officer to execute the document as required by the bank for the disbursement of loan.
- Valuation report of land and building by the engineer under the approved list of the bank with details description along with sketch of all elevations of the building, and Site plan and location plan by the engineer.
- Site visit and valuation report by the bank's employee.
- Mortgage deed (Dishtibandhaki Tamasuk), and Restraint letter (Rokka Patra) from the Land Revenue Office

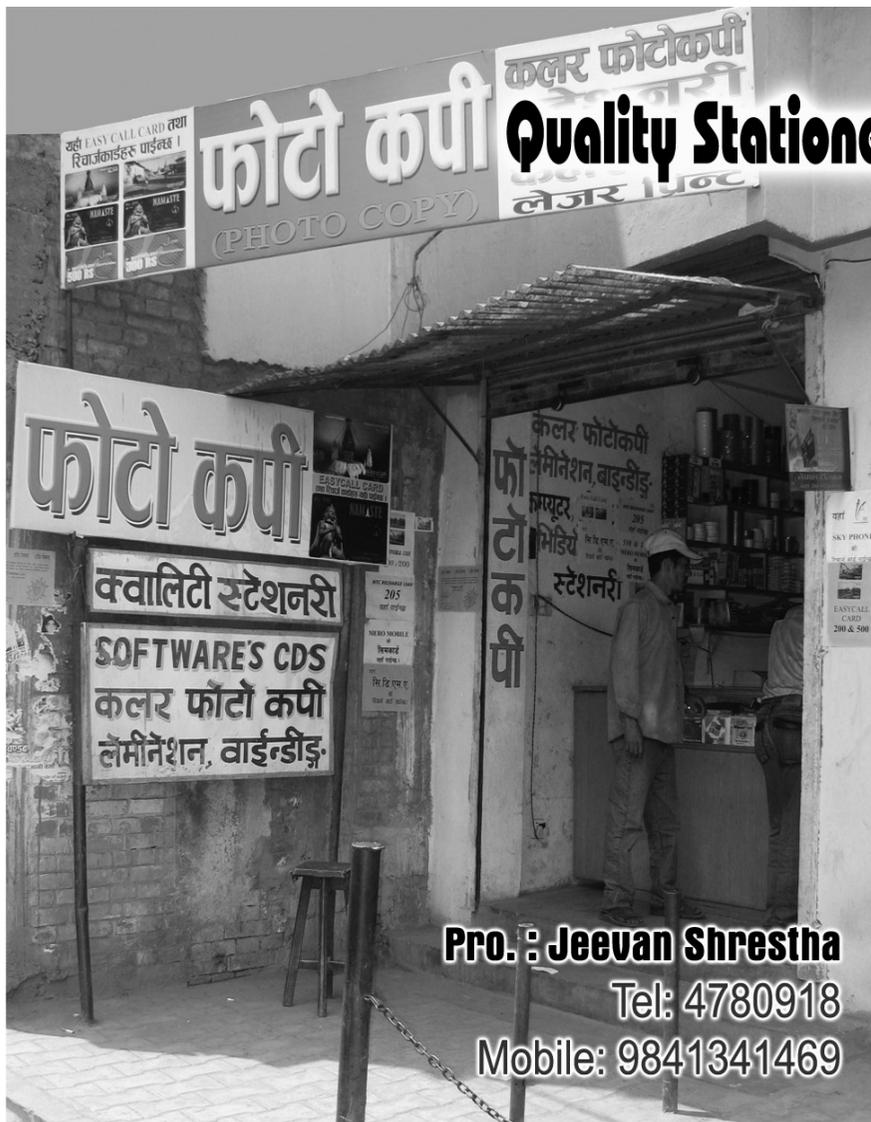
- Joint and several personal guarantee of all the directors
- Cross guarantee between two or more companies in case of group exposure
- Loan deed and Promissory note
- Insurance of inventories and collateral against appropriate risks

Usually, the bank obtains land/ land and building as collateral for credit facilities to be provided by the borrower. In addition, the bank may obtain plant/ machinery, vehicle, fixed deposit receipt, government security, receivables, etc. as security. In this case, other relevant documents are to be submitted or executed. Collateral coverage is required according to the bank's policy. Security documentation is the most vital part of credit operation. Improper security documentation may propel the bank to lose money. Hence, the bank is to ensure completeness, and proper execution of security documents. In other words, legality and security should

not be imperfect and executability impaired. Moreover, it would be better if the market value of the collateral is equal to or exceeds the mortgaged value of the collateral.

7. Credit Information:

Credit information of the borrower is to be obtained from the Credit Information Center (CIC) and/or local Financial Institutions, as the case may be. However, it is mandatory to obtain credit information about the borrower from the CIC, whenever credit facilities are Rs. 1,000,000.00 and above, according to Nepal Rastra Bank's directives.



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A SLIGHT LAUGHTER

 **Milina Tamrakar**
M.A. (English)

"...The Kantipur, Gorkhapatra, Annapurna Post, Himalayan Times, very cheap, ..please acquaint yourself with the recent news.. sir please...madam please...buy a newspaper from me. Sir, sir very cheap..." The voice echoed in my ears and in my heart too. The left hand loaded with a pile of newspapers that smelt of newly published, the black letters and colorful pictures, a boy perhaps of twelve or thirteen mingled his voice into the air. He, with his dark complexion, layers of dirt at the back of his neck and ears, unwashed, untidy, unbrushed hair sprouting out like the wild bush which was encoded with patches of dust, was busy selling the papers. He enthusiastically made himself busy to compete with other colleagues of his type, so that he would get over them in no time. His dark eyes quickly moved to and fro in assistance to his fleeting legs to carry out his transaction.

Had I not visited my doctor yesterday, I would have been sleeping inside my warm quilt and dreaming cozily at this hour during this unmerciful season. "Sanju, you're suffering from hypertension normally not at your age. Therefore, I suggest you to control your food and drinking habits, and have a walk for an hour regularly", the doctor said. For this only reason, I had dragged unwillingly for a few minutes around the city at the earliest so that I may get the protection from the pollution of the daytime. Looking at that boy almost enthralled me. I never knew so much about life beyond the walls of my sophisticated house which resided in a refined area, a well-furnished office, my parties and discotheques. My spirit contrasted with that boy selling papers.

The winter was there, yet he was equipped with only a thin, dark blue colored sweater, torn at the elbows from where his dirty shirt peeped through. The border line of the sweater was stretching away from the body as if unwillingly to join its body part. Several holes could be seen as well. His trousers looked as though it was not his but his younger brother's. There were no socks to

keep his feet warm except the dirty black canvas shoes that too occupied two holes at the toes. I happened to glance at his dark eyes. One may fascinate himself with the beauty of them though what lacked was just the cleaning.

The same lines continuously repeated from his vocal chord as if it was his duty to memorize those lines by heart and express for the purpose.

A sparkling cream-colored car dashed beside him. The driver pushed the money to him and hastily, he passed the paper. Before delivering it, his eyes had already reached another person looking for the paper. He thrust it into the seat next to the driver and ran to that man to earn his labor. One by one, the load lessened from his hand. His rapture glowed in his satisfied face for being able to run the business successfully.

"Sir, sir please take this paper. It is the last piece that I have. Please sir, help me. I have been here since the morning. Sir please, buy this." In a gentle voice, he approached me stretching the only paper left. I sympathized the way his looks exhibited me. I took the paper and gave him ten rupees. I told him to keep the change and make a good saving. He was overjoyed and nodded to do for what I told him. He thanked me and ran away, frequently leaving his legs from the ground like the young animals frolicking in the forest. I couldn't stop myself from looking at him until he finally vanished into one corner.

I held the paper. Something amused me. One of the headlines read "Conference on the Abolition of Child Labor", participated by eminent national and international personalities. At one corner, was the advertisement of a refined reputed school, having a picture of a boy equipped with books and high-spirited aim to educate and facilitate every single child in the nation. A slight laughter ensued within me.



Business Development Services (BDS) in the Rural Nepal

✉ **Mr. Biswa Karki**
MBA

More than 1.3 billion people in this world live in extreme poverty, that is, one in every five person (United Nations Report, 1997). As the world's economies become more interdependent, solving a problem as big and as difficult as poverty demands international alliance. According to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Millennium Development Goals set forth by the United Nations are a guiding light for international cooperation for development, in particular, the target to halve the proportion of the hungry and extremely poor people by 2015 AD. But the starting point to achieve this target must be the recognition that poverty is predominantly rural. Three quarters of the world's poor, about 900 million people, live in rural areas where they depend on agriculture and related activities for their livelihoods. The reality is that the Millennium poverty target cannot be met unless the world addresses the issue of rural poverty. The condition of rural poverty in Nepal is much more marginal than other countries in the world.

The majority (87%) of the population live in rural Nepal and the agriculture sector has provided employment opportunities for about 94% of the people. In this context, conducive policies need to be developed so as to raise the rural income by stimulating off-farm economic activities and thereby, employment. The agriculture development policies of the government have made provision to introduce improved technology and hi-breed input. However, the annual growth of the agriculture sector is significantly low. The situation of nought growth in the income and purchasing power of the majority of the people shows that the efforts made towards this direction is not effective and sufficient. As a result, demand for the products produced by small enterprises,

which has strong positive linkage with the level of rural income and rural employment in the non-agriculture enterprises, has not been significantly increased. This situation prevails because the rural people, on one hand, are less entrepreneurial due to inadequate exposure and on the other hand, they are unable to acquire access to effective Business Development Services (BDS).

Good practice in the field of BDS refers to approaches which deliver the most beneficial outcomes to enterprises. It can be defined in terms of both the impact of BDS programs on their clients, and the performance of the programs in achieving their objectives. In this context, "impact" refers to changes in capacity and performance at four levels: the individual enterprise; meso-level institutions; broader changes in society, especially at the household level; and macro-level changes in the policy and regulatory environment.

GOs, NGOs, INGOs, and other development agencies claim results in reducing the level of poverty in Nepal from their intervention in the field of BDS. However, the condition of rural Nepal has not changed very much, despite huge investments. Hence, the services that are to be provided by these agencies need to be assessed based on the following performance criteria:

- ♦ **Outreach**, in terms of the numbers of individuals, enterprises and organizations reached by an intervention;
- ♦ **Efficiency**, which refers to the cost and rate at which inputs are converted to outputs, although it should be emphasized that 'efficiency' in itself is not an indicator of the impact of an intervention;

- ◆ **Effectiveness** in achieving the various objectives of BDS interventions, which often refers to the extent to which they are relevant to development goals, including a comparison of impact with cost; and
- ◆ **Sustainability**, which can be considered in terms of both the extent to which the service provided can be financed through client fees, and the degree of durability of the resulting changes in small and micro-enterprise and at other levels.

The approach of Local Economic Development (LED) led by the private sectors could be instrumental in creating a strong base at the local level where rural people will be benefited by having increased access to BDS leading to entrepreneurial development. The LED is an integrated approach which focuses on sub-sector and value chain development based on

the comparative advantage of the location and implements the programs that bring quick results. Abundant high value resources available in the terai, hills and the mountains of Nepal can be processed with moderate technologies resulting in high value addition. The only challenge to be faced is how to reach the rural poor with effective and result oriented business development support services. So, the agencies involved in providing BDS should give due emphasis in developing and delivering programs. Otherwise, the same (program oriented rather than result-oriented) practices will continue, as a number of trainings and seminars will be organized in the name of poverty alleviation and some more rural people will attend the trainings and seminars just to get the allowance..



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IF YOU WANT TO SUCCEED, ATTITUDE IS EVERYTHING !!

✍️ **Maria Emerita I. Shrestha**
ME (Industrial Engineering)

Have you ever asked yourself, "How can I be more successful?" or for working women "Why am I not going any further in my career?", or "How did that woman reach such a high position in the organization?" Don't worry, for most women, these are common questions. Whether you agree or not, this is a fact that we have to face: while there is a lot more that corporations can do to encourage women to reach those top-tier positions, women need to focus on controlling themselves and their attitudes if they want to succeed.

A Positive Attitude Is the Key Women who reach the upper echelons in corporate America cite having a positive attitude. The book "**Playing with the Big Boys: Success Secrets of the Most Powerful Women in Business**" illustrates that positive attitude is a major factor of success. In fact, many top female executives being profiled in the book mention the importance of positive attitude to their careers. To them, success is a mindset, and if you let internal barriers get in your way and disrupt your positive attitude, your career could suffer.

The question then is, how can you keep an attitude that will allow you to persevere even when things are not going well, when you're overwhelmed, or when someone is blocking you?

Liz Fetter, President and CEO, North Point Communications, has had to overcome such challenges often in her career. To keep her attitude on track, she recites inspirational quotes to herself when things are getting tough. Her favorite one is: "**If you know how to swim, it doesn't matter how deep the water is.**" **By keeping control of her mindset and attitude and not allowing anyone or anything let her down, she has been able to reach an executive level that only few women achieve in their lives.**

Unfortunately, for most women, keeping an attitude that fosters success requires much more than inspirational verses. Many women create internal barriers for themselves that stifle their positive attitudes. Very often these women have been conditioned to think of themselves as less than successful and not worthy of recognition. Successful women have had to overcome these internal barriers as well.

