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Panchayat System Wins In All Fourteen Zones

Kathmandu, May 14:

The Panchayat system with suitable reforms has received a convincing popular mandate in May the Second national referendum, securing a total of 2,433,452 votes as against 2,007,965 votes by the multi-party system of government.

In a broadcast over Radio Nepal this morning, the Chairman of the National Election Commission (NEC), Mr. Bhagwati Prasad Singh, declared that the Panchayat option has received 54.79 per cent of a total of 4,441,417 votes cast while the multi-party option secured 45.21 percent of it.

A total of 4,813,486 (66.92 percent) votes out of a total of 7,192,451 eligible voters had been cast in the national referendum which was held in accordance with His Majesty the King's call for the referendum to know whether the Nepalese people opted for the Panchayat system with suitable reforms or the multi-party system of government.

The number of invalid votes accounted for 372,069 (7.78 percent).

The Panchayat system with suitable reforms has secured majority votes in all the fourteen zones of the Kingdom.

Zonal Breakdown

(By a Staff Reporter)

Kathmandu, May 14:

The majority of the people in all fourteen zones of the country have voted for the "Panchayat system with reforms" option in the referendum.

Of the 260,475 valid votes in Mechi Zone, 146, 901 votes have favoured the Panchayat way while 113,574 votes went for the multi-party option.

In Koshi Zone, of the 431,500 valid votes, 239,752 votes went the partyless way while the other option secured 191,748 votes.

The partyless option secured 228,851 votes in Sagarmatha, 284,311 votes in Janakpur, 296,164 votes in Bagmati, 247,544 votes in Narayani and 172,022 votes in Gandaki zones while the multi-party option secured 217,865 votes, 253,287 votes, 248,973 votes, 198,000 votes and 168,952 votes in these respective zones.

There were a total of 446,716 valid votes in Sagarmatha, 537,598 votes in Janakpur, 545,137 votes in Bagmati, 445,544 votes in Narayani and 340,974 votes in Gandaki zones.

Similarly, the Panchayat system with reforms option received 234,742 votes in Lumbini, 102,824 votes in Dhaulagiri, 74,617 votes in Karnali, 130,075 votes in Rapti and 114,134 votes in Bheri zones while the multi-party option obtained 229, 668 votes in Lumbini, 50,190 votes in Dhaulagiri, 14,065 votes in Karnali, 84,278 votes in Rapti and 98,135 votes in Bheri zones.

The total valid votes cast in these zones were 464,410 in Lumbini, 153, 014 in Dhaulagiri, 88,682 in Karnali 214,353 in Rapti and 212,269 in Bheri zones.

In Seti which had a total valid votes of 188,248, the Panchayat option secured 100,929 votes while the multi party option secured 87,319 votes.

Similarly, in Mahakali Zone there were 112,497 votes valid of which the Panchayat option secured 60,586 votes and the multi-party option got 51,911 votes.

With the formal announcement by the National Election Commission this morning of a convincing electoral victory for the 'Panchayat system with suitable reforms' option not only has the Hicthcock-like suspense, which has gripped the capital since counting began on Sunday, finally faded but, with it, has ended a tumultuous eleven month long pre-referendum period of hectic political activity and campaigning, the tell-take signs of which, for example, are still to be seen on the walls of the Kingdom's major cities and settlements. That this was an unforgettable, and educative, experience that deeply touched all segments of people, in all areas of the Kingdom, has, of course, been eloquently demonstrated by the massive turnout of more than sixtyfive percent of the eligible voters--a fact to which, incidentally, one foreign publication terms as "fantastic" in "what is thought to be a politically backward remote mountain Kingdom opened to the outside world hardly 25 years ago."

Though the above quoted comment-typical of it sgenre-is wrong in the tense used, the fact that this truely unprecedented exercise in living democracy, the likes of which is new to the region as a whole, went off peacefully and smoothly speaks volumes for the maturity and general enlightenment among the Nepalese people and puts "paid" to any notion that Nepal is, today, "a politically backward remote mountain Kingdom."

While the popular mandate's backing of Nepal's unique partyless system--as unique as Nepal's national banner--has effectively ended the debate between the two refererendum options, it is only natural perhaps that it should be greeted as the harbinger of a new era of democracy ushered in by His Majesty the King's landmark proclamation of May 24th last year ordering the national referendum. The Nepalese people's choice for the 'third way' to democracy that other than the one-party or multi-party systems--is thus also meaningful in a broader sense adding as this does a new dimension to existing popular theories of practising democracies. Annointed, now, with the alchemy of popular will, the victory for the partyless Panchayat is thus a brilliant vindication of Nepal's decision nearly twenty years ago to blaze a new political trail more congenial to the existing socio-economic and geo-political realities facing the Kingdom.

While it is inevitable that the results of the referendum should have shattered umpteen popular myths, there is no denying that enough grist will have been provided to political analysts, here and abroad, to keep them busy for weeks as they attempt to analyse the meaning behind the mass of statistics that the voting figures will provide.

In any case, a new era has opened; one that begins not only with the promise of 'suitable reforms' but strengthened, in addition by His Majesty the King's commitment in the Poush First Message to the Nation that, irrespective of the outcome of the national referendum, future elections will be held on the basis of adult franchise (as was, incidentally, the referendum itself); that the Prime Minister will be elected by the national legislature to which the Council of Ministers will be responsible to.

(Contd on page 2 col. 2)

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EDITORIAL:

Magnanimity In Victory

The Nepalese people have convincingly endorsed the perpetuation of the partyless Panchayat system with timely reforms as the system of governance for the future as is lucidly demonstrated by the results of the national referendum announced by the Chairman of the National Election Commission. While this collective popular mandate of the Nepalese people is a brilliant vindication of the correctness of His Late Majesty King Mahendra's decision nearly twenty years ago to do away with the then multi-party polity, its significance, indeed, goes far beyond the territorial borders of this Kingdom. If it has demonstrated without a shadow of doubt the high degree of maturity and awareness of the Nepalese masses regarding something as fundamentally important as determining the form of the national polity itself, it has also brought to the surface some significant and unique characteristics of this Kingdom. Among these must be included the inimitable bond between the Crown and the people, with both working in tandem for the cause of democracy of which the mass response to the national referendum, ordered by His Majesty the King, is the most recent and spectacular manifestation. This apart, the result of the unprecedented and historic referendum has also proved that the form of governance need not necessarily be limited to the one-party or multi-party systems prevalent elsewhere; that, indeed, a 'third way' is possible, a political path that, in our case, is as unique as our national flag and the equally unique relationship between the Nepalese people and her democracy-committed Monarchy. The peaceful and smooth manner in which the national referendum was conducted cannot but be brought into favourable notice as also the creditable job done by the National Election Commission in not only successfully conducting this mammoth exercise in opinion determination but that, too, in just one day in over ten thousand polling booths within the country and abroad.

Now that the irrevocable choice has been made, what next ? First of all, and as rightly emphasised in His Majesty the King's proclamation soon after the announcement of the outcome of the referendum, it must be accepted by all, that the popular verdict must be "truly inviolable". In other words, there cannot be any gainsaying the fact that, as stated by His Majesty the King in deference to the popular will, "no one should venture to undermine or play mockery with the will and mandate of our people" through resort to "insolence, anarchy and violence" that goes against the very principles of democracy and peace. Secondly, since the verdict of the referendum is for the continuation of the partyless polity "with timely reforms", the nation but naturally awaits the necessary amendments to the constitution, flowing logically from His Majesty's Poush First message to the nation stating that, in future, elections will be held on the basis of adult franchise and that the Prime Minister will be elected by the national legislature to whom the Council of Ministers will be responsible to.

But this is not all. Indeed, as important as the verdict of the referendum is, what must not be lost sight of, in this the finest hour of the Panchayat system, is the need for magnanimity and broadmindedness towards all, including those who voted or championed the other cause. This is, in fact, the prime need of the hour. Only through such an attitude, or resort to the healing touch, can this nation now get on with the challenging and unfinished job that lies ahead for all: the job of development and reconstruction directed towards the building of a bright future of the Nepalese people. Obviously, what is equally called for at this time when a polarisation has been affected among the people is for a mood of national reconciliation to set in. This can be achieved only if the tolerance demonstrated by the victors is matched by others not only by the acceptance of the people's verdict but by their active participation in public affairs within the broad parameters of the suitably reformed Panchayat system. Thus it is meaningful that His Majesty has stated not only that the ideas of the minority will be treated with due respect or that a climate of opinion would be encouraged where "an issue is viewed from different angles and criticism offered freely for and against a principle with respect and decency" but also that "We propose to consider the advice We hope of receiving from various segments of our society and bring about the necessary amendments in our Constitution in the near future." With these thoughts and hopes in mind, the Nepalese people today believe that the entire nation can be brought into a single mainstream and contribute to the prime task of contributing to the welfare of the people at large. A time, in other words, for tolerance, understanding, reconciliation is here. Let Nepal prove to the world that it does not lack men of statesmanship and wisdom to grasp this splendid opportunity for giving a boost to democracy, development and peace when the nation has democratically chosen its path for the future.

determine or play mockery with the will and mandate of our people. An attitude of insolence, anarchy and violence goes against the very principles of democracy and peace. I wish to make it clear therefore that if some elements are out to create problems on the peaceful evolution of our democracy, the Nepalese people will not sit back as silent spectators. Dissent and diversities of opinions are the accepted hall-marks of democracy. In a democratic set-up if the will of the majority is accepted as the ultimate decision to be carried out, the ideas of the minority are also treated with respect. However, to make democracy a living reality, we should encourage a climate of opinion where an issue is viewed from different angles and criticism offered freely for and against a principle with respect and decency. Only with the acceptance of such norms, can we embrace and bring into a single stream the entire nation to contribute to the welfare of our people. This is why we feel it the more important to open our eyes to a vision for a brighter future than be guided solely by the dictates of the past. In conclusion, may we hope that Nepalese will set aside whatever grudges they may have and unite in a common cause to bring peace, prosperity and all-round progress for the people of our motherland.

May Lord Pashupatinath bless us all.

Jai Nepal !

Libyans Seize Their Embassy In New Delhi

New Delhi, May 13;

Libyans, including students and some businessmen, today seized their embassy here "as ordered by their President, Colonel Muammar Ghaddafi", reports AFP.

(Contd on page 2 col. 3)

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Weather Today

Chances of temporary rain or thundershowers in some places of central and eastern region and few places of western hilly region.

THE RISING NEPAL

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KATHMANDU, MAY 14, 1980 JESTHA 1, 2037) WEDNESDAY

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People's Will Truly Inviolable

HM Calls For Unity For All-round Progress

Post National Referendum Royal Proclamation

(BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

HIS MAJESTY THE KING

Kathmandu, May 14:

His Majesty King Birendra has declared that the people of Nepal are resolved to continue with timely reforms, the system of partyless Panchayat democracy and added, "We consider the will of our people to be truly inviolable, and while honouring it, we accept the popular mandate to perpetuate the partyless Panchayat system as our own verdict in the belief that the will of the people should constitute the main basis in deciding the polity for Nepal".

In a Proclamation to the Nation in the morning today after the announcement of the result of the National Referendum, His Majesty the King said dissent and diversities of opinions are the accepted hall--marks of democracy and stated, "In a democratic set-up if the will of the majority is accepted as the ultimate decision to be carried out, the ideas of the minority are also treated with respect."

However, His Majesty continued, "To make democracy a living reality, we should encourage a climate of opinion where an issue is viewed from different angles and criticisms offered freely for and against a principle with respect and decency."

His Majesty said, "This is why we feel it the more important to open our eyes to a vision for a brighter future than be guided solely by the dictates of the past."

His Majesty hoped that the Nepalese people would set aside whatever grudges they may have and unite in a common cause to bring peace, prosperity and all-round progress for the people of the motherland.

His Majesty the King recalled His Majesty's message of the King Mahendra Memorial and Constitution Day in which changes had been proposed in the Panchayat polity and added, "In addition, we propose to consider the advice we hope of receiving from various segments of our society and bring about necessary amendments in our Constitution in the near future."

The following is the text of the Royal Proclamation;

Beloved Countrymen,

The referendum we have had of late will go down as an important landmark in the history of Nepal. Indeed, it has proven to be an instrument of democracy, a medium through which the country seeks its destiny in consonance with the will of the majority of our people. Last year, through a proclamation to hold a national referendum, we had called upon our countrymen to choose the kind of polity that they consider best for the country. Accordingly, the nationwide polling we have had on the second of this month, has clearly demonstrated the results as to the kind of polity people seek in Nepal. It befits us, also on this occasion, to thank all our countrymen who have contributed to this cause including the National Election Commission for having conducted the referendum smoothly.

The referendum has shown that the people of Nepal are resolved to continue, with timely reforms, the system of partyless Panchayat democracy which our illustrious Father, the late King Mahendra, had instituted nearly two decades ago after having deeply pondered over the situation obtaining in and outside our homeland. We consider the will of our people to be truly inviolable, and while honouring it, we accept the popular mandate to perpetuate the partyless Panchayat system as our own verdict in the belief that the will of the people should constitute the main basis in deciding the polity for Nepal.

In the message delivered to our beloved people on the King Mahendra Memorial and Constitution Day, we had already proposed changes to be brought about in the Panchayat polity. In addition, we propose to consider the advice we hope of receiving from various segments of our society and bring about necessary amendments in our Constitution in the near future.

At a time when this nation is taking a definite direction in our history, no one should venture to un-

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THE TIMES

Letter from Katmandu

The Britons who care about Nepal

A Hercules of the RAF has started dropping the first of 5,000 tonnes of wheat given by Britain to some of the poorest of Nepal's peasants now facing a serious starvation risk in the far north and west of the Himalayan kingdom due to drought.

There is a shortfall on the last monsoon harvest amounting to 760,000 tonnes and the two million Nepalese living in those mountainous regions—going up to 12,000 ft. and even more—are the most vulnerable. Roughly 80 per cent of Nepal's 14 million population customarily goes underfed at the best of times but this year the chronically deteriorating food situation as Nepal is less and less able each year to feed itself has reached crisis proportion in two of the remotest regions from Katmandu.

The RAF has under one month before this year's monsoon rains come. They will make, Wing Commander Michael Watkins from headquarters 38 group, RAF, Upavon, Wilts, told me, the already difficult food dropping conditions impossible—and then as many as 250,000 hardy Himalayan peasants could die.

The United Nations world food programme is seeking to organize the estimated 100,000 metric tons the Nepalese government has said must now come from abroad. A quarter may come as a loan from neighbouring India, but grain sacks have been held up at Gorakhpur as Indians protested many villages are facing starvation themselves in Mrs Gandhi's home state of Uttar Pradesh

Britain is the only country helping fly in its own donation, though West Germany and France are among the other wheat donors to Nepal.

After the Hercules drops the wheat the urgent need is to get the grain up to the hill villages; smaller aircraft can go to some air strips but chiefly porters will carry the sacks up mountain tracks on their backs, eating enough to feed themselves on the way.

It is no accident the situation is worst in the farthest and highest corner of Nepal; it is exactly where the denudation of forests and the sweeping away of arable land on sheer mountain sides over the past two decades has gone with an almost doubling of the population in the same period.

The Briton who probably sees the consequences of all this sharpest is Mr Dudley Spain, director of Save the Children fund in Nepal.

With the mountain peasant women and their sickly babies already starting to trek down in hope of finding food, he told me: "Nepal is a slow disaster zone, a permanently worsening problem, not a one-shot emergency which we have to fight."

At Surkhet in the far west Save the Children has set up one of the three clinics it has in rural Nepal, trying to teach illiterate mothers even the elements of motherhood as the "avalanche" of Nepal's rural

> 'Nepal is a slow disaster zone, a permanently worsening problem, not a one-shot emergency'

population, no longer able even to find a subsistence level existence, slides closer to the fertile Katmandu valley.

But only if individual donors are willing to contribute to an investment fund, on the lines of the famous Gurkha welfare fund benefiting those returning from serving in the British Army, can he hope, he says, that their work will not be inundated or finally swept away.

Even more than Bangladesh perhaps, Nepal has failed to create an infrastructure needed to achieve the level of economic development for its growing population. Mr Robert McNamara, president of the World Bank, has just been on a fortnight's trekking holiday in eastern Nepal after promising King Birendra that international assistance will be forthcoming for Nepal's sixth five-year plan starting in July, 60 per cent of whose outlay is marked down for foreign funding.

Mr McNamara often visits Nepal but as the country's grain distribution figure per capita goes downwards year by year he must be baffled about just what to do.

The Chinese, the Americans, the Russians, and the British have all built the Nepalese their highways and maintained them for years, but then the Nepalese either do not have the funds, or will not find the energy, to take on the task themselves. Stretches of the road from Katmandu to Pokhara, Nepal's second city, now require outright rebuilding.

It is the height of paradox that a third Briton, Mr John Sanday, a London architect and conservator, now too trying to save something in Nepal—the rich heritage of historic buildings in the Katmandu valley—may be the most successful. After restoring the Hanuman Dhoka royal palace in the capital for King Birendra's 1975 coronation, he now has charge of a list of seven sites recognized under the World Heritage Fund for monuments in danger.

Nepal is supposed to find 25 per cent of the funds for the Katmandu Valley conservation project and maybe the money will be found under the sixth plan because of tourism.

But Mr Sanday, a Unesco adviser, argues it must be for today's mass tourism coming from the United States, Japan, and West Germany to start paying for the upkeep of among more than 800 ancient monuments in the valley. Till now they only pay to visit the restored royal palace.

These often elderly tourists have overwhelmed the hippies who first made Katmandu popular and their unimaginative lower middle class tastes underline the unparalleled prosperity of Chicago, Tokyo, or Hamburg. There are sadly too few tourists who genuinely come to see Nepal's cultural heritage. Nepal has simply been fitted in on the way to or from Bangkok to benefit Katmandu's influential tourist industry.

That industry is a faithful reflection of the whole country's development since Nepal was opened to the outside world less than 30 years ago. Someone must start caring about the whole nation's future. But it is good to be able to report there are at least three Britons who do care about Nepal.

Richard Wigg

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Frankfurter Rundschau

Der Sturz des Panchayat-Systems ist Nepals letzte Chance

Das Volk kann zum erstenmal nach 17 Jahren wieder entscheiden

Von Jan Friese (Katmandu)

FR. 5.5

Vor fast genau einem Jahr, nach einem langen Tag schwerer Unruhen in Katmandu, meldete sich der junge König Nepals, Birendra, früh morgens im Rundfunk und versprach seinen Bürgern eine Volksabstimmung, in der sie über das politische System des Landes entscheiden sollten. Die Ankündigung des Königs überraschte damals jeden und wurde teils mit Freude und teils mit Skepsis aufgenommen. Doch der König hielt sein Wort. Am Freitag, dem 2. Mai, durften 7,2 Millionen stimmberechtigte Nepalesen — das ist mehr als die Hälfte der Gesamtbevölkerung des Himalya-Staates — darüber befinden, ob sie es bei dem bisherigen Panchayat-System belassen wollen oder den Sprung in den Vielparteien-Staat wagen wollen.

Das gegenwärtige Panchayat-System wurde vor 17 Jahren von Birendras Vater, König Mahendra, eingeführt, nachdem er Nepals ersten Versuch mit der Demokratie durch einen Staatsstreich vom Thron aus beendet hatte. Er warf damals die gewählten Politiker ins Gefängnis, suspendierte Teile der Verfassung und etablierte sich als absolutistischer Monarch. Um seinem Regime einen demokratischen Anstrich zu geben, entwickelte er dann die „parteilose Volksvertretung", indem er die althergebrachte Institution des Dorfrates (das Panchayat (auch auf die anderen Verwaltungsetagen bis hin zur Nationalversammlung übertrug. Dieses System pries er dann als „typisch nepalesischen Weg" zu demokratischem Fortschritt. Doch die Wahl der „Panchas" war ein höchst restriktiver Prozeß, und ganze eintausend Wahlmänner bestimmten, wer in das „Parlament" einzog.

Überdies wurde der Premierminister vom König bestimmt, und auch die Regierung war direkt der Krone verantwortlich. In den 17 Jahren ihrer Herrschaft wuchsen die „Panchas", die „Abgeordneten" des Systems, zu einer höchst einflußreichen quasi-feudalen Schicht heran und wurden zum wichtigsten Machtfaktor neben der Krone.

Zusammen mit der Volksabstimmung versprach Birendra eine Reform des Panchayat-Systems, damit es als eine echte Alternative zum Vielparteien-Staat gelten könne. In einer viel beachteten Rede im Dezember präzisierte er dann seine Vorstellungen: Auch die Wahlen für das oberste Panchayat (den Nationalrat) sollen in Zukunft auf der Basis allgemeiner und geheimer Wahlen stattfinden. Der Premierminister soll von den Abgeordneten gewählt werden und die Regierung dem Parlament verantwortlich sein. Er selbst wolle sich aus dem politischen Tagesgeschäft zurückziehen, ohne sich jedoch „seinen Verpflichtungen zur Bewahrung der Demokratie, der nationalen Sicherheit und der Aufsicht über Rechtsprechung und Verwaltung zu entziehen".

All dies war vage genug. Doch es zeigte zumindest die Bereitschaft des Königs, einen Anfang zu machen, um seine bisher uneingeschränkten Vollmachten abzubauen und seinen Feudalstaat in Richtung auf die konstitutionelle Monarchie zu bewegen.

In Eton und Harvard erzogen, das Beispiel des Schah vor Augen und den Schrecken ungewohnter blutiger Unruhen in Palastnähe in den Gliedern, schien Birendra die Zeichen der Zeit erkannt zu haben. Unter Hinweis auf die dringenden internen Probleme des Landes und die internationale Lage sagte er: „Keine Regierung kann hoffen, diese Last ohne die Beteiligung und Mitarbeit des Volkes zu tragen." Gleichwohl war Birendras Flucht nach vorn ein mutiger Schritt, denn er mußte mit erheblichem Widerstand des Establishments rechnen. Die Nutznießer des Systems, darunter seine engste Familie und die Panchayat-Vertreter, die fast 20 Jahre lang an der Krippe saßen, waren bestürzt über den Alleingang des Königs, und lange Zeit befürchtete man einen Palastcoup oder eine Revolte der Panchas gegen den König.

Wie werden die Nepalesen sich entscheiden? Die Mehrzahl der Beobachter glaubt, daß sie ihren Stempel auf das himmelblaue Feld des Stimmzettels — für das Mehrparteien-System — drükken werden. Nicht zuletzt deshalb, weil die Nepalesen schon einmal demokratisch wählten. Die Optimisten werden angeführt von dem Führer der nepalesischen Kongreßpartei, B. P. Koirala, dem Nestor der nepalesischen Demokraten.

1958, in den bisher einzigen freien Wahlen des Landes, errang seine Partei 74 von 109 Sitzen und wurde er der erste gewählte Premier des Lands. Ungeachtet seines Krebsleidens und mehrerer Operationen ist der 66jährige voller Zuversicht und hofft, seinen Sieg von damals bald zu wiederholen. Nicht jedermann hält indessen ein Votum für den Parteienstaat und einen Sieg von Koiralas Linksliberalen für eine abgemachte Sache.

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Denn die Verfechter des Panchayat-Systems fanden sich nach dem ursprünglichen Schock zu einer zielstrebigen Kampagne im ganzen Lande zusammen. Der staatliche Rundfunk — in weiten Gegenden Nepals das einzige Kommunikationsmittel — ergreift für sie Partei. Im Besitz der Verwaltungsmacht und mit Zugang zu öffentlichen Geldern können sie auf ein Heer von hunderttausend Wahlhelfern rechnen.

Sie versuchen sich als Gralshüter der nepalesischen Unabhängigkeit und Eigenständigkeit darzustellen und der Bevölkerung Angst vor Anarchie, Chaos und Auslandseinfluß zu machen. Dies, so unken sie, würde die Parteienwirtschaft dem Lande zwangsläufig bescheren. Vor allem bei der Landbevölkerung (85 Prozent) hoffen sie mit ihren Argumenten Widerhall zu finden, und sie rechnen sich aus, daß sie die Volksabstimmung gewinnen könnten, wenn es ihnen gelänge, die konservativen Massen zur Stimmabgabe zu mobilisieren. In den Wahlen von 1958 lag die Wahlbeteiligung bei niedrigen 42 Prozent.

Gegen das Panchayat-System dürfte sich jedoch vor allem die Unzufriedenheit der Bevölkerung mit der Wirtschaftslage auswirken, die sich in den letzten Jahren ständig verschlechtert hat. Trockenheit und Nahrungsmittelknappheit herrschen in 53 der 75 Distrikte des Landes, und die schwierigen Transportverhältnisse — die Mehrheit der Güter wird noch heute auf dem Rücken von Lastträgern bewegt — verhindern eine prompte Hilfe. Ein verbreiteter Konsumgütermangel, Preissteigerungen, ein Rekord-Handeldefizit und die schwindenden finanziellen und Waldreserven des extrem unterentwikkelten Landes vervollständigen das deprimierende Bild; fällt die Volksabstimmung für das Panchayat-System aus, so warnen einige der Parteiführer, wird es über kurz oder lang neue politische Unruhen geben.

Für den wahrscheinlicheren Fall eines Sieges der Parteien erwartet man den baldigen Druck auf den König zu weiteren Konzessionen, insbesondere die Einberufung einer verfassungsgebenden Versammlung und den graduellen Abbau der Rechte der Krone. Zum Glück für den König, der zugleich das geistige Oberhaupt des Hindustaates ist, gibt es noch keine weitverbreitete Opposition gegen die Monarchie als solche, und selbst die Mehrzahl der Parteiführer, allen voran Koirala, sehen in der Krone ein auf absehbare Zeit unerläßliches Symbol der nationalen Einheit und Integration.

Dies ist nicht von der Hand zu weisen, und so ist die Bewahrung der nationalen Unabhängigkeit und Einheit die einzige allseits anerkannte Leistung des Königshauses in seiner mehr als 200jährigen Geschichte. Um Einheit und Unabhängigkeit wird es auch in der Zukunft genauso gehen wie um den Ausbau der Wirtschaft und des politischen Systems. Die Entwicklungen in den beiden anderen Himalaya-Pufferstaaten Sikkim und Bhutan, zeigen, wie schwierig dies ist. Das Zwerg-Königreich Sikkim wurde 1975 von Indien „eingemeindet", und Delhis Protektorat Bhutan versucht bisher vergeblich, seien außenpolitischen Bewegungsspielraum zu erweitern.

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USA gleichzuziehen.

Nepal würdigt Bonns Rolle im Nord-Süd-Dialog

Tag 25.6.74

Katmandu (dpa). König Birenda von Nepal hat am Sonnabend die Bundesrepublik wegen ihrer fördernden Haltung im Nord-Süd-Dialog und in der politischen Entspannung gelobt. Der Monarch machte seine Bemerkungen, als ihm der neue Botschafter der Bundesrepublik, Wolter, in Katmandu sein Beglaubigungsschreiben überreichte. Der König dankte Bonn bei dieser Gelegenheit auch für die bisher geleistete Entwicklungshilfe.

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Nepal bald ein Mehrparteienstaat?

Fritz Brühlmann

König Birendra will eine Volksabstimmung durchführen

Nepal ist ein Land, das mehr nach innen als nach aussen gerichtet ist. Wenn etwas das 13-Millionen-Volk am Fusse des Himalaja bewegt, dann sind es weniger die Vorgänge in Afghanistan, Iran, Indien; politische Unrast hingegen formierte sich letztes Jahr in den Städten angesichts der Unzulänglichkeiten im eigenen Land. Darauf verfügte König Birendra die Durchführung einer Volksabstimmung, bei der über eine grundlegende Veränderung des politischen Systems, die Einführung des Mehrparteiensystems, entschieden werden soll. Voraussichtlich findet das Referendum diesen Frühling statt.

An einem heissen Tag im letzten April formierten sich zum erstenmal seit Jahrzehnten wieder ein paar Dutzend Studenten zu einem Demonstrationszug durch die nepalesische Hauptstadt *Katmandu*. Sie wollten vor der pakistanischen Botschaft gegen die Verurteilung des inzwischen hingerichteten pakistanischen Ex-Premiers Ali Bhutto demonstrieren. Unterwegs wurde aber auch Kritik an der eigenen Regierung, vor allem an ihrer Erziehungspolitik, laut. Die nepalesische Polizei versuchte dies mit Schlagstöcken zu verhindern. Die Demonstranten wurden mit Gewalt auseinandergetrieben. Seither befindet sich Nepal in der Krise.

Die Studentenunruhen eskalierten schnell und erfassten bald auch die Mittelschulen. Anfänglich beschränkte sich die Kritik auf Unzulänglichkeiten im Lehrbetrieb. Einzelne Professoren wurden kritisiert, Studienreformen verlangt. Je mehr die Demonstrationszüge anschwollen, desto lauter wurde die Regierung der allgemeinen Unfähigkeit bezichtigt. Diese reagierte hart und liess die Polizei dreinschlagen. Es gab Tote und Verletzte auf den Strassen Katmandus.

Die Unruhen breiteten sich weiter aus und erfassten Anfang Mai auch nichtstudentische Bevölkerungsteile. Lehrer und Bankangestellte traten in den Streik. Die gesamte neue Klasse der Lohnempfänger – dazu gehören insbesondere die wenigen nepalesischen Fabrikarbeiter – wurde unruhig. Jetzt war es nicht mehr nur eine allgemeine Unzufriedenheit. Jetzt wurden Lohnerhöhungen, soziale Sicherheiten und vor allem mehr politische Einflussmöglichkeiten gefordert. Die Unruhen beschränkten sich nicht mehr nur auf die Hauptstadt. In den Städten im flachen Süden des Landes, im Terai, kam es zu eigentlichen Massendemonstrationen und heftigen Zusammenstössen mit der Polizei. Es soll dabei mehrere Tote gegeben haben.

Hier verschaffte sich zum erstenmal in der Geschichte Nepals eine Mittelschicht Gehör und machte Ansprüche geltend, wie sie für moderne Gesellschaften typisch, für das Entwicklungsland Nepal aber neu sind. Am 24. Mai 1979, auf der Höhe der Unruhen, verfügte der König zur allgemeinen Überraschung die Durchführung eines Referendums. Das Volk soll dieses Frühjahr entscheiden, ob die jetzige Form nepalesischer Demokratie, das Panchayat-System, durch ein Mehrparteiensystem ersetzt werden soll. Er erfüllte damit eine Hauptforderung der Opposition, und die Lage entspannte sich.