Believe in Your Capabilities Successful women feel competent to take on any assignment. It doesn't mean that they know everything about it. However, they are aware that they possess the basic skills to do any task and learn the specifics of a particular job. Do they ever question themselves? When Anne Sweeney, President, Disney/ABC Cable Networks and President, Disney Channel, worked her way up from an assistant position to where she is now, she was always anxious to take on new responsibilities, even if it was something she never did before. Why? As she explains, "It is important to always find the unknown exciting." She was always willing to open a door that someone else hadn't opened yet.

Be Resilient Men play the games to win, but when they lose, they move on. This is good attitude. Unfortunately, many women have a tendency to see a loss as a personal blemish, and they are reluctant to try again. When they take on this attitude, they view themselves as failures rather than realizing it was the idea that failed. Successful women, on the other hand, learn from their mistakes or failures and maintain their positive attitude in order to move ahead.

Like most executives, Ellen Hancock, Chairman and CEO, Exodus Communications, has experienced a number of moments of failure in her career. But rather than dwelling

on those times and giving up, she learned key lessons from them, such as how to stay focused and how to develop her core competencies. "I learned not to stay in my comfort zone," she says, "and to always watch around me to see what is changing next." If she had let those drawbacks deter her ambitious attitude, she might not have attained the success that she has today.

Promote Yourself Women are taught to be social, inclusive, and not to brag about what they accomplish. As a result, they may not be prepared to accept compliments. However, being able to promote yourself is a key factor to a successful attitude. For example, if someone tells you that you did a great job, how do you respond? Do you look at the speaker in the eye and say, "Thank you"? Or do you look away and lower your head? How you respond (or don't respond) speaks volumes about your attitude. You may be working very hard, but if others don't know what you are doing and how it benefits others, all that effort may go unnoticed.

Too many women wait to be noticed. It doesn't mean that we have to boast what we have done, but it is important to make it clear. Some women have been a little less willing to promote themselves. Make sure that in the right way, your success is understood.

Take a Proactive Approach to Your Attitude Today As you can see, attitude isn't simply about how you feel. It also encompasses the things you do that show your feelings and beliefs to the world. When you're not afraid to embark on new endeavors, when you can learn from your mistakes, and when you're confident enough to promote yourself, you exemplify the attitude that fosters success.

Every day, every moment, you decide how you want to feel, think, and act. This is your own personal choice, not anyone else's. This is the one thing you have total control in your life. It's the only thing! What decisions and choices will you make from this moment forward? Will you choose to love life, grow and prosper, feel terrific about who you are and what you are capable of? The freedom to choose is yours. Choose to maintain the attitude that attracts success.

(This article has been written with the inspiration of Debra Pestrak, an award-winning motivational speaker, trainer, and personal coach who has assisted her clients in dealing with corporate culture change, increased sales performance, improved customer service and personal development. She is the author of the book Playing with the Big Boys.)



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“Be a Complete Person”



*Mr. **Rajan Singh Bhandari** served Nepal Rastra Bank for 26 years (June 1980 to December 2006) and headed various departments such as Banking Regulation, Bank Supervision, Kathmandu Banking Office, Accounts, Internal Audit, etc. He was a key player in leading and coordinating the Financial Sector Reform Program of Nepal which included the re-engineering of Nepal Rastra Bank and restructuring of two state owned commercial banks and the capacity building of the financial system. He was also responsible in formulating and introducing various prudential norms and directives in the history of Nepalese Banking System.*

☛ You've been involved in the economic sector, especially the banking sector of Nepal for decades. We would like to know how difficult was your journey to reach to the position that you are currently in- the CEO of Citizens Bank International Ltd.

✍ I retired after working in Nepal Rastra Bank for 26 years and after I retired, I had the urge and desire to do something more. My area of expertise was banking and thus, I met with some investors and discussed about opening a bank with them. The investors showed their confidence in our management and my abilities. In this way, this bank came into existence and I got the position of the CEO. I believe that integrity, honesty, capability, and project's viability are four core values that play vital role in determining the success of any position, and an organization as a whole. To run the bank in profit and provide easy access to finance to the common people is what the bank aspires to do but currently, my biggest challenge is to win the confidence of my investors.

☛ Do you think that political intelligence is important in to be successful in the world of business ?

✍ I don't know much about politics, so I would rather make my answer to this question short. To the world of business or for the development of the country, based on our experience, we have found that political intelligence and stability is a must. At times, due to political instability, we even had to encounter a negative growth rate. Hence, a political solution is imperative for economic

development of any nation as political solution and economic development are like the two wheels of a chariot- without one, the chariot cannot move forward.

☛ How do you assess development- by the growth rate of the economy or by the improvement in the quality of life of the general population ?

✍ When we talk about economic growth, it implies that economic activities are going on, and when such activities are taking place, the standard of living is also being uplifted automatically. In reality, economic development is the process whereby the standard of living of the people is being improved and uplifted. Those without employment should get employment, those who don't have food should get meals to satisfy their hunger, and those who don't have homes should have houses to live in. Thus, I believe that economic development and upliftment in the standard of living of ordinary people go hand in hand.

☛ A big portion of the population of Nepal is living below the poverty line. How do you think the banking sector can contribute to the process of poverty alleviation ?

✍ Banks mobilize the scattered resources of the country and invest them in productive areas. The major challenge that banks in Nepal face today is to provide access to capital to the disparate groups living under the line of poverty. The banking sector provides capital to the deprived sector without any collateral base. If they

are honest, sincere, and skillful and possess integrity, the banking sector provides loan to such skilled people so that he/she can use that sum of capital for revenue generating activities and use the income generated from such activities to repay the loan and move forward in life.

☛ **A number of private and joint venture banks have been established since the mid 1980s in Nepal but they are still unable to reach the poorest of the poor. In this respect, how does your bank plan to reach that deprived sector?**

✍️ During the 1980s, there were four prominent banks in Nepal- NIDC, Nepal Bank Limited, Rastriya Banijya Bank, and Agriculture Development Bank. And today, in a span of twenty five or twenty six years, the number of such institutions licensed by NRB has almost reached two hundred. In my opinion, although the number of financial institutions in Nepal has increased, the quality of service provided by them is below par. There are a number of reasons behind this- one of them being the political reason. Several banks were compelled to close down their branches in various districts of Nepal due to poor security conditions. Citizens Bank International too plans on opening its branches but we have to comply to NRB's directives to have a capital of at least two billion rupees by Asadh, 2068 B.S. Our bank plans on opening its branches outside of Kathmandu valley and provide its services to the general mass.

☛ **One of the biggest challenges that companies in Nepal are bound to face is the competition from Multi-National Companies (MNCs) that are going to enter Nepal in 2010 as per the WTO pact signed by Nepal. How does your organization take this competition as and how do you plan on competing with those institutions ?**

✍️ The 21st century is the age of technology and competition. The bank should adopt management practices as per the need of time and information technology should also be adopted. New schemes of the financial services should be provided to the

customers as well. The Nepalese markets will be open to international banks for the purpose of wholesale lending after 2010. Keeping this in mind, we plan on providing customer focused services. Service excellence should be our motto. Through appropriate human resource development and transparency, we plan on competing healthily with such institutions.

☛ **Based on your experience, what are the most important requirements for achieving corporate success ?**

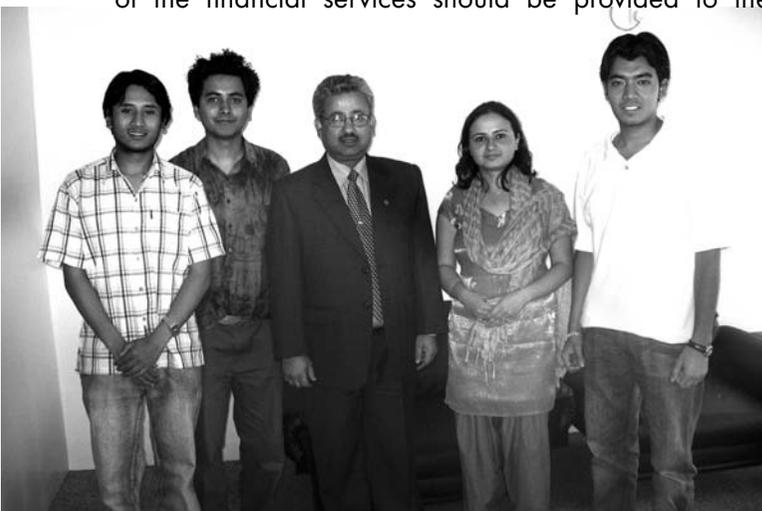
✍️ In my opinion, there are five vital factors that play significant role in determining corporate success, namely: Customer Focus, Service Excellence, Human Resource, Social Responsibility, and Corporate Governance. When I say customer focus, I imply the commitment to meet the needs of the customers and exceed their expectations through innovative solutions. Secondly, service excellence engrosses the promise to deliver customer centered products and services par excellence. Thirdly, human resources are the key to any organization's success. Employing bright, honest, helpful, and pleasant people, and nurturing and empowering them to achieve their full potential are very important for corporate success. Fourth, besides having the profit motive, we should be committed to take social initiatives for the development of the nation. Lastly, corporate governance- being accountable, conducting business ethically, and maintaining transparency- plays a tremendous role in determining corporate success.

☛ **How do you portray the future of the corporate sector of Nepal ?**

✍️ I believe that the future of corporate sector of Nepal is very bright provided the solutions to the political problems are met on time.

☛ **Any messages that you would like to give to give to students of business and management ?**

✍️ I will tell you what I tell my children at home. Although it's really good that students aspire to be at the top of their studies, it is not exactly the correct measure of one's abilities. What I believe is the key to one's success is that he/she should be a complete person. A complete person is the one who can do anything and does that without much of a fuss. One should never feel awkward and doubt one's ability in any field. Try to be a complete person and update your knowledge. You have to stand out and you can only do that if you are a complete person and are not hesitant in showcasing your different facets.



“I would like to see my next-door neighbor doing as good of a job as I am doing.”



Mr. Bholu Bickram Thapa is an established name in the hospitality business. He has 23 years of professional experience in travel and tour business. He is the Managing Director of President Travel and Tours (P) Ltd., Kathmandu.

☛ You have been involved in the travel and tour sector for about thirty years now. Based on your experience, what is the most crucial area with respect to the tourism industry of Nepal? And what do you think are its major problems?

☞ The biggest problem that we have in the tourism sector is the lack of pro-active planning. Tourism started with the influx of tourists and accordingly the infrastructure in this sector was developed. In the beginning, tourism was looked upon more as a luxury than a necessity. Hence, tourism sector could not receive government's priority. As a result, this sector, in fact, developed with the initiative of private sectors rather than the government.

☛ In your opinion, how much potential does Nepal hold as a tourism sector?

☞ It holds a lot of potential as Nepal is blessed with the high Himalayas, diverse culture, bio-diversity, and above all, the smiling Nepalese people. Unlike other countries, Nepal already possesses the required natural infrastructure for tourism. But, to make Nepal a potential tourism destination, we need to utilize those resources.

☛ What about the political situation? How big of a role does it play?

☞ Political stability is the key for any development activities. Nepal is at the verge of entering into a new political era and in this course, definitely, some hiccups

could be there. I am hopeful of having a democratic set up in the country resulting into a long lasting peace. I believe that politics is the only one important factor which leads a country to prosperity or chaos. So politics is crucial for the development of tourism and the country as a whole.

☛ Do you think Nepal possesses the infrastructure to becoming a major tourist destination?

☞ In my view, we have not been able to establish and develop necessary infrastructure to make Nepal a major tourism destination. However, as I have mentioned earlier, we do have the potential of being a major tourist destination due to the nature-based attraction. Nepal could be a major tourist destination if the government gives top priority to the development of tourism destinations in various parts of Nepal with necessary infrastructures.

☛ Nepal faced a major drawback in the past couple of years. However, you managed to run your organization in such a smooth manner. How did you manage to do that? It's a sign of a good manager, don't you think?

☞ I wouldn't say we didn't go through any problems at all- we did. But one thing I believe in my life is that I would like to see my next-door neighbor doing as good of a job as I am doing. I was lucky because I had other businesses to fall back on. When we talk about tourism, we talk about in-bound tours coming in. In-bound tours

have fallen down so badly. For example, I used to handle 1500 to 2000 people a month in those days. Now, may be around 10 to 15 if I am lucky. And the next important thing is- everything has to be right in management. You have to have good people working for you or your team has to be very strong and dedicated. All these factors bring about success. Personally, I believe in luck. There are people who are very hard-working and dedicated but they haven't been successful because may be luck is not on their side. So, I would consider myself lucky, number one. And number two, I have a very good team, because of which, President Travels and Tours Pvt. Ltd., as you said, is a successful company today.

☛ What do you think is the prospect for the tourism industry after the peace accord signed between the Seven Party Alliance and the Maoists?

✍️ I believe in the saying "Every cloud has a silver lining." So, tourism industry, I earnestly hope, would not face the fate of last ten years period in the future. Therefore, I am quite optimistic about the prospect of tourism industry in Nepal.

☛ In your opinion, what do you think can and should be done to give Nepal a good exposure in the international market ?

✍️ To give a good exposure to Nepal, the marketing strategy may have to be changed because Nepal Tourism Board (NTB), which is supposed to do the marketing, unfortunately, has become more of a politicized institution rather than a marketing institution. I am very sad to say that the brain child of the tourism

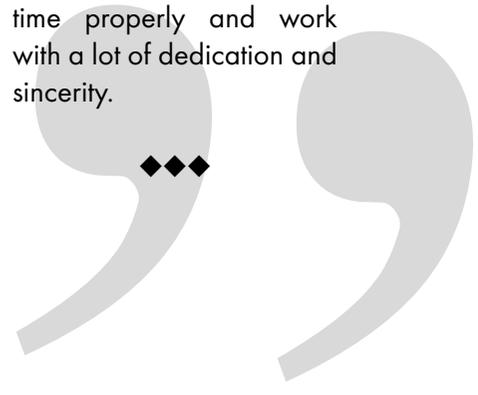
entrepreneurs, NTB, has been ineffective in catering to the needs of the tourism sector. We need to utilize NTB in a more effective manner for preparing our marketing strategy. Considering the political stability that we have now, it is high time that we go right into the European and U.S. portion because they will be printing their brochures during this month- April, May. We need Nepal to be in that brochure. Most of the companies have taken away Nepal from their brochures because Nepal was considered to be dangerous for the tourists. In other countries, as you may know, there is certain thing called the "consumer right" and the consumers can sue the company if they don't get what they were promised by the company during their visit. NTB should adopt a pro-active marketing strategy for Nepal and, find once again, Nepal in those brochures.

☛ Development is more than just a mere increment in the economic growth rate. It has also got to contribute to improving the quality of lives. Do you agree?

✍️ Poverty is one of the biggest challenges in Nepal. The gap between the haves and the have-nots is big. Economic growth alone cannot narrow down the inequality but it is the equal access to productive assets and equal distribution of income that can lead to the improvement in the quality of lives.

☛ Any management tip(s) that you would like to give to the students of business and management?

✍️ I believe in hard work and this is the only formula which takes you to the ladder of success. When I say hard work, I don't mean that you should work like a mule; what you need to do is you need to manage your time properly and work with a lot of dedication and sincerity.



“Education is a Capital”



Mr. Gopal Acharya was born in Macche Gaun in 1951 A.D. Currently residing in the Basantapur area of the Kathmandu valley, Mr. Acharya runs a small tea shop that he has been running for almost a decade now. Although, he possesses a Bachelors Degree in Commerce from Calcutta University in 1971 A.D, we were stunned to find a qualified person like him operating a small tea shop. His goal in life is to provide the best education for his eleven year old son and in the course of doing so; he is running this tea shop. He recalled the days when he was once a respectable businessman and ran his own hotel line- **Gopal Restaurant**- in Kolkata for 27 years (from 1968-1995 A.D.). We were touched, awed, and inspired by Mr. Acharya’s struggle in life and how he managed and still manages to find happiness even in the most desperate situations of utter hopelessness and despair. He epitomizes “Dignity of Labor” and is a living example who proves that happiness is determined more by one’s state of mind than by one’s external conditions, circumstances, or events- at least once one’s basic survival needs are met.

The following are some excerpts from the interview that we conducted on April 11, 2007 with Mr. Gopal Acharya:

☛ **It has been so many years since you have operated this tea shop. Didn’t you ever think about expanding this business? Or are you planning to expand this business in the future?**

✍ Since my return from Kolkata, this tea shop has become an integral part of my way of life. Yes, sometimes the notion of expanding this business comes to my mind but for three reasons I find no reason to expand it. First, I do have a peaceful state of mind while doing this work. Secondly, this makes me physically and mentally active as I come across people from different walks of life and solace myself from their saga of life. And lastly, the income isn’t that bad either. Therefore, I plan on continuing with this business in the form as it is today.

☛ **In your opinion, are entrepreneurs born or made?**

✍ Nobody’s born an entrepreneur. One should possess the principles of business and entrepreneurial competencies that are imperative to becoming an entrepreneur. And in order to acquire such qualities, one

should get proper education qualification. Education is a capital that can never be destroyed and sharpens with practice. The entrepreneurial characteristics are not genetic i.e. they are not passed on from parents to heir children. Such skills need to be developed through education, practice and experience. Hence, I believe that entrepreneurs are made, not born.

☛ **How much importance does the location of a business play in determining the success of an organization? Why did you choose this Basantapur area to conduct your business?**

✍ Yes, location plays a very important role in the success of any organization. It can either make or break an organization’s fate. And this is also the reason why I have chosen this locale to conduct my business. Basantapur is an area where people of different backgrounds arrive in numbers. And this is a prime spot for opening a tea shop or mobile cafeterias because people like to consume something while admiring the beauty of this area.

☛ And what do you think about the role of pricing? Do you think people come to your tea shop because of the pricing of your tea or simply because the tea is good?

☞ The role of pricing is indeed very vital in the world of business. However, in my case, price has got very little to do with the number of customers that I come across everyday. It has got more to do with the way I handle my customers. I deal with my customers in a very amicable manner so that they would come back to me to have a cup of tea in the future too.

☛ You have faced a number of hurdles in your life. Yet, you seem to glow with happiness. What advices would you like to give to the students like us who are bound to face the hardships in life as we grow up?

☞ Life is full of challenges and problems. More importantly, life is what you make out of it. Life is like a road- a highway. Who said the road doesn't have bumps? But it can still be traveled. So people can fall down: it doesn't mean they can't get up again and keep going. So, my message to students like you is to stay positive in life and learn from the problems that you face and never lose hope.



☛ What do you plan on doing in the future? Will we see you running this tea shop or will we see you doing something else?

☞ As I mentioned earlier, I am satisfied with my life and what I am doing right now. So, you will see me making tea in my usual location in the days to come as well.



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“Fashionably in Business”

Ever envisioned Nepal in the position of the fashion capitals of the world- Milan or Paris? Nepal could indeed establish itself in the world of fashion if fashion business continues to boom. Gulmohar, which houses high fashion garments, is situated in Kupondole, Lalitpur. The owners of the store, Pinky Shrestha and Sarita Das, started the fashion house with the idea of promoting designers under one roof in October 2005. The owners claim the boutique to be the first of its kind in Kathmandu. Keeping a sharp focus on simplicity, subtlety and elegance, the boutique’s clothes enhance the personality of the one who wears them. Gulmohar constantly creates individual designs for respectable clients along with a wide range of readymade collections.



☛ Let’s start with the name- “Gulmohar” is a very unique name for a boutique. How did you come up with this name?

☞ Name provides identity to any entity. We wanted a unique name for our enterprise. We came up with the name “Gulmohar” and everyone agreed to that.

☛ What sets Gulmohar apart from other boutiques in the valley?

☞ There are many other boutiques in Kupondole alone, but only in Gulmohar you can find everything that is required for a complete make over. We have all kinds of dresses, jewelleryes, slip-ons, and bags. It is a single destination where all your fashion needs are fulfilled.

☛ What inspired you to get into fashion business?

☞ What you wear is fashion and you need to be comfortable in your skin. We just need to add a bit of glitz and glamour. By begetting this boutique, we could contribute to developing fashion sense in people’s minds and at the same time, improve our own skills. This basically inspired us to get into the fashion business.

☛ What is the biggest challenge about your work today?

☞ Fashion is all about creating something new and better sooner than your competitors do. This is the biggest challenge. Moreover, the designers in the boutiques situated in Kupondole alone are young with fresh new ideas. While, we are housewives and we have to keep up with them. But the best thing is we have been able to fulfill our customers’ fashion needs.

☛ How competitive is the fashion market in your opinion?

☞ Competition prevails everywhere and we, too, have to compete with other fashion houses. We, however, have a bigger competition from Indian designs. We have to cope with different people having different fashion ideas. There are people who don’t have a good fashion sense and at the same time, there are people with very high fashion expectations- celebrity obsessed customers. We can’t always create designs to satisfy their television based expectations... things that they see in Indian movies. Middle-class Nepalese people can’t afford expensive outfits. So our “indirect competition” is bigger than “direct competition”

☛ Boutiques are perceived to be established for high-class people of the society. What marketing strategies can make it a place for common people?

✍️ This is a misconception when it comes to Gulmohar or any other boutiques for that matter. In Gulmohar, we've offerings for both high-class and middle class people. The price of the products in our boutique ranges from Rs. 500 to Rs.30,000. So, our strategy is to reach out to the people of every class through flexible prices.

☛ "Good presentation" is the essence of corporate success. Do you think it is facilitated by a correct dress code?

✍️ Definitely. Attire signifies one's personality. It is important that the outfits we are wearing match our state of mind so that we can express ourselves better. It is very important for corporate success and equally important for our business since that is what we do- we help people express themselves better through their outfit.

☛ How do you define fashion- as an art or as a business?

✍️ We materialize whatever we sketch in a piece of paper. It calls for a lot of creativity and passion. So, fashion is an art. And today, designers have acquired name and fame by establishing themselves in the world of ever growing fashion business. Hence, fashion and business go hand in hand.

☛ What are the best aspects of working in fashion? And what are the worst aspects?

✍️ We get to rectify other people's fashion flaws. That feels great. And at the same time, we are getting to learn so much and be more creative and updated. This is the best aspect. The other side is, we have to dedicate all our time when we are working in fashion. That's one of the hurdles. Besides this, the customers who are difficult to satisfy make our job even harder. We can't pinpoint one worst aspect but there are a number of tiny bad aspects...like difficult customers, time and price.

☛ What is the ultimate career goal for Gulmohar?

✍️ For Gulmohar, we plan to gradually expand, first in the valley and then, eventually go international!!

☛ Does Gulmohar conduct fashion shows? If not, any plans for the future if you do conduct shows?

✍️ We have not, till now. We hope to do so in near future though. But we believe that Gulmohar has been able to place itself as a reputed fashion house. Fashion shows are very important but without them too we are doing quite well. If we do decide to conduct fashion shows, we will focus on Nepalese garments and fabrics. Gulmohar also has a unique offering of Nepalese silk that you can't find elsewhere.

☛ Advice to anyone looking for a career in fashion business?

✍️ You need to have strong determination to stick to this field. You also need to be passionate about it. Most importantly, don't jump into implementing your ideas and dreams. Collect enough experience first because one wrong step can ruin your whole career.



FINANCIAL SECTOR : ON THE EDGE

Roshan Karki

Year IV

(While talking about financial institutions, only commercial banks are taken into account and NRB as the regulating authority of the commercial banks, however similar or worse is the case of other financial institutions)

Whenever you see the stock prices in the newspaper, you will be most fascinated by the growing market price of the financial sector. At a time when the country is facing economic crisis with a poor performing industrial sector, this rise in price of shares of the financial sector really gives us a reason to smile. But is this a true indicator of the Nepalese financial sector? Is the financial sector really performing above par? Will the financial sector grow at the same pace or is this growth sustainable? Again, most of you must have read or heard that the current market prices are exaggerated and are not the true indicators of the financial sector. If you think this is the main problem and the fall of the market price to a certain level will show a more accurate picture, then think again.

According to the regulations of Nepal Rastra Bank (NRB), a person, family or a group cannot be the promoter of more than one financial institution. However, Nepal Bangladesh Bank and Sri-Lankan Bank have the same people as promoters (also, some other class of financial institutions). The problem here is not that the NRB is unaware of the situation but rather NRB knows everything but still has kept its silence. To worsen the situation, NB bank recently faced "rush on bank"¹ (an acute liquidity crisis) and NRB overtook its management. Does this show the commitment of NRB? The answer is a clear "no". In fact, NRB took this step in response to a certain situation rather than to safeguard the interest of the stakeholders. NB bank was performing poorly for quite a long time (and NRB was aware of it) but in the later stage, the group misunderstood a simple internal report of NRB and filed a case in the court for the stay order and ironically, the court gave the stay order (in fact NRB had no intentions to overtake the management of NB bank). However, this triggered a chain of events in which depositors knew about the condition of the bank and

started withdrawing money, resulting on "rush on bank" and the action of NRB (overtaking the management). So, due to the pressure from the people, NRB directed the new management and the group to merge it with Sri-Lankan bank (according to the guidelines of NRB). But again the issue has been forgotten and the merger process has been halted. NRB, on one hand, portrays itself as the guardian of the depositors interest and keeps the capital adequacy ratio (CAR)² as 11% at the time when the BASSLEII³ agreement has determined it at 8% (11% or 8% really don't make much difference for the sake of regulating the liquidity but do affect the efficiency of the banks that are truly dedicated to serving the market)⁴ and on other hand, doesn't control the foundations of the banking principle which very much determines the safety of the public money.

Another example of such plague in the financial sector can be seen in the investments in the stocks of the financial institutions by the employees of NRB. The Nepalese public (government) has given the authority to NRB to see all the data of all the financial institutions for regulatory purposes. But what they are doing is misusing those classified information to become rich. This has also given rise to a typical problem known as the "conflict of interest". The chance of misconduct by the employees of NRB increases so that the institution in which they have their investments may get a more favorable treatment in various forms. It is also possible that they leak the classified information of one financial institution to another. However, honestly speaking, I can't see any way by which NRB can stop its employees from investing and so may be the officers of NRB. But does this give them the justification to be a mere silent spectator? They are supposed to be among the best brains in Nepal in the banking sector and are paid highest in the industry; is the government paying them to be silent?