Ländliche Unterentwicklung

So heftig die Unruhen das Land auch erschütterten, die grosse Mehrheit der Nepalesen war davon kaum betroffen. Der Bevölkerungsanteil der *höherentwickelten städtischen Gebiete* im Terai und im Katmandutal beträgt nur wenige Prozente der Gesamtbevölkerung. Die Masse der nepalesischen Bevölkerung lebt als einfache Bauern in der *vorhimalajischen Hügelzone*. Sie pflanzen auf kleinsten Terrassenfeldern Reis, Hirse und Gerste zur Selbstversorgung an und ernten oft weniger, als für den Unterhalt ihrer Familien nötig wäre. Den Menschen der nepalesischen Hügelzone ist Hunger nicht unbekannt; die Gegend gehört mit zu den ärmsten Siedlungsgebieten der Welt.

Dazu kommt ihre ausserordentlich schwierige Zugänglichkeit. Erosion hat die vorhimalajischen Berge (zur Hügelzone rechnet man Siedlungsgebiete zwischen 800 und 4000 m ü. M.) stark zergliedert. Viele Täler sind nur nach mehrtägigen Märschen erreichbar. Das behindert nicht nur den Warenfluss; auch Bildung und politisches Bewusstsein dringen nur sehr langsam in diese Bergtäler vor. Die meisten Menschen in der Hügelzone – übrigens das Hauptgebiet schweizerischer Entwicklungshilfe in Nepal – leben heute noch in mittelalterlichen Verhältnissen und Abhängigkeiten. Entwicklung macht sich nur sehr langsam bemerkbar, und wenn, dann kommt sie von aussen. Der Entwicklungsunterschied zwischen der kleinen Zahl gebildeter Stadtbewohner und der Masse der ländlichen Bevölkerung ist gewaltig.

König und Parlament

1962, zehn Jahre nach der Vertreibung der usurpatorischen Rana-Familie von

aus „Entwicklungspolitik – Spiegel der Presse", Tdr. Bonn

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der Macht und der Öffnung Nepals, verfügte der wiedererstarkte König Mahendra, der Vater des jetzigen Monarchen, die Einführung des Panchayat-Systems als Nepals Organisationsform. Wichtigstes Merkmal: keine politischen Parteien.

Obwohl sich der König die letzte Entscheidungsgewalt vorbehielt und er bis heute die Regierung selber bestimmt, Nepal im Grunde also eine absolute Monarchie ist, wurde nebenher ein demokratisch gewähltes Parlament aufgebaut. Dieses Rastriya Panchayat (Nationalversammlung) hat formell das Recht, Gesetze, die ihm von der königlichen Regierung vorgelegt werden, anzunehmen oder abzulehnen. Seine tatsächlichen Machtbefugnisse sind aber sehr unklar. Es erhält sein politisches Gewicht vor allem durch die Tatsache, dass es vom König gewollt ist, und erst in zweiter Linie dadurch, dass es die Volksvertretung darstellt. In der gegenwärtigen Auseinandersetzung geht es auch gar nicht um ein Mehr oder ein Weniger an Macht für das Rastriya Panchayat, sondern um seine Zusammensetzung. Das Wahlverfahren ist in Frage gestellt.

Das Panchayat-System

Erklärtermassen wollte König Mahendra (gestorben 1972) die vielen Minderheiten des Landes direkter an der Macht beteiligen, als ihm dies mit einem Parteiensystem möglich schien. Tatsächlich ist Nepals Bevölkerung alles andere als eine homogene Gemeinschaft.

Der hinduistischen Gesellschaftsordnung entsprechend ist sie in viele Kasten unterteilt, die untereinander wenig Beziehungen haben. Aber auch *rassisch* ist das nepalesische Volk keine Einheit. Die dominierende Gruppe stellt heute die indischstämmige Bevölkerung dar, deren Vorfahren im 17./18. Jahrhundert ins Land kamen und die ansässigen tibetisch-burmesischen Stämme der Newar, Sherpa, Gurung, Magar etc. unterwarfen. Die Stämme lebten aber neben der neuen Herrscherschicht weiter und haben ihre Tradition und Eigenart bis heute erhalten. Noch immer fühlen sich die meisten Nepalesen vor allem ihrem Stamm oder der eigenen Gruppe zugehörig. Eine nationale Identität entwickelt sich erst langsam. Sie wird von den meisten noch immer in der Institution des Königtums wahrgenommen.

In dieser Situation war es gar nicht so abwegig, die Repräsentanten der einzelnen Bevölkerungsgruppen, ihren prozentualen Anteilen an der Gesamtbevölkerung entsprechend, ein Parlament bilden zu lassen. So wären theoretisch wenigstens alle beteiligt.

Das Wahlverfahren des Panchayat-Systems beginnt deshalb im einzelnen Dorf. Wer von seinen Mitbürgern in den Dorfrat gewählt wird, gehört automatisch zu den Kandidaten des nächsthöheren Gremiums, des Distriktrats. Wer im Distriktrat sitzt, kann sich in die Nationalversammlung wählen lassen. Aber – und das ist der schwache Punkt des Panchayat-Systems – das Wahlrecht für die höheren Gremien beschränkt sich auf die einmal Gewählten. Dorfräte wählen die Distrikträte, diese wählen unter sich die Delegierten für die Nationalversammlung aus. Wer also einmal im System drin ist, ist der Kontrolle durch die Wähler weitestgehend entzogen, und die Gesetzmässigkeiten von Protektion und Korruption können zu wirken anfangen. Und wie sie wirkten! Heute gilt ein Grossteil der Verwaltung des Landes als bestechlich, was im «alten» Nepal nicht der Fall war; das Rastriya Panchayat hat sich den Ruf eingehandelt, ein Klub königsergebener Jasager zu sein, dessen Mitglieder zuerst an sich selbst dächten.

Parteien tauchen auf

Diesem System gegenüber stehen die Parteien, die jetzt wieder aus dem Untergrund auftauchen, wo sie die letzten zwanzig Jahre ein Aschenbrödeldasein fristeten. Im parteilosen Panchayat-System waren sie verboten und ihre Führer zum Teil jahrelang im Gefängnis oder des Landes verwiesen. Jetzt sind sie alle wieder im Land und bemühen sich um den Wiederaufbau ihrer Gruppe.

Als stärkste bürgerliche Partei gilt die *Nepali Congress Party* unter ihrem alten und neuen Präsidenten B. P. Koirala. 1959/60 war er Ministerpräsident der ersten volksgewählten Regierung Nepals, wurde dann aber von König Mahendra abgesetzt und eingesperrt, weil er zu stark zu werden drohte. Koiralas Führerschaft ist heute nicht unbestritten. Seine Partei ist in Fraktionen zersplittert. Mit ihr konkurrieren *drei weitere demokratische Gruppen*. Allerdings sind die Parteien von den politischen Umständen noch nicht zur Einheit gezwungen; es geht ja vorerst nur um die Frage, ob sie überhaupt eine Chance erhalten sollen. Entsprechend vehement setzen sie sich für das Mehrparteiensystem ein, von dessen Einführung sie dem nepalesischen Volk die Lösung aller seiner Probleme versprechen.

Unter die Fahne des *Kommunismus* scharen sich im wesentlichen die Studenten und die Mittelschüler. In den vergangenen Monaten wählten die Hochschulen, im Zuge einer ersten Liberalisierungswelle, ihre Studentenräte. Überall gewannen Kommunisten. Das ideologische Spektrum ist allerdings kunterbunt. Da gibt es Moskau- und Peking-Orientierte, reine Marxisten-Leninisten, Naxaliten, «Neutralisten» – eigentlich so viele Gruppen, wie es Universitätscampus gibt. Unter den jungen Leuten ist es modern, Kommunist zu sein. Dabei werden kaum traditionell sozialistische Modelle diskutiert. Den meisten geht es um eine Verbesserung ihrer Studiensituation. Bezeichnend dafür ist eine der studentischen Hauptforderungen, die die internationale Anerkennung nepalesischer Hochschulzeugnisse verlangt. Ein Wunsch, der wohl kaum von den nepalesischen Behörden allein erfüllt werden kann.

Aber es gibt auch *Extremisten*. Leute, die laut und deutlich sagen, dass das bestehende System in Stücke gehauen werden müsse, bevor in Nepal Neues entstehen könne. Sie sind gegen Panchayat und gegen ein Mehrparteiensystem und fordern die bewaffnete Revolution. Ihre Zahl ist sehr gering, aber die Angst vor ihnen ist gross; sind sie es doch, die der unruhigen studentischen Jugend Perspektiven aufzeigen, die über die heute diskutierten Veränderungen hinausweisen. Nur sie greifen das Königtum an und stellen somit als einzige die eigentliche Machtfrage. Und sie scheinen entschlossen.

Der erste Schritt

Noch hat der König kein Datum für das Referendum festgelegt. Es wird allgemein für März/April erwartet. Aber die Vorbereitungen laufen auf Hochtouren. Die meisten Wählerlisten sind erstellt. Jedem ist das Recht auf Meinungsäusserung und Propaganda gewährt, und es wird ausgiebig benützt. Für ein Land wie Nepal bedeutet bereits die faire Durchführung eines Referendums eine grosse Herausforderung. Sollte es gelingen, wäre es ein stolzer Beweis für politische Reife.

Prognosen zu stellen ist schwierig. Die Vertreter des Panchayats haben den grossen Vorteil, in den Dörfern, bei den eigentlichen Wählermassen, präsent zu sein. Für die Parteien spricht, dass sie neu sind. Vieles wird vom Verhalten der Extremisten abhängen. Kommt es zu Terroranschlägen, steht Nepal eine schwierige Zeit bevor, und das Referendum könnte gefährdet sein.

Wie immer es auch ausgehen wird, diese Volksabstimmung wird nur ein erster Schritt sein. Die Entwicklung der städtischen und der ländlichen Bevölkerungsteile driftet immer mehr auseinander. Die Spannungen, die dabei entstehen, werden kaum mit einer Organisationsreform allein überbrückt werden. Es wird *neue politische Ideen* brauchen. Aber darüber diskutiert Nepal noch nicht.

Frankfurter Rundschau 21.2.80

Bauern zündeten Fabrik an

DJAKARTA, 20. Februar (dpa). Empörte Reisbauern brannten bei Banjaran, rund 100 Kilometer östlich der indonesischen Hauptstadt Djakarta, ein staatliches Chemiewerk nieder, dessen Abwässer im Laufe von drei Jahren ihre Felder zerstört hatten. Das berichteten die Montagszeitungen von Djakarta. Auf dem Fabrikgelände wohnende Angestellte und zwei Nachtwächter flohen, als 200 wütende Bauern unter dumpfem Trommelwirbel anrückten und an mehreren Stellen Feuer legten. Die Polizei teilte am Montag mit, es sei Schaden in Höhe von 2,8 Millionen Mark entstanden. Der Werksleitung war bereits vor zwei Jahren die Auflage erteilt worden, gegen die Verseuchung der Berieselungskanäle auf den Reisfeldern etwas zu tun. Ein nicht eingehaltenes Versprechen der Firma, Entschädigungen zu zahlen, hatten die Reisbauern weiter aufgebracht.

Neue Zürcher Zeitung 19.2.80

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Eingegangen
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§ 3 bestellen über diesen Verein

Freunde Nepals e.V.

Vereinigung zur Förderung deutsch-nepalesischer Beziehungen

Neuhauser Straße 1
8000 München 2
Telefon (089) 263008

RUNDSCHREIBEN NR. 4 / NOVEMBER 1979

ORDENTLICHE MITGLIEDERVERSAMMLUNG

Die jährliche ordentliche Mitgliederversammlung fand am Mittwoch, den 14. Nov. 1979 in München statt. Die Rechenschaftsberichte des Präsidenten Herrn Dr. Ulrich Gruber und des Schatzmeisters Herrn Udo Böning liegen diesem Rundschreiben als Anlagen bei. Anschließend zeigte uns Herr Wolfgang Schiemann aus Stuttgart sehr schöne Lichtbilder auf einer Panorama - Leinwand mit mehreren Projektoren.

Sonderreise der Freunde nach Nepal

Entweder im Jahr 1980 oder 1981 wird eine Sonderreise für Mitglieder nach Nepal erwogen. Hiermit werden alle Mitglieder aufgefordert, uns ihr grundsätzliches Interesse und Terminwünsche mitzuteilen. Es ist selbstverständlich, daß eine solche Reise aus dem üblichen touristischen Rahmen herausfällt.

Mitgliederausweise

Die in Kathmandu gedruckten Mitgliederausweise sind eingetroffen. Wir bitten alle Mitglieder, zwei Paßbilder an unsere Geschäftsstelle zu senden, um die Ausweise ausstellen zu können. Diese werden in der Reihenfolge des Eintreffens der Paßbilder bearbeitet.

Kulturfilm über Nepal: "Aufstieg zu den Göttern"

Der langersehnte Fernsehfilm unseres Mitglieds Pitt Koch - der zweite in einer Reihe von vieren - wird am Freitag, den 30. November 1979 im 3. Programm des Bayerischen Fernsehens um 21.00 Uhr gesendet. Der Untertitel lautet: "Beobachtungen bei den Sherpas und Bemerkungen zu einem Fest"(Mani Rimdu).
Zwei weitere Kultur-Filme, die ebenfalls im 3. Programm des Bayer. Fernsehens gesendet werden, behandeln die Königsstadt Bhaktapur (Bhadgaon) und das Dasain- oder Durga Puja - Fest. Es ist zu erwarten, daß im Laufe der Zeit auch 3. Programme anderer Fernsehanstalten die ausgezeichneten Kultur-Filme übernehmen werden.
Zur kultischen Feier bei dem Bergvolk der Sherpas möchten wir folgende Literaturhinweise geben:

Friedrich W. Funke: "Die Sherpa und ihre Nachbarvölker im Himalaya". Frankfurt/M.: Wolfgang Krüger Verlag, 1978, 210 S., DM 38,00. Ausgezeichnete Bestandsaufnahme der Religion, Kultur und Gesellschaft des Himalaya-Volkes. Mit vielen Bildern, Skizzen, einem Glossar und einer Bibliographie.

Friedrich W. Funke:"Religiöses Leben der Sherpa." Innsbruck: Universitätsverlag, 1969, 450 S., mit 185 Abbildungen und 2 Karten

Michael Oppitz: "Geschichte und Sozialordnung der Sherpa." Innsbruck: Universitätsverlag Wagner, 1968, 170 S., mit Titelbild, 20 Abbildungen, 8 Tabellen, 3 Tafeln, 6 Genealogien und 2 Karten.

Gerd Chr. Teschke: "Anthropologie der Sherpa",Anthropologische und kulturhistorische Beziehungen Der Sherpa zu den tibeto - chinesischen Randvölkern. Innsbruck: Universitätsverlag Wagner, 1977, 191 S., mit 44 Tafeln, 22 Schemen, 7 Karten und 46 Abbildungen

Sherry B. Ortner: "The Sherpas through their rituals." Cambridge University Press, 1978, 360 S. Eine wissenschaftliche Studie der Kultur und Gesellschaft, einschließlich der

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religiösen Praxis der Sherpa. Gebunden £ 7,50 Taschenbuch £ 2,95

Mario Fantin: Mani Rimdu. Nepal. The Buddhist Dance Drama of Tengpoche. New Delhi: English Book Store, o.J. 176 S.

Dor Bahadur Bista: "People of Nepal." Kathmandu: Ratna Pustak Bhandar, 1976 (1967), S. 159 - 168

Christoph von Fürer - Haimendorff: "The Sherpas of Nepal".London: J. Murray, 1964

David Snellgrove: "Buddhist Himalaya. Studies in Quest of the Origins and Nature of Tibetan Religion",Oxford: Cassirer, 1957

David Snellgrove: "Himalayan Pilgrimage". Oxford: Cassirer, 1961

L.G. Jerstad: "Mani Rimdu. Sherpa Dance Drama." 1969

D.B. Shrestha, C.B. Singh u. B.M. Pradhan:"Ethnic Groups of Nepal and Their Way of Living." Kathmandu, 1975, 90 S., hier S. 13-17, NRs. 20,-

Neuere Veröffentlichungen über Nepal

Der Franz Steiner-Verlag in Wiesbaden hat folgende Bücher über Nepal herausgebracht:

Niels Gutschow u. Bernhard Kölver: "Ordered Space Concepts and Functions in a Town of Nepal (Bhaktapur)"

Willibald Haffner: "Untersuchungen zum vertikalen Landschaftsaufbau Zentral- und Ostnepals."

Hans Chr. Rieger u. Binayak Bhadra:"Comparative Evaluation of Road Construction Techniques in Nepal."

Prospekte über die obengenannten Bücher liegen bei.

Die Zeitschrift "Alpinismus, Magazin für Bergsteiger, Skifahrer und Kanusportler" brachte in seinem November-Heft eine "Nepal" Sondernummer mit folgenden sehr interessanten Beiträgen:

- Hermann Warth: "Nepal - Neubeginn unter dem Nullpunkt."
- Michael Rösler: "Die ethnische Bevölkerungsstruktur in Nepal."
- Jürgen Winkler: "Siedlungen im Nepal-Himalaya (Bildseiten)."
- Werner Schädle: "Probleme der Bodenerosion in Nepal."
- "Nepal - wie lange noch Traumland;" Interview mit Ludmilla Tütting, Autorin des Reiseführers "Nepal für Globetrotter"
- Erwin Söllner-Fleischmann: "Yeti und Tschutschuna, Söhne des Neandertalers?"

Das Heft kostet DM 5,-. Sichern Sie sich Ihr Exemplar bevor es vergriffen ist!

Falls Sie Schwierigkeiten haben sollten, dieses Heft zu bekommen, wenden Sie sich bitte direkt an: Heering-Verlag GmbH, Ortlerstr. 8, 8 München 70, Tel. 089/ 7609023

Nepalesische Märchenbücher

Neben dem bereits angekündigten Märchenbuch unseres Mitglieds Frau Anette Heunemann ("Der Schlangenkönig. Märchen aus Nepal." vgl. Rundschreiben Nr. 3, Juni 1979) wird in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland ein zweites nepalesisches Märchenbuch veröffentlicht. Unser Mitglied Martin Lutterjohann hat das Buch "Märchen, Sagen und Legenden aus Nepal", herausgegeben, das etwa Mitte Dezember 1979 im Mikado-Verlag erscheinen und ca. DM 22,50 kosten wird. Herr Lutterjohann war des öfteren in Nepal als Reiseleiter und privat unterwegs und pflegte während der Entstehung des Buches eine enge Zusammenarbeit mit dem nepalesischen Märchensammler Kesar Lall. Darüber hinaus weiß er als Psychologe den Stellenwert von Märchen in der Kulturgeschichte der Völker genau zu schätzen.

Heft 4/21. Jg. 1979 der Zeitschrift "Indo Asia" (Vierteljahreshefte für Politik, Kultur und Wirtschaft Indiens) enthält einen sehr lesenswerten Artikel der Herausgeberin Gisela Bonn über das "Tsechu-Fest der Götter im Himalaya", (S. 410 - 429, mit 12 s/w Bildern). Das Thema behandelt die große Zeremonie, mit der man die lokalen Gottheiten des Paro - Tals im Königreich Bhutan ehrt. Der Preis des Einzelheftes beträgt DM 7,50; Bestellungen beim Buchhandel oder beim Horst Erdmann Verlag, Postfach 1380, 7400 Tübingen.

Neu beim Safari - Verlag ist ebenfalls das Buch des Asienspezialisten Helmut Uhlig: "Das Bild des Buddha" (252 S., mit 161 Abbildungen, davon 45 in Farbe, DM 48,-).

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Es ist eine Gesamtdarstellung der Entwicklung des Buddhabildes in zwei Jahrtausenden buddhistischer Skulptur und Malerei von Indien bis Zentralasien, Nepal, Tibet, Kambodscha und Java.

Das neue Indien-Buch des Heidelberger Professors Dietmar Rothermund: "5 mal Indien", das im Piper-Verlag, München (459 S. mit zahlreichen s/w Bildern) in seiner Reihe "Panoramen der Welt" erschienen ist, behandelt in einem kurzen Abschnitt auch Nepal ("die letzte Hindu - Monarchie"). Im Indien - Teil kann man vom profunden Wissen Rothermunds profitieren; mehr Landkarten und Skizzen, sowie eine Bibliographie hätten dem Buch aber sicherlich nicht geschadet. Abschnitte über Sikkim und Bhutan fehlen völlig. Auch seine Bezeichnung Nepals als "Pufferstaat" ist wissenschaftlich nicht zeitgemäß.

Stadtkarte: "Kathmandu - City"

Die Arbeitsgemeinschaft für vergleichende Hochgebirgsforschung in München (Projektdirektor: Prof. Dr. Helmut Heuberger) hat eine neue Stadtkarte von Kathmandu-Stadt herausgegeben (1 : 10.000, 8-farbig, DM 6,80). Diese ausgezeichnete und detaillierte Karte wird sicherlich genauso gefragt sein, wie die exzellente "Kathmandu Valley Karte" (1 : 50.000, 8-farbig, DM 12,80). Neben den Stadtteil- und Straßennamen sind auch Banken, Botschaften, Krankenhäuser, Ministerien und Behörden, Paläste, andere öffentliche und private Institutionen, kulturelle Monumente, Fluggesellschaften, Reisebüros, Trekking - Agenten und Hotels angegeben. Diese neue Karte hat eine große Lücke geschlossen und ist unentbehrlich für den Kathmandu-Besucher.
Wir möchten an dieser Stelle Prof. Heuberger und seinem Kollegen Prof. Dr. Rüdiger Finsterwalder zu ihren Arbeiten gratulieren und herzlich danken.

Neues Buch über nepalesische Kunst

Das lang angekündigte Buch über die Kunst der Newari im Kathmandu - Tal von A.W. MacDonald u. Anne Vergati Stahl "Newar Art. Nepalese Art during the Malla Period," London: Aris & Philipps, £ 15,-, 154 S. mit 7 Farbtafeln, 111 s/w Bildern und 1 Kartenskizze) ist nun erschienen. Neben Abhandlungen über das Newari - Volk (einschließlich Geschichte und Religion), sowie Architektur und Malerei des Kathmandu - Tals, enthält das Buch auch ein Glossar, eine Einleitung, eine Bibliographie und ein Register. Die beiden Autoren haben das Thema genau erforscht und beide haben am Institute of Nepal and Asian Studies der Tribhuwan Universität gelehrt. Das Buch ist deshalb so interessant, weil die Autoren das Thema nicht nur kunstgeschichtlich, sondern im sozialen und kulturellen Kontext behandelt haben. Dieses wichtige Buch ist allen Freunden der nepalesischen Kultur wärmstens empfohlen.

Sach- und Geldspenden

Durch die sehr rege Tätigkeit bei der Kleidersammlung unserer Mitglieder Frau Lieselotte Ruschenburg, Frau Lieselotte Brandt, sowie Herrn Hans Dreiseitel konnten wir in der letzten Zeit mehrere Seesäcke mit Kinder- und Erwachsenenkleidern nach Nepal schicken.
Die Familie Freyer, Frau Monika Siegert und Frau A. Gänssler haben viele Medikamente und Geldspenden für Frau Henker in Kathmandu gesammelt. Diese wurden ebenfalls nach Nepal geschickt.
Herr Peter Gerhardinger hat für das SOS - Kinderdorf in Pokhara,und die Herren Pitt Koch und Dr. Bernhard Hauser haben für nichtgebundene Zwecke Geld gespendet.
Darüberhinaus wurden nach dem Vortrag von Herrn Schiemann DM 152,- für die"Spenden-Kassette" (der Vorschlag stammt von Frau Christa Coura) eingesammelt.
Wir möchten allen unseren aufrichtigen Dank aussprechen und Sie bitten, die gute Arbeit fortzusetzen.

Lichtbildervorträge der Firma Hauser Exkursionen international

Wir möchten unsere Mitglieder auf folgende Vorträge aufmerksam machen:

- Frau Dr. Eva Dargyay: "Feste in Zanskar und Ladakh" am 24.1.1980 um 19.30 Uhr in der Kongreßhalle, Austellungsgelände (Messeplatz) in München.
- Dr. Willibald Senft: "Ladakh, Sikkim, Bhutan. Wanderungen im tibetischen Kulturkreis", am 4.3.1980 in Stuttgart und 5.3.1980 in Frankfurt.

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- Dr. Hermann Warth: "Vom Sherpaland zum Gipfel des Mount Everest", am 28.2.1980 um 19.30 Uhr in der Kongreßhalle, Austellungsgelände (Messeplatz) in München

Der Eintritt kostet einheitlich DM 5,-, für Mitglieder der "Freunde Nepals" DM 2,50. Um Enttäuschungen zu vermeiden, bitten wir unsere Mitglieder dringend darum, die Eintrittskarten entweder in unserer Geschäftstelle mindestens 2 Wochen vorher abzuholen, bzw. durch Einsendung von DM 2,50 in Briefmarken und eines frankierten Rückkuverts im voraus zu bestellen.

Vorträge der Arbeitsgemeinschaft für vergleichende Hochgebirgsforschung

Am Samstag, den 1.12.1979 um 9.00 Uhr werden im Geographischen Institut der Universität München (Luisenstr. 37, Hörsaal 1/ Erdgeschoß) folgende wissenschaftliche Vorträge gehalten:

1. C. Kleinert: "Siedlung und Umwelt im Zentral - Himalaya";
2. H. Uhlig: "Höhengrenzen und geo-ökologische Differenzierung des Reisbaues im Himalaya und in Südostasien."

Lichtbildervorträge mit Frau Dr. Friederike Weber

Wir möchten an dieser Stelle auf die Nepal-Vorträge von Frau Dr. Weber unter der Ägide des Bayerischen Volksbildungsverbandes, e.V. München zur Pflege und Förderung der Schönen Künste hinweisen:

NEPAL, Ein Land des Hinduismus und Buddhismus.
- 1. Teil - Kathmandu, Dakshinkali u.a., Donnerstag, 6.12.1979, 19.30 Uhr
- 2. Teil - Pashupatinath, Patan, Bhaktapur - Bhadghaon, Swayambhunath u.a. Mittwoch, 12.12.1979, 19.30 Uhr

jeweils im Künstlerhaus, Lenbachplatz München.
Eintritt: DM 5,-
Schüler und Studenten DM 2,50
Mitglieder des BVV und des Künstlerhausvereins Eintritt frei.
Telef. Anmeldung beim BVV erwünscht unter Tel: 29 25 60 (Mo.-Fr. 10 - 13 Uhr)

Austellung: "Kunst aus dem Himalaya".

Unser Mitglied, Herr Helmut Backofen, lädt wieder zu seiner Ausstellung mit Farbfotos und Farbdiaschau ein. Ein Prospekt zu dieser Ausstellung liegt diesem Rundschreiben bei.

Expeditionsbericht

Unser Mitglied, Dr.med.habil. Karl M. Herrligkoffer, hat ein neues Bergsteigerbuch herausgegeben: "Mount Everest ohne Sauerstoff. Mit authentischen Berichten von 9 Gipfelbezwingern." Das Buch ist im Buchhandel erhältlich und kostet DM 16,80.

Podiumsdiskussion über die politische Situation

In der Mitgliederversammlung wurde eine Podiumsdiskussion über die gegenwärtige politische Situation in Nepal angeregt. Wir hoffen, eine solche Veranstaltung im Dezember 1979 oder Januar 1980 durchführen zu können und außer den Vorstandsmitgliedern Ulrich Gruber und Shashi Malla, auch Dr. Hermann Warth dazu zu gewinnen. Weitere Referentenvorschläge sind sehr willkommen.

-5-

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Einführung in die Nepalesische Sprache

"Nepali"

Auf mehrfachen Wunsch beginnen wir mit einer Einführung in die Umgangssprache Nepali. Diese wird in unregelmäßigen Folgen als Anhang zu unserem Rundschreiben erscheinen.

Geschichte

Nepali gehört zur Gruppe der indogermanischen Sprachen und zwar zum indoarischen Zweig. Sie ist, wie auch die nordindische Sprache Hindi, eng mit dem klassischen Sanskrit verwandt. Nepali benutzt, genauso wie Sanskrit und Hindi die Devanagari (Schrift der Götter). Sie geht auf die Brahmi - Schrift zurück, die wiederum aus einem semitischen Alphabet entstanden ist.

Die ersten Worte

Nepali (Umschreibung in lateinischer Schrift)	Übersetzung
1. Namaste !	Guten Tag, Grüß Gott !
2. Mero nām Thāpā ho. = Mein Name Thapa ist.	Mein Name ist Thapa ā = wie a in Z a h l
N.B. Einfacher nepalesischer Satz:	1. Subjekt 2. Prädikat 3. Verb
3. Tapai ko subha nām ke ho ? Ihr werter Name was ist ?	Wie ist Ihr werter Name ? a = wie er in F u t t e r
4. Tapai ko ghar kāhā chha ? Ihr Haus wo ist ?	Wo ist Ihr Haus ? ko = von Tapai = Sie
5. Mero ghar Germany mā chha. Mein(e) Haus/Wohnung Deutschland in ist.	Mein(e) Haus/Wohnung ist in Deutschland.
6. Tapai ahile kāhā janu hunchha ? Sie jetzt wo fahren ?	Wo fahren (gehen) Sie jetzt hin ?
7. Namaste !	Auf Wiedersehen !

Ma./ 28.11.1979

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Neue Zürcher Zeitung 12.9.79

Nepal allg.

Warten auf das Referendum König Birendras

Politische Unrast in Nepal

Drohender Generalstreik

Ug. Katmandu, Anfang September

Nepal scheint unruhigen Zeiten entgegenzugehen. Ein Vierteljahr nach der überraschenden Ankündigung König Birendras, in Kürze ein Referendum abzuhalten, ist noch immer unklar, welchen konkreten *Inhalt* es haben soll. Auch ist über das *Datum* der Abstimmung noch nicht entschieden. Für den 9. September wurde ein Generalstreik angekündigt, und die Studenten sammeln sich erneut zum Widerstand. Zumindest unter der städtischen Bevölkerung und den Bewohnern der an Indien angrenzenden Tiefebene Terai ist die Unzufriedenheit mit den gegebenen politischen und wirtschaftlichen Zuständen so gross geworden, dass sich die Regierung gegen alle Eventualitäten wappnet.

Umstrittenes Panchayat-System

Der Besucher des «Tals der Götter», des Hochtals von Katmandu, spürt wenig vom drohenden Gewitter, wenn man von den nach politischer Freiheit rufenden Parolen an den Häuserwänden absieht. Doch Beobachter der politischen Szene stimmen in der Meinung überein, das König und Regierung nur dank dem *Monsun* gegenwärtig nicht grösserem Widerstand gegenüberstehen. Bereits im Mai war es zu blutigen Auseinandersetzungen zwischen Studenten und Bevölkerung auf der einen Seite und der Polizei und dem Militär auf der anderen Seite gekommen. Trotz einer vom König eingesetzten Untersuchungskommission ist bis heute noch nicht geklärt, wie viele Todesopfer es damals gegeben hatte. Der *Unwille der Studenten* hatte sich einerseits an der mit fehlender Kapazität begründeten Zurückweisung zahlreicher Studienanwärter entzündet und anderseits an der ungeschickten Art und Weise, mit der Polizei und Regierung gegen die Studenten vorgegangen waren, die vor der pakistanischen Botschaft gegen die *Hinrichtung Zulfikar Ali Bhuttos* protestiert hatten.

Die Regierung Bista, die sich als völlig unfähig erwies, der entstandenen Situation gerecht zu werden, konnte sich zu *keiner klaren Haltung* durchringen: Sie liess die Studenten bei ihren Demonstrationszügen das eine Mal gewähren, das andere Mal löste die Polizei gewaltsam die Menschenansammlungen auf. Als am 23. Mai die Polizei schliesslich nicht mehr in der Lage und wohl auch nicht mehr willens war, sich gegen die intensiv von der Bevölkerung unterstützten Studenten zu stellen, musste die Regierung die Armee zur Wiederherstellung von Ruhe und Ordnung einsetzen.

Natürlich sind die tieferen Gründe für die Unzufriedenheit der Bevölkerung nicht bei den Problemen der Studenten zu suchen. Das Panchayat-System, die *parteilose Legislative* Nepals, wird immer mehr als undemokratisch empfunden. Dieses System war von König *Mahendra*, dem Vater des jetzt herrschenden Monarchen, Anfang der sechziger Jahre eingeführt worden — nach einem kurzlebigen Versuch mit der parlamentarischen Demokratie. Nur auf der Gemeideebene finden im Panchayat-System allgemeine Wahlen statt. Bei der Bestellung der Distrikträte, der regionalen und der nationalen Abgeodneten hat das Volk dagegen keine direkte Einflussmöglichkeit: die Parlamentarier werden aus den einzelnen Panchayats delegiert. Dieses System, mit der Verantwortung und Initiative für die Entwicklung des Landes dezentralisiert und soziale Spannungen abgebaut werden sollen, war mit der Zeit zunehmend *degeneriert*. Die Village Commitees verteilten die «Wahlbarkeitszeugnisse» nur bei entsprechendem politischem Wohlverhalten; da die Wahlen ausserdem im Konsensverfahren durchgeführt werden, können die Dorfkomitees sie praktisch vollständig manipulieren. Die Unzufriedenheit mit dem aufgetretenen *Nepotismus* beschränkte sich nicht nur auf studentische Kreise; sie ist vielmehr bei der gesamten Bevölkerung zu verspüren. König Birendra, der im Mai die heikle Lage vermutlich realistischer als seine Regierung eingeschätzt hatte, reagierte auf die Unruhen mit der überraschenden Ankündigung eines Referendums, dessen Inhalt die Wahl zwischen einem verbesserten Panchayat-System und einer Parteiendemokratie sein sollte. Birendra hatte mit diesem Angebot vor allem ein unmittelbares Ziel erreicht: Die Spannungen liessen schlagartig nach und ein wahrer Freudentaumel ergriff die Bevölkerung. In den Tagen und Wochen nach der Referendumsankündigung wurde dann auch noch Presse-, Rede- und Versammlungsfreiheit gewährt — nur die Parteien sind noch immer verboten.

Zerstrittene Opposition

Doch die Euphorie, die der nepalesischen Miniaturrevolution gefolgt war, hat längst einer *Ernüchterung* Platz gemacht. Der König, von dem man nicht genau weiss, ob er sein Vorprellen bereits bereut oder ob ihm durch seine weitverzweigte und politisch wie wirtschaftlich mächtige Familie die Hände gebunden sind, hat sich noch immer nicht konkret zum Referendum geäussert. Das Lager der Befürworter des Panchayat-Systems hat liberale Reformen — zum Beispiel direkte Wahl des parteilosen Parlaments und Verantwortlichkeit der Regierung gegenüber dem Parlament — angekündigt; doch diese Versprechen blieben vage und wurden zum Teil auch schon wieder zurückgenommen. Es herrscht Unzufriedenheit mit der Wahlkommission, die die Erstellung der Wahllisten allzu offensichtlich *verzögert* und das Wahlalter auf 21 Jahre festgesetzt hat. Mit zum Abflauen der Begeisterung hat auch die Einsicht beigetragen, dass es ohnehin schwierig sein wird, wegen der in den Bergen herrschenden *Feudalbeziehungen* allein durch die Einführung einer Parteiendemokratie in grosser Zahl neue Gesichter in die Legislative zu bringen.

Die Opposition ist in sich zerstritten. Ursprünglich war der vom kommenden Sonntag an vorgesehene Generalstreik von der nepalesischen *Kongresspartei* und den *Kommunisten* gemeinsam ausgerufen worden. Man hatte eine Reihe von Forderungen aufgestellt: Bekanntgabe des Wahltermins und des Referendumstextes, Herabsetzung des Wahlalters auf 18 oder gar 16 Jahre, Rücktritt der mit dem Panchayat-System verbundenen Regierung und Einsetzung einer «neutralen» Exekutive für die Zeit bis zum Referendum. Doch die Kongresspartei tritt jetzt nicht mehr für den Generalstreik ein. Ihr Führer, der ehemalige Premierminister *Biswes-war Prasad Koirala*, spekuliert darauf, vom König schon vor dem Referendum mit der Führung der Regierungsgeschäfte betraut zu werden, und will es deshalb nicht auf eine Kraftprobe mit den Befürwortern des Panchayat-Systems ankommen lassen. Uneinig sind auch die verschiedenen Flügel der Kommunisten; während die einen den Generalstreik auf einen Tag beschränken wollen, widersetzen sich die anderen einer zeitlichen Begrenzung.

Dass das Referendum noch im Oktober abgehalten wird, wie man anfänglich geglaubt hatte, ist schon aus organisatorischen Gründen nicht mehr möglich. Im Gespräch ist nun ein Termin im kommenden *Frühjahr*, aber Pessimisten erwarten die Abstimmung nicht vor Herbst 1980. Gespräche mit Nepalen und mit in Katmandu ansässigen Ausländern geben übereinstimmend das Bild drohender *Unruhen* und der Gefahr blutiger Auseinandersetzungen. Manche Beobachter gehen sogar so weit, von der Möglichkeit eines Bürgerkrieges im Hindu-Königreich zu sprechen, sofern der König sich nicht bald zu Taten aufraffe. Ein kleiner Funken würde in der gegenwärtigen Situation genügen, einen nur noch schwer zu löschenden Grossbrand zu entfachen. Das Militär versucht Stärke zu demonstrieren und zeigt sich auffallend häufig auf den Strassen der Hauptstadt. Den Ernst der Lage unterstrich einer der Gesprächspartner mit dem Hinweis darauf, dass einige Botschaften und Entwicklungsorganisationen bereits ihre Evakuierungsdispositionen überprüfen.

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Nepal allg.

NELRA

Leprosy past and present

From days of antiquity leprosy was prevalent in the subcontinent of AFRICA & ASIA.

Possibly it originated in Africa spread very early to India then to China. If this be a fact, then the disease must have entered this country hundreds of years back but it took so many centuries to realise the gravity of the situation.

Leprosy is mentioned in the books of medicine written long before the birth of lord Buddha by Charak. Sushrut and Vagbhat though there was some cenfusion about the disease, they had sufficient knowledue and TUVURKA (Chalmoogra oil ?) was used for the treatment. Even in Manu Smriti (the foundation of Hindu law) Manu says "That a person who gives his daughter suffering from Kustha in marrige after openly declaring the fact is not liable to punishment implying there by that if he holds back this information, he is liable to be punished."

In ancient Chinese literature one comes acrose TANG FUNG TZU (chalmoogra oil) which was used for the treatment of TA FUNG (leprosy).

Probably the disease had entered Europe just before the christian era and had established itself and was at its height in the 12th century.

What was the fate of leprosy patients then ?

One can get the idea from "Lepers Excommuntcation" in France.

"While you are diseased you will enter no house, no inn, no forge, no mill, nor in the fountain will you drink water or wash your clothes. You will not eat except by yourself or with other lepers. You will enter no church during service. You will mingle with no crowd, When you spcak to anyone you will stand to leeward. You must always use your gloves and will touch no rope without them. You will touch no child, not even your own and you will return to your cabin every night."

There was a custom of reading a burial service over a leprosy patient and sprinkling earth on his head, he was then considered to be dead for social and legal purposes. He was not allowed to live in the village, but was taken out to live in an asylum or a hut outside the village. He had to put one special garment and was supplied with clappers to warn the people of his approach. In several countries leprosy was considered a valid reason for divorce. Living conditions and diet in Europe during the days leprosy was prevalent were too poor to be imagined at present. The food consisted of black bread and salted fish with no fresh

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vegetables. Utterly unhygienic and over-crowded houses and streets and insanitary conditions were the prevailing features.

How then this disease has disappeared from Europe ?

Various factors contributed towards the decline of leprosy in Europe. Possibly the most important of these factors was the rise in economic standards, which resulted in improvement of diet and of living conditions.

If we take a global picture there may be 5–10 million leprosy cases all over the world. India, China, Africa, some of the Latin American countries & Pacific islands have most of these cases.

Conditions in Nepal:–

In Nepal, there are two leprosy asylums–at khokana in Kathmandu and Malunga in the district of Syangja, Western Nepal, both of which house about 700 cases. His Majesty's Government of Nepal spends nearly a million rupees per year for these leprosaria but Conditions prevailing there can not be taken as very scientfic, matching with the present knowledge about the control of tne disease.

Based on the available statistics and pilot survey reports it is estimated that about 1% of the population might be suffering from leprosy. If it be a fact, then we will have to face the enormous problem of 100000 leprosy cases.

Birth of Nepal Leprosy Relief Association:–

In March 1969 an inter country Seminar on Leprosy was held in Kathmandu for the first time, which evoked lot of stir and interest about the desease. It was thought that people's participation was of utmost importance to control the disease and ameliorate the conditions prevailing in the leprosaria. HRH Princess Prinsep Shah, chairman of Nepal Red Cross Society gave the clarion Call and the Nepal Leprosy Relief Association was formed on 26th Ashadh 2026, (July 1969).

This Association is making steady progress under the able leadership of HRH Princess Shanti Singh, nurtured by the motherly affection of HRH Princess Prinsep Shah.

Since its every inception, the Association has been engaged in the welfare of children of leprosy patients and has been instrumantal in the education of increasing number of children every year.

Starting with 50 children with a budget of Rs. 50,000/– in the year 1969, the figure has mounted to 190 children this year with the estimated budget of Rs. 600,000/–

Year	No. of students	Expenditure In Nepali Rupees
1969–1970	50	50,000
1970–1971	60	80,000
1971–1972	70	1,22,380
1972–1973	87	1,50,000
1973–1974	118	4,20,210
1974–1975	190	6,00,000 (estimated)

The Association acknowledges with gratitude the enormous help provided by organi-

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sations and individual sponsors for this huge project without which it would have been difficult for the Association to run the programme. The Association is fortunate to have indefatigable and dedicated worker like sister Katherine Fleury who has played an important role in contacting the sponsors.

Nepal Karl Gerold Bal Niketan is born:-

A fine German gentleman by name KARL GEROLD came to Nepal during the Silver Jubilee celebration of his esteemed paper 'FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU'.

After seeing the pitiable condition of leprosy patients and of their children at Khokana leprosy asylum, he was greatly touched. He came forward with a proposal to donate DM 150,000 for the construction of a hostel for the healthy children of leprosy patients of Khokana and to provide a fund for ruuning such a hostel for 10 years.

Before his dream could come true, he passed away peacefully on 28th February, 1973. This indeed was a great blow to us. But on 8th March 1973, the Commission of Ecumenical Service Board of BROT FUR DIE WELT at its meeting granted an amount of DM 240,000 which contains the share of 'KARL GEROLD STIFUNG' amounting to DM 150,000. To meet the ever increasing cost they have sanctioned an additional 70,000 Rs. in Nepalese currency.

Her Majesty the Queen Aishwarya Rajya Laxmi Devi Shah graciously inaugurated the building on 18th Feb. 1975 on the auspicious and happy occasion of Coronation of **His Majesty King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva.** The foundation stone was laid by HRH Princess Shanti Singh, chairman NELRA on the 24th Dec. 1973 (2030 Poush 9)

This modern dormitory for sixty children has also got a dispensary with four beds and ample space for outdoor activities of children.

The building has been named "NEPAL KARL GEROLD BAL NIKETAN" which will perpetuate forever the memory of the great soul.

His Majesty's Government also has donated Rupees 72,000 N. C. for the project.

Social activities of the organization:-

The Chairman of Nepal Leprosy Relief Association has spared no pains in order to relieve the mental and social sufferings of leprosy patients and their children. Her Royal Highness during her visit to the Khokana and Malunga Leprosoria inspected the existing conditions of the patients by going from room to room and talking to them.

During such visits Her Royal Highness distributed blankets to patients donated by Nepal Red Cross Society.

CORSO, Newzealand donates milk powder which is distributed regularly to the patients and children at Khokana and Malunga.

The Association bears the expenses of a dresser and some other workers in Khokana and pays the salary of teachers.

Helping hand to the Association:

The Association acknowledges with gratitude the help & cooperation from various national & international societies, organiszations & individuals. The list is attached herewith-

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SOME FACTS ABOUT LEPROSY YOU SHOULD KNOW.

1. MYCOBACTERIUM LEPRAE is accepted to be the the causative organism of leprosy. It was first separated by Dr. G. Armauer Hansen in 1872.
2. 60 to 75 per cent of leprosy cases are not infectious. The remaining are one of the least contagious diseases we know of as compared to Small Pox, Measles, Tubereculosis etc.
3. Main mode of spread is through a prolonged skin to skin contact (few years). Lately it has been found that the nasal discharges and breast milk may also be responsible for the spread of the disease.
   FOR HEAVEN'S SAKE:—If you happen to have the infective leprosy do not spit, nor throw nasal discharges everywhere. Do not sleep together, without clothes, under one cover with the face covered.
4. If you have any patch red, white, dusky, which does not respond to touch, pinprick or heat. Please get examind by a doctor. Before that is done, please protect the affected part from injury.
5. Even if you happen to marry an infective leprosy patient your chance of getting leprosy is only five percent.
6. Leprosy is not transfered genetieally that is to say, children of infeetive leprosy patients do not get leprosy if some simple precautions are taken.
   a) Give the child a separate bed.
   b) Give anti leprosy drugs prophylactically.
7. The pure white patehes of leukoderma are not leprosy. They are due to the absence of skin pigment. They are not infective,
8. Leprosy does not cause deformity per se. It is the negligenee and ignorance of the disease which produces the deformity. If one has lost sensation either in the hands or feet one should not touch hot objects as such nor walk bare footed. Those who have slight deformity or weakness of the museles can get maximum benefit by simple exercise.
9. Be sympathetic to leprosy patients as they are like any other patients. There is nothing like curse nor sin which causes this disease.

Do Not Forget The Children

of

Leprosy Patients

Please !

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AIMS & OBJECTIVES OF NELRA

The following are the aims and objectives of the association:

(i) To study the different problems of leprosy in the kingdom and to plan out its solution.

(ii) To help leprosy patients as far as practicable.

(iii) To propagate the modern & scientific facts concerning leprosy to the mass.

(iv) To bring into practice the organised plan in order to eradicate leprosy by correlating the work with the different national, foreign and international voluntary agencies and the missions.

(v) To acquire co-operation from His Majesty's Government of Nepal in bringing into force the plan to eradicate leprosy and to advise H. M. G. of Nepal if found necessary.

(vi) To bring into force any other plan which is deemed to be necessary to treat and to eradicate leprosy.

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NEPAL LEPROSY RELIEF ASSOCIATION

Leprosy is a disease known from ancient times. This disease has been mentioned in mythology and bible. It has been present all over the world. With the improvement of living standard and development of new and effective drugs, it is gradually being eliminated from many developed countries. The bulk of the cases is still prevalent in developing countries. It is estimated that at present there are more than twelve million cases in the world and more than half of them are in Asia.

Leprosy is a disease caused by Mycobacterium leprae (Tuberculosis is caused by Mycobacterium tuberculae). Its clinical manifestations are varied according to the resistance of the patient, which is innate. It is also characterised by reactions. If the patients are not adequately treated, in the long run a good number of them will develop crippling deformity and disability, loss of fingers and toes, chronic foul smelling and repulsive ulcers in hands and feet, deformed face and blindness.

It is a great misfortune to leprosy patients that people and the society visualise leprosy in the form of this late and deformed manifestations. The very diagnosis of Leprosy even in an early stage with a patch in the skin brings to the

Nepal alld.

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minds of people the late, deformed and disfigured patient, who is sometimes seen on the roadside or templeside, spendinng the rest of his or her life begging. People are not aware that this late stage is due to failure to receeive treatment which incidentally needs to be continused for years together, however cheap; and most of these leprosy patients do not reach this stage even without treatment and some of them even heal without treatment. This sad situation has occured due to rejection of these patients by the society. People think that this disease is very infectious and therefore avoid contact or association with the persons inflicted with this disease. With this misconception and false belief, incidentally prevalent all over the world, these patients are deprived of humane dealing and adequate treatment, and instead, they are ostracised and segregated to some distant and isolated places, in other words, condemnned. This is one of the important reasons why the patients hide the disease and deprive themselves of treatment. As a matter of fact leprosy is one of the least infectious, and acquiring this disease depends upon thee low resistance of the individual. They even believe that they are inflicted with this disease due to sin they committed in their past lives and that the sufferings brought upon them by the wrath of God has to be silently borne and that nothing can be and should be done by human beings.

With thee increase in knowledge about the disease and development of new and effective drugs, and due to the adoption of humane approach towards these patients.

1. Loss of fingers

2. Deformity of face

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3. Deformity of feet and loss of toes

4. Ulcers on the sole

they are getting their rightful attention and treatment from people, society and government. The modern approach to the disease has helped provide early and adequate treatment and prevention of late disfiguring, mutilating and disabling stage. The fruits of these have already been experienced by the countries in Europe, North America and other developed countries. The countries in Asia, Africa and South America have also come forward with the right attitude and approach now.

Nepal, a mountainous country, isolated from other countries until a quarter of century ago is no exeception and has long been a victim of misconceptions about this disease. Nepal too has the problem of leprosy. It is estimated that 10 in 1000 population are suffering from leprosy, and 30 percent of them have some kind of deformity and disability.

With that estimation there would be more than 100,000 leprosy patients, of whom more than 30,000 would have some kind of deformity and disability. The people and the society believe that leprosy is inflicted upon man due to the curse of God for the sins he had committed in his past life. The patient himself believes this way, and goes and spends the rest of his life begging near a temple in penance so that the he may be relieved of his sin and gets a better life in the next birth. The relatives, neighbours, friends, the entire village and the society as a whole, fear that they may contact the disease as it is considered an infectious disease. All the people around him shun him, and his life is made misearable and even

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his family tries to drive him away. Not only the patient but also the family with a leprosy patient is rejected and avoided by neighbours and friends. Ultimately the patient is forced to leave his hearth and home and go to a distant place near a temple or town and lead the life of a beggar.

During the Rana regime no leprosy patient was allowed inside the Kathmandu valley. To get rid of leprosy patients seen in Kathmandu temples or streets, the then Government opened a leprosarium, in Khokana, a small place 12 miles outside Kathmandu proper in 1857. The leprosy patients are virtually incarcerated inside the leprosarium and are given nothing more than basic food and clothes. Medicines were introduced only about 40 years ago. They are in a way condemned until their death. The Rana Government also opened another leprosarium at Malunga in west Nepal, in 1939. But those leprosarium have hardly served any useful purpose. Rather, it has grown to such a complex with many and varied problems which have posed a threat to the society and the Government . They began first with just a few patients. They have grown in course of many years to a huge colony, with the addition of new patients and also with the formation of family and children inside. This has bred other social evils and complications, and the future of the children, who are free from leprosy, is uncertain and ultimately they become entangled in marriage with the very inmates of the den and may even contact the disease. His Majesty's Government started the Leprosy Control Programme from 1963 and it has now been extended throughout the country. In a country

5. Leprosy patient as a beggar

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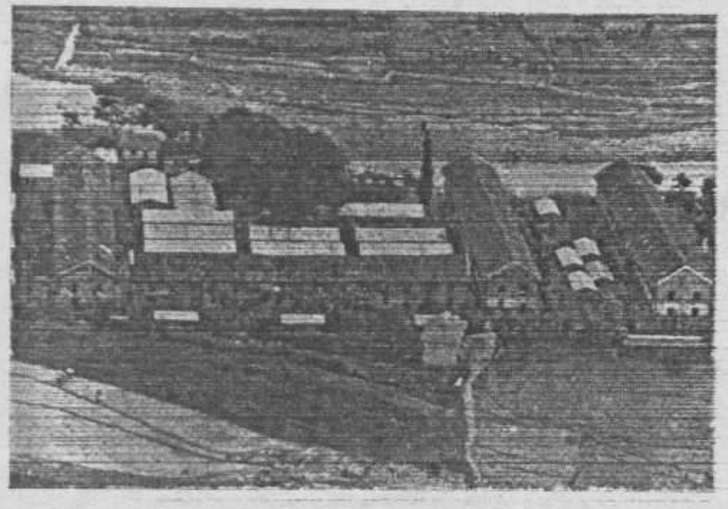
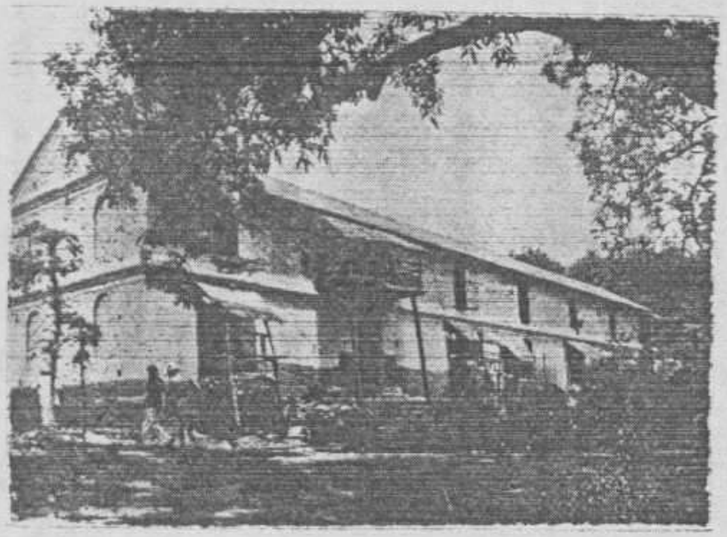


6. Khokana leprosarium



7. Malunga leprosarium

like ours with the kind of social background and topographical features, it will take a long while for a control programme of such a disease to be effective.

After the end of Rana rule in 1951, there occured a surge of spirit in the eminent people of the country to be engaged in the welfare of the needy and the deprived people in an organized way through voluntary social organizations e. g. Paropakar (organization for the welfare of helpless orphans), Women's Voluntary Organization, Nepal Red Cross Society etc, where the untiring work from the members of the Royal family who are actively involved in this benevolent work is to be lauded.

It has long been felt that two leprosaria are in a deplorable state with its ever increasing number of patients and families including children. The limited space has made the living quarters unbelievably crowded. Lerposy patients outside are also facing social injustice from the family, neighbours and villagers. So the leprosy problem as a whole, needs to be dealt with energetically, as it is but a controllable disease, the least infectious, and the deformities and disabilities can be prevented and corrected, so that the leprosy patients can lead a healthy and productive life.

In March 1969, Leprosy Control Project, Ministry of Health, His Majesty's Government, organised the first inter-country seminar on leprosy control in Kathmandu. This further highlighted the leprosy disease, its clinical problems and social implications. It stressed the fact that this state of affairs is mainly due

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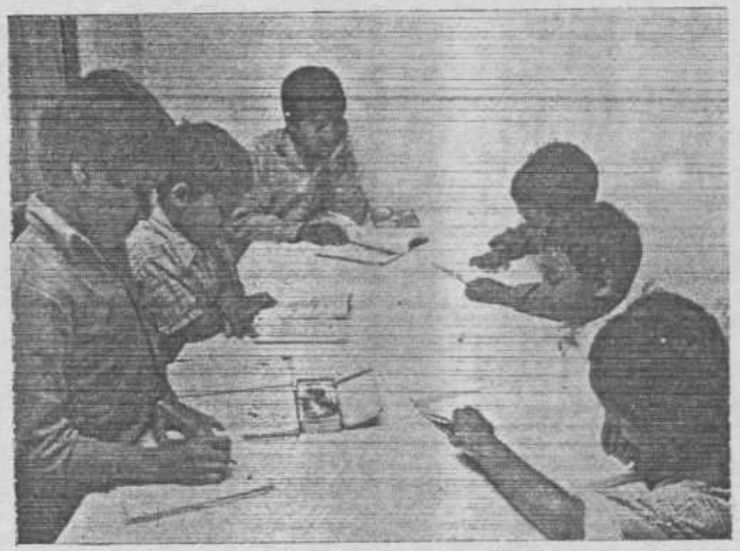
to lack of understanding about leprosy disease, misconceptions and false beliefs and the age-old stigma which is widely prevalent and this is not uncommon even among members of the medical profession; and peoples' understanding and active participation are of the utmost importance to control the disease and to ameliorate the condition of leprosy patients. Being deeply moved by the seminar and motivated towards the welfare of leprosy patients some eminent people started Nepal Leprosy Relief Association (NELRA) on June 19, 1969, under the chairmanship of HRH Princess Shanti Rajya Laxmi Devi Singh.

The main aims and objectives of NELRA are:

1) To study and eliminate different problems concerning leprosy,
2) To help the leprosy patients,
3) To educate the general people about the modern concepts and development on leprosy,
4) To co-operate with and help the Government in its programmes to control/eradicate leprosy in the country.

NELRA took up first the children's problem of leprosaria. It started with 50 children in 1969. At present it is running 2 hostels – Karl Gerold Balniketan with 60 boys and Balika Chhatrabas with 50 girls, all in the age group of 6–16, all studying in local schools. They get boarding, food, clothing, books, training materials, and medical care, all free from NELRA. These hostels are looked after by competent and adequate staff.

8· *Karl Gerold Bal Niketan*



9. Boys in study–room in Bal Niketan

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10. Balika Chhatrabas

11. Girls helping in Kitchen in Balika Chhatrabas

NELRA also sees to it that thereafter they acquire some vocational and technical training and get employment so as to be able to earn their own livelihood. NELRA provides scholarships to pursue these training courses wherever necessary. At the moment, NELRA has 110 children (60 boys and 50 girls) in these hostels and it is also assisting 33 children outside in their education and vocational training. NELRA has already assisted and seen through this stage of 125 children, out of whom 8 are working as auxiliary nurse midwives, 10 as auxiliary health workers, one as overseer, 4 as plumbers, 4 as bricklayers, 8 as hotel room maids and 3 as waiters.

At the moment, Malunga Leprosarium has no child residing inside. All the male patients of this leprosarium had vasectomy operation, and so there is no addition of further children. The problem of Khokana Leprosarium is different– this leprosarium is older, bigger and has a larger number of patients and inmates and the family planning operation has not been undertaken effectively. So there is addition of new children every year. Even now there are 142 children still inside the leprosarium, who need immediate help. Help for them is beyond the means of NELRA at the moment. However, this year His Majesty's Government has opened a Primary school inside the Khokana Leprosarium on the request and recommendation of NELRA. This school provides education to 72 children at present. NELRA provides all educational materials to them.

The hostel system and the schooling of these children in local schools with other children and away from leprosarium environment, has proved beneficial and

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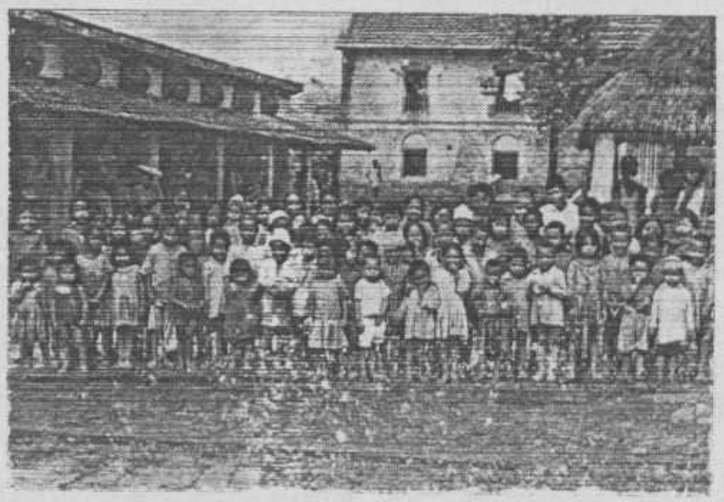
successful in developing normal growth– physically, mentally and socially. So it is intended to increase this year, the number of students in hostels by 10–5 boys and 5 girls, thus increasing the total number to 120. NELRA is constructing a Girls' hostel of 100 bed capacity this year. Its immediate target is to absorb all children from the leprosarium.

It is an accepted fact the leprosarium is not the present day mode of treatment of leprosy patients. Besides being uneconomical, it has produced many problems which are of a social nature. This needed to be rectified and in this particular task, people and social organisations should play a dominant part. So NELRA took charge of Malunga Leprosarium into from His Majesty's Government on 30 Oct. 1971. All the children from Malunga Leprosarium are studying under NELRA assistance in NELRA operated hostels in Kathmandu. As the male patients in that leprosarium have all undergone the family planning operation, there is no new addition of children. Altogether there are 121 patients (M 69, F. 52). Green Pasture Hospital (Leprosy), Pokhara and Palpa Mission Hospital, Palpa are helping for the care and treatment of complicated cases of leprosy and general medical and surgical diseases, respectively. Day–to–day medical attention is provided by an Auxiliary Health Worker, who is a permanent staff for that leprosarium. Anti–leprosy drugs are provided by His Majesty's Government. There are 4 other staffs for other administrative purposes. To further improve the conditions and health in that leprosarium, NELRA is conducting a compre-



12. Children in Khokana leprosarium

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hensive survey in August 1979. NELRA is also planning to set up a sheltered workshop so that their life inside the leprosarium will be useful and productive. NELRA is also planning to resettle the families from the leprosarium without disability or deformity in the community.