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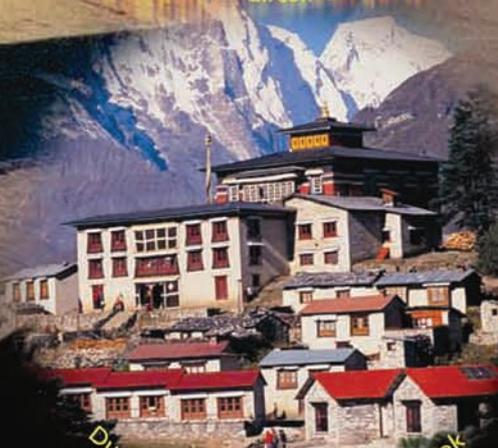
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These are just the two simple examples that depict the way in which the Nepalese financial sector is being governed and operated. Of course, there are a number of other problems plaguing the financial sector. The analysis of these things tends to show that the whole financial sector of Nepal is being "window dressed"⁵. It seems that the investors are more stronger than the regulating authority and the regular parties given by the commercial banks to the various staffs of NRB have instilled the loyalty of the regulators towards the investors rather than the common people. I wonder how long this "window dressing" will work and when the "fate of Enron"⁶ will strike the Nepalese financial sector.

- 1: Rush on bank is the phenomenon in which the depositors rush to the bank to withdraw their deposits when they perceive a serious problem (the problem may not be real) with the bank. It is one of the most feared phenomenons by all the banks.
- 2: Capital adequacy ratio shows the percentage of total deposits which it cannot provide as loan or investment. For e.g.: if a bank has Rs100 of deposits (with CAR of 11%), it can only use only Rs89 to provide loans or investment.
- 3: BASSLEII is the agreement signed by the body of international regulatory authority in the banking sector: composed of central banks of various member countries.
- 4: 11% CAR means Rs11 reserved for liquidity purpose and 8% CAR means Rs8 reserved (out of Rs100). So during liquidity crisis both won't serve much, however a good bank has Rs3 less in their discretion for investment and earning return.
- 5: Window dressing is the term used for showing the better financial position of the organization by the management where the reality is worse than being shown.
- 6: Fate of Enron: Enron was one of the giant companies of U.S, which was showing good signs in the market or share prices but all of a sudden, it went bankrupt as the management along with the external auditors were involved in fraud activities from the inside and practicing the "window dressing" to misguide the stakeholders.



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Nepal: From Landlocked to a Land linked Nation

✍️ **Shiva Hari Pandey**

Year III

Nepal – a contiguous nation between India and China has huge potential for becoming a land linked nation. Till date, not much attention has been paid to create such a land transit or link route through Nepal. Plans must be formulated to link India and China through Nepal by developing a land transit route in the coming years. Transit development is an opportunity for all nations to strengthen the trade, economic cooperation, regional development, and integration.

In an open and competitive global economy, any reduction in the transportation cost can give a significant competitive edge to the producers and business communities. Therefore, this cost consideration strategy can augment economic growth and economic interaction. The proposed transit route will provide a much shorter, faster, cost effective, and coordinated alternative route for goods traveling between the trading countries.

Transit is of great economic significance - it can increase the regions' trade largely thereby, leading to immense economic benefits, enhancing economic ties among the three nations, increasing social-cultural and economic interactions, and hence, accelerating overall economic growth towards sustainable development of the region. Transit will also uplift Nepal's regional and international status, increase government revenue, assist in poverty reduction, and create employment opportunities, link inaccessible and rural places. Social and economic life of the people along the route will accelerate. National development will enhance, leading towards economic prosperity and other accruing benefits for Nepal. Transit can foster trade with her two big neighbours on the basis of comparative advantages.

Wide geographical diversity, undeveloped infrastructure, finance, lack of awareness and security are the main problems of Nepal. Mongolia, a landlocked nation between Russia and China, is an exact portrait of Nepal with regard to its main problems avoiding deep rooted

security problems as in Nepal. Mongolian railway is a transit corridor that allows four million tons of cargo to be transported between Russia and China through Mongolia annually. Mongolian railways operate on a single track network and its length is two thousand kilometers approximately. Mongolia can be set as a paradigm for Nepal for the development of land transit route.

Dissemination of information, awareness generation, and diplomatic and government level coordination measures are critical at national and regional level to execute the plan as soon as possible. It will facilitate to further attract foreign direct investments, foreign aids and grants. Diplomatic missions should pursue this issue at international level, mainly to donors and international institutions.

The transit route identified must be strategic, environment friendly and economically viable for all three nations. It must overcome highway congestion, and should be connected to major population centers and industrial cities of India and China to become economically, socially, and politically sustainable in the long term.

It is a notable fact that huge investment is required only for infrastructure development in the transit development region for providing mass transit facilities. Out of Nepal's total GDP, 88% of GDP is spent on consumption and 12% is saved, resulting in low investment in development projects. From the first to the ninth plan of Nepal, foreign aid share in development expenditure was 62.1%. This shows our dependence on foreign aid, grants and lack of domestic finance for infrastructure development. Status of transportation is far behind; the total road length was 17,279 km till 2005. Developments in communication technology are considerable but it has not reached to the basic level. Out of 1000 (person's), 25.40 (persons) have accessibility to telephone lines. Electricity supply is lesser than demand and trade deficit is significant.

Proper allocation of resources could be accomplished through active economic cooperation of the region and sustained investment support from donors. No political interference, effective security, dissemination of potentially prioritized fixed plans, and policies for transit development may result in attracting aids and grants from existing and newer donor nations and organizations. Nepal faces a challenge to disseminate information about the potential benefits of the transit link at regional and international level and attract bilateral and multilateral investments for transit development. Domestic borrowing for smaller projects and encouraging private sector participation for investment in smaller infrastructure development would be more beneficial.

Understandings and agreements among these nations is the most important factor for deciding the transit development. Beneficiary importance of land transport is largely viewed in terms of transport interface with neighbors. Transit agreements may be adequate in the context of transport between these physically contiguous countries and for trade freedom between them. Proper initiative must be taken from the Nepalese side to develop an agreement that suits all the three nations.

Land transit route requires coordination and harmonization for a wider range of potentially conflicting issues while signing the transit agreement and in its implementation. A high level commission should be established which will enable holding talks and meetings with the concerned Chinese and Indian officials to promote closer understanding on various matters of mutual understanding, interest and to find out solutions for problems related to transit development

at the regional level. Certain issues such as road signs and signals, contracts of carriage and insurance, and customs, taxation and work-related problems can be effectively controlled by coordinated efforts governed under the standard rules and regulations.

Nepal is moving towards peace and thus, hindrances caused by any insurgent group(s) in the transit region will directly affect the national sovereignty. Therefore, utmost priority must be given to national security. Nepal shares 1800 km of open border with India with no proper border demarcation. Border with India must be secured and controlled effectively, especially in the transit region which ensures that Nepal is able to control illegal cross border operations and give convincing assurance to India and China that the current insurgency will not act as a barrier for developing the transit route.

Undoubtedly, the land transit route is of great potential for Nepal. The geographically disadvantaged location might be compensated at a latter stage through fostering growth of the two huge market boomers. Commitment from Nepalese side can be a major incentive for developing the transit route. Hollow willingness and neglecting transit development from all three nations can be an economic curse. The transit is beneficial from every aspect not only to the three nations but also to most of the SAARC members. Painsstaking and intensified efforts towards this endeavor for developing land transit route is needed by the Government of Nepal and both India and China should buttress this move of transit development towards mutual benefit of most of the nations in this region.



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“MAKE IT A SMALL ORGANIZATION”

✍️ **Nikesh Makaju Shrestha**

Year III

We, the human beings, being the most intelligent, sagacious, perspicacious, and gifted creation of the Almighty divinity, often expect something to happen which can be a reason for our success in our lives. We always aspire to achieve a worthy life. Wishing for high desires is an easy task and we do so, over and over again. But the question arises as to how we can realize them. Staying idle and yearning for higher articles seldom results in actual achievement. Achievement is not the end; it's a start, a new beginning, a new story. The so attained achievement should be retained, maintained, and progressed.

The post of the 'President' for The Students' Council-N.C.M. 2006 was an achievement. I got the post and that was not an end; rather it was the beginning of new challenges, new opportunities, unexpected dilemmas, and misunderstandings too. The Students' Council-2005 appointed me for the post of the President and assured the new council of their cooperation. I felt I would be able to carry out the responsibilities without much of a fuss and it would not be that difficult. But things were not as easy as I had hoped for. I had the post of the President and a key to the room of the Students' Council. That was only the beginning and I still had a long way to go.

The first responsibility that I thought I should carry out was the liability of forming a cohesive and effective council panel. There could have been no other people who could have carried out the responsibilities of the posts of Vice President, Treasurer, and the Coordinator as well as Anukram Adhikary, Nishchal Singh, and Binit Shrestha respectively. The executive panel was thus formed and was approved by the management of the college. Then, we carried out a survey that contained a set of questionnaires which helped us to narrow down the candidates for the posts of four Club Heads (Intellectual, Sports, Social, and Entertainment Clubs) and its members. We got an overwhelming response from the students studying in different years. In addition, we also got valuable suggestions from the students through this survey.

The formation of an organization alone doesn't ensure successful operation and the same applied to our Council as well. Although we had an organogram, plans for the operation of activities to be carried out in the future, enthusiastic and cooperative club heads and members, and most importantly, the spirit and desire to make the Students' Council a "small organization", we still lacked enough capital. We thought it was important to discuss about this issue with the management. The Chairman, Mr. Kshetra Pratap Adhikary, recommended us to make the Council a small, yet effective and efficient organization. His words of encouragement acted as a catalyst for us to go forward. He suggested us to put forward a proposal claiming need for a fixed term budget for the Council. The proposal was approved by the management. We didn't have much capital to begin with and wondered where we should start from since there was so much to do and so little time and funds. There were times when we entered into a state of despair and hopelessness. But, we kept reminding ourselves of the goal that we had set out to achieve and that was our major source of motivation. Our goal was to make the Students' Council an organization so that the students of Nepal College of Management could benefit in ways more than one. We were focused on what we wanted to achieve. I wouldn't say there weren't times when I felt like a spinning leaf blown along a dirty street; or like a grain of sand stuck in one place- I did. When we were giving it all, there were people who tried to break us down and apart. But instead of feeling dejected, we took such criticism positively and converted them into sources of inspiration and motivation.

With the determination to move forward and make the Students' Council an organization, we were successful in organizing the following events:

1. Participating in the Kathmandu University Sports Week.
2. Organizing the Welcome Party- 2006.
3. Providing the text books to students of various semesters.

4. Registering new students as members of the Students' Council in an organized manner.
5. Participating in the Little Angels' College of Management (LACM) Cricket tri-series.
6. Participating in the Kathmandu College of Management (KCM) Music Competition.
7. Participating in the Kathmandu College of Management (KCM) IT games competition.
8. Donation of clothes through the Rotary Club.
9. Organizing NCM Dance Party.
10. Organizing NCM Sports Week 2007.
11. Supporting the college in organizing a Picnic at Dakshinkali.
12. Organizing Inter-Semester Football competition.
13. Publishing a Newsletter
14. Publishing a Magazine.
15. Coordination with the Nepal College of Management committee to organize NCM day 2007.

The inspiration from our Chairman to making the Students' Council a small organization was the cornerstone behind our actions during our term. During our tenure in this council, we have learnt that no individual or an organization can operate in isolation from other entities. A number of other individuals and organizations play a vital role in the accomplishment of a mission or a goal. We may require a support system that can guide, suggest, and support us when we are in need of a source of impetus and supervision. In this regard, we were lucky to have a supportive college management, enthusiastic and helpful students, and other individuals who supported us directly or indirectly. On behalf of the Students' Council, I would like to thank all our well wishers and supporters, and earnestly request them to continue their support, advice, and guidance for the forthcoming fresh panel of the Students' Council.



I want to forget you

I want to forget you
Please, I really want to forget you girl
I don't want to remember the first day I saw you
The way you looked at me and the way I felt for you
The times when I used to dream about you
The days when I used to feel about you
I want to forget you
Please, I really want to forget you girl
I don't want to remember the first date with you
The way you smiled at me and the way I touched you
The times when I used to pray for you
The days when I used to wait for you
I want to forget you
Please, I really want to forget you girl
I don't want to remember the first kiss with you
The way you made me feel and the way I made you
The times when I used to go crazy
The days when I used to be mad without you
I want to forget you
Please, I really want to forget you girl
I don't want to remember the dreams with you
The way you said you love me and the way I felt it true
The times when I used to feel lonely
The days when I used to cry without you
I want to forget you
Please, I really want to forget you girl
I want to forget the feelings of you
I no more want to feel you
I want to make you free from my heart
I no more want to hold you
I no more want to love you
I have a strong feeling that I am breaking down
God! I don't want love
I would love to be in pieces
You never loved me
I really want to forget you girl
Please, I really want to forget you.

By : Nishchal Singh,
Year III

THE NEED FOR COSMOPOLITAN LEADERS

Anukram Adhikary

Year III

Leadership is one of the most enduring, universal human responsibilities. The practice of leadership is sufficiently similar across historical eras and civilizations that lessons are often drawn from such disparate figures as Mahatma Gandhi, Niccolo Machiavelli, Attila the Hun, and other glaring personalities. Leaders of the future will need the traits and capabilities of leaders throughout history: an eye for change and a steadying hand to provide both vision and reassurance that change can be mastered, a voice that articulates the will of the group and shapes it to constructive ends, and an ability to inspire by force of personality while making others feel empowered to increase and use their own abilities.