The problem of Khokana Loprosarium is more complex and bigger. It has 531 patients but there are altogether 1729 inhabitants which include their family members, dependants and attendants, who are healthy. The family planning operation is only partially undertaken inside. So there is addition of new children in substantial numbers every year. Until a few months ago, there was the age-old policy in operation of admitting any leprosy patients without due consideration of social and family background and sometimes even against the will of the patients.

NELRA has considered education and information to the people regarding leprosy one of its important tasks. It has undertaken a visual campaign by participating in an exhibition in Kathmandu with posters, charts, pamphlets etc. Recently, from Feb. 26th to Feb. 28th 1979, NELRA has organised a workshop on "Role of Voluntary Workers in Leprosy". People from different walks of life, Governmental and non-governmental, have participated in it. It has been successful in diffusing the basic scientific information about leprosy, and in generating public interest.

Nepal lacks a reference library in any subject. NELRA is starting a library on leprosy and allied subjects, which

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will serve as a Reference Library, confined to the field of leprosy. It is a humble beginning, but it is hoped that this library will be able to attain its objective within a few years.

NELRA is not yet ready to start its clinical and control works at present. But it will definitely give a helping hand, if needed, to the Government or other agencies who are involved in this.

NELRA's ultimate aim is to spread its activities throughout the length and breadth of the country. Within a few years, it will open its branch associations in 3 Development Regions- Western, Far western and Eastern, which will cover its activities in the Zones under that region. It has started its first branch association at Pokhara in Western region.

Before NELRA came into being, services rendered by Swiss Association for Technical Assistance (SATA) personnel in running a medical and welfare clinic and primary school in Khokana Leprosarium can be regarded as a prologue to the present day activities of NELRA. Personal efforts put by Sister Elizabeth, Sister Hanna and Mr. Seigenthaler deserve special mention. Since the formation of NELRA, we have been fortunate to receive donations, help and good wishes from various national and international societies, organisations, individuals, and His Majesty's Government for the cause of leprosy.

In the initial years of NELRA, Sister Katherine Flury did the pioneering work of educating the children of leprosy patients of Khokana Leprosarium. Her dedication to the cause of these children has earned a place in the history of NELRA. Similarly Mr. Karl Gerold, a philanthropist from West Germany, has earned a place in the history of NELRA by donating substantially to build a Boarding House for Boys from leprosaria, which is named as Karl Gerold Balniketan; unfortunately he is not with us any more to see this. Our Association sincerely acknowledges this with gratitude and makes a fervent appeal for the continuation and further expansion of co-operation from the undermentioned and others:

1. His Majesty's Government of Nepal
2. Bread for the World, Germany
3. Kindernot Hilfe E. V., Germany
4. Dienste in uberse, Germany
5. Aktijon-Soljdarjsche-West, Germany
6. Marwari Sewa Samiti, Nepal
7. German Leprosy Relief Association
8. Leprosy Mission
9. International Nepal Fellowship
10. Netherland Leprosy Relief Association
11. World Health Organisation
12. Deepak and Gautam Co., Nepal
13. Sambu Construction, S. Korea
14. Nepal Red Cross Society
15. Nepal Children Organisation
16. Paropakar, Nepal
17. Rotary Club, Nepal
18. HAMS, Kathmandu
19. AWON, Kathmandu
20. United Mission to Nepal

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21. Dooley Foundation
22. Save the Childen Fund
23. Nepal Leprosy Trust
24. Protestant Church, Bern
25. Geistige Lodge, Zurich
26. Lion's Club Bergheim, Germany
27. Corso, New Zeland
28. Emauss, Swiss
29. Late Mir Subba Hari Bahadur Shrestha and late Mrs. Khem Rajya Laxmi Devi Shrestha.

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KATHMANDU
July 1979

Dr. K. B. Shrestha
Secretary General
Nepal Leprosy Relief Association
Nepal

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NEPAL LEPROSY RELIEF ASSOCIATION

Report on the hostel programmes

1980-1981

(Especially prepared for the German Sponsors of the hostel children)

Nepal is a land locked mountaineous country wedged between autonomous Tibetan Region of People's Republic of China in the North and the Republic of India in the East, West and South. It is approximately 500 KM in length and 192 KM in breadth. 83% of the total land is covered by mountains including the high Himalayas, and only 17% of the land from the plains.

Some of the basic data are shown below:

Total area	140,798 Sq.Km.
Total population	14 Million.
Total leprosy patients...	0.14 Million.
Population under 15	38.7%
Population 15 - 59	55.9%
Population 60 and above	5.4%
Birth per 1000 population	46.8
Death per 1000 population	19.0
Infant mortality per 1000 population	150
Growth rate of population	2.46
Average expectation of life:(i) Men	47.5 yrs.
(ii) Women	45.0 yrs.
Gross National Product...	$ 1,042 Million.
Per Capita Income	$ 120.
Black topped road	2,044 Km.

There is a great social stigma attached to leprosy diseases and to the affected patients. Nobody would like to be associated with them in any way. These patients are barred from public places, religions, functions and other social events. These patients find ti more and more difficult to maintain their social dignity and position in the community. This also affects the family of the patients. The development of deformities further hightens this stigma. Gradually the patients are compelled to leave their job, house, family and society and tend to spend the rest of their life near a temple begging or in a leprosaria where bnobody recognises and ostracizes them.

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There are two leprosaria in Nepal established in view of providing asylum to the leprosy patients. One is Khokana leprosarium near Kathmandu being run by Health Ministry of His Majesty's Government of Nepal and the other one is Malunga leprosarium near Pokhara which is looked after by NELRA.

Nepal Leprosy Relief Association:

Nepal Leprosy Relief Association (NELRA) was established nearly 12 years ago under the Chairmanship of Her Royal Highness Princess Shanti Singh. It started its activities with the objectives of improving the conditions of two leprosaria of Nepal - Khokana and Malunga, and especially to solve the children's problems of these leprosaria. It has also increased its activities in disseminating health education about leprosy to the general mass. NELRA conducted comprehensive survey of both leprosaria and prepared plans of rehabilitation of able patients. It has also shown willingness to participate in the leprosy control work in the country and suggested short term and long term programmes for the International Year of the Disabled Persons 1981 with the view to launching them during this year. The main projects of NELRA, some of which are proposed marked with prefex '*', are as follows:

I. Children Welfare Programmes, mainly for children from leprosar
   a) Two seperate hostels for boys and girls (110 children).
   b) Education for all children of Khokana leprosarium, through Pre-primary and Primary School housed inside the leprosarium.
   c) Vocational training and higher education. (8 students).
   d) Children Health Clinic, including immunisation and supplementar food to all children inside Khokana leprosarium(136 children)
   e) Family Planning Operation, in Khokana leprosarium (150 couples).
   f) Construction of a New Girl's Hostel.(accomodation capacity 100 girls).

II. Malunga Leprosarium:. (120 Patients).
   a) Improvement in management and treatment.
   *b) Vocational Work.
   *c) Rehabilitation of inmates.

III. Khokana Leprosarium: (537 Patients).
   a) Children Welfare, mentioned in I.
   b) Medical Treatment Centre.
   *c) Custodial Care centre for totally disabled patients. (60 Patients).
   *d) Reablement and Rehabilitation of inmates. (30 Families).

IV. Health Education to the Public on Leprosy.

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V. Referal Library of Leprosy:

*VI. Pilot Leprosy Control Project in Hill Area of Eastern Regi

*VII. Activities related to the leprosy during International Year for Disabled Persons (IYDP) 1981 through National IYDP Commi

a) Training Reconstructive Surgeon and conduct of Seminar/Work shop on Rehabilitation of disabled leprosy patients.
b) Establishment of Transit Home in all Development Regions.
c) Publication and distribution of Books on Leprosy to all Auxiliary Health Workers and Health Assistants.
d) Legislation regarding leprosy - repealing, amendment and review of Laws.
e) Collection of information of children below 15 who are suffering from leprosy and offering health education to them on leprosy and other assistance, if possible.

Children Welfare Programme:

From the very beginning of its establishment NELRA has been concentrating on helping children of leprosy patients which are not affected by leprosy and living in the leprosaria, Khokana and Malunga. The major objectives of this programme is to meet educational, medical and physical needs of these children so that they would be able to grow and live a normal life and not be a burden of their helpless parents. NELRA has been running Khokana Pre-primary School, Khokana Primary School, Nepal Karl Gerold Bal Niketan (boys hostel), Balika Chhatrabas (girls hostel), Scholarship programmes for the school level and university level students, Vocational Training Programme etc. during this year.

Hostels:

The hostel programme is the most important programme under the children welfare programme of NELRA. At present NELRA is running two hostels with the major financial help of 'Action for A World in Solidarity' (ASW), a social organisation from West Germany. Most of the children in the hostels are from the leprosaria and children of leprosy patients but they are not affected by leprosy. They live in the hostel and go to the local school regularly for their formal education. Majority of them, who are not excellent in study, are sent for vocational training after the completion of their school education and a few of them having really good academic performance are given a scholarship for higher education. Thus NELRA takes the responsibility of these children till they are not employed and selfreliant.

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I. Balika Chhatrabas (Girls Hostel):

Balika Chhatrabas is housed in an old building which has been handed over to NELRA by another social organisation, Marwadi Sewa Samitee. The objective of running this hostel is to help, provide education to the children who were living with their sick parents in one of the leprosaria and them to rehabilitate them outside. In view of the leprosarium environment and inadequacy of space and consequeat adverse social environments, these grown-up children either suffer from leprosy which they consider fortunate or get entangled with leprosy patients in matrimony so that they become assured of food and shelter. Because of these reasons the hostel was started outside the leprosaria. The girls get food,clothing, educational materials and medical facilities free from the association. We believe that the positive development of many of these children has justifie our approach and hostel concept. Many of them have already been educated and trained in various vocations and can earn their own livelihood.

2. Nepal Karl Gerold Bal Niketan (boys hostel):

This hostel is also being run on the same standard and management as above mentioned Balika Chhatrabas. This hostel was built about 7 years ago at Pharping in the South of the Kathmandu Valley with the help of late Mr. Karl Gerold, a German Journalist and Philanthropist and 'Bread for the World' - a Social organisation of West Germany. Besides the general management special attention is giv to the social, personal and emotional problems of the children.

Education:

At present there are 50 girls in Balika Chhatrabas, girls hostel. During this period 5 girls left the hostel after the completion of education and vocational training and 5 new girls from Khokana Primary School were admitted in those vacant seats. In the annual examination held in 1981 fourty six girls had passed and were upgraded in their respective classes. One of the girl stood Second in her class and two girls secured the third position. The academic performance of the boys in Nepal Karl Gerold Bal Niketan is still more encouraging and excellent. Out of the total 60 boys in the hostel 59 have passed in the final examination. One boy had secured the first position in the board of 17 Secondary Schools, two boys were first, two were second and two were third in their respective classes. Only one boy who is mentally retarded has failed among the whole children and we are thinking to provide him special education.

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Games:

All the children of both the hostels enjoy the opportunity of playing various games which are popular in Nepal. The boys of Nepal Karl Gerold Bal Niketan play footbal, volleybal, badminton, table tennis, carromboard and other indoor games in the premises of the hostel. Likewise girls are much more interested in badminton, carromboard, skipping and table tennis. Besides this they also enjoy athletics and physical training (P.T.) in their own school and in the hostels.

Recreation:

Besides the various games, regular programmes such as cultural programmes (dance, singing, acting), debates, literary competion conducted in the hostel. Sometimes they present some of their agency and social organisation. They participate in such programmes with their full spirit and emotion. Gradually they have become familiar and are usually invited in such programmes. Under the guidance of Housemother and Teacher they present a special cultural programme in 'Dasai Bhoj' (The Big Feast) for the children on the occassion of Bada Dasai, the bigest festival in Nepal.

Food & Clothes:Ch

Children are provided cooked-food in Nepali style in a common mess. This is the same food for the staff also. The children help in the preparation of the food and thus they gradually develop the skill, knowledge and co-operative attitude. Their need of cloth also meet by the management whenever and whatever is necessary.

Medical Facilities:

General medical check-up including special leprosy check-up is done every year. All the medical facilities are being made available according to the doctors' advice.

Festivals:

Many of the festivals, here in Nepal, are rooted in the religious tradition of Hinduism and Buddism. Most of them are performed in honour of the Gods and Goddesses on such days as consertrated for them by tradition. On the occassion of major festivals children prefer to visit their parents and celebrated in a family atmosphere. So children are usually allowed to visit their parents at Khokana leprosarium from where the majority of them have come to our hostels.

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But this is not possible for the Malunga children as Malunga is relatively far from Kathmandu. They only can go two times in a year - on their winter vacation for about one month and on the occassion of 'Bada Dasai' for 15 days. For other festivals either they go to Khokana leprosarium with their friends or they join the hostel-staff in celebration. Some of the main festivals in Nepal which are celebrated all over the country are as follows:

Maghe Sakranti:

A Sakranti signifies the first day of any month in the Nepali calender year. The first day of the month of Magh which falls in January is a sacred day in Nepal, because, the sun on this day, is believed to be astrologically in a good position. Bathing in a river is prescribed for this day, especially at the river confluence and feasting with rich foods of special preparation is common in the family.

Sri Panchami:

It is the day consertrated to the Hindu Godess of learning, Saraswati, throughout Nepal. Valley are filled with the crowds of school-children on this day. Images of the godess of learning are set-up everywhere on the first day and then taken for immersion to the river amidst a procession the following day. This day is supposed to be the first day of the Spring Season.

Maha Sivaratri:

This is one of the most famous festivals of Nepal which attracts large crowds from-flong places both India and Nepal. The festival is in honour of Siva, the god of destruction. The festival is celebrated at all Siva-shrines but the greatest attraction of all is held by the temple of Pashupatinath in Kathmandu.

Ram Nawami:

This day celebrates the birth of Rama, one of the incarnations of Visnu, a prominent Hindu God. Religious fast is observed and worship is offered to Rama. A special celebration takes place at Janakpur temple of Rama and Janaki (Rama's wife born in Nepal), on this day.

Buddha Jayanti:

This day which falls on the full-moon of the month of Baishakh is celebrated to commemorate the birth, attainment of enlightenment and the death of Gautam Buddha, the founder of Buddhism, more than

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2500 years ago. Prayers are sung and worship is offered by Buddhists in leading Buddhists shrines including Lumbini in the Rupandehi District which is the birth place of the Buddha. There is a great fare held at Lumbini on this day.

Bada Dasain:

It is truly the National festival of Nepal. Every Nepali is stirred by the prospects of the joy that this festival is supposed to bring with it. The change of mood is also induced psychologically by the turn of autumn season after a long spell of monsoon, introducing clear and brilliant days, an azure blue sky and a green carpet of fields. The climate is also just ideal at this time, it neither being too cold nor too warm. The Nepalese cherish their Dasain as a time for eating well and dressing well. The whole festival lasts a total of ten days. The first nine days are devoted to worship the Godess Durga Bhawani and her diverse manifestations. Each house also sets up a shrine to worship the goddess at this time. Barely seeds are planted on the first day in every household and nurtured for nine days. During the nine days goddess Durga Bhawani is worshipped and offered a lot of blood sacrifices. Buffaloes, goats and chickens are killed in thousands at the temples, at military posts and in every household. One of the main centres that witnesses the animal sacrifice in a large scale at this time is the Hanuman Dhoka Palace on the night of the eighth day and the morning of the ninth. On the concluding day of the festival called the Tika the elders of the family give Tika to their junior members and to other relatives who may also come to seek their blessing. The fresh shoots of the barely are also given to wear. Family feasting and feding of guests is a common practice at this time.

Tihar:

This festival comes just after a fortnight of the departure of Dasain from the scene. The earlier festive mood helped by the turn of a genial weather continues to glow the mind of the Nepalese during this festival also. The festivity lasts for five days and is marked by worship to different animals such as the crow, the dog and the casttle on different days. Perhaps the most endearing sight of this festival is presented by the illumination of the entire town with rows of tiny flickering lamps at dusk-break on the day of Laksmi Puja. In the evening of this day, the goddess of wealth, Laksmi, is worshipped at every household and it is in her welcome that myriads of lamps are burnt. On the last day, sisters show their affection towards their brothers with performance of a Puja and feed them with

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delectable food. They pray for their brother's long life to Yama, the Hindu God of Death. The festive mood seen at this time generates an instinctive urge for gambling by the rich and the poor Nepalese alike. This has become an inalienable part of the cultural scenario.

Teej/Panchami:

These two days follow in close succession and are days of observi religious fast for womenfolks of Nepal. On the day of the Teej a the women go to visit the shrine of Pasupati in the day and offe worship to Siva and his spouse Parvati later in the evening. The twentyfour-hour fast is rigidly observed by foregoing to drink even a drop of water. The Panchami is mainly devoted to cleansing the body by taking a ritual bath in rivers for any sin or impurity the women folks may have committed during the past year. All wome whose husbands are alive are seen wearing blood red garments invariably and decked in all sorts of jewellery on these days.

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Nepal allg.

Suntali Nepal ist ca. 17 Jahre alt. Genau weiss sie das nicht. Sie ist gross gewachsen, schlank, hat ein huebsches Gesicht, immer zu einem bezaubernden Laecheln bereit. Man sieht ihr ihre Kaste nicht an, und das wissend, gibt sie ihr "Geheimnis" nicht preis. Nur durch Zufall, weil ein Brahmin Nachtwaechter seinen Mund nicht halten konnte, erfahren wir, dass Suntali eine "Kami" ist, eine Unberuehrbare. Sie kann das nicht aendern, sie wurde als Kami geboren und wird es ihr Leben lang bleiben. Vielleicht wird sie in einem ihrer spaeteren Leben in der Kasten-Hierarchie aufsteigen, doch haengt das von ihren guten Tagen, ihrem Karma ab. Leute hoehrer Kaste scheuen den direkten Umgang mit Unberuehrbaren. Suntali wohnte einige Zeit mit Parvati zusammen, einer jungen Frau aus einer Brahmin-Gurung Familie. Als die Angehoerigen von Parvati erfuhren, dass Suntal eine Kami ist, haben sie Parvati gezwungen, eine andere Unterkunft ohne Suntali zu finden.

Suntali wurde im Leprosarium von Khokana geboren. Ihre Eltern stammen aus dem Osten von Nepal und kamen nach Khokana lange ehe Suntali geboren wurde. Der Vater ist sehr schwer leproes, die Mutter war frei von der Krankheit, doch war ihre Anwesenheit notwendig, um fuer den Vater zu sorgen. Suntali's Mutter starb ca. 1970; die Ursache ist Suntali unbekannt. Nach dem Tode der Mutter sorgten Suntali und ihre juengere Schwester fuer den Vater, bis Suntali vor ca. 8 Jahren aus dem Leprosarium geholt und im Heim fuer Kinder leproeser Eltern untergebracht wurde. Suntali selbst ist frei von Lepra. Suntali wohnte 7 Jahre im Heim, bis sie 16 Jahre alt wurde, obere Altersgrenze fuer Insassen.

Seit ueber 25 Jahren bin ich mit Leproesen und deren Problemen vertraut und weiss, dass auch auf einem gesunden Kind leproeser Eltern ein Stigma liegen kann. Ich stellte Suntali im Hotel, das ich leite, als Lehrling ein, informierte das uebrige Personal selber ueber die Familien-Situation von Suntali. Es gab und gibt absolut keine Schwierigkeiten. Sie wird ohne Vorbehalt akzeptiert, hat sich gut integriert, hat schnell die noetigen Arbeiten gelernt, gewinnt jedermann mit ihrem ansprechenden Wesen. Wie die meisten jungen, huebschen Maedchen hat sie den Kopf nicht immer bei der Arbeit.

Nun, wie lebt ein solches Maedchen ausserhalb des Heimes, das sie wegen Erreichung der Altersgrenze verlassen musste. Sie erhielt ein 'Start-Kapital', d.h. das Heim gab ihr kein Geld, sondern die allernotwendigsten Einrichtungs-Gegenstaende, wie Matratze, Decke, Petrol-Kocher und einige andere Utensilien. Suntali hat nicht weit vom Hotel ein Zimmer gemietet, fuer das sie ca. 60 Rupien monatlich bezahlt. Wasser oder Toilette sind in der Wohngelegenheit nicht vorhanden; das muss sie mit Nachbarn teilen. Wenn sie Frueh-Dienst hat (6.30 bis 14 Uhr) so erhaelt sie im Hotel eine Mahlzeit. Im uebrigen muss sie sich selber verpflegen: zweimal taeglich Reis, Gemuese-Curry und Linsen. Falls das Geld fuer zwei Reis-Mahlzeiten nicht reicht, so ersetzt sie Reis durch Chapati (Weizenmehl Fladen) oder Mais-Brei. Eier, Fleisch kann sie sich hoechstens einmal pro Monat leisten. Doch bietet Nepal eine Reihe von vegetablien Protein-Lieferanten wie Soya Bohnen, Erbsen etc. etc. Zwischen den Mahlzeiten trinken Nepali Tee mit Zucker und Milch. Was kostet nun das Essen: der billigste Reis, den viele aus purer Notwendigkeit verwenden und nicht weil er ihnen schmeckt, kostet Rs. 2.25 per kg, der gute Reis zwischen 4 Rupien und 5.50 Rupien. Ein Durchschnitts-Nepali isst pro Mahlzeit 300 gr. Reis (trocken gewogen). Insen kosten zwischen Rs. 6.- und Rs. 10.- pro kg. je nach Qualitaet. Zu einer Mahlzeit fuer eine Person braucht man ca. 60 gr. Linsen trocken. Das Gemuese ist relativ billig, d.h. Nepali kaufen das Gemuese, das gerade am billigsten ist. Das Oel zur Zubereitung von Gemuese kostet Rs. 24.- pro Liter (Senf-Oel). Zu den Ausgaben fuer Lebensmittel kommen noch diejenigen

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fuer Kleider, Brennstoff (Petrol oder Holz) und Licht.

Suntali verdient jetzt Rs. 235.-, wovon 10 % fuer die Sparkasse abgezogen werden. Die Firma legt weitere 10 % dazu. Wie kann ein Nepali mit dem Einkommen und den Preisen leben? Ich weiss es beim besten Willen nicht, auch nicht nach 20 Jahren Nepal. Die Salaere koennen nicht einfach erhoeht werden, auch wenn dies die finanzielle Lage des Hotels erlauben wuerde. Damit wuerde man die Wirtschaft im allgemeinen stoeren, denn eine Salaer-Erhoehung wuerde sehr viele weitere nach sich ziehen. Im Hotel versuchen wir, die wirtschaftliche Lage des Personals ein wenig zu mildern, indem wir von Zeit zu Zeit Trinkgelder, die Gaeste 'in die grosse Schachtel' legen, verteilen und zwar meistens vor grossen Festen, die immer mit speziellen Nachrungsmitteln verbunden sind. Kleider, Schuhe und andere Gegenstaende, die Gaeste zuruecklassen, kommen in eine Lotterie: jede Nummer zieht! und fuer jeden gibt es etwas brauchbares.

Auch das taegliche Leben ist nicht einfach. Den billigsten Reis kann man nur in Regierungs-Geschaeften kaufen, wo man oft stundenlang anstehen muss. Wie kann das jemand, der tagsueber arbeitet und alleinstehend ist? Das Leben ist nicht leicht, doch gruebeln Nepali nicht so sehr ueber das Morgen nach und koennen wahrscheinlich deshalb die vielen Unannehmlichkeiten besser verkraften. Sie nehmen auch sehr vieles als gegeben hin und versuchen nicht allzu sehr, Aenderungen in taegliche Schwierigkeiten zu bringen. Man kann das auch als Resignation bezeichnen, saehe man nicht zur gleichen Zeit die immer zu einem Lachen bereiten Gesichter.

Annemarie Spalas,
Kathmandu
Schweizerin mit resp. Bürgerrecht
leitet Hotel
seit 20 Jahren in Nepal,
resp. als EH

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Eingegangen
26. JULI 1979
Erledigt

INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE CHILD pp 8, 9

A COMBINED ISSUE

NOW IMPROVED AND ENLARGED

ON NOT BEING RFSPECTABLE p 11
PROMOTION OF TOURISM–Viewpoints p 17
A SOLUTION TO COMMUNICATION PROBLEM p 26

No. 2 & 3 THE **HIMALAYAN EVANGEL** March–June 1979 Rs. 5.00

Founded 1975

AN INDEPENDENT QUARTERLY

Gossner Mission

SWAGATAM

THAT IS NEPALESE FOR
WELCOME

You can say it with flowers, but the Nepalese way to say it is with a smile which they say is much lovelier particularly when the face is framed by the pagoda facade contrasted by the high Himalayas or by the thick foliage of the primeval forests.

That is NEPAL, the three in one kingdom, the Terai, the wooded tropical jungles, the fertile valleys enclosed by the serried ranks of the sub–Himalayan mountains (Kathmandu is one of them) and the majesty of the high rise Himalayas culminating in Mount Everest, the dream and the fulfilment.

SO WE SAY SWAGATAM WITH A SMILE

For detailed information, please contact:

HIS MAJESTY's GOVERNMENT
Ministry of Tourism, Department of Tourism
Kathmandu, Nepal.

Telephone: 11293, 14519
Cable: TOURIST.

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THE HIMALAYAN EVANGEL

Nos. 2&3 Founded 1975 March to June, 1979

An Independent Quartely

A VEHICLE TO PLEAD FOR UNDERSTANDING

Editorial Policy. The HIMALAYAN EVANGEL seeks to promote understanding between Christains and peoples of all faiths, allowing for maximum of goodwill. To this end, it will focus attention on the love, knowledge and power of God so that such experience emanating from the Christians may result in effective witness in Nepal. In order to insure this policy, the line of views expressed by our Contributors and Authors do not necessarility reflect those of the Editorial Committee or the Editor.

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Editor and Publisher
R. Sodemba

Editorial Committee
Tom Mendies, Loknath Manaen, Peter Karthak, Mrs. Enid Sodemba, Mukti Acharya, M. P. Subba.

Advertising Representative
Dawa Zimba Lama

Contributors (India)
Enos Das Pradhan, Darjeeling, Solon Karthak, Nagaland.

Cover Photo: The massive chariot of the god of rain or Rato Machhendranath. The festival begins at the city of Patan, near Kathmandu, and taken around traditional routes to its destination at Jawalakhel.

The HIMALAYAN EVANGEL is published in December, March, June and September. Editorial correspondence should be sent to P.O. Box 1332, Kathmandu, Nepal. Subscription price per year for 4 issues in Nepal: NRs. 20, India IR. 24; all other countries US$ 4 AIRMAIL Rate.

Articles appearing in this magazine may be freely reproduced with acknowledgement.

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Kathmandu

Congratulations

I read with a great deal of interest your premier issue of HIMALAYAN EVANGEL, an independent quarterly English Magazine. I am especially pleased to know that you have received a license to publish a magazine for your expressed purposes. A nation is being formed in the Himalayas. This building work deals with soil, water, vegetation and resources which people must fully understand and utilize for their better living. But nation-building is mainly concerned with people, the building of bodies, minds and character into better people. Your magazine says that there is an 'evangel' for the Himalayas. I take this to mean that there is good news, some saving strength, for all of us in this region. We need it. Anyone who can offer such help should be heard. Therefore I pray for your magazine that it may have the means and resources that it needs and above all the content which can be of real help in the complex work of nation building.

Jonathan Lindell
Educator.

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To Our Readers and Advertisers

This magazine comes to you now in combined issue, much improved and enlarged. Size-wise, the page is larger to present you with more and interesting articles and, it is just the size for you, our advertisers, to suit and position your advertisements !

In this issue, on TOURISM, the article PROMOTION OF TOURISM–Viewpoints, analyzes some of the symptoms of sickness telling on the health of tourism; remedies for which must come from concerned quarters. Under this department and from next issue will appear a new TRAVEL 'n' TRADE REPORT, as a regular feature, which will cover current happenings and goings-on within the industry.

Also, with this issue, we start a department BETWEEN OURSELVES, a platform for Christians for sharing their ideas and experiences of significance for the Church in Nepal. With ON NOT BEING RESPECTABLE (p.13), we launch out on the ardous task in serving the people of our faith in their life and work. Under the same department and in next issue, we will present some thought on the long–lost topic of EVANGELICALISM in which we will discuss the role and place of Evangelicalism in the life and work of the Church, a theme most Christians want to know but hear less.

The regimes of ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT is one subject that has caught up with us. This department will be split into two sections: WHO's WHO will focus resumes of personalities noted for their signal contribution in nation-building tasks to be followed by articles on ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT of the nation.

And, of course, you would want to MEET OUR TEAM MEMBERS, the 'brains' behind the magazine, in our next issue, all of whom are committed to satisfy your tastes and needs.

We definitely need and, indeed, welcome your suggestions, now and from time to time, as to how best we can serve you through these pages. Let's hear it.

Overseas Readers Please Note. Due to high Airmail Postage rates for overseas Air–mail, we have been compelled to raise the annual subscription rates to US$4 effective from this issue.

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Editorial

Since independence, the number of Christians in Nepal is growing and as elsewhere Christians here are now faced by the challenge posed by the festering problems which blight the life and spirit, not only of Christian community, but of the entire countrymen.

Since the beginning of the century, Christians have given their lives to help others; care for the sick, relieve poverty and suffering. Such services rendered when and where needed have engendered a spirit of brotherhood between them and the people they serve. Their services have been both redemptive and social. Yet, here is where the tension in the Church becomes acute. What is the Church's mission to the world ? What is a Christian supposed to do exactly in the land where he lives ?

There comes the question of responsibility of which there are two. First, to proclaim the gospel of Jesus as the answer to man's deepest need, which is imperative for every Christian, if it where possible. Second, Christians must realise another imperative: to express the gospel in actual life situations in more tangible ways. They must reflect a wholesome concern in the welfare of the people. The present setting in Nepal provides an opportunity in which the Church should witness and serve more effectively.

For the Church in Nepal there seems no better witness than for it to identify with the people in their problems, conflicts and aspirations and to think in terms of serving them through realistic actions and means and, we feel, time has come for it to explore those means.

R. S.

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MAN, Object of Development

(The Editor's article "DEVELOPMENT–Its Effects on Man" was first published in RISING NEPAL daily and is abridged and adapted here for this magazine.)

TO be sure, we are in the most revolutionary period of history. The Nepalese are witnessing, profound changes, renaisance and transformation. At the rate at which these processes have been brought into play, it looks like it will change the whole pattern of our history, hopefully for the better.

In the field of opportunities, many people now realise their age-long aspirations for a better society which their forefathers dreampt about but could never realise. The quest for a happy and fruitful life and a prosperous future in a secure society has now been possible.

The Individual.

Certainly, prosperity in life or successful living or obedience to law alone does not make one a good citizen. As the light of democracy has begun to enlighten many minds, their vision and power of conception of essential rights, virtues and liberties is now awakening, the proper excercise of which alone will go to make a citizen out of man.

No one can questlon the rights of an individual to enjoy the benefits that processes of development will yield. But such benefits are not be construed as blessings as gifts of nature which we take for granted without laboring for it. Development in a democratic nation presupposes davelopment of man as the foundation for a healthy society and a strong nation with the objective that he comprehends that his true greatness and value revolves round his service to the nation. If the purpose of democrasy is to create a life of ease and comfort to provide solution to his material needs and to bring hope in terms of changing situations it is one of its functions to develop his personality and character to assist him to attain selfhood, prepare him to serve the society and nation over his own.

There are masses of people, especially in remote areas, who are still in that transitional stage in the process of accustoming themselves to the new pattern of life and thought such as are being introduced today. They would need more time to comprehend the systems if they are to know what is expected of them. It is the spirit

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of the Panchayal system to eliminate dlfferences in status and roles of classes or of distinctions. The conception of equality or realisation of it needs to be expressly interpreted in practical terms so that people can comprehend it, draw strength and relish hope from it and follow it as principles of guidance. If a citizen has no proper conception of his role in relation to society then he is said to have no conception of his position in the nation.

It is still fresh in the minds of people that it took a revolution of thought, almost a risk to discard the old system to embrace the new order which freed the countrymen from bondage and bigotry. They needed to be set at liberty and live according to certain pattern to conform to the new system. There is still a major warfare to wage against remnants in tradition and bondage to superstition and caste which are still a part of life with many. We need hardly spell out the many evil forces in personal lives that mar the relationship in family life and is detrimental to the ideals of society. Nepalese are essentially a religious people and can do better to cultivate the aspiration to be truly great in his personality, potentiality and character. The development of these qualities is the best ingredient required for development of a healthy society and a strong nation. A personality fashioned with education alone will not stand the test of discipline. He must have character and integrity molded together, as part of his education, to qualify for manhood.

Education and training have apparently tended to mean as elements of development but education with discpline and character seem to be still a far cry. There is more emphasis in 'educating' him with the preliminaries of knowledge with little or no thought over instilling discipline and building character to develop his true self.

Christian contribution.

Today we hear much about development with more stress laid on people's participation. At this point, Christians living in the land should realise they are citizens too. As citizens, it is as much their responsibility to pray for their government, those in authority and serve them as they serve members of their own community. People may argue against their creed but they can very well be influenced by their services.

A Christian's concept of development of man concerns both his mind and spirit. The Bible makes it clear that his conversion, knowledge of the Scriptures, life in the spirit and his faith has no meaning unless he expresses his faith in service to mankind. "Faith without works is dead" (Jas 2:17)

What is the message of the Church on economic themes, on moral and social issues of our day ? What is the implication of the Gospel in the multiple problems of the nation ? How much of our gospel in which we believe have we been able be to relate in actual areas of life ? Or do we Christians need to concern our selves with questions of national issues ? These are questions, thought-provoking and painful which we cannot possibly ignore.

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Step by Step

(Prov. 4:12)

He does not lead me year by year
Nor even day by day
But step by step my path unfolds
My Lord directs my way.

Tomorrow's plans I do not know
I only know this minute
But He will say: "This is the way
By faith now walk ye in it".

And I am glad that it is so
Today's enough to bear
And when tomorrow comes, His grace
Shall far exceed its care.

What need to worry then or fret ?
The God who gave His Son,
Holds all my moments in His Hand
And gives them, one by one.

Barbara C. Ryberg,

Undiscovered Nepal !

DISCOVER IT WITH The HIMALAYAN EVANGEL
In our next issue:

TRAVEL 'n' TRADE REPORT. Read what's going on within the travel trade,

WHO's WHO in Economic & Community Development,

INTENATIONLA YEAR OF THE CHILD

(Special Reports/Articeles/News)

and

IMAGE OF NEPAL you would like to see plus extra features.

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An Appeal For An APPEAL

THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE CHILD has given a fillip to the national programmes for the welfare of children in Nepal.

It is the responsibility of parents as well as the society and the government to guarantee that the children, who represent our future generation of leaders and nation-builders, receive full facilities for their growth and development.

Nepal has far greater problems where the needs and rights of a child are concerned. The under-developed state of national economy, illiteracy and poverty, tradition and custom are some of the problems. For the children of Nepal, the whole gamut of solution should begin at the grass-roots: to begin with-a clear perception of these problems in order to facilitate the existing walfare programmes to work more realistically. This calls for a responsible organisational set-up at government level to adopt policies on improving existing laws or enacting new ones, if necessary, to implement and safeguard the rights of a child.

The HIMALAYAN EVANGEL family, therefore, urges His Majesty's Government:

1. TO create a DEPARTMENT of Social Welfare for Children to exclusively deal with plans for and intensify and coordinate action-programmes for children as an integral part of Government policy on economic and social development planning.

2. TO create NATIONAL CHILDRENS FUND with an initial contribution of its own and launch out an APPEAL to organisations, trades, and individuals, providing them with an opportunity to contribute to the Fund, beginning from this IYC year, and to participate in the national goal of improving the lot of the child.

THEIR FUTURE DEPENDS ON OUR ACTION TODAY.

The HIMALAYAN EVANGEL FAMILY

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Year Of The Child

"...mankind owes the child the best it has to give"

IYC was first proposed in 1974 by a representative of the non-governmental organizations at a UNICEF executive board meeting "to spur leaders and citizens in each country to take permanent, practical measures that will benefit children everywhere". On 21 December 1966, the General Assembly of the United Nations proclaimed 1976 the International Year of the Child since "in spite of all efforts, far too many children, especially in developing countries, are undernourished, without access to adequate health services, missing the basic educational preparation for their future and deprived of the elementary amenities of life". The resolution urges the people and governments of the world to:

RENEW their concern for children-our world's most precious resource.

REVIEW their local and national programmes far children.

REAFFIRM their determination to increase services benefitting the child on a permanent basis.

FOCUS on the special needs of the child, especially in education and health care.

STIMULATE national and local action programmes for children in all countries, especially the most seriously disadvantaged groups.

The Nepal National Committee for the IYC has formulated an action plan and has selected a symbol for the Year, depicting the logo of the IYC with the sun shining over the Himalayas. The rising sun signifies a bright future for the children of the Himalayan kingdom.

Several Sub Committees have been constituted with defined programmes for each and Publicity Sub Committee is assigned to give wider publicity to child welfare programmes through radio, magazines and newspapers.

The HIMALAYAN EVANGEL will present articles and materials on the special needs and rights of a Nepalese child and how best those needs can be met and rights protected in a Special Report in September 1979.

(Send your subscription form today to reserve your copy.)

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Thoughts for today

"A passion for peace and peaceful co-existence will remain an abstraction unless we crystallize the idea by constructing actual bridges of under–standing, where possible through mutual exchanges, in the cultural, intellec-tual and economic spheres. I believe this will not only help the poorer countries but also the richer ones. In the world today, while each country is free and independent, no country can afford the luxury of living in its own castle of peace and plenty...' 1

His Majesty King Birendra

"Dialouge is urgent and essential for us in Asia in order to repudiate the arrogance, and negativism of our evangelistic crusades which have obscured the gospel and caricatured Christianity as an aggressive and militant religion... Above all, dialogue is essential for us to discover the Asian face of Jesus Christ as the Suffering Servant, so that the Church itself may be set free from its institutional self–interest aud play the role of a servant in building community."2

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1. Courtesy, HMG Department of Information.
2. Breaking Barriers, Nairobi 1975. The Official Report of Fifth Assembly of the World Council of Churches, quoted by Anton P. Stadler in Occasional Bulletin Copyright by Overseas Ministries Study Centre, Ventnor, N.J. Used by permission.

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On Not Being Respectable

(In his desire to help Rev. T.A. Smail, Editor, sent his magazine, 'RENEWAL No. 76 August/September 1978 suggesting we use any article from it. Among others, his editorial 'On Not Being Respectable' conveyed a message of significance to all churches and with his permission we reproduce the same in part.

For Christians everywhere and in Nepal, there always is a need, and the option is theirs too, to submit themselves to the winnowing power of the Holy Spirit to be threshed out of all that chaff of respectability and popularity to come out as wheat, sifted, pure and in all its richness fit for use by the Lord of the Church. Ed.)

When bishops begin to beam and superintendents to smile, we need to be careful ! Not so careful, of course, that we do not smile back. It can mean–and partly does–that church leaders are recognising the action of the Spirit in the renewal and we are getting ready to open all the structures of the Church's life to the refreshing winds that are blowing. When that happens, as for example in South Africa and Belgium, we rejoice that God has his men in high places who are in a unique position to prepare the way of the Lord in their churches. But we still need to be careful, because alongside that something quite different could be happening as well.

Hugs that hurt.

The renewal might be becoming not only respected, but respectable, or even fashionable. It is often the way of ecclesiastical institutions to nullify what the Spirit of God is doing, not by fighting it, but by taking it to their ample bosoms and hugging the breath out of it. Church bureaucracies of all kinds have a way of embracing renewal movements so that they are tamed and domesticated and used to prop up the status quo rather than working for its radical reform. Those of us who are convinced that God wants to make the existing churches new rather than start yet another denomination, and who can see the marks of the Spirit upon the traditions we have inherited need also to recognise that there is much that is fleshly and worldly in our church set-ups as they at present stand. There are people in responsible positions of leadership who are shap-

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ing future policy much more by financial expediency and computerised despair than by any faith or hope of the action of God among us, so that they are reckoning on continuing decline and not renewal and growth.

It is of first importance that a proper submission to God-given church authority should not degenerate into a sycophantic prostration of the renewal before unspiritual church leaders, simply because they occupy high places and bear honorific titles. We must not be conformed to what is unbelieving and worldly in the churches, but work within them for a radical transformation at every level. When a prophet become popular among the ecclesiastics, it is usally because he has been flattered into letting the cutting edge of his word become blunted and has begun to speak smooth, accommodating things. If the renewal loses its prophetic challenge, it will not serve the churches but rather betray them.

The heart of renewal-repentance.

Such a prophetic protest will insist that renewal is a change of heart before it is a change of structures. Singing from 'Sound of Living Waters' to guitars instead of 'Hymns Ancient and Modern' to an organ, appointing pastoral elders instead of administrative deacons, will not in themselves renew churches. A study of the conditions and techniques of church growth can only provide corsets for corpses rather than breath and resurrection unless there is a looking past all techniques to the Lord and giver of life. Renewal is a matter of deep personal openness to the God and Father of the Lord Jesus Christ, a turning round from the mind of the flesh to the mind of the Spirit, from a trust in human efforts to an expectation of divine grace, from a dependance on natural talent to a prayer for God's power. In other words, there is no other way of renewal for the most insignificant believer or the highest prelate than a humble and repentant turning to the sovereign action and blessing of the Holy Spirit upon him and only then, on his church and ministry. To be sympathetic to the charismatic is no substitute for being filled with the Spirit and we must not fear the face of man in saying so again and again.

The outworking of renewal-sifting.

The result of the action of the Spirit upon our churches can never be an inward-looking preoccupation with our denominational peculiarities or a complacent self-congratulation that our tradition has more of God in it than those of others. He who baptises us in the Holy Spirit and fire is he who has his winnowing shovel with him, to thresh out all the grain and gather the wheat into his barn;but he will burn the chaff in a fire that never goes out. (Lk 3.17)

I believe that in all our church traditions, there is good gospel grain and that those who reject them do so at their peril and to their loss. But that wheat becomes usable and shareable only when we allow the winnowing process to proceed, so that what are merely establishment attitudes, cultural clutter, denominational idiosyncracies, are exposed and removed. To go through with that will not make us popular either on the local or denominational level, but it will keep us in the flow of what the Spirit wants to do, first to purify and then ultimately to unite the churches in all the richness of God's many-sided gifts in Christ.

The consequence of renewal-reconciliation.

It is sometimes said that the renewal, specially in the historic churches, is largely

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middle-aged and middle-class-hardly surprising when the churches themselves are both. It is quite possible that a move of God should start among that kind of people, but entirely impossible that it should be confined to them, Many of us have seen how in a congregational setting when a prayer meeting breaks into the liberty of the Spirit it attracts to itself completely different sorts of people than would have felt comfortable there before, and breaks down all the middle walls of partition including the generation gap, the class barriers and even the racial divide.

So the whole renewal needs to be reaching out to the many young people who are looking for a spiritual dimension to life and do not know where to find. It is perhaps less that they need us than that we need the young, the underprivileged, the coloured to rescue us from our effete, conformist ways into the vigour and reality many of them know better than we do.

Not respectable but radical.

For all these reasons we need to take care that we do not lapse into the safe respectability of the ecclesiastical ghettos where we feel most comfortable and where they will let us raise our hands in worship provided we do not also raise too many awkward questions. The Holy Spririt has many radical questions to ask the churches and if we let him ask some of them through us, he will make sure that we neither become too respectable nor too popular, but rather his prophets who set themselves against things that are old and dead in order that through a radical repentance that leads to a radical sifting and results in a radical reconciliation he may bring his church to things that are living and new.

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..... Because all children have special needs—but in many cases these needs are not being adequately met.

... Because children are our future - and our most precious resource. The quality of tomorrow's world—perhaps even its survival—will be determined by the well-being, safety and development of children today.

.. Because children are wholly dependent upon adults—we owe them the best we have to give.

★ ★ ★

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QUARTERLY SPIN THROUGH OUR EYES

TRAFFIC WEEK

The month of January 1979 began with Traffic Week in the capital, a good omen for the New Year. In a growing city like Kathmandu, the urgency of enforcing road sense and civic sense cannot be more emphasised. Fast and reckless driving, parking and prolonged halting on the roads of vehicles, small and large, have facilitated accidents.

On the one hand, trucks, cars, push-carts, buses, tempos, bicycles, motor-bikes and wheeled-stalls et cetera all find it hard to manoeuvre their way through pedestrians of sorts. On the other hand, sometimes traffic goes irregular–this one–the human traffic from everywhere and all stratas, the affluent society, the knowledgeable people and rural people. The affluent society, the knowledgeable people and the citybred living it up with the civic sense or road sense is hard to be distinguished among the crowd of rural people; processionists following a marriage ceremony or taking part in a festival who walk the streets as if they own them; plus the bulls, cows, rows of goats all of whom need to take to the road and pass by it.

The traffic police surely deserve our commendation having to keep an eye on as well as regulate these traffics–vehicular, human and animal. They certainly do a marvelous job specially in peak and rush hour. What seems more timely for the traffic police, limited in strength, is to enforce traffic rules strictly with a stricter vigilance that these are obeyed. For the benefit of the rural people as well as visitors drawn by the attractions of the city, more and more traffic weeks or at regular intervals may help to drive home all the senses that driving or walking on the streets demand.

More beds less bodies

Official predictions in occupancy of hotels are not always reliable as it has transpired recently. Most hotels, even star-graded ones, despite expectations raised by occupancy figures of previous peak season, find their beds still without enough bodies.

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One hotel owner attributed this to the number of hotels and lodges which, he said, mushrooming in the capital. Since few bodies or empty beds means less income for a hotel it will perforce need to run at a loss. Tourist season starts officially from October till March. but hoteliers wonder it they can make good the loss during this season.

Bones for sanitation

Bones seem to have many utilities in human needs but for sweepers of the Kathmandu Nagar Panchayat, bones, or buffalo's ribs to be sure, are indispensable, for no other purpose than for cleaning the streets to protect the health of the populace.

The sweepers seem to have no other tools but a broom and two ribs to rake and lift the garbage including sewage into the basket or tin.

The image of the metropolis and civic sense demand that the Municipal authorities introduce modern tools and impliment becoming the worth of its name, and do away with age–old, obsolete ones. Sweepers also be provided with standard uniforms suited to the nature of their work to safeguard against getting filthy and their clothes stenchy.

Jack of all trades but master of none

You cannot dispense with the services of a handyman, Mr. Jack–of–all–trades. Tourist guides can be one of them. From the time he is asked to serve his client or clients till his or their departure, he is prepared (or equipped ?) to satisfy every whim and appetite of theirs to the extent of telling history or explaining the culture of his ancestors But how much of real history or culture, for that matter, is contained in his narration has now become questionable.

Recently, a friend, a travel executive, told us why his guide–assistant had to be reprimanded for giving wrong information. He had overhead him narrating to a group of tourists that Pashupatinath Temple was built by king Bhupatindra Malla in 1600 A.D. What he did'nt exactly know was that the temple was built by king Sumati Jaya Jitamitra Malla, father of king Bhupatindra Malla and in the year 1682 A.D. As guides are indispensable for tourists and exposed directly to confront them with history, it has become imperative for them to be well–versed in history with dates too. They are real assets to the travel trade but 'little knowledge' on any subject, particularly in national history can be really dangerous.

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Promotion of Tourism—Viewpoints

NEPAL is a country of contrasts and its scenic beauty is unique. It has certainly the best attractions which naturally are destinations for international tourism. Unfortunately, Nepal has not assumed the role of a tourist destination, to attract tourists directly or as much as we want. True to its tradition, Nepal retains many relics of the past and it can boast about temples, shrines and palaces, or tradition, custom and heritage, as old as its history.

Mt. Everest and other Himalayan giants will ever remain high on the list of priority for mountaineers. In short, Nepal's largest storehouse is the gift of nature in its environments, geography and people, all of which make up for what it is–a tourist's paradise.

Despite these bright spots in its touristic image, Nepal remains unknown and those in the travel trade continue to press their demand for more promotional activities, but get nothing done. For them, tourism is not developing according to international standard. So, we suggest tbat tourism is sick. If it is sick, then those who are in it are no healthier either, to be in a position to diagnose the cause and prercribe the remedy. Perhaps, any diagnosis or even the prescription that is needed, must come from outside. It would thus be correct to say that "no promotion and no marketing" activity is one of the symptoms of the sickness.

To see Kathmandu is to see Nepal, Right ?

That Nepal, as a country, has not been adequately focussed into the limelight of international tourism is apparent. Today, the city of Kathmandu is the only focal point for incoming tourists and for concentration of more accommodations, services and facilities. Few tourists visit the rest of the towns and destinations, not that these are not worth visiting but because proper infrastructures are not developed and for most tourists "to see Kathmandu is to see Nepal" is too strong a cliche to be easily by–passed.

Promotional activity; Press

Another symptom of the sickness is the acute lack of tourism press, i.e., a media devoted exclusively to the development and promotion of tourism. If you were to ask whether tourism in Nepal has received enough coverage in the local, limited press, the answer would

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most obviously be in the negative. Except for Rising Nepal daily which has started a lively column on tourism, the rest of the national press do not seem to cover much on tourism. Therefore the travel trade industry rely heavily on the foreign press for what little promotional activity they undertake through occasional and irregular advertisements. But, costs of advertising are higher, which suggests only one alternative, i.e. to advertise in magazines which have worldwide circulation to guarantee immediate response. Unquestionably, the quest is for quick-profits. Very few people in the trade consider expenditures on advertising and promotional outlay as capital investment.

Because of the lack of press or media on tourism, the present structure in the available capacity of hotels, services and facilities; infrastructures existing and potentials are not known in most places. Doubtless, Nepal is still little known as no attempt is made from within the local press to project infrastructures or dessiminate news on tourism in Nepal.

If you were to ask whether tourism in Nepal has received enough coverage in the local, limited press, the answer would obviously be in the negative.

Because tourism is a newcomer, promotional activities is vital. In as much as promotion is the primary responsibility of the Government and those segments of the trade, who are directly engaged in it and tourism being that game where only the players stand to benefit most from it, it is obvious that they must take up promotional strategies. Tourism as a trade, or any business for that matter, cannot survive, let alone develop, without planned action to promote it through the media. Presently, hoteliers and travel agencies lament over the fact that the promotional aspect of tourism is neglected by Government. In other words, what the Government is doing in that direction (what indeed !) has not been adequate enough to generate enough business to the expectation of the travel trade people.

What one cannot understand is whether the travel trade people want the Government to do all the promotional and marketing jobs for their individual enterprises for them.

Tourist Bureaus

Another symptom of the sickness-this one, a long standing demand of the trade people, is that Government has not opened Publicity Offices or Tourist Bureaus in the principal capitals of the world. How far this demand is tenable is still debatable, but travel experts and economists do not all agree on that point. J.M. Handy[1] opines," Nepal should not go in for mass tourism. At the rate that tourism plan is going on, there will be very few space left for complaints. "Nepal is also having its share of the international tourism in a slow but certain way. This needs time and also gradual build-up and as it is even other tourist-oriented countries of Asia do not have much to say as regards the overall percentage in context of the international market." As we view the situation, there are several factors which preclude

1 Mr. J.M. Handy, Regional Secretary, World Tourism Organization, "Nepal is Slowly Being a Tourist Destination", Rising Nepal, December 22, 1978.

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both intensive promotional and marketing activities, and opening of tourist bureaus abroad for the moment or at least for some time more. Because tourism is a regime of economic development, its development calls for simultaneous development of other economies Tourism as an economical regime deserves high priority, but certainly not at the expense or neglect of other equally high priority economies of the nation. Inevitably, therefore, development of tourism calls for stepping up of supply level by creating and developing more infrastructures than there are today, when we may hope to be able to cope with the demand that such intensive promotional activities will generate. But then coping with the damand does not mean coping with competition which will follow as its aftermath.

Furthermore, creating and developing more infrastructures must include every other aspect including training and education of people through dessimination of news. The industry will grow with active cooperation of all people, not only with cooperation or coordination of efforts between the Government and concerned sectors, public and private. The people at large, in all ranks and professions, have a stake, since earnings from tourism is a national income. Since each of these persons has his contribubution to make, it is upto the Government to keep them abreast with the news and pace of development and to define areas for each, coordinate and support their actions on issues or problems in their fields of activities.

Tourism as an economic regime deserves priority but not certainly at the expense of other equally high priority economies of the nation.

For Nepal, opening of Tourist Bureaus even in selected capitals of the world will entail heavy budget—a pressure on the treasury. But, perhaps, Government can at best take in one or two experts in the trade to be assisted by Nepalese hands to man tourist bureaus, brought under the direct wing of Nepalese Embassies or Consultate Offices where they exist today. In view of limited supply of professionals, such a step if taken, will doubtless relieve the Government from incurring high expenditures on space and accommodation for an office and recurring costs of the establishment.

Another area of action that should deserve careful thought is to realise that tourism as an industry has two sides to it. Its development or inflow of tourists into Nepal in a sustained manner demand simultaneous development of more infrastructures. Another side is that development of such infrastructures (and upkeep) and the stability of national economy with sustained inflow of tourism is imperative. Understandably therefore, the process of development of infrastructures or spending capacity thereon must be balanced with the inflow of tourists or with the income derived out of tourism.

What is tourism ?

That is a question the answer to which will likely shape our conception of tourism, and reflect in our decision and action. What does tourism mean to us ? Do we want to project Nepal to the outside world as an independent, sovereign country through tourism, or do we take tourism as a card to sell our product called 'Nepal' and let the process do the projecting ? Surely, how the Government views tourism must be different from the viewpoints of the travel trade people who invest in it. For

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Government, it is a matter of political issue and national image which primarily dictate its policy decisions which, certeinly, is not the case with the trade people, who must obtain results out of their initial investment. The variance in perspectives of the two parties has, doubtless, resulted in varying decisions, not always understood in concrete terms. But one thing is sure. The trades people deserve to know more–the news and views–policy and decisions–all about tourism and its activities at the Government level. These need to be conveyed to the trades people, the press and the public in order that those who need to plan strategies on their own on matters which do not belong to the Government are free to do so on their own. Another vital issue is for the Government to concentrate on, and mobilize its resources, for promotion and marketing activities to draw tourists to one region or town to the neglect of other regions and towns, is tantamount to polarisation of tourism. Steps must be taken to distribute or encourage tourism in other equally important destinations, areas and localities.

Do we want to project Nepal to the world to establish primarily as an independent, sovereign country or just another touristic destination ?

Statistics,

Statistics are invaluable guide. These are sometimes indispensable to prodict or to plan on inflow of tourists or compare growth or decline of tourist inflow in Nepal with growth or decline of tourist traffic in countries of the Pacific Area region, which is the practice at present. But will the travel trade people be solely guided by statistics alone ? What we need to realise is the position of Nepal, its geographical situation, its land-locked condition and its economy. In Nepal, tourism is only a newcomer and it made its appearance conspiciously only in 1962 marked by the arrival of 6179 visitors. In 1977, it registered a growth of 24% to 1,29,329. It has yet to make its stay in Nepal. As a newcomer, Nepal cannot possibly compare with other countries to rely on statistics, because in many of these countries, tourism has already been a mainstay and they had long been in the market in international tourism before Nepal opened its door to the outside world.

Marketing at home

Still another growing symptom of the sickness is that the travel trade people do not take full advantage of the opportunity that come their way for promotion and marketing of tourism at home. The idea of promoting tourism from the home base has not received attention. There are opportunities presented everyday. Marketing or selling our tourism at home does not pose a problem, expensc–wise and is in no way cumbursome as it is with advertising in the foreign press. There are bound to be ideas, and one such idea is that the Government should publish maps, posters and brochures on informations, not only of places of interests to include all the infrastructures that are worth visiting; but brochures of day–to–day events, festivals and entertainments in a community within a city or town. Since Nepal has plenty to offer, both in infrastuctures and national events and entertainments, these must invariably by portrayed, not only in print, but in vivid, natural, life–like scenes and with appropriate texts and brought to the forefront for all to see.

Such media may receive better and wider audience at hotels, travel and trekking agencies' offices and display–windows, at

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strategic points, cross-roads in towns, highways and byways. Such promotional activities could be more effective and telling to leave an impact on tourists from different parts of the world on visit to Nepal, who in their turn could be potential advertisers themselves, If extensive promotional and marketing activities abroadis prohibitive in terms of money, which is what it is, such media communication and displays right at home could very well accomplish more for tourism.

In this context, one may question as to what holds the travel trade people as well as those engaged in tourism from undestaking extensive marketing activities at home on their own when we find foreign companies selling Nepal profitably and leading the way (much to the chagrin of the local travel trade people !)

Mass tourism

For a newcomer like Nepal, mass tourism, as that is what will likely be generated with extensive marketing functions on opening of tourist bureaus in a decade (if it takes that long), it will definitely have a repurcussion of a serious type, i.e. on the personnel whose profession it is or will then be to manage the industry. We do not mean those personnel whose responsibility it is to run the business. Mass inflow of tourists will bring heavy pressure on the already depleted strength of professionals, those qualified to manage. Trained manpower is in short supply, and if the industry with limited manpower is to be exposed to cope with mass tourism, how will it cater to the enlarged demand of mass tourism, we do not know. Furthermore, the training being imparted by the only institution of its kind, The Hotel and Tourism Training Centre according to the travel trade, has not been producing their kind of manpower.

Monopoly market

Still another symptom of the sickness, a complaint that the travcl trade people, seem to nourish, is the demand that Government should refrain from granting permission to open more hotels and travel agencies in the capital. They reason that for the present, facilities, rooms and services are enough.... until more tourists flow in or they prolong their stay. Rooms, services and facilities may be adequate now, but can we justify the demand to limiting accommodation and services to guarantee equitable distribution to the growing number of tourists. Since tourism is essentially elastic and unpredictable in nature (all the hotels are not full, neither are they empty in Kathmandu !) and indications are that more tourists might flow in with development of existing and creation of new infrastructures, such a demand is not at all consistent with the need of more tourists. Moreover, if hotel rooms, services and facilities are to be limited and no scope for expansion or development permitted, there will be created a monopoly market when the industry will, doubtless, be under the control of the existing trade people (no more permits !) so far as this capital city is concerned.

To apply economic theory: in a monopolistic market, supply of goods being under complete control of the monopolists, they will be at liberty to either fix the supply or increase the price. In order words, monopolists'

To put alimit on accommodation, services and facilities will inadvertently result in limiting the demand which the travel trade cannot afford now.

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supply will be limited. As more hotels and travel agencies are concentrated in the capital, to think of limiting expansion or scope for development–the mere fact that it is also the headquarters city of the country which is growing by leaps and bounds, the demand for restricting more accomodations, services and facilities does not agree with the demands of a developing city. Since tourism is unpredictable and some measure of promotional activities taken (if !) in the past may still produce responses in inflow of more tourists, the idea of granting no more permits for more hotels and travel agencies in the capital may rather have an adverse effect on the developing trend of tourism.

More infrastructures : Skii Resort

The Himalayas are the ultimate and perinnial source of inspiration and challenge for all mankind and many still dream, and others, with ways and means, plan from a simple sightseeing to attacking the giants. By all means, the prospect of both mountaineering and trekking are bright as advance booking requests from expeditions continue to come.

The prospect looks even brighter today with the projected development of skii resorts in the higher Himalayas. Despite near–impossible eonditions created by the rocky mountains, avalanches and lack of propcr rescue services, members of the Japanese team, who had skiid down the south col of the Mt. Everest, had paved the way for another exciting sport. provided infrastructures for mountain skiing is developed.

Water skiing

It may seem most bizarre to those familiar with the Nepalese rivers though to think of skiing down the treacherous waters of the turbulent, uncharted rivers. But white water raft and float trips, on the rivers, with or without jungle safari, are already a popular sport–thanks to the ingenuity of the concerned pioneers in the field. If the risk of fatalities can be reduced, if not eliminated, with expert planning for charting the rivers, especially those with sporting or skiing potentiality, more Himalayan rivers could be transformed into ideal water skiing resorts.