The only definition of a leader is someone who has followers. Some people are thinkers. Some are prophets. Both roles are important and badly needed. But without followers, there can be no leaders. An effective leader is not someone who is loved or admired. He or she is someone whose followers do the right things. Popularity is not leadership. Results are. World class leaders are highly visible. They therefore set examples. Moreover, leadership is not rank, privileges, titles, or money. It is responsibility.

Leaders of the future can no longer afford to maintain insularity. It is simply not an option in an increasingly borderless world of boundaryless organizations driven by "customer power": the fact is that people can increasingly bypass local monopolies or protected local suppliers and shop the world for the best goods and services. In short, leaders of the past often erected walls. Now they must destroy those walls and replace them with bridges.

Leaders must become *cosmopolitans* who are comfortable operating across boundaries and who can forge links between organizations. Leaders must take their ability to craft visions, inspire action, and empower others and use it to encourage people from diverse functions, disciplines, and organizations to find common cause in goals that improve the entire industry, community, country, or world. They must become *cosmopolitans* who have the vision, skills, and resources to form networks that extend beyond their home base and to bring benefits to their own group by partnering with others.

Cosmopolitans are not simply well-traveled global citizens; some people who travel remain hopelessly parochial,

and many thinking cosmopolitans are highly committed to their local communities. Cosmopolitans are leaders with open minds and outreach to partners. They are receptive to information from outside their current framework and take pleasure in new experiences and ideas. They are a step ahead of others in envisioning new possibilities that break the mold.

These abstractions about leadership in the emerging global economy and information age come to life when we think about exemplary leaders who have already changed their role in organizational construction to wall destroyers and bridge builders, paving the way (to extend the construction metaphor) in industries of the future.



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FAITH

✍️ **Nimisha Poudel**

Year II

One thing that has always been a wonder to me is the fragility of human relationships. Just one wrong word and it can all be over. The best way to lighten your heart is by writing the things you thought about silently in your head in a diary. I write in a diary too, one that I have named "Faith". It contains all the things that are more than what I have to say- things that I do, things that I can't keep to myself and things that speak for themselves.

From questions to success stories, to praises, to the meanest thing anyone has ever said to me, Faith contains everything. But the majority part of the diary is filled with dialogues I adored from the movies, beautiful songs and even cheesy lines that somehow managed to get an "Awww..." from me and the most precious of all, the summary versions of the fairy tales I so very much love to hear. When we were little kids, we had complete and utter faith in all the fairy tales. At night, in our bed, we could feel those stories so close that we could almost taste them. We had the fantasy of what our life would be like. From Prince Charming to Fairy Godmothers, we thought we had it all. But as we grew up, the fairy tales started to disappear. We change for better or for worse. But the truth is it is not all that easy to let go of those fairy tales. Even though we don't constantly think about them, I am sure everyone has that tiniest bit of hope that one day, we will open our eyes and it will become a reality.

Life is complicated. We have to deal with people we love and once loved; with the confusion as to where to draw the boundaries; with separating intimacy from "take my heart, grind it and eat it with a burger"; with the courage to let others have the choice to love you back and so much more. With all these things going around us, we need something to hold onto, something that will help us to go on when the going gets tough. And I want to ask: What is wrong with being a little crazy in having faith in all the fairy tales, cheesy lines and impossible stories if they keep us in line and stop us from going insane because of the hullabullahs of life?

Besides, faith is a funny thing too. It can turn up when you are least expecting it. One day, we might realize that the fairy tale might be slightly different from what we were told and how we had dreamed it to be. The "Castle" may not exactly be a castle but a "Home".

And "happily ever after" might not be as important as "happy right now". Cheesy lines will replace "the lines" for good, in the same way as "my story" will replace "impossible stories". So don't lose the *faith* that was so important to you while you were growing up because once in a while, life might surprise you. Once in a blue moon, people may even take your breath away. And as someone once said, "Life is not the amount of breaths you take, but the moments that take your breath away!"



Create a New World for me

As always there is no sign of hope
I still look up and search for my truth
The truth of life and the truth so-called death
There is no light the darkness is all for me,
Covered in rags in the corner of the street
Empty stomach and tears in the eyes
Left alone to live my life
Why am I here as your creation?
Life for me has no definition
No land no roof to stop the rain
Thrown by others dirty game
No past, no present, havent got any future
Every second of my life, is'nt less than a torture
Hatred, tears, defeat, are for me
Love I cant find why there is only pain for me?
Asking you the definition of life?
My death is as same as my life
This isnt the place for me
Isnt there any star where there is hope for me?
Is this all the truth of my life?
Is this the way I have to die?
Please create a new place for me
Please bring down that bright star to me
Even I want to live
Create a new world for me...

By : Nishchal Singh,
Year III

AM I ONLY 33% WORTH ?

✍️ **Asra Bhattarai**
Year IV

The nineteen days long struggle to restore democracy in Nepal and sort out the relevance of monarchy in the country was achieved a year ago. However, with this achievement, the fight for the representation of every ethnic and social group in every sector of the country initiated. In other words, the issue of "reservation" was raised.

From the parliament to the educational institutions to every other sector in the nation, the fight for reservation took off thick and fast, and is still continuing to dominate the major headlines in the country. But among all the groups that were and are fighting for their respective places, the fight that caught my eyes, being a woman myself, was the agitation directed towards the reservation for women.

In a male dominated society like ours which has taken only a few steps towards the path of equality and development, women need to fight for their rights and ensure that their voices are heard. But, I personally do not agree with this approach being undertaken and do not think that it will take either the women or the country towards the path of development and progress. This is rather a short-term and self-centered approach.

Rather than fighting for oneself or one's reservation, endeavors to make all the women competent so that they can fight for their rights and their place in the society should be made. The fight that is presently going on has little or no influence in the lives of the rural women - they may not have even heard of this struggle! The ones who are fighting for the rights of the women should make an attempt to make such share of women aware about their rights and privileges in the society. They should extend their helping hands towards making women educated rather than just literate. Attempts should be made to develop the country rather than thinking of some cheap publicity means and eventually, making an utter fool out of the innocent people who still find themselves lacking the opportunities that they rightfully deserve.

Being an educated woman myself, when I hear about the 33% controversy, I am compelled to ask myself: Do I need a reservation to prove myself and my abilities? Am I only 33% worth? Am I not able to fight for myself and my rights? And again, it is not a question about only myself- it is the question about all the women in Nepal and all the other minority groups for whom the question of reservation has been raised. People might say that I am biased as I am educated and possess the reach for opportunities in various fields. But that is not the case at all. People who are not educated should be provided education; otherwise even a 33% quota won't yield positive outcomes.

Rather than seeking for short-term solutions to the problems, a long-term plan should be formulated and brought into action. In ten years time, if right steps are taken and correct policies are devised and implemented, it would definitely lead to a wider participation of women and other minority groups in various walks of life. Thus, we could see the participation of women and other minorities in various sectors of the country's economy rise to an average of fifty percent, if not more in the years to come. A thirty three percent reservation could stimulate participation only for the sake of participating. However, participation stimulated through competition and ability would lead to the participation of competent and proficient people in diverse fields directing the country towards the path of egalitarianism, success, prosperity and most importantly, happiness.



A few hours of mountain climbing turn a villain and a saint into two rather equal creatures. Exhaustion is the shortest way to *equality* and *fraternity* - and *liberty* is added eventually by sleep.

- Friedrich Nietzsche

A CORNER, SO SPECIAL...

✍️ **Bhawana Thakur**
Year II

I pushed the door of my room hard enough that it banged and shuddered. Pounding my feet onto the floor, I made my way to that corner of the room where beautiful moments of my life are relished and traumatic ones are conquered. With a broken heart and a numb mind, I somehow managed to place myself to the safest corner of the world. Then, I closed my eyes and let the magical aura of that corner wrap me completely. Now, it was only me and my soul, both detached from this enormous world. Then, I asked, "Why am I the only victim of evil fate?" There was no answer from anywhere, and I cried out in desperation. I cried until the pain in my heart was unabated. After a long pause, a voice came from within and it asked, "What is it that you want?" As soon as I attempted to answer this question, I realized that what I wanted was unattainable. I wanted a perfect life- a life without any problems. My quest was completely irrational. A perfect life? Nobody has a perfect life- be it a beggar who begs on the pavement or a socialite who travels in a limousine. They all struggle to survive. It is only that when confronted with a problem, the cowards seek ways to dig the ground upon which they stand whilst an audacious and a daring person accepts those challenges and builds a fortress of victory over that very ground.

There are people in this world who face every hurdles that come their way and convert them into success and triumph. Their achievement is praised and their presence is cherished. They are the people who create history. There are people around us who struggle to make today a reality- people who labor persistently to feed their families and are living in the slums while there are people who, despite their disabilities, astonish us with their miraculous achievements.

Again, the voice came and asked me, "Are you still unhappy for what has happened?" And I said, "No. Definitely not." I promised that if life gives me ten reasons to cry, I would seek for thousand reasons to smile. With a smile on my face, I got up and turned to walk ahead

and thrill the world with a soaring spirit. But before I went anywhere, I returned back and thanked the precious entity that makes the corner so special. I said, "Thank you, Almighty God!"



A Girl...?

Your colour is purple
You look beautiful in blue
Some might think it's a miracle
But you are a fairy, its all-true

You walk down the road
In the freezing cold of winter
Hair hanging down along your shoulder
How sweet you are? I always wonder

Everyday the cold wind
Company me the sight of your
Tall, thin and blonde
Just like an angel from the heaven so pure

Waiting to get a smile of your
Every second you kill me more
I can give you all my love
Ready to get poor in love

Everytime I look at you
I feel so blue
I think I would feel much better
If you said, you love me too
Oh! girl I love you...

By : Nishchal Singh,
Year III

Simple Guidelines to Increase the Efficiency of Your Windows XP

Tip: 1

1. Go to Start
 2. Click Settings
 3. Click Control Panel
 4. Double-click Add/Remove Programs
 5. Click the Add/Remove Window Components
 6. Uncheck the Indexing services
 7. Click Next
-

Tip: 2

1. Go to Start
 2. Click Settings
 3. Click Control Panel
 4. Click System
 5. Click Advanced tab
 6. In the Performance tab click Settings
 7. Leave only the following ticked:
 - Show shadows under menus
 - Show shadows under mouse pointer
 - Show translucent selection rectangle
 - Use drop shadows for icons labels on the desktop
 - Use visual styles on windows and buttons
-

Tip: 3

1. Open My Computer
 2. Click on Tools menu
 3. Click on Folder Options
 4. Click on the View tab.
 5. Uncheck the Automatically search for network folders and printers check box
 6. Click Apply
 7. Click Ok
 8. Reboot your computer
-

Tip: 4

1. Right click on Desktop and select Properties
 2. Select the Desktop tab
 3. In the Background window select None
 4. Click Ok
-

Tip: 5

System Restore can be a useful if your computer is having problems, however storing all the restore points can literally take up Gigabytes of space on your hard drive. To turn off System Restore:

- Open Control Panel
 - Click on System
 - Click on the System Restore tab
 - Tick 'Turn off System Restore on All Drives'
 - Click 'Ok'
-

Tip: 6

Fonts, especially TrueType fonts, use quite a bit of system resources. For optimal performance, trim your fonts down to just those that you need to use on a daily basis and fonts that applications may require.

1. Open Control Panel
 2. Open Fonts folder
 3. Move fonts you don't need to a temporary directory (e.g. C:\FONTBKUP?) just in case you need or want to bring a few of them back. The more fonts you uninstall, the more system resources you will gain.
-

Tip: 7

If you have more than 256MB of RAM this tweak will considerably improve your performance. It basically makes sure that your PC uses every last drop of memory (faster than swap file) before it starts using the swap file.

- Go to Start then Run
- Type "msconfig.exe" then ok
- Click on the "System.ini" tab
- Expand the 386enh tab by clicking on the plus sign
- Click on New then in the blank box type "Conservative SwapfileUsage=1"
- Click OK
- Restart PC

Binit Shrestha

Year III

Source: forum.com.np

FORMAL VERSUS INFORMAL EDUCATION

✍️ Parikshya Pokhrel

Year IV

During our winter vacation, I visited my home town. While I was there, I got an opportunity to meet one of my childhood friends. He had come to my house to fix the taps of the kitchen. I was very pleased to meet this friend of mine after almost a decade. We were classmates till standard six but he couldn't continue with his studies because of financial difficulties. We chatted for a while and I found out that he earned a good income from his current incumbent. After a few days, I met one of my cousins who is a graduate with a first division degree from a renowned university of Nepal. However, he is unemployed and aggravated due to the fact that although he possesses the required qualifications, he isn't able to get a job for himself and hence, is yet to stand on his own feet. He is planning to go abroad so that he could start earning and support his family. Since that day, I have been compelled to question: What is more viable in Nepal- Formal (University) Education or Informal (Technical) Education? As per the requirement of the BBA program of the Kathmandu University, I am doing my internship in one of the institutions contributing to the Technical Education and Vocational Training (TEVT) sector in the South Asia. This has given me an insight regarding manpower problems being faced in Nepal. However, this has further added to my confusion regarding the education system of Nepal.