Heritage

Tourism has left some scars, too. There is now greater risk involved in safeguarding the heritage of this ancient country. Images in the temples and shrines wrought in exquisite works of art, which are the major source of attraction to all visitors, are no longer sacred and appealling. Mass production of images and idols, which can hardly match the architectural value and style of the originals are now sold as genuine souvenirs.

Beggars are still a nuisance, and the hawkers and peddlers present real problems for newcomers or the uninitiated tourists. Along with them, the insanitary and unhygienic surroundings within the city limits smack of the attitude of the people which is not at all welcome and inviting. We are quick to raise our hands in polite Namaste to a tourist but fail to notice his eyes staring beyond us at some unexpected places–the unruly mob at the airport, hawkers and peddlers following on their trail or at filthy street or a garbage heap.

In days gone by, the serene mountains, green forests and the quiet homes up in the hills were sources of inspiration, reverance and solitude. One wonders if these values are still obtainable !

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Pressure on Hill people

Tourism, whether in the mountains, or the hills, or valleys, is basically concerned with people. But more than the valley–dwellers, the hill–people are hard–pressed to meet the ever increasing demand for food from their less–yielding hill agriculture to feed increasing number of tourists and team members. The persistent need for fuel for both the expeditions/teams and home consumption compel them to extend deforestation further afield. Moreover, destruction of forests, vegetation, extension of pasture land uphill, unscientific use of land are resulting in loss of top soil causing landslides and disturbing ecology, thus causing added strain on the hill people. Another risk to which these people are now exposed to is to get themselves involved more with tourism and less with agriculture. Time was when agriculture in the hills was the primary occupation for the hill people who could afford to provide food and shelter to all newcomers out of the sense of hospitality than with reciprocative returns.

Mountain tourism seems to be flourishing as expected but these are apparently having adverse effects on local people threatening to defeat the very purpose of tourism. Pollution is rampant. Empty cans, broken glass ware, pack boxes, litter and trash line the trail; (the the "garbage trail" is the name of the route from Lamosangu to Namehe Bazer, the trail now most frequented.) "Mountain Expedition Regulation Act 1976" has been promulgated and there has been much talk of Nepal Tourism Master Plan with special emphasis envisaged on "environmental conservation" to include, among others, setting aside of certain areas to protect them for their natural values, typical landscapes and recreational potential for tourism. But nothing definite has come off in preservation and protection of environment.

It is high time that, in order to promote mountain tourism, major emphasis should be laid to safeguard the interests of the hill people. Also, legal enforcement of laws and regulations to regulate tourist traffic alone will not accomplish anything without action to enforce strict vigilance.

Professionalism or entrepreneurship

When we hear the travel trade people sound out their need, genuine as it is, of trained manpower in every branch of the industry, viz: finance, construction, management, marketing, promotiou, training etc, we presume, it is the 'entrepreneurs' that they actually need and not just professionals. For the few professionals that there are today appear to be square pegs in round holes, and the trained people in the form of manpower produced every year by the training centre do not qualify as 'manpower' to the expectations of the travel trade people. Frankly speaking, the trade does not need more of the Receptionsists, the Captains or the Cooks. Also, professionalism in any one trade or branch has not solved the problem. A Chef is very much a professional, likewise are the Managers or the Financial Controllers, professionals in their own right. We find their professionalism relate to their specific nature of work to expose the unprofessional nature of work in those branches not manned by the professionals. If professionalism is to be desired from top to bottom, professionals or those who adopt the industry as their profession, must possess the spirit of entrepreneurs. By the term 'entrepreneur' we mean, 'the right man at the right

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'place', a term coined recently by the Public Service Commission.[2]

Who is an entrepreneur ? You know who he is–the right man at the right place, i.e. if you can find one. To plan big and achieve the impossible is his vocation. You may not find him to be the best among your candidates–assuming, knowledgeable and capable of giving you high hopes just when you want, but he is the man with gut, risk–taking or with 'business acumen', as they prefer to call it, who will most certainly commit your company to big profits and fame. It is this class of people or the spirit of entrepreneurs in the rank and file of professionals that need to be discovered, trained and exploited that will solve the paoblem of manpower. We must admit that entrepreneurship has yet to come to the fore and there, doubtless, are people in Nepal, born entrepreneurs who need to be sought out and given the best facility and opportunity just when you find they are your men.

Link to Brotherhood

Tourism provides a strong link in the political chain which generates peace. As peace is vital for the life of tourism as well as the prosperity of a country, we assume, it brooks no argument in saying that development of tourism depends largely on strengthening of peace between nations. Tourism is vital as peace is. For Nepal, tourism has come to mean another span to link more countries in the spirit of brotherhood for the sake of peace. In this context, it is appropriate if we quote His Majesty King Birendra. He said,

> "We need bridges. My plea, therefore, is for many more bridges, bridges that will link countries and continents of minds, hearts and spirit so that our universe becomes a universe of peace."[3]

2 Public Service Commission, "Stress on Need to Employ Right Man at Right Place", Rising Nepal, January 10, 1979.

3 Quotation by courtesy of the HMG/N, Department of Information.

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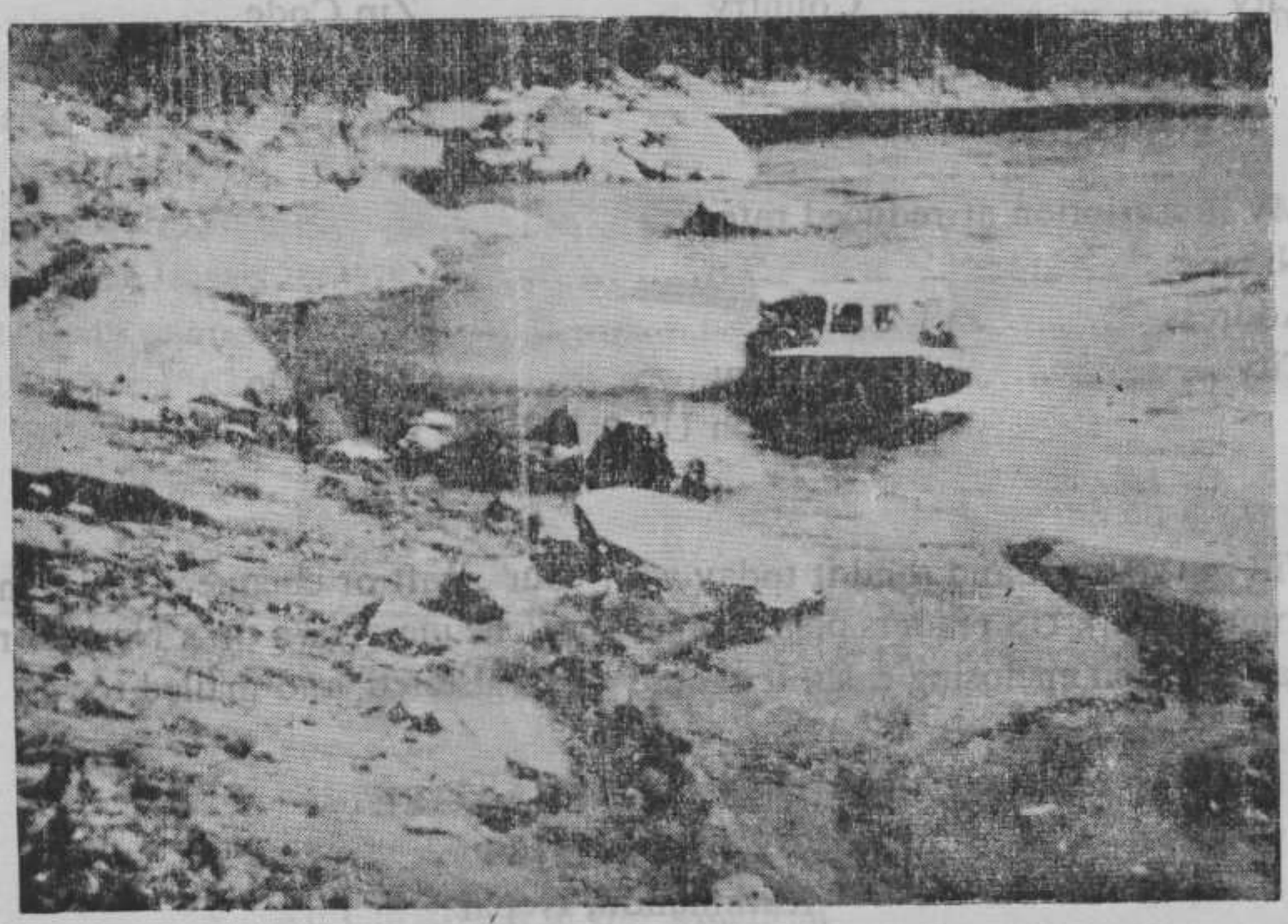
The RIVER ROVER HOVERCRAFT EXPEDITION

A Solution to Communication Problem

The problem of communication in Nepal has long been a source of headache, especially for people living in remote, inaccessible areas. Today those who need to receive medical and other supplies and those who want to reach these supplies to them, even during emergency are hampered by the difficulties presented by the rivers of the Himalayas which are not charted and their rapids and speeds make navigation difficult.

The solution of this problem now seems to be in sight. The River Rover Hovercraft, designed for use on rivers and sheltered coastal waters by Tom Longley of the MAF (Missionary Aviation Fellowship), England, was chosen for an experimental use in the Kali Gandaki river.

The Joint Services Hovercraft Expedition (UK) which carried out the expedition between November 1978-March 1979 led by the Team Leader, Sqn. Ldr. Mike Cole. When we mət Mike before his departure for home, he was enthusiastic about the success of the hovercraft and its usefulness on the Nepalese rivers. The Hovercraft may be the answer, he believes, to todays communication problem in remote areas in transporting essential supplies, specifically during emergency to contribute toward improvement in the quality of life of rural people which, Mike says, is the goal of the MAF.



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Impact of Tourism in Society

THE phenomena called tourism has started to pay dividends in all raeas of Nepalese life. Nepalese now perceive tourism in its true light as it continues to influence, shape and guide the economical and cultural outlook of all stratas of people. Further, faster than education and technological advances, tourism provide an incentive and zest for living, Examples:

For the uneducated and underprivileged, tourism has been the most congenial source of livelihood, not possible in other branch of industry or economy. Ten years ago our neighbour Manbahadur, a rickshaw–puller had the nagging problem of supporting his old mother and two ehildren and have a drink too. He used to ply between Kamalpokhari and Ratnapark and his passengers were few and haggling over the fare.

Since he shifted to Hotel De'l Annapurna gate some two years ago he is doing fine business with different kind of passengers. He is pleased with life now with a new bride to look after his children and a new rickshaw to suit the taste of his clients.

Sukra was a poor lad of 15, an outcast from W. Nepal, attracted to this city, he told us, by the richer life. At that time, three years ago, he had no merchandise to sell excrpt for an old owl which he had brought. A tourist had bought it for Rs. 15 which amount not only provided a sustenance for some days but instilled into him a new idea. Today, he owns a roadside stall and is doing a lucrativeb business selling, beads, curios, handicrafts, stones et cetera.

How tourism has boosted the morale of the unfortunate youths is exemplified in the life of Amar. He had studied upto Class VII and was one of the most ambitious and studious boy when his father died. His relatives took him out of school and had managed to pursuade friends in a hotel to employ him in what–ever job they could find for the reluctant and frustrated boy. That was the beginning of life of hard struggle, courage and perseverance. By sheer diligence he has learned the trade and has changed several places within the industry. Now an executive and educated on his own, he relishes even better career in life.

Such change in attitude is not confined to the poor and middle classes. The capitalists, industrialists and employers in the travel trade, though majority are shy of admitting it are

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unanimous in opining that tourism, more than anything else, is responsible for a change in their attitude and aspirations whether it is the question of investment or cultural outlook to encompass international brotherhood.

If tourism has its capacity to make a man, it can also destroy him. Tourism has introduced some meaningless, undesirable even unlawful principles. Without it, smuggling, profiteering, under-cutting and exploitation of contraband goods and merchandise may have been less marketed.

In tourism which knows no politics and has no boundaries, it is as difficult to adopt a standard convention as it is to enforce its strict implementation.

NEPAL Some Facts

Status Monarchy, Hindu state. Present Monarch
His Majesty King Birendra
Bir Bikram Shah Dev.

Area 54,662 Sq. Miles

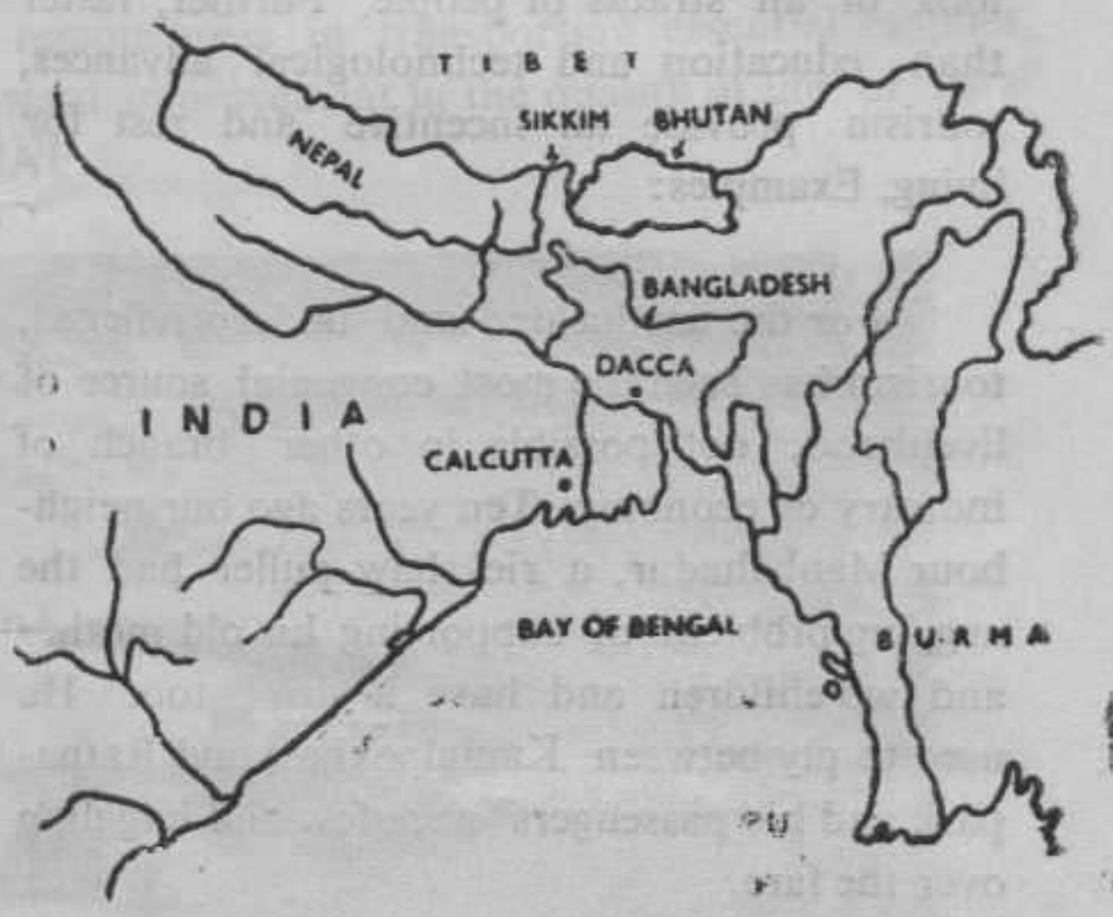
Population Over 13 million

Government Partyless Panchayat System

Official language Nepali. Regional languages and dialects also spoken. Many in Kathmandu and chief towns speak English. Religion Hinduism and Buddhism.

Nepal is connected by air with INDIA, SRI LANKA and THAILAND.

NEPAL on Asian Map



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News and photographs of all YEAR OF THE CHILD activities in Nepal are welcome for inclusion in a SPECIAL REPORT to be published in the September issue of this magazine. Deadline for receipt: 15 JULY, 1979.

CHINESE TAKE TO THE BIBLE

THOUSANDS of people in Communist China will be sitting by their radios this morning taking down passages from the Bible broadcast at dictation speed from a Christian radio station in the Philippines.

So far this year the Hongkong Bible Society has received 3,000 repuests for Chinese Bibles as a result of these brodcasts. Bibles have been banned in China since the Communist takeover 30 years ago.

From Sunday Telegraph.

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Der Tagesspiegel, Berlin, Nr. 10 239 31. Mai 1979

Wieder Recht auf freie Meinungsäußerung in Nepal

Katmandu (dpa). Im Königreich Nepal ist nach 19 Jahren das Recht auf freie Meinungsäußerung, die auch die Pressefreiheit einschließt, wieder zugelassen worden. Das wurde gestern in einem Kommuniqué des Königspalastes bekanntgegeben. Im Jahre 1960 war die freie Rede und damit auch die Kritik an der Regierung verboten worden. Der verstorbene König Mahendra hatte damals die vom Volk gewählte Regierung entlassen, Ministerpräsident Koirala sowie andere politische Führer verhaften lassen, das Parlament aufgelöst, politische Parteien verboten und selbst die Macht übernommen.

Bereits am 24. Mai hatte König Birendra in einer Rundfunkrede bekanntgegeben, daß die Nepalesen in einem Volksentscheid darüber entscheiden sollen, ob sie künftig ein Mehrparteiensystem wünschen. Dieser Ankündigung waren zweimonatige blutige Studentenunruhen vorausgegangen.

Wie es in dem gestrigen Kommuniqué weiter heißt, dürfen die Bürger Massenversammlungen abhalten, ihre Meinungen „furchtlos und frei" zu Papier bringen, propagieren, kritisieren oder kommentieren — aber „mit Zurückhaltung". Die Einschränkungen, die für die Bildung politisch motivierter Organisationen bestehen, bleiben jedoch noch weiterhin in Kraft.

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Haushaltsplan der Gossner Mission 1980

A u s g a b e n

Konto-Nr.		vorl. Ist 1978 DM	Soll 1979 DM	Soll 1980 DM	DM
3000	ASIEN				
3100	Indien				
3110	Mission der Gossnerkirche	180.000,--	180.000,--	180.000,--	
3120	Krankenhaus Amgaon	45.000,--	45.000,--	45.000,--	
3131	Krankenstation Takarma	4.000,--	7.000,--	10.000,--	
3140	TTC Fudi Handwerker-ausbildung	40.000,--	40.000,--	40.000,--	
3150	Pensionsfonds	-,--	8.000,--	10.000,--	
3160	Reisekosten Besucherdienst Indien/Deutschland	14.706,20	20.000,--	15.000,--	
3190	Unvorhergesehenes	9.019,13	50.000,--	40.000,--	340.000,--
	Indien insgesamt	292.725,33	350.000,--	340.000.--	

Gossner Mission

Der Tagesspiegel, Berlin, Nr. 10236 vom 27.5.1979

Premier von Nepal trat zurück

Katmandu (AP). Der nepalesische Ministerpräsident Bista ist gestern zurückgetreten. König Birendra hat den 54jährigen jedoch gebeten, bis zur Ernennung eines Nachfolgers mit seinem Kabinett im Amt zu bleiben. Die 30. Sitzung der Nationalversammlung ist um zwei Wochen auf den 30. Mai vorverlegt worden, damit sie einen neuen Regierungschef wählen kann. Wegen der seit sieben Wochen anhaltenden Studentenunruhen im Süden und in der Hauptstadt des Himalaya-Reiches, bei denen 17 Menschen ums Leben kamen, war der Rücktritt des seit September 1977 amtierenden Bistas gefordert worden. Noch am 14. April hatte der Ministerpräsident den Außenminister entlassen und das Ministerium selbst übernommen.

Gossner Mission

15.5.79

Nepalesische Bauern. Ihr größter Wunsch ist eine moderne Wasserleitung in der Nähe. Bisher müssen sie noch lange, beschwerliche Wege zu ihren Wasserstellen zurücklegen.
Foto: Hahlweg

Der König zieht die Zügel an

Licht- und Schattenseiten der Entwicklungspolitik in Nepal

Von unserem Mitarbeiter

Katmandu, im Mai

Die Hinrichtung eines Offiziers und eines Zivilisten, Mitglieder der verbotenen Nepal-Kongreßpartei,wegen „Aufruhrs und Verrats", haben das politische Klima in dem Himalayakönigreich auf den Gefrierpunkt sinken lassen. Die Exekution löste in Nepal nach langer Zeit wieder Schweigemärsche, in Indien heftige Proteste aus.

Im Zuge der langjährige Herrscher blutig stürzenden Ereignisse in Iran, Afghanistan und Pakistan haben die mächtigen Palastfalken um König Birendra offenbar beschlossen, einer Aufweichung der absoluten Monarchie, wie sie der Exschah von Persien 1953 und König Mahendra von Nepal 1955 bereits erlebten, durch harte Maßnahmen zuvorzukommen. Amnesty schätzt die Zahl der Polithäftlinge in nepalesischen Gefängnissen auf 3000. Die Repression verrät System: Als der 65jährige Exregierungschef Koirala von seinem Krankenaufenthalt in Amerika zurückkam, protestierten 6000 „Freiwillige" auf dem Flugplatz, und seitdem darf der Politiker das grüne Reistal von Katmandu nicht verlassen. Koirala wird von den etablierten Machthabern daran erinnert, daß er der Starangeklagte in dem Hochverratsprozeß gegen den hingerichteten Hauptmann Thapa und andere war und vom Obersten Gericht nicht völlig freigesprochen wurde.

Der auch in Indien beliebte Koirala, dessen Demokratieversuch vor fast 20 Jahren durch König Birendras Vater Mahendra mit Gefängnis und Exil gestoppt wurde, reitet jetzt auf einer weichen „Versöhnungswelle" und spricht von „demokratischer Monarchie". Durch die Schaffung demokratischer Institutionen, meint er, könne eine Beziehung zwischen der Krone und dem Volk entwickelt werden. Diese kompromißbereite Haltung des politisch besten Kopfes um den Berg Everest hat Koirala in seiner eigenen Kongreßpartei Gegnerschaft und Zwiespalt gebracht.

Bauern fordern Mitbestimmung

Eine jüngere, ungeduldige Gruppe will eine „gewaltlose Bewegung" starten. Auch die Kommunisten sind gespalten, während die Studenten mit ein paar maoistischen Splittergruppen nach fehlgeschlagenen Aktionsversuchen in Frustration verharren. Immerhin sei, so beansprucht Köni Birendra, der Anteil der Analphabeten beträchtlich gesunken, Frauen in der Minderzahl.

Der Mangel demokratischer Einrichtungen ist wie in vielen anderen, diktatorisch regierten Ländern der Dritten Welt ein Hauptgrund für den Mißerfolg in Nepal: Eine traditionell-konservative Landvolkmasse mit Bauernwitz fordert mehr Mitbestimmung. Alle Jahre wieder betont der junge Alleinherrscher mit Beratern in Schlagzeilen der Hauspresse die Legitimität und Notwendigkeit der Volksbeteiligung. Danach verkündet Premierminister Bistan eine „völlige Änderung des Entwicklungskurses": Unter Ausnutzung der Hilfsquellen und der reichlich vorhandenen Arbeitskraft könne die Produktion verdoppelt werden, wenn die vielen teilbeschäftigten Bauern mehr Arbeit bekämen. 40 Prozent der Bevölkerung solle endlich Trinkwasser erhalten.

Feudale Struktur blieb

Doch alle Appelle an das Volk, das Pantschayat-System des parteilosen Parlaments zu stärken und mitzuarbeiten, schlagen, außer bei einer profitierenden Minderheit, fehl. Es gibt keine politischen Wirtschafts- und Sozialprogramme, die Struktur blieb feudal, und das im Wohlstand lebende Technokraten- und Geld-Establishment ist diskreditiert. Im Teppichskandal, wo durch Scheingeschäfte fette Exportsubventionen eingestrichen wurden, ist neben mehreren Ministern der Expremier Giri angeklagt. Volksbeteiligung kann nicht von oben, von den wenig volksverbundenen Bürokraten kommen.

Die mindestens 215 Millionen Dollar betragende Auslandshilfe hat das Los der nepalesischen Bauernmassen, deren Jahreseinkommen pro Kopf keine hundert Dollar erreicht, nicht verbessert und das bescheidene Wirtschaftswachstum wird durch den jährlichen Babyboom von zwei Prozent wieder aufgehoben. Immerhin wurden von Indern, Chinesen und anderen 5000 Kilometer Straßen gebaut, wobei die chinesischen Techniker mit ihrer bescheidenen, volksnahen Lebensweise und dem Vergabesystem vieler kleiner Bauaufträge, wodurch Geld unter die Leute kam, Vertrauen bei der Bevölkerung erwarben. Das kleine Nepal ist zum Schaufenster der Entwicklungspolitik geworden, wo viele Länder miteinander wetteifern und manches Prestigeprojekt dem Volk kaum Vorteile bringt.

Doch werden mehr Konsumgüter erzeugt, und die Japaner und andere Nationen haben nicht nur eindrucksvolle Gebäude für die Verwaltung, für sich und ihre nepalesischen Mitarbeiter errichtet, sondern auch zur Verbesserung von Saatgut, zu Versuchen mit neuen, ertragreicheren Getreide- und Reissorten und zur Schulung nepalesischer Agrarfunktionäre — die wiederum der Masse armer Bauern rationellere Anbaumethoden beibringen sollen — wichtige Beiträge geleistet.

Licht- und Schattenseiten der Entwicklungshilfe Nepal ist ein Schulbeispiel. Die wenig redefreudige, presseungewohnte Leitung des von der deutschen Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) aufgebauten großen Landwirtschaftsprojekts im ausbaufähigen Tal von Pokhara in Westnepal betonte auf Anfrage, ihre Haupfaufgabe sei die Zusammenarbeit mit den nepalesischen Agrarstellen, deren Funktionäre zusammen mit ausgewählten Bauern in modernen Anbautechniken geschult werden. In zehn Jahren wurde der Weizenanbau zugunsten von 40 000 Bauern auf zusätzliche 9000 Hektar ausgedehnt. Düngemittel und Saatgut vergeben, 16 Gemüsefarmen und elf Büffelzuchtstationen „in Privatbesitz" errichtet, wie es im Prospekt heißt.

Probleme der wirkamen Hilfe

Im subtropischen Tal unter dem Annapurna, wo man sich trotz Schädlingen erneut am Bananen- und Zitrusanbau versuchen sollte, fragen sich viele Leute, ob die Kooperation im Gandaki-Projekt den 200 000 Kleinbauern mit durchschnittlich 0,4 Hektar Einzelbesitz zugutekommen und nicht nur den Groß- und Mittelbauern. Was Nehru in Indien schicksalhaft verfehlte, nämlich den Lebensstandard der armen Massen zu heben, macht der einfühlsam-kundige Schweizer Experte Höggger auch für Nepal geltend: Aus vielen Gründen erreicht die Entwicklungshilfe kaum die wirklich Bedürftigen.

Marcel Hahlweg

Gossner Mission

2 dA Nepal

HEALTH SERVICES.

Addressing a press conference in Kathmandu on August 29, 1978, Padma Sundar Lawati, Minister of State for Health, made the following statements: "At the end of the fourth Five Year Plan (1970-75), the total number has now increased to 66. The number of Hospital beds, which was 2136 in 1975 has increased to 2403. It will rise to 3246 during 1979-80. Of the 700 health centers to be opened during the current Five Year Plan period(1975-80), 483 have already been opened. There are only 468 medical practitioners of whom 40 speacialists and 15 dental surgeons.

"It is planned to open one health post in each of the nine areas of every district. One 15 bed hospital each will be established in Terathum, Panchthar and Taplejung districts in the eastern region, and one 11 bed hospital each in Darchula, Bajhang and Achham districts in the far western region. Some health posts too will be opened in these areas. The integrated Health Services program has been intorduced in six districts fully and in Seventeen districts partially." (Gorkhapatra, August 30 78

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Nepal, allg.

MITTEILUNGEN
DER BUNDESSTELLE FÜR AUSSENHANDELSINFORMATION

Beilage zu den NfA | Februar 1979 | 29. Jg. Nr. BM 31

Weltwirtschaft am Jahreswechsel

Eingegangen
-3 0. OKT. 1979
Erledigt

Nepal

Von Dr. Horst Rieger

Königreich Nepal

Oberfläche:	145 391 qkm
Bevölkerung:	11,56 Mio. Einw. (Zensus 1971); 13,14 Mio. Einw. (Schätzung 1978)
Bevölkerungsdichte:	80 Einw./qkm (Zensus); 90 Einw./qkm (gesch.)
Hauptstadt:	Katmandu (450 000 Einw.)
Maße und Gewichte:	metrisches System (nur in den Wirtschaftszentren, daneben lokale Systeme)
Korrespondenzsprachen:	Englisch Nepali (geschrieben im Devanagri-Alphabet wie Hindi)
Gesamtimport:	2 469 Mio. NR[1])
davon aus der Bundesrepublik Deutschland:	8,5 Mio. DM[2]) 4,5 Mio. DM[3])
Gesamtexport:	1 020 Mio. NR[1])
davon in die Bundesrepulik Deutschland:	8,1 Mio. DM[2]) 6,5 Mio. DM[3])

[1]) 1977/78 (16. 7. – 15. 7.)
[2]) 1977
[3]) Januar bis August 1978

Wechselkurs:
Ankauf 1 DM = 6,16 NR
Verkauf 1 DM = 6,23 NR
(Stand am 5. 12. 78)

Ab 1. 4. 78 wurde ein Parallelkurssystem eingeführt. Der Grundkurs beträgt 12 NR = 1 $, der Ergänzungskurs 16 NR = 1 $. Außenhandelsgeschäfte werden mit dem zweiten Kurs abgewikkelt, während die Einfuhren an Entwicklungsgütern auf der Basis von 12 NR/$ verrechnet werden.