I believe that strengthening and empowering people through relevant vocational education is imperative to the building of a modern nation. Natural resources, foreign aid, and international trade certainly play important roles in the economic growth of a nation but the key to the development of any nation is its manpower. Other operating factors such as material equipments, land, power, and capital can be used efficiently only if and when trained manpower is able to process those factors into goods and services. The possibility of introducing advanced and scientific techniques in the process of production depends on the level of manpower to a great extent. Studies have elucidated that countries like Japan,

West Germany, China and a number of other countries who achieved significant growth heavily relied on the planned development of manpower rather than the development of other factors of production. However, developing nations like ours face the dearth and scarcity of qualified and skilled manpower. This has become one of the major causes for the failure various development plans.

Every year thousands of students get their certificates from universities but only a handful of them become successful in getting jobs. The degree of educated but unemployed is increasing every year in Nepal. We can observe frustration in today's educated youth since they don't get the career opportunities that they rightfully deserve. The country's current situation, lack of adequate industries and corporate houses, and their inability to absorb fresh, skilled, and trained manpower could be blamed for what today's youth is facing. It doesn't imply that education is for employment; but in the context of our country, to earn livelihood, we need to be engaged in some sort of income generating activities and education is a must in order to be involved in such activities.

A good grade in the examination is not a correct measure of how skilful an individual is. If this was the case, Nepal would not lack skilled manpower. Every year, many students fly to foreign countries to earn a degree and eventually, earn their livelihoods. In addition to this problem of brain drain, we have been employing foreign experts at higher costs to run the projects because either we don't have such experts here or even if we do, we don't show confidence in them.

Our education system is to be blamed for all that's happening in our country. We are taught a number of subjects which are irrelevant to our future career and choices. Our education system believes that including more subjects in curricula makes a person competent and complete. We certainly need university education but it should be more practical i.e. it should give due

significance to developing and nurturing employment generating skills in the students.

Our country is paralyzed with the problems of substantial unemployment, high rate of drop out among the students, and low literacy rate. In this context, the government should invest in development projects that aid in the enhancement of self-employment and income generating activities. .

Although vocational education and training is a must for our country, there still exist a number of problems. Vocational training is inherently expensive; infrastructure, equipment, training materials, and institutional and personnel overheads are all relatively costly. Similarly, there is a growing mismatch between the training offered by vocational training programs and the skills needed for dynamic competitive markets. Vocational training programs are often difficult to access and use, especially for those who are in great need of self-employment skills.

At present, 17 CTEVT schools and its autonomous body TITI, and few private polytechnic and technical schools are serving the demand of technical and vocational training. The number of such technical schools should be increased and students should get proper access to their services. Their focus should be to provide immediate applicable skills for self-employment in agriculture, livestock, crafts, light industrial production, and commerce.

Thus, concerned authorities involved in the planning and implementation of development projects should seriously decide on what is important and viable for our economy- Formal/University education or Technical/Vocational education.



THE HANDS OF TIME

The crescendo of music is
causing me pain;
bringing your memories
in my heart again.

The moment of our detachment
flickers in my eyes so deep.
At days, I'm so lonely.
At nights, I can't sleep.

You have left no footprints
on the murky sand.
Your heart, my dear,
was my lovely land.
Now I see no image
in the irate mirror.
Oh! without you,
I've become a stranger.

I've lost my treasure
I'm unknown to me myself
Nothing can bring you back
Not any love, not any self.
How I wish I could,
bring back those lovely moments.
But all I have now
are years and years of laments.

- Anonymous

It is a very arrogant fellow who thinks he has nothing further to learn in life. It is a dangerously blind individual who cannot shed his prejudices and false data and supplant them with facts and truths that can more fittingly assist his own life and everyone else's.

A multitude of personal and social problems arise from the inability or refusal to learn.

The process of learning is not just piling data on top of more data. It is one of obtaining new understandings and better ways to do things.

- Anonymous

TERRIFIC SIREN

✍️ **Barsha Thapa**
Year II

"Tee tee... Tee tee...."

I'm not talking about any traffic jam or the horn of a vehicle. It is the terrific siren- a sound that most of us don't want to hear at all. Any guesses?? I'm talking about the siren of the alarm clock which most of us hate to hear early in the morning. After the siren goes off, we wake up grumbling, "Oh...morning again.." and rush ourselves to attend the classes that start at 6:30 a.m. Most of the students think that the worst thing about the college life is having to get up early in the morning and be able to attend the classes on time. Most students are forced, rather than interested to get up early to attend their regular classes.

Let's continue with our alarm issue. I'm sure that only a handful of us get up immediately after the alarm rings and the rest of us put off the alarm and go back for a short sleep- no matter how short it will last for! It feels so wonderful to have gotten the chance to get that short sleep. But still, we can't help and eventually, we get up grumbling with half eyes closed, and get ready for the college. Then, we rush to reach the college on time. If we reach on time, we won't have any problems. But if we are late, we will enter the college's premises with a great deal of terror of being caught late. To avoid being caught, we slowly try to escape into our classes. However, if we get caught, we are sure to get into a lot of trouble. However, if we are not caught, we enter into our classes with a great sense of relief. After we are done with our classes, we are eager to return back home. And the reason being- to get a nap! We are overjoyed with just the thought of getting the opportunity to have a nap once we reach home. However, the day passes by with the brink of an eye and the night arrives. We go to sleep with the fear of having to get up early again the next morning. And our days just go on in this pattern until we graduate.

Getting up early is the major problem of almost all the students. But I wonder, in spite of this, "WHY DO MOST STUDENTS PREFER MORNING CLASSES ???"



MY PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE

✍️ **Monica Pradhan**
Year III

Life indeed can be compared to a dewdrop from a tree's summit. Right now, I am enjoying the splendor of life. But when my call from heaven comes, I will have to ensure it too. Therefore, I believe in the present and my deeds are guided by the saying, "Time and tide waits for none."

I am glad to live in this world and consider my life the most precious present given to me by my parents. I believe in the saying, "Live and let others live." Life is too beautiful to be spoiled by the thoughts of the gone past, or by the worries of the unknown future. If the present is taken good care of, the future will automatically look after itself properly. In fact, what we are today is more important than what we were yesterday or what we will be tomorrow!

As a child, I used to think that life is a store house full of napkins. But evidently, as I grew up, I ceased looking at life through rose-tinted glasses. I discovered that life is a rosebush with both flowers and thorns. The thorns can be described as the hardships or troubles that we have to face. So, if trouble troubles us, we ought to fight it right there; for if it is not solved, trouble will come home to stay.

I have heard people lamenting that their life is hard. But whenever I hear this, I am compelled to ask, "Compared to what, is life hard?" People thus, may take me as arrogant or dumb. But I do assure you that these words can't be used to explain me. But as a way of life, I stay silent.

I have my own obligation to my family and my society. So, I have to keep on working to make this world a better place to live in by my own small effort and contribution. No matter how adverse the situations may be or how dark the situation around me goes, I know that I should not curse the darkness but instead, light a candle to chase the darkness away. So, if life gives us a rainy day, we shouldn't get depressed; instead we should find a puddle to spend in.

Thus, my philosophy in a nutshell would be: "If happy the heart and bright the smiles, we can make through miles and miles!"



CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPLICATIONS ON BUSINESS ORGANIZATIONS

 **Akshar Nepal**
Year I

The year 2005 was the warmest year ever recorded. Scientists have found out that virtually all of the world's glaciers are shrinking. Studies have shown that storms, droughts and other weather related disasters are growing more severe and more frequent. All these effects are the result of a roughly one degree Fahrenheit warming of the planet.

It has now become evident that the issue of global warming is no push over. This is the reason why people who were skeptical of the dangers of global warming earlier on have now grown more conscious towards the problem. With all the stakeholders of the business concerned, it is quite obvious that global warming has its hold on business organizations too.

The impact of climate change is global, it is a long term problem and its effects are generally irreversible. This is the reason why it presents businesses with risks and opportunities that are different in kind. The most visible area of impact comes in the form of regulations. The growing awareness among the public has forced governments and businesses to sign many agreements and resolutions that aim to reduce carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases by limiting greenhouse gas emissions. The Kyoto Protocol is one such well known resolution. This has various implications to businesses. Businesses that are not 'clean' can face prosecutions from the governments in the forms of bans or hefty fines. Companies that generate significant carbon emissions also face threats of lawsuits. For example, several oil companies have been sued in a federal district in Mississippi with charges that their green house gas emissions contributed to the severity of hurricane Katrina.

Companies also face risks of bad reputation if they are found guilty of selling or using products and processes that

have an adverse effect on the climate. A survey showed that 76% of Americans believe that global warming is a serious one and half believe that it's a very serious one. This meant that companies that fail to maintain a 'green' image also fail to win the trust of their customers and ultimately, fail in the markets. On the other hand, businesses that boast an environment friendly image could also turn it into a competitive advantage.

Last but not the least, companies themselves also encounter direct effects of climate change. The agricultural and tourism industries are directly exposed to the risks of droughts, storms and floods. Also, sectors like oil and gas have to pay higher insurance premiums for assets located in climatically vulnerable areas. These risks also squeeze out unusual decisions out of businesses. For example, Coca Cola studies the linkages between climate change and water availability and how it will impact the location of its new bottling facilities.

However, climate change also offers various opportunities to companies. There is a growing market for green products. Gradually, vehicles that run from petroleum are being replaced by hybrid vehicles. There is increasing competition for the development of bio fuels. Not only this, businesses that have a clean image also gain a competitive advantage in the industry. Today, many businesses are not only reducing their carbon emissions but are also investing in areas to reduce emissions in the society. This is a Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) strategy being widely adopted by businesses around the world. Businesses that are able to reduce their exposure to climate related risks and find businesses opportunities within those risks have the winning formula required to beat their competitors in this ever warming planet.



THE WORLD'S RICHEST PEOPLE



The rich had a very good year.

The collective net worth of the 691 billionaires we could find is \$2.2 trillion, up \$300 billion from the combined worth of the 587 people listed last year. Every region saw gains. The world's richest moguls now hail from 47 countries, including, for the first time, Kazakhstan, Poland, Ukraine and even Iceland. The newcomers include 69 Americans and 38 Europeans. More than half of them are entirely self-made.

American gas pipeline tycoon Daniel Duncan, who was raised by his grandmother after his mother died when he was 7, debuts on the list as the wealthiest new billionaire, with a net worth of \$5.1 billion. Wong Kwong Yu, 35, the youngest new self-made billionaire, runs a chain of 100-plus appliance stores catering to China's burgeoning middle class.

The most conspicuous new entrant is Martha Stewart, who was freed from jail earlier this month. Seventeen people found their way back onto the list, including **Home Depot** shareholder Kenneth Langone, who returns following a rebound in the retailer's stock.

The gap between the world's two richest people, Bill Gates and Warren Buffett, narrowed further this year,

though Gates hung on to his superlative title for the eleventh year.

WINNERS, LOSERS

The third-richest person in the world, steel baron Lakshmi Mittal, is this year's biggest gainer in dollars, adding \$18.8 billion to his net worth. Russia delivered mixed results this year: Mikhail Khodorkovsky, imprisoned for 18 months and counting, saw his fortune fall \$12.8 billion, making him the biggest loser. (Five of his former partners dropped off our list entirely.)

Controversy surrounds several billionaires, including Poland's Jan Kulczyk, who is alleged to have ties with a Russian spy. Thirty people fell off the list, either because their net worth dropped below the minimum or because their fortunes were reclassified as belonging to families. Another 14 died, including Canada's french fry king Harrison McCain and Lebanon's former prime minister Rafik Hariri.

Our rankings represent a snapshot of wealth taken Feb. 11, the date we priced publicly held stocks. That's why chemical maker Jon Huntsman's net worth does not reflect the 15% run-up in the stock since his company went public Feb. 14.

The world's 10 richest people

| Name | Fortune | Profile |
|--------------------------|----------------|--|
| <u>William Gates III</u> | \$46.5 billion | World's richest man barely held on to top spot as Microsoft stock flatlines. |
| <u>Warren Buffett</u> | \$44 billion | Oracle of Omaha built his fortune on value investing. Now Buffett's Berkshire Hathaway is set to become the largest shareholder in Procter & Gamble when the consumer products giant merges with Gillette. |

| | | |
|--|----------------|---|
| <u>Lakshmi Mittal</u> | \$25 billion | Steel titan's net worth rose \$18.8 billion in the past 12 months thanks to a blockbuster deal creating world's largest steel company. |
| <u>Carlos Slim Helu</u> | \$23.8 billion | Latin America's richest resident considered buying MCI until Verizon beat him to the punch. Slim's not stewing. His telecom fortune rose \$10 billion last year thanks to new business in Mexico. |
| <u>Prince Alwaleed Bin Talal Al Saud</u> | \$23.7 billion | Booming Saudi stock market lifted his portfolio, which includes big stake in Citigroup. He even bought airtime on CNN to crow about it. |
| <u>Ingvar Kamprad</u> | \$23 billion | His Ikea stores furnish dorm rooms everywhere for the hip and cost-conscious. Cultlike following: store openings draw huge sometimes unruly crowds. |
| <u>Paul Allen</u> | \$21 billion | Microsoft co-founder was the major sponsor behind SpaceShipOne, first private-venture aircraft to be launched into space. |
| <u>Karl Albrecht</u> | \$18.5 billion | Turned his mother's corner grocery into supermarket giant Aldi. The fiercely private German spends time raising orchids. |
| <u>Lawrence Ellison</u> | \$18.4 billion | After an 18-month takeover battle, Oracle chief finally pulled off \$10 billion merger with rival PeopleSoft, largest merger in software history. Hopes to win yachting's America's Cup in 2007. |
| <u>S Robson Walton</u> | \$18.3 billion | Eldest son of Sam Walton is Wal-Mart chairman. After a dip in Wal-Mart's share price, he's the only Walton to land among our 10 richest. |

PROFILE: CARLOS SLIM HELU

Carlos Slim Helu's fortune is up almost \$20 billion in a year, built amid poverty and resentment in Mexico. Now he's gaining on Warren Buffett.