Trotz der Bemühungen seitens der Regierung hat Nepals Wirtschaft auch 1978 nicht den entscheidenden Durchbruch zu einer besseren Wachstumsrate erzielen können. Wie im Vorjahr dürfte die Expansion wiederum nur marginal ausfallen. Die Ernten wichtiger Grundnahrungsmittel fielen erneut und beeinträchtigten damit die verarbeitende Industrie, die überwiegend agrarorientiert ist. Die Ausfuhr ging zurück, was bei schnellem Einfuhranstieg das Defizit der Handelsbilanz vergrößerte. Das Inflationstempo hat sich beschleunigt, wobei die Preise für den Grundbedarf überdurchschnittlich stiegen. Die evisenreserven sind aufgrund des zunehmenden Handelsbilanzdefizits geschrumpft, der Überschuß der gesamten Zahlungsbilanz wurde abgebaut. Die Regierung schloß ihre Haushaltsrechnung 1977/78 (16. 7. – 15. 7.) mit einem gegenüber dem Vorjahr niedrigeren Defizit ab, was auf langsamen Mittelabfluß zurückgeht und auf ein nach wie vor schleppendes Entwicklungstempo schließen läßt. Zwar wies Finanzminister Dr. B. B. Thapa in seiner Budgetrede darauf hin, daß die Investitionsziele des 5. Plans voraussichtlich überschritten werden, jedoch hat dieser Erfolg – wie Beobachter meinen – bisher nicht zu einer Verbesserung der Lage der einfachen Bevölkerung geführt, deren Pro-Kopf-Einkommen im Landesdurchschnitt bei 1 171 NR (umgerechnet etwa 195 DM) pro Jahr steht.

Im bisherigen Verlauf des Haushaltsjahres 1978/79 ist eine leichte Konjunkturbelebung feststellbar. Dazu dürfte hauptsächlich die gute „Sommer"-Reisernte, die etwa von Mitte Oktober bis Mitte November eingebracht wird und ca. 85 % zur jährlichen Reiserzeugung beisteuert, beitragen. Aber auch Industrieproduktion und -investitionen haben sich gegen Ende 1978 belebt, wie die Ausleihungen der Geschäftsbanken sowie der Nepal Industrial Development Corp. (NIDC) erkennen lassen. Die Störungen der Elektrizitätsversorgung dürften durch die Installation von Dieselgeneratoren mit einer Kapazität von 10 MW abgebaut werden.

Volkswirtschaftliche Daten

Neuere gesamtwirtschaftliche Daten liegen nicht vor. Die Landwirtschaft stellte 1973/74 rd. 70 % des Bruttosozialprodukts von 13 128 Mio. NR. Unter der Annahme eines Wachstums von 5 % für 1974/75 und 2 % für die beiden folgenden Jahre ergibt sich für 1976/77 ein Volkseinkommen von etwa 14 300 Mio. NR. 40 % der Bevölkerung leben

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unterhalb der absoluten Armutsgrenze, und hinter dem durchschnittlichen Pro-Kopf-Einkommen verbergen sich starke regionale Unterschiede (in den Städten 2 088 NR, in ländlichen Gebieten 988). Die Landwirtschaft trägt nach wie vor rd. 70 % zum Bruttoinlandsprodukt bei. Es folgen die Dorfindustrie und Dienstleistungen. Die verarbeitende Industrie erwirtschaftet lediglich etwa 3 % des Bruttoinlandsprodukts.

Preise, Geld, Kredite

Der Index der städtischen Lebenshaltungskosten stand Ende des Haushaltsjahres 1977/78 bei 160,2 Punkten. Das war gegenüber dem Vorjahr eine Steigerung um rd. 7,7 %. Ende 1976/77 hatte die Verteuerung gegenüber dem gleichen Vorjahreszeitpunkt 10,9 % betragen. Im Jahresdurchschnitt 1977/78 belief sich die Inflationsrate jedoch auf 11,2 % gegenüber nur 2,7 % im Vorjahr (Tabelle 1, wie alle folgenden im Tabellenanhang). Der Index für Nahrungsmittel erhöhte sich 1977/78 im Schnitt um 15,1 %, derjenige für andere Waren und für Dienstleistungen nur um 4,4 %. Der Unterschied dürfte auf die ungünstigen Ergebnisse bei einer Reihe wichtiger Agrarerzeugnisse zurückzuführen sein. Unter den Nahrungsmitteln registrierten nur Zucker und Milch einen Rückgang. Entgegen der allgemeinen Annahme liegt die Steigerung der Lebenshaltungskosten in Katmandu nicht über dem Landesdurchschnitt.

Die Geldmenge erhöhte sich in den ersten elf Monaten 1977/78 um 16,5 % auf 2 159 Mio. NR, im Vorjahr war sie dagegen um 34,4 % hochgeschnellt, wobei der ungewöhnlich starke Devisenzufluß als Multiplikator gewirkt hatte. Die Kredite stiegen in den ersten elf Monaten 1977/78 um 658 Mio. NR (+ 31 % im Vergleich zum Vorjahr) gegenüber nur 231 Mio. im vergleichbaren Zeitraum 1976/77 (+ 13 % gegenüber 1975/76). Der Zuwachs entfiel hauptsächlich auf die Ausleihungen an die Staatsbetriebe. Diese Kredite waren 1976/77 gefallen, während sie im Jahr darauf über die Hälfte der gesamten Steigerung der Geldmenge ausmachten. Die Agricultural Development Bank (ADB) und die Nepal Industrial Development Corp. (NIDC) erhielten von diesen Mitteln einen hohen Anteil, um sie an die Landwirtschaft bzw. Industrie weiterzuleiten. Die Zunahme der Termineinlagen hat 1977/78 wie im Vorjahr zur Drosselung der Geldmengensteigerung beigetragen, allerdings mit einer Steigerungsrate von 1,9 % weniger als im Vorjahr (+ 2,2 %).

Die ADB, NIDC und die Provident Fund Corp. (PFC) liehen in den ersten elf Monaten des Jahres 1977/78 insgesamt 294 Mio. NR aus. Das waren zwar rd. 52 Mio. NR mehr als in der gleichen Vorjahreszeit, jedoch ist das Expansionstempo zurückgegangen (elf Monate 1976/77: + 111 Mio.). Besonders ausgeprägt war die Abschwächung bei der ADB, was auf die schlechte Ernte bei Nahrungsprodukten zurückgehen dürfte. Die Ausleihungen der NIDC lassen die Investitionsschwerpunkte erkennen. Die Kredite an die Hotelwirtschaft stiegen um fast 24 %, während die Ausleihungen an die verarbeitende Industrie auf dem Vorjahresniveau blieben. 46 % aller NIDC-Kredite entfielen auf Hotels, 22 % auf Nahrungsverarbeitung und nur 11 % auf andere Verarbeitung.

Haushalt, Planung

Der Haushalt 1977/78 schloß mit einem Defizit von 259 Mio. NR ab (Vorjahr: 390 Mio.). Obwohl die laufenden Ausgaben im Ansatz um 6,8 % und die Entwicklungsausgaben um 12,4 % aufgestockt worden waren, erhöhten sie sich tatsächlich nur um 5,0 bzw. 10,9 % (Tabelle 2). Insgesamt wurden 1 945 Mio. NR ausgegeben, darunter 1 074 Mio. für die Entwicklung. Das Defizit wurde mit In- und Auslandskrediten, neuem Münzgeld und einem leichten Abbau der Kassenreserven finanziert. Der Entwicklungshaushalt wies 1977/78 ein Volumen von 1 300 Mio. NR aus, der laufende Haushalt eines von 920 Mio.

Das Budget für 1978/79 wird auf 3 753 Mio. NR veranschlagt, was gegenüber dem revidierten Ansatz für das Vorjahr eine Zunahme um rd. 32 % darstellt (Tabelle 3). Die Entwicklungsausgaben betragen 2 648 Mio. NR, die laufenden 1 105 Mio. (+ 37 bzw. 20 % gegenüber dem revidierten Vorjahresansatz). Unter Einbeziehung der Auslandshilfe und von Krediten bleibt im Ansatz ein Defizit von fast 4 Mio. NR gegenüber geplanten 67 Mio. im Vorjahr (tatsächlich: 259 Mio. NR; vgl. oben). Ein Teil der Ausgaben wird durch Steueranhebungen finanziert, die im allgemeinen jedoch die Masse der Bevölkerung nicht belasten. Ausländische Hilfe nimmt mit fast 41 % aller Ausgaben eine wichtige Stelle in der Haushaltsarithmetik ein.

Mitte 1978 legte die Regierung den Entwurf zum 6. Fünfjahresplan vor. Er soll stärker auf Beschäftigung abzielen als der laufende Plan und dürfte gleichzeitig intensiver auf die Befriedigung der sog. Mindestbedürfnisse ausgerichtet werden. Als drittes Ziel wird der Ausgleich der regionalen Entwicklungsverzerrungen angestrebt. Die Investitionen sollen während des 6. Plans von 15 auf 18 % des Bruttoinlandsprodukts steigen. In absoluten Ziffern ist eine Investitionsgesamtsumme von 28 000 Mio. NR vorgesehen, davon sind 19 500 Mio. für den Staatssektor veranschlagt, weitere 3 000 Mio. für das Panchayat-System und 5 500 Mio. NR für die Privatwirtschaft. Der Ansatz liegt etwa viermal höher als im 5. Plan (1975/76 – 1979/80). Er soll die rapide Verschlechterung der Wirtschaft im Bergland besser als bisher auffangen und zu einer optimalen Nutzung des fruchtbaren Terai, des südlichen (tropischen) Landesteils Nepals, führen. Das Jahreswachstum ist auf 5 %, wie im 5. Plan, angesetzt. Tatsächlich lag es aber in den beiden letzten Jahren weit darunter. Angesichts dieser Entwicklung sowie bestehender Hemmnisse in der Verwaltung bezweifeln Beobachter, daß die Ziele realisiert werden können. Die Senkung der Geburtenrate, die bei 2,5 % liegt, könne – so die besagten Kreise weiter – den Druck auf die Wirtschaft mildern, jedoch enthält der Planentwurf dafür keinen neuen Ansatz.

Auf Auslandshilfe, die vorübergehend gefallen war, kann nicht verzichtet werden. Wenngleich ihr Anteil an den Gesamtausgaben vermutlich wieder zunehmen wird, entsteht keine spürbare Mehrbelastung, da mehr Hilfe in Form von verlorenen Zuschüssen gegeben wird.

Landwirtschaft

Obwohl im 5. Plan 35 % aller Ausgaben auf die Landwirtschaft entfallen, ist der Durchbruch zu höherem Produktionsniveau noch nicht gelungen. Die Lage ist vielmehr durch sinkende Erträge im Bergland, Abwanderung in das Terai und beginnenden Raubbau in diesem Gebiet gekennzeichnet. Die Gesamternte an Nahrungsprodukten ist auch 1977/78 gefallen, wenn auch nicht so stark wie im Vorjahr (3,58 Mio. t gegenüber 3,70 Mio.). Zu wenig Niederschlag während der Hauptwachstumsperiode und Unwetterschäden zur Erntezeit beeinträchtigten das Ergebnis. Wichtige Getreidearten, wie Reis, Mais und Hirse, mußten alle Rückschläge hinnehmen (Tabelle 4). Falls die Reisernte nicht durch mehr Bewässerung gesteigert werde, könne – wie Experten meinen – in zwei bis drei Jahren ein landesweites Defizit entstehen. Vereinzelt ist zu hören, daß bereits jetzt im

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Bergland Bedarf bestehe, der wegen der schlechten Transportmöglichkeiten und der niedrigen Kaufkraft nicht gedeckt worden sei. Die Erträge bei „Cash Crops", die auf dem Markt abgesetzt werden, sind 1977/78 um rd. 7 % gestiegen. Die Zunahme erstreckt sich auf alle wichtigen Produkte.

Der Ernterückgang ist besonders enttäuschend, weil die bewässerte Fläche in den beiden letzten Jahren um 24 000 ha ausgeweitet wurde und bei den Nahrungsprodukten 14 % der Anbaufläche mit verbessertem Saatgut bestellt wurden. Die Bemühungen um höhere Erträge sollen 1978/79 bei Ingwer, Tee und Baumwolle intensiviert werden. Derzeit sind nur 26 % der Nachfrage nach Tee durch eigene Produktion gedeckt.

Industrie, Tourismus, Energie

Im 5. Plan sollen Industrieinvestitionen von fast 1 000 Mio. NR getätigt werden, davon je die Hälfte im Staats- und Privatsektor. Dabei sollen fünf Betriebe im ersteren und etwa 130 im letzteren entstehen. 1977/78 genehmigte die NIDC Kredite in Höhe von 28,4 Mio. NR, die sich auf 30 Projekte verteilten. 1978/79 wird mit Investitionen von 80 Mio. NR für 36 Projekte gerechnet, die die folgenden Produkte umfassen: Malz, Stärke, Glukose, Gewürze, Elektrozubehör, Leim, Boden-/Wandfliesen und Ingwer. Unter den größeren Vorhaben befindet sich eine zweite Brauerei, für die deutsche Mitarbeit gesucht wird. Die Zahl der rd. 8 000 Dorfindustriebetriebe dürfte 1977/78 um rd. 900 zugenommen haben, für die etwa 3 Mio. NR aus staatlicher Förderung aufgewendet wurden.

Die Industrieproduktion wurde 1977/78 durch Störungen der Stromversorgung, Rohstoffknappheit aber auch durch geringe Nachfrage beeinträchtigt. Insgesamt dürfte auf Jahresbasis eine schwächere Zunahme bei uneinheitlichen Branchenergebnissen erzielt worden sein. Ein Index der Industrieproduktion wird nicht erstellt (Tabelle 5).

Mehrere große Vorhaben werden voraussichtlich in Kürze in die Fertigungsphase eintreten. Dazu zählen die mit chinesischer Hilfe gebaute Textilfabrik, eine Ziegelei, der Schlachthof von Katmandu sowie die Terpentinproduktionsstätte (mit Hilfe der UdSSR errichtet). Den Vereinbarungen mit Indien von Ende 1978 zufolge werden bei Zement, Papier und Dieselpumpen für Bewässerungszwecke Joint Ventures mit nepalesischer Beteiligungsmehrheit gegründet. Es sollen insgesamt im Verlauf von vier Jahren 3,61 Mrd. NR investiert werden. Indien verpflichtet sich außerdem, die Bahnverbindungen auszubauen und hat vorerst 90 Mio. NR als Zuschuß und 35 Mio. als Kredit bereitgestellt. Die nepalesische Regierung hat zur Stützung der Kleinindustrie die Lizenzpflicht für Firmen mit Investitionen bis zu 0,5 Mio. NR abgeschafft (24 Ausnahmen).

Der Aufschwung im Fremdenverkehr hält an. 1977 besuchten 129 000 Touristen Nepal (Vorjahr: 105 000). Im 1. Halbjahr 1978 erhöhte sich der Besucherstrom um weitere 30 % gegenüber der gleichen Vorjahreszeit. Der größte Zuwachs war bei den USA zu verzeichnen, gefolgt von Japan und der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. 1976/77 erzielte Nepal aus dem Tourismus Einnahmen von 240 Mio. NR, 1977/78 dürften es 300 Mio. gewesen sein. Mit dem Bau eines weiteren Hotels in Katmandu und der Eröffnung eines Hotels im Pokhara-Tal werden die Fazilitäten verbessert. Daneben entstehen mehrere preiswerte Unterkunftsmöglichkeiten. 1977 standen 4 600 Betten in klassifizierten Hotels bereit. Der Flughafen Tribhovan wird mit Hilfe der Asiatischen Entwicklungsbank und des OPEC-Fonds ausgebaut.

Nepals Energiekapazität beläuft sich derzeit auf etwa 64 000 kW, davon entfallen rd. 58 % auf Wasserkraftwerke und ca. 36 % auf Dieselgeneratoren. 63 % der Stromerzeugung stammen aus der Zentralregion. Die Ende 1978 aufgetretenen Versorgungsstörungen sollen 1979 durch Inbetriebnahme des Gandak-Projekts gemildert werden. Weitere wichtige Vorhaben sind Kulekhani, Devighat, Marsyangdi und Kankai. Für die ländlichen Gebiete sollen mehr Kleinstwasserkraftwerke gebaut werden. 19 Projektstudien dieser Art sind abgeschlossen, 1978/79 wird mit dem Bau von sieben Werken begonnen.

Auslandshilfe

Auslandshilfe spielt in Nepals Entwicklungsprozeß eine große Rolle. 1977/78 konnte Nepal über (geschätzt) 1 121 Mio. NR an Auslandshilfe verfügen, davon etwa 45 % als Zuschüsse. Die Weltbank stellte 1978 zwei Kredite für Bewässerung (44 Mio. $) bereit, für das Telekommunikationsprojekt weitere 14,5 Mio. (internationale Ausschreibung), für technische Ausbildung 5,7 Mio. $. 1979 werden voraussichtlich rd. 50 Mio. $ aufgewendet. Nach Kanada und der Schweiz hat die Bundesrepublik Deutschland ihre Kredite in verlorene Zuschüsse umgewandelt. Im 5. Plan sollten bei staatlichen Ausgaben von rd. 6 570 Mio. NR etwa 45 % aller Mittel über das Ausland zufließen, davon rd. 51 % in Form von Zuschüssen. Dieser Anteil dürfte mittlerweile gestiegen sein.

Außenhandel

Bei Exporten von 1 020,2 Mio. und Importen von 2 469,2 Mio. schloß die Handelsbilanz 1977/78 mit einem Defizit von 1 449 Mio. NR ab. Die Ausfuhr ging gegenüber dem Vorjahr um 12,4 % zurück, während die Einfuhr um 23 % zunahm, das Defizit hat sich um 72 % erhöht. Wichtigster Handelspartner blieb 1977/78 Indien, das in den ersten zehn Monaten Waren im Wert von 483 Mio. NR abnahm und im Wert von 1 561 Mio. lieferte. Damit gingen die nepalesischen Exporte nach Indien gegenüber dem Vorjahr um 38 % zurück, während die Importe aus Indien um 16 % stiegen. Im selben Zeitraum erhöhten sich die nepalesischen Lieferungen in die übrigen Länder der Welt um 39 % und die Einfuhren von dort um 37 %. Das Handelsbilanzdefizit mit Indien hat sich nahezu verdoppelt, während es im „Übersee"-Handel um 33 % stieg.

Auf der Basis der Kassenbewegungen stand das Handelsbilanzdefizit in den ersten zehn Monaten 1977/78 bei 1 185 Mio. NR. Die Bilanz der laufenden Posten schloß mit einem Defizit von 296 Mio. NR gegenüber einem Überschuß von 218 Mio. in der gleichen Vorjahreszeit ab. Da der Kapitalzufluß anhaltend hoch war, weist die Zahlungsbilanz insgesamt dennoch einen Überschuß von 95 Mio. NR aus. Die Paritätsumstellung brachte einen Verlust von etwa 78 Mio. NR (Tabelle 6).

Die Importzunahme geht größtenteils auf die Einfuhrliberalisierung von März 1978 zurück. Das Bonussystem, das 16 Jahre lang gültig gewesen war, wurde durch ein stark liberalisiertes Einfuhrsystem (sog. automatische Lizenzen), gekoppelt mit einem Parallelkurs für die Nepalesische Rupie, abgelöst. Die Zahlungen für den Außenhandel werden in der Regel zum Kurs von 16 NR/$ abgewickelt, während für die Entwicklung notwendige Güter mit 12 NR/$ berechnet werden. Zahlungen aus unsichtbaren Leistungen werden ebenfalls zum Grundkurs abgerechnet, desgleichen Transfers aus dem Tourismus. Die Umstellung bedeutet eine Abwertung gegenüber der Indischen Rupie und eine Aufwertung gegenüber dem US-Dollar. Da die Regierung alte Bonusforderungen anerkannte, dürfte ein Teil der ho-

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hen Einfuhr im Jahr 1977/78 auf diese Sonderbewegung zurückgehen, so daß 1978/79 mit einer niedrigeren Einfuhrzunahme zu rechnen ist.

Es ist erkennbar, daß die Bemühungen um eine höhere Ausfuhr Erfolge zeitigen (Tabelle 7). Besonders expansiv waren Jute, Ziegenleder und kunstgewerbliche Waren. Bei den Reisexporten dürfte es sich um eine vorübergehende Entwicklung handeln. Auf der Einfuhrseite entfällt immer noch ein großer Teil auf Verbrauchsgüter. Das liefert einen Hinweis auf weitere Möglichkeiten der Substitution durch lokale Produktion. Es fehlt der nepalesischen Exportwirtschaft – wie Beobachter feststellen – in der Regel noch an einem Konzept zur Markterschließung. Aufgrund der langen Gewöhnung an das Bonussystem werde die Absatzpolitik vielfach auch jetzt noch vom Motiv schneller Gewinne bestimmt, so daß manche Möglichkeiten zur Diversifizierung nicht genutzt würden. Indien hat die Handelsbedingungen für Nepal durch Abschaffung mehrerer Hilfszölle verbessert. Es gewährt außerdem im Rahmen der neuen getrennten Handels- und Transitabkommen besseren Zugang zum Hafen Kalkutta sowie zu den Häfen Chittagong und Chalna in Bangladesh. Mit diesen Vereinbarungen ist ein bedeutender Problempunkt in den gegenseitigen Beziehungen beseitigt worden.

Beziehungen zur Bundesrepublik Deutschland

Die Bundesrepublik Deutschland befindet sich nicht unter den wichtigen Handelspartnern Nepals, doch nimmt sie einen prominenten Platz im Tourismus und unter den Geberländern von Entwicklungshilfe ein. 1977/78 lieferte die Bundesrepublik Deutschland 1,3 % aller Importe Nepals (Indien 66 %, UdSSR 7,5 %, Japan 5,1 %) und bezog 1,4 % aller seiner Exporte (Indien 68 %, Belgien 4,3 %, USA 4 %). Die deutschen Lieferungen erreichten 1977 rd. 8,5 Mio. DM, die Bezüge 8,1 Mio. DM. Damit ist der deutsche Lieferüberschuß weiter geschrumpft: 1976 hatte er noch 3,1 Mio. DM betragen, 1975 rd. 7,7 Mio. Die Bundesrepublik Deutschland bezog 1977 hauptsächlich (Ziegen-) Leder, Jute u.a. pflanzliche Spinnstoffe, Gewebe u.ä. aus Wolle (Teppiche) und Waren aus unedlen Metallen und Kupfer (Kunstgewerbe). Sie lieferte Maschinen, Chemieprodukte, Kfz, Produkte der optischen und feinmechanischen Industrie und elektronische Erzeugnisse. Das Sortiment blieb im wesentlichen unverändert, wenn auch deutliche Verschiebungen bei einzelnen Positionen eintraten.

Nepals neue Einfuhrregelung begünstigt das deutsche Liefersortiment. Zwar ist die japanische Konkurrenz weniger spürbar geworden, jedoch drängen dafür andere ostasiatische (Billig-)Länder auf den Markt. In den ersten acht Monaten 1978 lieferte die Bundesrepublik Deutschland Waren im Wert von 4,5 Mio. DM und bezog Waren aus Nepal für 6,5 Mio. Der 1977 zu beobachtende Trend hat sich somit fortgesetzt. – In Nepal sind keine deutschen Direktinvestitionen feststellbar.

Nepal erhielt als erstes Entwicklungsland von deutscher Seite Schuldenerlaß (86 Mio. DM). Die Bundesregierung stellt auch die zukünftige Hilfe in Form von Zuschüssen zur Verfügung. Für die Jahre 1978/79 wurden 50 Mio. DM aus Mitteln der Finanziellen Zusammenarbeit zugesagt. 40 Mio. DM sind für das Energie- und Bewässerungsprojekt Kankai vorgesehen, das damit insgesamt 100 Mio. DM (60 Mio. aus alten Zusagen) auf sich vereinigt. 10 Mio. DM werden als freie Warenhilfe für die Finanzierung von notwendigen Importen bereitgestellt. Im Rahmen der Technischen Zusammenarbeit wurden für 1978 rd. 14,8 Mio. DM zugesagt. Diese konzentriert sich auf Maßnahmen der ländlichen Entwicklung, der Energieversorgung, der Stadtsanierung und auf einen Studien- und Expertenfonds zur Vorbereitung weiterer Projekte. Insgesamt hatte die Bundesrepublik Deutschland bis Ende 1978 rd. 245 Mio. DM an Hilfe bereitgestellt, davon rd. 139 Mio. Finanzhilfe und etwa 106 Mio. DM für die Technische Zusammenarbeit.

Die NIDC zeigt großes Interesse an deutscher Mitarbeit beim Bau der zweiten Brauerei. Im Rahmen des Abkommens zur Bildung eines Studien- und Expertenpools können zusätzliche deutsche Berater eingesetzt werden, um die Planungsgremien in Nepal zu stützen. Insgesamt sind somit die Bedingungen für eine leichte Intensivierung der deutsch-nepalesischen Wirtschaftsbeziehungen vorhanden.

Ausblick

Angesichts der besseren Erwartungen für die Sommerernte, der offensichtlich leicht gestiegenen Investitionsneigung im Privatsektor und des schnelleren Mittelabflusses für die staatlichen Entwicklungsprojekte dürfte 1979 ein höheres Expansionstempo erreicht werden. Andererseits erscheint eine Zunahme des Sozialprodukts um 5 %, wie sie im Plan vorgesehen ist, kaum vorstellbar. Aufgrund der sinkenden Tilgungsverpflichtungen (Schuldenerlaß) dürften genügend Devisen für die Finanzierung einer schnelleren Entwicklung bereitstehen, so daß die Einfuhr auf einem höheren Niveau verharren dürfte. Kurzfristig sind weitere Deviseneinnahmen aus dem Tourismus und Export von Teppichen und kunsthandwerklichen Produkten erzielbar. Gegen einen weiteren schnellen Ausbau des Tourismus sind in letzter Zeit Einwände von verschiedenen Seiten vorgebracht worden. Zweifellos hat die Konzentration des Fremdenstroms auf das Katmandu-Tal eine Fülle von Problemen aufgeworfen. Mittelfristig wird versucht, die Lieferungen von Ingwer und Medizinalpflanzen zu steigern, und langfristig soll die Produktion von Tee und Baumwolle so stark angehoben werden, daß Überschüsse für die Ausfuhr verbleiben. Während dies bei Tee im Zeitraum von drei bis vier Jahren vorstellbar ist, stellen sich die Aussichten bei Baumwolle weniger günstig.

Voraussetzung für höhere Industrieaktivität ist mehr Elektroenergie, vor allem in der Zentralregion. Die Indienststellung des Gandak-Projekts mit 14 MW wird 1979 eine spürbare Verbesserung bringen. Da außerdem in mehreren neuen Verarbeitungsbetrieben die Produktion anläuft, dürfte der Import weiter substitutiert werden. In den ländlichen Gebieten soll der Arbeitslosigkeit und der weit verbreiteten Unterbeschäftigung durch die Errichtung von mehr Dorfindustriebetrieben begegnet werden. Zu diesem Zweck wird eine neue Regierungsorganisation, die Small and Cottage Industrial Development Corp., gegründet. In diesem Bereich bieten sich Möglichkeiten für den Einsatz von Experten aus dem neuen Pool.

Neues auf einen Blick

Januar 1978:	20-Jahresplan für Straßenbau vorgelegt (Kosten 5 000 Mio. NR);
Februar 1978:	Security Marketing Centre verkauft erstmals Aktien von Beteiligungsgesellschaften (Vorstufe zur Börse);
März 1978:	Neue Wechselkurse für die Nepalesische Rupie eingeführt, Abwertung um 4,3 % gegenüber der Indischen Rupie und Aufwertung um 4,3 % gegenüber dem US-Dollar;

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Exportbonussystem abgeschafft und durch ein Parallelkurssystem ersetzt; Beträchtliche Lockerung des Einfuhrsystems; Umfangreiche Zolländerungen zum Schutz lokaler Produktion und zur Exportförderung verfügt;

Abkommen zwischen Nepal und der Bundesrepublik Deutschland über einen „Study and Expert Fund", Finanzierung von Expertenleistungen in Planungsabteilungen der Regierung;

Unterzeichnung getrennter Handels- und Transitabkommen zwischen Nepal und Indien;

September 1978: Grundzüge des 6. Fünfjahresplans vorgelegt;

November 1978: Bundesrepublik Deutschland erläßt Nepals Schulden aus Finanzhilfe in Höhe von rd. 86 Mio. DM, zukünftige Hilfe nur noch in Form von verlorenen Zuschüssen, für 1979/80 rd. 68 Mio. DM zugesagt.

Tabellenanhang

Tabelle 1

Index der Lebenshaltungskosten
(1972/73 = 100)
Stand jeweils am Jahresende

Sektor	1975/76*)	1976/77*)	1977/78*)
Nahrung/Getränke insg.	129,7	147,8	160,5
davon			
Getreide	120,1	126,1	140,8
Reis	119,9	125,9	142,9
Hülsenfrüchte	117,1	162,1	206,1
Obst/Gemüse	133,4	173,7	187,1
Fleisch/Fisch/Eier	157,4	164,1	169,7
Milch/-prod.	155,2	165,2	164,1
Zucker	139,0	138,5	127,9
Getränke	134,1	153,8	164,5
And. Waren u. Dienste insg.	142,7	150,5	158,9
davon:			
Kleidung	127,3	134,7	141,2
Schuhe	146,8	142,6	148,3
Wohnung	151,3	162,0	175,7
Brennstoff/Licht/ Wasser	163,3	171,7	183,8
Transport/Kommunikation	160,2	163,8	166,3
Ausbildung/ Erholung etc.	136,7	144,7	155,4
Zigaretten	154,0	153,9	151,0
Gesamtindex	134,2	148,8	160,2
Jahresdurchschnittswerte	137,0	140,7	156,4
(Veränderung geg. entsprechendem Vorjahreswert in % in Klammern)	(- 0,7)	(+ 2,7)	(+ 11,2)

*) 16. 7. – 15. 7.