Carlos Slim Helu of Mexico, the industrial titan whose holdings span telecom, banking, energy, tobacco and more, has built unimaginable wealth in one of the poorer countries in the Western Hemisphere. In the past year his fortune, now approaching \$50 billion, has grown by \$19 billion, an increase that eclipses any gain by any other billionaire in the past decade. He reigns as the third-richest person in the world on the 21st annual FORBES billionaires list. Slim (both his family surname and his nickname) is tantalizingly close to surpassing the wealth of the storied Oracle of Omaha, Warren Buffett,

the sage investor who has been number two to his protégé and pal, Microsoft's Bill Gates, since 2001.

Slim, 67, amassed his pile in a nation where per capita income is less than \$6,800 a year and half the population lives in poverty. His wealth comes to 6.3% of Mexico's annual economic output; if Gates had a similar chunk in the U.S., he'd be worth \$784 billion. It's enough to give any populist heartburn.

In Hong Kong, perhaps, or even Finland, Slim would be heralded as a striving champion of capitalism, a self-made billionaire celebrated for employing 218,000 workers and for pushing his country into the modern age. But not in Mexico, where the media and the masses long have held a sneaking suspicion that there is some-

thing shady about Slim. He is decried as a rapacious monopolist who built his empire on cozy ties to Mexican presidents and other politicians.

Last year a cartoon in *La Reforma*, a center-right newspaper, depicted an oversize Slim in a boxing ring, splayed on his back and squashing a tiny opponent. The ring ropes were phone lines, an allusion to Slim's control of Telmex, with a 90% share of the landline phone business, and América Móvil, with a 73% share of the market for cell phone service. The caption: "Billion Dollar Baby." Slim has been pilloried on TV in *La Verdad Sea Dicha* ("Truth Be Told"), a political-platform show from a defeated opposition-party candidate for president who had befriended, then betrayed Slim. In one segment a news anchor angrily shoves a pie into the mouth of a papier maché Slim, mocking him as a gluttonous, insatiable tyrant. Never mind that, in 40 years of business in Mexico, Slim isn't known ever to have been formally investigated, indicted, convicted or otherwise sullied in regard to bribery, influence peddling or any other scandal. For some in the working class here—the random cab driver, small-time actor, bellhop—Slim's fat-cat wealth is reason enough for suspicion.

As the best-known patriarch among the ruling families that dominate the Mexican economy, he draws the most fire for the distinctly Mexican form of crony capitalism that pervades the national economy. The cement industry is largely controlled by one player—Cemex and its billionaire chief, Lorenzo Zambrano. Mexico has two national television networks, run by the country's ruling elite—TV Azteca, run by Ricardo Salinas Pliego; and Grupo Televisa, controlled by Emilio Azcárraga Jean, favorite son of the Azcárraga clan. Even tortillas are a monopoly market, controlled by the González Barrera family's Gruma, which has a 71% share of sales. In January people protested in the streets of Mexico City after tortilla prices doubled.

"Mexico has a dense, intricate web of connections and personal ties between the government and the business class," says Denise Dresser, a Slim basher who teaches political science at Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México (ITAM). "This ends up creating a government that doesn't defend the public interest, that isn't willing to go out and regulate in the name of the consumer," she says. "But it is rather willing to help its friends, its allies and, in some cases, its business partners thrive at the expense of the Mexican people."

Slim insists he is unfazed by the criticism. "When you live for others' opinions, you are dead. I don't want to live thinking about how I'll be remembered." At one point in a three-hour interview in his yawning, unadorned office in a three-story building in a tony enclave in Mexico City, he produces prepared talking points to rebut the notion that he is a monopolist. Sample page: "There are actually 44 concessions that offer long distance, 26 for local service and 10 for mobile service.... Telmex is not a company that has monopolistic practices."

Does he protest too much? Some people who know him well say Slim stings from the carping—and that he intends to do something about it. "He's like everyone else. He doesn't like to be criticized. He's a sensitive person who wants to do the right thing," says AT&T Chairman Edward E. Whitacre Jr., who has known Slim since buying a 10% stake in Telmex in 1990 (the \$1 billion investment turned into more than \$10 billion). "I think he wants to be remembered as someone who did something good for his fellow man," Whitacre says.

Lately Carlos Slim has taken up a particular interest in philanthropy, a pursuit he had neglected for most of the years he was building his businesses. He formed a foundation 23 years ago and funded it with a few million, and it has done little since then. A year ago Slim infused it with \$1.8 billion; in the fall he pledged to donate up to \$10 billion to the foundation in the next four years to fund health and education programs.

"My new job is to focus on the development and employment of Latin America," he says proudly. Yet even his philanthropic ambitions are greeted with wariness, or outright derision, by some in Slim's home country. ITAM professor Dresser goaded him in a newsweekly commentary for failing to give even more: "The day that you give 80% of your personal fortune to an unselfish cause is the day that I will become your champion." Michael Layton, director of the Philanthropy & Civil Society Project at ITAM, explains: "In Mexico, the perception is that public deeds are done for personal gain."



Children are indebted to their parents for their upbringing - if the parents did so. While some parents are so fiercely independent that they will accept no return on the obligation, it is nevertheless true that there often comes a time when it is the turn of the younger generation to care for their parents.

- Anonymous

Best Wishes to
The Students of Nepal College of Management



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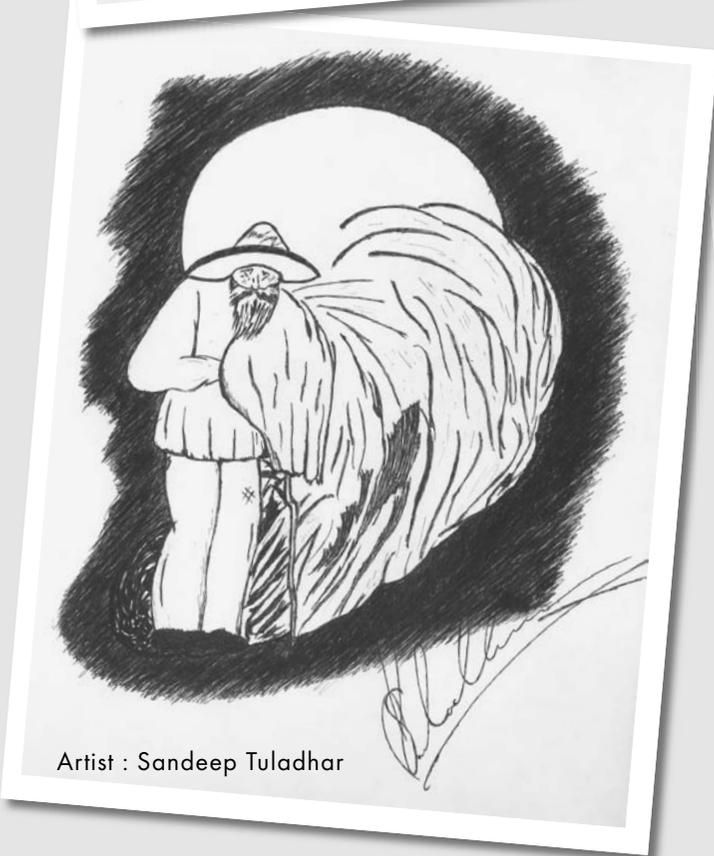
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Artist : Bikash Bhagat



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Artist : Sandeep Tuladhar



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Corporate Humour

A college student needed a small two-hour course to fill his schedule and the only one available was wildlife Zoology. After one week, a test was held. The professor passed out a sheet of paper divided into four squares. In each square was a carefully drawn picture of a bird's legs. No bodies, no feet, just legs. The test asked each student to identify the birds from their legs. The student sat and stared at the test getting angrier every minute. Finally he stomped up to the front of the classroom and threw the test on the teacher's desk. "This is the worst test I have ever given." The teacher looked up and said: "Young man, you have flunked the test. What's your name?" The student pulled up his pant to the knee showing his legs and said:
"You tell me..."

Teacher: Correct the sentence, "A bull and a cow are grazing in the field"

Student: A cow and a bull are grazing in the field

Teacher: How ?

Student: Ladies first.

- Merry Christmas, Happy New Year, Happy Lhosar, Good luck on Valentines, Happy Holi, Happy Diwali & Happy Birthday. Now bug off and don't annoy me for the next 12 months!
- No matter the sky is black or blue, no matter there's stars or moon, as long as your heart is true, sweet dreams will always be wished for u. Good Night!
- We spend our days waiting for ideal path to appear in front of us, but we forget that paths are made by walking, not waiting. Good Morning
- Always ask God to give u what u deserve & not what u desire. UR desires may be few but u deserves a lot. Have a Great Day!
- Monday went on Tuesday 2 Wednesday and asked Thursday whether Friday has told Saturday that Sunday is a holiday. Have a Great Sunday

A Professor at one of the IIM's (INDIA) was explaining marketing concepts to the Students:

1. You see a gorgeous girl at a party. You go up to her and say: "I am very rich. Marry me!" - *That's Direct Marketing.*

2. You're at a party with a bunch of friends and see a gorgeous girl. One of your friends goes up to her and pointing at you says: "He's very rich. Marry him." - *That's Advertising.*

3. You see a gorgeous girl at a party. You go up to her and get her telephone number. The next day, you call and say: "Hi, I'm very rich. Marry me." - *That's Telemarketing.*

4. You're at a party and see gorgeous girl. You get up and straighten your tie, you walk up to her and pour her a drink, you open the door (of the car) for her, pick up her bag after she drops it, offer her ride and then say: "By the way, I'm rich. Will you marry me?" - *That's Public Relations.*

5. You're at a party and see gorgeous girl. She walks up to you and says: "You are very rich! Can you marry me?" - *That's Brand Recognition.*

6. You see a gorgeous girl at a party. You go up to her and say: I am very rich. Marry me! "She gives you a nice hard slap on your face." - *That's Customer Feedback*

7. You see a gorgeous girl at a party. You go up to her and say: "I am very rich. Marry me!" And she introduces you to her husband. - *That's demand and supply gap*

8. You see a gorgeous girl at a party. You go up to her and before you say anything, another person come and tell her: "I'm rich. Will you marry me?" and she goes with him. - * That's competition eating into your market share*

9. You see a gorgeous girl at a party. You go up to her and before you say: "I'm rich, Marry me!" your wife arrives. - *That's restriction for entering new markets*

A woman came home, screeching her car into the driveway, and ran into the house. She slammed the door and shouted at the top of her lungs, "Honey, pack your bags. I won the lottery!" The husband said, "Oh my God! What should I pack, beach stuff or mountain stuff?" "Doesn't matter," she said. "Just get out."

A man sees a woman getting chased by a dog. When the dog is about to bite the woman, the man intervenes and kicks the dog far away. A Texan reporter was witnessing the brave act of the man. Reporter thought this would make great news, and he must publish this in his newspaper before competitor knows. He put to gather the headline to read: "LOCAL HERO SAVES A PRETTY LADY FROM A DOG" He started interviewing the man. The man replied, "Thank you, but I am not from this city. I am a visitor from New York." Reporter thought in that case the headline will change to: "A TOURIST SAVES A TEXAN PRETTY WOMAN FROM A DOG". The man clarified, "Sir, actually, I visit here often for business but I am not a tourist, I am a long time green card holder immigrant Syrian national." Next day, the headline in the paper read: "A TERRORIST ATTACKS A LOCAL AMERICAN DOG."

There was a beautiful girl named Rexona and a handsome boy named Cinthol, Rexona & Cinthol fell in love with each other. Rexona parents were Hamam & Margo, Cinthol parents were Wheel & Nirma, Rexona was very excited to make Cinthol his "Life Boy". They wished to marry and approach their aunt 501 who manages to convince them. Rexona & Cinthol were very happy in their love they fixed their marriage at "Fair & Lovely" garden opposite to Santoor theatre, Medimix city. They invited their friends Lux, Dove, Dettol, Savlon, Tide, Fa, Jo and others, Rexona and Cinthol got married and lived Happily in their Dream land "PEARS" and after 1 year they got twins 'Johnson & Johnson'.

A blonde walks into a library, walks up to the front desk and says to the librarian:
"I'll have a cheeseburger, fries and a large coke, please." The librarian is stunned and stares blankly back at the blonde, but the blonde thinks that the elderly librarian must be hard of hearing and repeats her request in a loud voice:

"I'LL HAVE A CHEESEBURGER, FRIES AND A LARGE COKE!" "Miss, I'm sorry but this is a library" informs the librarian. "Oh, I'm sorry." whispers the blonde, and continues in a very soft voice: "I'll have a cheeseburger, fries, and a large coke."

The phone bill was exceptionally high and the man of the house called a family meeting.

Dad: People this is unacceptable. You have to limit the use of the phone. I do not use this phone; I use the one at the office.

Mum: Same here, I hardly use this home telephone as I use my work telephone

Son: Me too, I never use the home phone. I always use my company mobile

Maid: So what is the problem? We all use our work telephones

SOME SWEET EXTREMES!

EXTREME OF ISOLATION:

Two persons sitting side by side using emails to communicate with each other.

EXTREME OF COWARDICE:

Two persons fighting through emails.

EXTREME OF HELPLESSNESS:

Receiving no emails for a week.

EXTREME OF FRUSTRATION:

The email server being down.

EXTREME OF CARELESSNESS:

Writing a love mail and doing a 'Send All.'

EXTREME OF ACHIEVEMENT:

A person sending email to a girl wanting to become friends and getting a reply.

EXTREME OF TIMEPASS:

A person sending email to himself.

EXTREME OF REPETITION:

Forwarding an email to someone and receiving the same email forwarded back to you by some one in the receiving chain.

EXTREME OF BROWSING:

You are swimming in the water tank and shout "F1 F1 F1?" instead of shouting "HELP" when u are unable to swim..

Love & Expression:

6 weeks: I love U, I love U, I love U

6 months: Of course I love U

6 years: GOD, if I didn't love U, then why the hell did I propose?

Back from Work:

6 weeks: Honey, I'm home

6 months: BACK!!

6 years: What did your mom cook for us today??

Gifts:

6 weeks: Honey, I really hope you liked the ring

6 months: I bought you a painting; it would fit the motif in the living Room

6 years: Here's the money. Buy yourself something

Phone Ringing:

6 weeks: Baby, somebody wants you on the phone

6 months: Here, for you

6 years: PHONE RINGING

Cooking:

6 weeks: I never knew food could taste so good!

6 months: What are we having for dinner tonight?

6 years: AGAIN!!!!

Apology:

6 weeks: Honey muffin, don't you worry, Ill never hold this against you

6 months: Watch out! Don't do it again

6 years: What's not to understand about what I just said??

New Dress:

6 weeks: Oh my God, you look like an angel in that dress

6 months: You bought a new dress again???

6 years: How much did THAT cost me?

Planning for Vacations:

6 weeks: How do 2 weeks in Vienna or anywhere you please sound??

6 months: What's so bad about going to Istanbul on a charter plane?

6 years: Travel? What's so bad about staying home???

TV:

6 weeks: Baby, what would you like us to watch tonight?

6 months: I like this movie

6 years: I'm going to watch ESPN, if you're not in the mood, go to Bed, I can stay up by myself

A young man asked an old rich man how he made his money. The old guy fingered his worsted wool vest and said, "Well, son, it was 1932. The depth of the Great Depression. I was down to my last nickel. "I invested that nickel in an apple. I spent the entire day polishing the apple and, at the end of the day, I sold the apple for ten cents. "The next morning, I invested those ten cents in two apples. I spent the entire day polishing them and sold them at 5:00 pm for 20 cents. I continued this system for a month, by the end of which I'd accumulated a fortune of \$1.37. "Then my wife's father died and left us two million dollars."

Once there was a psychology test. Teacher comes in the class and puts a chair on his table and asks the students to prove that the chair doesn't exist and they all had 15 mins and were given 3 pages of paper each..... as the test started Arwoy only wrote 2 words and left the room, while others struggled for their answer.... 2 days later when the results came in every one else had C, B-, B+ and so but Arwoy had an A+..... every one was mad at the teacher , cause they had seen Arwoy leave the class in 5 seconds and didn't had more then 2-3 words.... later the teacher explained....."When I asked yah all to prove the chair that I placed on the table didn't existed yah all wrote lots of shits, but the most impressive answer was given by him, he wrote ' WHAT CHAIR ?'

Facts: Bill Gates

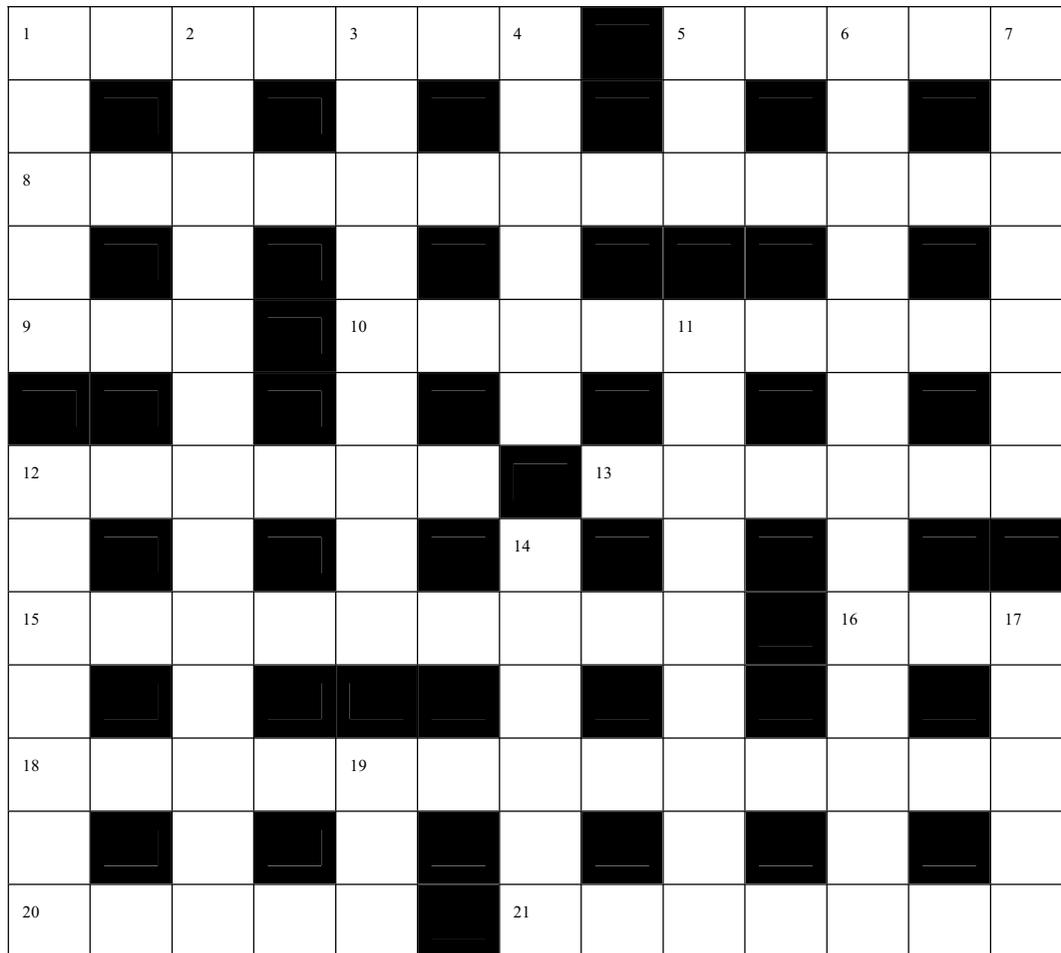
1. Bill Gates earns US\$250 every SECOND, that's about US\$20 Million a DAY and US\$7.8 Billion a YEAR!
2. If he drops a thousand dollar, he won't even bother to pick it up because the 4 seconds he picks it, he would've already earned it back.
3. The US national debt is about 5.62 trillion, if Bill Gates were to pay the debt by himself; he will finish it in less then 10 years.
4. He can donate US\$15 to everyone on earth but still be left with US\$5 Million for his pocket money.
5. Michael Jordan is the highest paid athlete in US. If he doesn't drink and eat, and keeps up his annual income i.e. US\$30 Million, he'll have to wait for 277 years to become as rich as Bill Gates is now.
6. If Bill Gates was a country; he would be the 37th richest country on earth.
7. If you change all of Bill Gate's money to US\$1 notes, you can make a road from earth to moon, 14 times back and forth. But you have to make that road non-stop for 1,400 years, and use a total of 713 BOEING 747 planes to transport all the money.
8. Bill Gates is 40 this year. If we assume that he will live for another 35 years, he has to spend US\$6.78 Million per day to finish all his money before he can go to heaven.

Last but not the least:

If Microsoft Windows' users can claim US\$1 for every time their computers hang because of Microsoft Windows, Bill Gates will be bankrupt in 3 years !!!!!!! !!!!



Crossword



ACROSS: **1** Place for safekeeping; put in the bank (7) **5** Put in circulation; distribute (5) **8** A cycle depicting booms and recessions (8,5) **9** Leave a ____ under/on one's plate, e.g. at a restaurant (3) **10** A situation whereby money is outstanding or overdue (2,7) **12** Financial; monetary (6) **13** The inventor of Electricity as we know it (6) **15** Of or belonging to the Eutheria (9) **16** Manage or control fraudulently for private profit; manipulate; falsify (3) **18** the process through which the world has been reduced to the size of a mere global village (13) **20** What our tongues do (5) **21** "She is very lucky as she won a million dollars in a game of _____" (7)

DOWN: **1** Not credit (5) **2** Positions held prior to current rank or title (4,9) **3** Consortium; business association that supplies articles, cartoons, etc to periodicals (9) **4** A native or inhabitant of Tuscang (6) **5** Abbreviated form of the word "Incorporation" (3) **6** Actions directed towards improving one's society or community (6,8) **7** American essayist, poet and leader of the Transcendentalist movement in the early 19th century (7) **11** Repetition; unnecessary (9) **12** (money charged for) the carriage of goods from one place to another; cargo (7) **14** Of a son or daughter (6) **17** Strong, coarse material used for making sacks, bags, bales, etc (5) **19** Scottish slang for "Yes" (3)

S U D O K U

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| | | 7 | | 6 | | 8 | 4 | |
| 5 | 4 | | 9 | | | | | |
| 3 | | | 7 | | | | | |

Fill the given grid with the numbers 1 to 9, so that every column, row, and 3 x 3 box indicated by the slightly heavier lines has the numbers 1 to 9. You can't change the digits already provided in the grid. You have to work around them.

Every puzzle has just one correct solution. There's no math involved. The grid has numbers, but nothing has to add up to anything else. You solve the puzzle with reasoning and logic.

Editorial Message



Dear Readers:

At the initial point of framing this journal, we thought about inscribing articles based on theories and research. However, after rigorous discussions, we agreed to give this journal a different and unique look.

In course of our journey, we come across many inspiring role models, failed business leaders, and many others from whom one can learn lessons from their experiences. Some are quite baffling and others pretty encouraging. This journal is not a discourse of theories and principles; rather it is intended primarily for youngsters like us who could learn more about life and its different facets. Also, it has arranged to present the views of different personalities on recent issues ranging from the practices of management in corporate houses of the country to the saga of a roadside tea seller.

The View has been an undertaking and a challenge we willingly pursued. We sincerely hope that you will have as fantastic time exploring the pages of this magazine as we had while creating it.

Adhikary

Anukram Adhikary
Editor-At-Large
The View

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- कविकेशरी चित्तधर हृदय : जीवनी र ब्यक्तित्व
- बिजुले र बिजुला (बालगीत)
- सानी चरी गौथली (बालगीत)
- मित्रताको महत्व (बालउपन्यास)
- नानीको प्रगति (बालकथा)
- यात्रा र अन्य संस्मरण
- मन र मोडहरू (गीत)
- सेती पनि काली पनि (यात्रा संस्मरण)
- विघटन (कथा)
- मनका तूलिकामा स्मृतिका विम्बहरू (नियात्रा)
- मानसी (उपन्यास)
- नदी पनि सुत्छ, ईश्वर पनि निदाउँछ (कथा)
- वैदिक धर्मशास्त्र र समपत्तिमा महिलाको अधिकार
- नेपालमा प्रचलित नृत्य र नृत्यनाटिकाहरू
- आमाचरी (बालउपन्यास)
- छट्टू बाँदरको बिहे (बालकथा)
- छापामारको छोरो (कथा)
- जीवन जे-जसरी पनि बग्दो रहेछ (यात्रासंस्मरण)
- सोहन र सर्कस (बालकथा)
- दूलो मान्छे (बाल उपन्यास)
- अनायिका (उपन्यास)
- संस्कृत साहित्यको परमपरा
- निःशब्द प्रश्नहरू (कथा)
- माल्दिभ्सको प्रेमकथा र अन्य यात्राहरू
- म र मेरो परम्परा (निबन्ध)
- मनको रोग (मनोविज्ञान)
- हरि अधिकारीको कविता

डा. चन्द्रमान बजाचार्य
माधव घिमिरे
मुक्तिनाथ शर्मा न्यौपाने
शर्मिला खड्का
जनकप्रसाद हुमागाई
राजव
दिनेश अधिकारी
प्रतीक ढकाल
हरिहर खनाल
विजय चालिसे
बलदेव मजगैर्यौ
भागपन्थी
आमोदवर्धन कौण्डिन्यायन
डा. मोतीलाल पराजुली
अनिल पौडेल
नवराज रिजाल
महेशविक्रम शाह
शारदा अधिकारी ढकाल
शाश्वत पराजुली
कपिलदेव लामिछाने
राजेन्द्र पराजुली
चूडामणि खनाल
इल्या भट्टराई
श्रीकृष्ण गौतम
मनुजबाबु मिश्र
कृष्ण प्रसाद भण्डारी
हरि अधिकारी

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सालमा

प्रकाशित

साभ्ना

प्रकाशनका

पुस्तकहरू



साभ्ना प्रकाशन