Quelle: Nepal Rastra Bank

Tabelle 2

Haushaltsoperationen der Regierung
(in Mio. NR)

Bereich	1975/76*)	1976/77*)	1977/78*)
Genehmigte Ausgaben	1 677,7	2 042,8	2 235,2
davon:			
Laufende Ausg.	735,1	861,6	920,0
Entwicklungsausg.	896,4	1 156,3	1 300,1
aus Inlandsmitteln	811,9	1 098,6	1 189,1
aus Auslandskrediten u. Zuschüssen	84,5	57,7	111,0
Nicht ausgegebener Aufwand	191,4	235,1	290,5
Laufende Ausg.	78,2	47,1	64,6
Entwicklungsausg.	113,2	188,0	225,9
Tatsächl. Ausg.	1 486,3	1 807,7	1 944,7
Laufende Ausg.	656,9	814,5	855,4
Entwicklungsausg.	783,2	968,3	1 074,2
Einnahmen	1 229,5	1 417,8	1 685,9
Steuern u.ä.	1 112,0	1 331,5	1 553,4
Auslandsbarzuschüsse	90,8	72,1	81,1
And. Einnahmen netto	26,7	14,2	51,4
Saldo	- 256,8	- 389,9	- 258,8
Finanzierung d. Defizits durch:			
Inlandskredite	150,0	300,0	240,0
Ausl. Barkredite (brutto)	4,7	53,8	16,5
Münze	3,6	6,1	28,6
Kassenkonto	73,4	5,5	- 11,8
Fehler etc.	26,1	24,5	- 14,5

*) 16. 7. – 15. 7.

Quellen: Rastra Bank, Ministry of Finance

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Tabelle 3

Haushaltsrechnung der Regierung
(in Mio. NR)

Bereich	1977/78*) rev. Schätzg.	1978/79*) Ansatz
Ausgaben insg.	2 850,8	3 752,8
Laufende Ausg.	918,6	1 104,9
Entwicklungsausg.	1 932,2	2 647,9
Einnahmen aus Steuern usw.	1 580,6	2 025,6
Auslandshilfe	963,4	1 523,3
davon:		
Zuschüsse	484,8	718,6
Inlandskredite	240,0	200,0
Saldo	- 66,8	- 3,9

*) 16. 7. – 15. 7.

Anm.: die Daten stimmen nicht mit Tabelle 2 überein, weil es sich um zu unterschiedlichen Zeitpunkten erarbeitete Schätzungen handelt. Diese weichen von den späteren tatsächlichen Werten oft stark ab, was die Unvollkommenheit der Haushaltsrechnung aufzeigt.

Quelle: Ministry of Finance

Tabelle 4

Ernteentwicklung
(in 1 000 t)

	1975/76*)	1976/77*)	1977/78*)
Nahrungsgetreide insg.	3 908	3 704	3 575
Reis	2 605	2 386	2 282
Weizen	387	362	401
Roggen	25	21	22
Mais	748	797	740
Hirse	143	138	130
Cash Crops insg.	682	691	741
Zuckerrohr	253	311	337
Tabak	5	5	6
Jute	42	45	57
Ölsaaten	68	61	65
Kartoffeln	314	269	276

*) 16. 7. – 15. 7.

Quellen: Agricultural Marketing Dept.; Nepal Rastra Bank

Tabelle 5

Industrieproduktion

Produkt	Einheit	1976/77[1])	1977/78[1])
Jutewaren	t	16 809	15 389
Zucker	t	16 351	26 502
Zigaretten	Mio. Stück	1 774	1 634
Streichhölzer	1 000 Gross	658	677
Schuhe	1 000 Paar	55	59
Bier	1 000 Flaschen	630	788
Alkoholfreie Getränke	1 000 Flaschen	-	2 617
Stark alkoholhaltige Getränke	1 000 l	522	689[2])
Tee	t	401	403
Haushaltswaren, rostfrei	t	157	173
Seife	t	1 855	1 319
Gegerbte Häute	1 000 Stück	1 096	1 156
Preßplatten aus Stroh	t	1 301	749
Baumwolltextilien	1 000 m	5 234	3 796
Zement	t	42 794	35 850
Landwirtschaftsgeräte	1 000 NR	3 982	3 742
Ziegelsteine/ Kacheln	1 000 Stück	23 738	29 571[2])

[1]) 16. 7. – 15. 7.
[2]) geschätzt

Quelle: Department of Industry

Tabelle 6

Veränderung der Zahlungsbilanz
(in Mio. NR)

Bereich	1975/76[1]) (erste zehn Monate)	1976/77[1]) (erste zehn Monate)	1977/78[1]) (erste zehn Monate)
Handelsbilanz	- 622,7	- 694,2	- 1 185,0
Ausfuhr[2])	985,0	966,0	825,5
Einfuhr[2])	1 607,7	1 660,2	2 010,5
Dienstleistungsbilanz	+ 247,9	+ 414,0	+ 403,6
Einnahmen	602,5	759,4	950,2
davon:			
Tourismus	172,9	229,5	320,6
Ausgaben	354,6	345,4	546,6
Nettotransfers	+ 474,5	+ 498,2	+ 485,9
Einnahmen	489,6	514,1	499,9
davon:			
Privatüberweisungen	188,2	240,3	202,5
Offizielle Zuschüsse	206,3	177,4	213,6
Ausgaben	15,1	15,9	14,0
Bilanz der laufenden Posten	+ 99,7	+ 218,0	- 295,5
Offizielles Nettokapital	+ 81,7	+ 137,5	+ 223,8
Ausländ. Kredite	98,2	152,7	242,3
Amortisierung	- 16,5	- 15,2	- 18,5
Versch. Kapitalzahlungen, netto[3])	+ 63,6	- 2,6	+ 166,8
Veränd. d. Devisenreserven	- 245,0[4])	- 352,9[4])	-95,1[4])

[1]) 16. 7. – 15. 7.
[2]) auf Zahlungsbasis
[3]) einschl. Fehler
[4]) negative Werte entsprechen Zunahmen

Quelle: Nepal Rastra Bank

Tabelle 7

Außenhandel
(ohne Indien)
(in Mio. NR)

Produkt	1975/76[1])	1976/77[1])	1977/78[1])[2])
Export nach „Übersee" insg.	266	362	601
davon:			
Rohjute	65	100	170
Jutewaren	56	59	63
Häute/Felle	25	55	76
Hülsenfrüchte	28	18	-
Teppiche	9	28	24
Kardamom	19	13	12
Kunstgewerbl. Waren	13	21	34

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Produkt	1975/76[1])	1976/77[1])	1977/78[1])[2])
Tabak	–	9	11
Reis	–	6	139
Ölkuchen	.	18	8
Import aus „Übersee" insg.	580	597	1 111
davon:			
Textilien, Garn	97	108	240
Mineral. Rohstoffe, Brennst.	124	128	194
Maschinen/-teile	56	77	88
Pharmazeutika	35	34	23
Baumaterial/ Haushalts-/Elektrogerät	52	39	54
Transportausrüstung	67	59	60
Nahrungsmittel	23	17	49
Büroausrüst./Papier	13	19	24

[1]) 16. 7. – 15. 7.

[2]) vorläufige Daten; Übereinstimmung mit Textdaten nicht immer gewährleistet, da verschiedene Quellen

Quelle: Trade Promotion Centre

Tabelle 8

Außenhandel der Bundesrepublik Deutschland mit Nepal
(in 1 000 DM)

Warenbenennung	Einfuhr 1. Hj. 1977	Einfuhr 1. Hj. 1978	Ausfuhr 1. Hj. 1977	Ausfuhr 1. Hj. 1978
Lebende Tiere und Nahrungsmittel	–	22	63	6
Getränke und Tabak	–	–	9	–
Rohstoffe, ausgen. min. Brennstoffe	792	1 532	1	8
Min. Brennstoffe, Schmiermittel u. verw. Erzeugnisse	–	–	–	4
Tier. u. pflanzl. Fette u. Öle	–	–	–	–
Chem. Erzeugnisse	–	–	373	365
Bearb. Waren, nach Beschaffenh. gegl.	3 265	2 566	408	191
Masch. u. Fahrzeuge	2	430	2 743	2 859
Sonst. bearb. Waren	310	465	151	221
Waren u. Vorgänge, nicht n. Beschaffh. gegliedert; Gold	61	27	30	8

Quelle: Statistisches Bundesamt, Wiesbaden; Gliederung nach CST

(Aus redaktionellen Gründen wurde dieser Bericht Anfang Dezember 1978 abgeschlossen.)

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Diese BfA-Mitteilung ist Verlagsbeilage der „Nachrichten für Außenhandel" (NfA), die fünfmal wöchentlich erscheint und aktuell über außenwirtschaftliche Vorgänge berichtet.

In den letzten Monaten sind in den NfA u.a. folgende Meldungen (M) und Artikel (A) über Nepal erschienen.

84	28. 4.78	Kräftiger Anstieg der Juteausfuhr	(M)
99	24. 5.78	Exportbonussystem abgeschafft	(M)
113	14. 6.78	Ausfuhr gestiegen	(M)
129	6. 7.78	Gesetz über Wertpapiere	(M)
153	9. 8.78	Gründung einer Aktienbörse angekündigt	(M)
159	17. 8.78	Nepals Entwicklungsausgaben sollen um 37 % steigen	(A)
162	22. 8.78	Nepal stellt Außenhandel um	(A)
162	22. 8.78	Inflationsdruck schwächt sich ab	(M)
163	23. 8.78	Erweiterte Auflage des Trade Directory	(A)
167	29. 8.78	Ausbau der Industrieparks – Expertenpool zur Projektvorbereitung gegründet	(M)
181	18. 9.78	Engere industrielle und technische Kooperation mit Indien	(M)
181	18. 9.78	Nepals Teppichausfuhr nimmt kräftig zu	(A)
196	9.10.78	Nepal nimmt Flugverkehr nach Schanghai auf	(M)
224	16.11.78	Japans Angebotsdruck in Nepal läßt nach	(A)
228	23.11.78	Neue Hilfe für Nepal und 86 Mio. DM Schuldenerlaß	(M)
237	6.12.78	Flugverbindung zwischen Nepal und Japan	(M)
246	19.12.78	Nepals Bankwesen soll rationalisiert werden	(A)

Neben den „Nachrichten für Außenhandel" (NfA) gibt die Bundesstelle für Außenhandelsinformation (BfA) auch einen Spezialdienst für das Zoll- und Verbrauchsteuerrecht heraus.

Zollinformationen

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29. OKT. 1977

Nepal – 3

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ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Rudolf Reinhardt

Tempelhüter, Straßenbauer

Ein Stück deutscher Entwicklungshilfe in Nepal 3

Der erste Eindruck, den der Flugreisende nach dem Betreten des himalajischen Königreichs Nepal gewinnt, ist der eines verhältnismäßig weit entwickelten Berglandes. Das macht zunächst der Flughafen von Kathmandu mit seinen zwei Landebahnen, auf denen die großen Düsenflugzeuge zum Alltag gehören, seit beim Staatsbesuch des deutschen Bundespräsidenten Heinrich Lübke vor zehn Jahren eine vierstrahlige Lufthansa-Maschine den Anfang machte. Auch das Taxi zur Stadt benutzt eine breite Autostraße, auf der ihm in kurzen Abständen moderne Trolleybusse entgegenkommen, die unter der Oberleitung einen Nahverkehrsdienst in die Umgebung der Hauptstadt versehen. Und schließlich erweist sich vor dem Palast der Regierung, daß die dekorativen Verkehrspolizisten an den Kreuzungen durchaus nicht nur zur Dekoration auf ihren Podesten stehen; der Autoverkehr und das Getümmel der Zwei- und Dreiräder ist beträchtlich an diesem zentralen Punkt.

Beim zweiten Hinsehen und Hinhören inmitten des Gewimmels von Armut und Elend im alten Stadtkern ist freilich die Trennungslinie zwischen Rückstand und Fortschritt bald ausgemacht. Die Autos tragen in der Mehrzahl die Kennzeichen der Vereinten Nationen oder des Diplomatischen Korps oder ausländischer Touristen, die über den Damanpaß von Indien heraufgekommen sind – drei Gruppen, von denen Geld in das Entwicklungsland fließt.

Der Scheck des Hochzeitsgastes

Als Entwicklungshilfe ist der Flughafen Gauchar entstanden, der von vier Gesellschaften regelmäßig angeflogen wird. Entwicklungshilfe ist auch der erwähnte „Highway" von Kathmandu über Gauchar nach Kodari an der tibetanischen Grenze, mitsamt der installierten Buslinie ein Geschenk der chinesischen Volksrepublik nach der Einverleibung des tibetanischen Hochlandes in Maos Reich, 1967 fertiggestellt und für jedermann als strategische Investition erkennbar. Die zahlreichen Flüchtlinge aus Tibet, die im Kathmandutal ihr Leben fristen, sind auf die Straße in die verlorene Heimat nicht gut zu sprechen.

An eigenem Reichtum hat das Zwölfmillionenvolk der Nepalesen außer der Einzigartigkeit seiner Bergwelt zwischen Mount Everest und Dhaulagiri nur die Zeugnisse seiner tausendjährigen Kultur des Buddhismus und des Hinduismus mit ihren unzähligen Pagoden, Klöstern und Palästen in die neue Zeit der durchlässigen Grenzen eingebracht, die für das Land erst nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg mit dem Einlaß von Touristen begonnen hat. Jene Kleinode himalajischer Baukunst vor dem fortschreitenden Verfall zu bewahren, gehört zu den Hauptaufgaben auch der Entwicklungshelfer in Nepal. Die Bundesrepublik Deutschland ist daran maßgeblich beteiligt, seitdem im Jahre 1960 die Fritz-Thyssen-Stiftung und die Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft gemeinsam das „Forschungsprogramm Nepal" aufstellen halfen, das fünf Jahre später zur Einrichtung des „Thyssenhaus" genannten deutschen Nepal-Forschungszentrums in Kathmandu führte. Von 1972 bis 1975 deckte das Bundesforschungsministerium die Kosten des Unternehmens und überließ seinen wissenschaftlichen Betrieb der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft.

Wer Augenzeuge der für die nepalesische Bevölkerung am deutlichsten sichtbar werdenden deutschen Entwicklungshilfe sein will, nimmt in Kathmandu den Bus und fährt in die fünfzehn Kilometer entfernte mittelalterliche Königstadt Bhaktapur (auf englischen Landkarten auch „Bhadgaon" genannt). Die 889 gegründete „Stadt der Frommen" war fast ein Jahrtausend lang die wichtigste Stadt Nepals. Sie beherbergt die großartigsten Baukunstwerke des nepalesischen Mittelalters. Sie ist aber seit der Eroberung des Hochtales durch die Gurkhas im achtzehnten Jahrhundert und dem Aufstieg von Kathmandu in die Rolle der rückständigsten unter den drei Städten – Patan gehört noch dazu – des Kathmandutales gefallen.

So war es kein Zufall, daß zuerst die Stadt Bhaktapur ins Auge gefaßt wurde, als die Bundesregierung 1970 zu überlegen hatte, welches Geschenk sie dem damaligen nepalesischen Kronprinzen Birendra, dem heutigen König Birendra Bir Bikram Schah Dev, zur Hochzeit machen sollte; von ihm war gesagt worden, er wolle einmal sein Land nicht ohne die gleichzeitige Bewahrung und Pflege des kulturellen Erbes zum technischen Fortschritt hin entwickeln. Franz Josef Röder, der als damaliger Bundesratspräsident das Vergnügen hatte, an der prunkvollen Vermählung als offizieller Hochzeitsgast der Bundesrepublik teilzunehmen, überbrachte als Mitgift einen Scheck über hunderttausend Mark als erste Rate der Kosten für die Renovierung des Pujaharimaths, eines Priesterhauses aus dem 15. Jahrhundert, das nach Zerstörungen durch ein Erdbeben im Jahre 1935 nur notdürftig repariert worden war und dessen kostbare Holzschnitzereien zu verkommen drohten.

Auf den Spuren einer vierköpfigen Darmstädter Architektengruppe, die damals in Bhaktapur ans Werk ging, trifft der Besucher von 1977 nunmehr einen Stab von Baumeistern, Ingenieuren, Archäologen, Handwerkskünstlern und Facharbeitern aus Deutschland wie aus Nepal an, die gemeinsam das viel größere, aus dem ersten Erneuerungswerk entstandene „Bhaktapur-Entwicklungsprojekt" verwirklichen. Das Unternehmen, dessen Pläne von deutschen Beratern zusammen mit Fachleuten der nepalesischen Regierung und der Bhaktapurer Stadtverwaltung entworfen wurden, das 1974 von den Regierungen in Kathmandu und Bonn beschlossen wurde und an dessen Spitze seither der nepalesische Erziehungsminister steht, gilt nicht nur als ein Beispiel guter Zusammenarbeit in der Entwicklungshilfe; es ist auch ein Exempel dafür, wie in einem Entwicklungsland mit reichem Kulturerbe der wirtschaftliche und soziale Fortschritt gefördert und gleichzeitig der überkommene Kunstbesitz erhalten werden kann, nicht zuletzt auch auf diesem Wege dem Lande über immer mehr Touristenbesuche aus der materiellen Notlage heraushelfen wollend.

Die obligatorische Besichtigungstour durch die engen Gassen und weiten Plätze der 35 000 Einwohner zählenden und zweieinhalb Quadratkilometer umfassenden Mittelstadt Bhaktapur gleicht

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zum Beginn genau dem Slalom durch die Baustellen einer straßenbauwütigen europäischen Großstadt. Aufgerissene Wege, Stapel von Kanalrohren, Berge von Sand und Pflastersteinen, Gerüste an den Fassaden – was geschieht hier? Die Frage nach dem Wozu wird dem Touristen in der Stadtmitte beantwortet. Eben waren die Straßen noch aus einer holprigen Schicht von Lehm und Steinen, die Hauseingänge aus Lappen, die Fenster aus Pappe und die Dächer aus Wellblech (eine Rattenjagd war auch gerade im Gange). Der Marktplatz nun ist gepflastert, die Türen sind von neuem Schnitzwerk geziert, frische Fensterumrahmungen aus Mahagoni oder anderen Edelhölzern zeugen von der Wiederbelebung der ältesten Künste des Landes, die steilen Dächer sind säuberlich mit Dachpfannen eingedeckt.

So pittoresk freilich, wie das Stadtbild am Rande war, ist es in der Mitte nicht mehr, dort, wo die fremden Stadtentwickler mit ihren einheimischen Gehilfen ihre Arbeit schon geleistet haben. Doch ohne die Restauratoren, ohne Hammer und Meißel, Messer und Stichel hätten die teilweise von Grund auf erneuerten Paläste, Tempel und Wohnhäuser das Jahrhundert kaum überlebt, sie wären allmählich verfallen, wie es Hunderten von anderen baulichen Kostbarkeiten im ganzen Lande schon erging und noch ergeht. Vor allem aber sind die malerischen Kulissen heruntergekommener asiatischer Städte doch die Mauern, in denen ihre Bewohner zu leben haben, mehr elend als romantisch und mehr schlecht als recht. Im Entwicklungsprojekt für Bhaktapur ist der gründlichen Verbesserung der Infrastruktur in der Stadt deshalb auch der meiste Raum gewidmet, und vor allem darum findet seine Verwirklichung auch immer mehr Beifall und immer stärkere Unterstützung durch die einheimische Bevölkerung.

Der König ist ein progressiver Mann

Seit 1976 wird das Stadtentwicklungsprojekt von Bhakdapur vom Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit finanziert, das es mit der ihm angeschlossenen „Gesellschaft für technische Zusammenarbeit" in Eschborn verwirklicht. Seine erste Phase, die sich auf den Stadtkern beschränkte, ist inzwischen abgeschlossen. Sie war vor allem der Restauration oder dem Neubau von fast zwanzig historischen Bauwerken gewidmet. Der zweite Abschnitt, der jetzt begonnen wurde und bis 1979 abgeschlossen sein soll, stellt einen umfassenden Stadtentwicklungsplan dar, zu dem auch die Gewerbeförderung gehört. Die Pläne versprechen die Kanalisation des gesamten Stadtgebietes, den Bau von Kläranlagen, die Vervollständigung des Trinkwassernetzes, die Ordnung der Verkehrsverbindungen einschließlich der Anlage von Parkplätzen, eine Industriezone, neue Wohnhaustypen und schließlich auch Touristenhotels und Restaurants. Nach seiner Beendigung wird das Objekt Bhaktapur die Bundesrepublik Deutschland zehn Millionen Mark gekostet haben, das Königreich Nepal steuert zwei Millionen Mark an Material und Arbeitskräften bei.

Vieles von dem, was die Pläne und Zeichnungen in der gemischten deutsch-nepalesischen Projektleitung am Durbar Square ausweisen, klingt dem Besucher wie Zukunftsmusik. Er ist versucht, zu bezweifeln, daß dieser nepalesischen Stadt, und sei es mit der tatkräftigsten Hilfe von außen und der äußersten eigenen Anstrengung, der Sprung vom Mittelalter in die neueste Neuzeit binnen eines einzigen Jahrzehntes gelingen könnte.

Der junge Monarch in Kathmandu ist ein progressiver Mann, so sagen sie alle von ihm, die fremden Diplomaten wie die einheimischen Bürger. Er stachelt – überall sichtbare Losungen zeigen es – das Nationalbewußtsein seiner Nepalesen mit Eifer zum Fleiß, zum Lernen, zur Ordnung an. „Nichts ist unerreichbar, wenn wir uns gemeinsam bemühen, zu den Zielen der ‚Nationalen Entwicklung' zu gelangen", ist einer der verbreiteten Wahlsprüche von König Birendra. Der schlimme Zustand der ersten Volkstoiletten, die auch zum Bhaktapur-Entwicklungsprojekt gehören, oder die Tatsache, daß die buddhistischen Priester die als Schulhäuser gedachten renovierten geistlichen Paläste für teures Geld an wohlhabende Bürger vermieten, lassen ahnen, welche großen Anstrengungen des Königs Erziehungsminister bis zu dem gesteckten Ziel noch zu leisten haben wird.

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MAINLY CLOUDY TODAY

Kathmandu, July 25-
To day will be mainly cloudy with showers in the Kathmandu Valley, reports RSS.
Maximum temperature today is expected between 27· C and 29· C and minimum temperature between 19· C. and 21· C.
Relative humidity was 56 per cent

THE RISING NEPAL

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EVERY MORNING

Vol. No. VH No. 232
KATHMANDU

July 25, 1972 Tuesday

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WEATHER REPORT

Kathmandu, July 24;
Following are today's weather reports received from various parts of the Kingdom, reports RSS.

	Temperature .C. max.	Min.	Rainfall m m.
Kathmandu	28.6	21.8	20.0
Pokhara	27.0	23.0	Nil
Biratnagar	30.0	26.0	40
Jumla	24.0	17.0	Nil
Okhaldhunga	21.0	19 0	40.

Prince Jigme Singhye Wangchuk Formally Enthroned

New Delhi, July 24:

Prince Jigme Singhye Wangchuk was today formally enthroned as King of the Himalayan Kingdom of Bhutan, reports from Thimpu, the Bhutanese Capital said, reports AFP.

The 17-year-old Prince succeeded his father, King Jigme Dorji Wangchuk, who died of a heart attack in Nairobi last Friday.

The new King is the fourth ruler of the Bhutanese dynasty.

Mujib Towards England

Dacca, July 24-

Prime Minister Sheikh Mujibur Rahman is to leave here on July 26 to go to England for a gall bladder operation, reliable sources said here today, reports AFP.

He is expected to be away from Bangladesh for a fortnight. He has been ill for the past two weeks.

Government officials dismissed rumours in Dacca Sheikh Mujib's illness was a cover for an eventual secret meeting with Pakistan President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

Rastriya Panchayat:

HMG Urged To Maintain Roads Constructed With Voluntary Labour

Clause-Wise Discussion On Appropriation Bill Continues

Kathmandu, July 24:

Resuming clause-wise discussion on the appropriation bill at the Rastriya Panchayat today, some R.P. members urged His Majesty's Government to take timely measures for the maintenance of the newly constructed roads, reports RSS.

They said that failure to maintain the roads and tracks constructed with voluntary labour would cause waste of money and labour of the people.

They referred to the alloeation of 39 crore, 62 lakh and eight thousand rupees under the appropriation head concerning transport and said that the provision of the big amount had generated enthusiasm.

However, they pointed out that lack of suitable programmes dampened the enthusiasm.

They said it was indisputable that the development of the country was not possible without improvement in transport facilities. They asked the Government to properly utilise the amount earmarked for transport development.

Some members suggested that the practice of constructing roads without consulting experts should be given up.

The members said that necessary provisions of survey should be made under the transport development programme. They urged the government to make a conscious effort to check corruption in this field.

Some members said that the concerned department seemed to have no adequate information about the number and condition of bridges in the country. They pointed out that most of the bridges were in a deplorable condition.

They emphasized the need for effectively utilising resources on roads on selective basis.

Some members pointed out that the Royal Nepal Airlines Corporation had become ineffective because of control of foreigners.

They emphasized that the Corporation should be fully controlled by the Nepalese.

Dealing on the appropriation head concerning health, some members said that there was no provision in the budget for research to raise the standard of medical service.

The members stressed that the three crore rupees alloted for health service should be utilised by formulating a suitable programme.

The members pointed out that some health centres and hospitals in the country had no doctors while others had no medicine.

However, they pointed out the perils of tuberculosis and other similar diseases and urged the government to take effective measures for their prevention.

The members suggested that each and every district should have at least a 10 to 15 bed hospital.

The members said, "Normally, a doctor requires three nurses. However Nepal has more doctors than nurses. Lady doctors also are few in number."

They also drew the attention of the government to the low salary of nurses and said that the profession of nurses was not attractive at present.

They mentioned the allocation of 34 lakh rupees for family planning and said that the money alloted for family planning was being misused.

They said that there was no good arrangement for treatment of patients in Bir Hospital.

(Contd. on page 8 col. 2)

RP Prays For Eternal Peace Of Nepalese Killed In Indo-Pak War

Kathmandu, July 24:

The Rastriya Panchayat today unanimously passed a resolution praying for eternal peace to the souls of the Nepalese who were killed during the Indo—Pakistan war, reports RSS.

The resolution states:- the Rastriya Panchayat observes one minute's silence in memory of the Nepalese killed during the Indo—Pakistan war. It prays for eternal peace to the departed souls and extends deep sympathy to the bereaved families.

The resolution was moved by a member of the Rastriya Panchayat.

Speaking during the question hour at the Rastriya Panchayat today, the Foreign Minister stated that 246 Nepalese were killed and 585 injured during the war in Bangla Desh.

In reply to a supplementary question, he said that the Nepalese killed and injured during the war belonged to the Gurkha troops of the Indian army and as such their families would get facilities available in the army.

Ministers Reply Members' Questions

Kathmandu, July 24;

The Minister for Communications told the Rastriya Panchayat during the question hour today that no grant, prize or financial assistance had been given to any newspaper after the government stopped distributing advertisements, repotrs RSS.

In reply to a question, the Minister said that the government owned corporations were distributing advertisements to the newspapers according to their own regulations and the government had not given any direction to them.

Answering a question, the Industry and commerce Minister admitted that the Shoe and Leather Factory and the Agriculture Tools and Implements Factory were incurring losses.

However, he said that most of the other public sector industrial enterprises were running in profit.

Replying to a number of supplementaries, the Minister said that the Shoe and Leather Factory appeared to be in deficit as its depreciation cost due to huge construction investment which was high.

However, viewed on the basis of the operating capital the factory is in profit, he added.

He said that the factory had produced shoes exceeding its target and would be self—supporting within two years.

He said the Agriculture Tools and Implements Factory would be expanded in the current fiscal year.

The Education Minister who also spoke during the question hour said that the government strictly followed rules and regulations while providing scholarships to study abroad.

In reply to a number of supplementary questions, the Minister said that the Government had made provisions of scholarships for the students of 18 districts declared by the Government as remote areas as well as of four districts which are considerably backward in education.

Waldheim Appeals For Bombing Cessation

United Nations, New York, July 24-

United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim today repeated his call for end to American bombing of the Red River dike syestem in North Vietnam, reports AFP.

He was speaking at a press conference on return from official visits to Poland and the Soviet Union. He made his first appeal for a bombing cessation while in Moscow last week.

Mr. Waldheim said that the bombardments could cause an immense catastrophe involving loss of life for thousands of people. This must not happen, he insisted.

Commenting on American denials of the bombings, Mr. Waldheim said he had information, both about the existence and the possible effects, of these attacks, from reliable sources, some of them private.

He said his sources had spoken not only of direct bombing attacks against the dike system but also on the damaging effect of bombs which exploded near the dikes.

Mr. Waldheim announced that he had been invited by Peking to pay an official visit to People's China, but that the date had not yet been decided.

Soviet—Polish Foreign Ministers Discuss International Problems

Moscow, July 24-

Foreign Ministers Andrei Gromyko of the Soviet Union and Stefan Olszowski of Poland met here today to discuss current international problems and relations between their countries, Tass news agency reported, says AFP.

Mr. Olszowski spent the day in Moscow and then returned home.

Since Poland is one of the three countries forming the International Control Commission under the 1954 Geneva agreements on Vietnam, observers believed the Vietnamese situation probably was a major topic for discussion.

Heath Govt. Facing Mounting Pressure Over Strike

London, July 24:

Premier Edward Heath's gorvernment today faced mounting political pressure as protests over the arrest of five dockers' leaders threatened to drive the British economy to the brink of chaos, reports AFP.

With all the country's major ports paralysed by strikes and millions of homes left without newspapers, opposition Labour Party leader Harold Wilson won a demand for an emergency debate on the social situation in Parliament tomorrow.

Mr. Wilson called on the government to scrap or at least suspend, the industrial relations act, which has sparked trade union resentment at its provisions for legal sanctions to halt industrial action.

"As long as the industrial relations act remains of the statute book, we are going to be plunged into ever growing economic difficulties and will be placing in ever greater jeopardly respect for the law," Mr. Wilson warned.

Premier Edward Heath today held two separate special Ministerial meetings to consider the grave Ulster situation and the crisis on the industrial front, reports AFP.

The country is threatened with a general strike of dockers, following the arrest of five colleagues charged with contempt of court in connection with picketing container facilities.

Some 42,000 dockers are on unofficial strike and trade union leaders will decide tomorrow whether to make the strike official.

Printers, miners, automobile and road haulage workers are among those who have come out in sympathy. Millions failed to get their newspapers today.

Mr Heath has to choose whether to over rule the decision of the judiciary or to face industrial chaos that would hit sterling badly and seriously disrupt the economy.

The June 23 floating of the pound followed a sudden flight from sterling amid fears of industrial trouble. Today the pound fell sharply on the

(Contd. on page 8 col. 3)

N. Vietnamese Force Saigon Troops To Abandon Base

Saigon, July 24-

North Vietnamese attacks on Government troops about 50 kms (30 miles. south and southeast of Danang air base today forced South Vietnamese to abandon one base, the South Vietnamese command said, reports AFP.

The U S. command said heavy B-52 bombers made their raids on the area, which is in Quang Nam Province 600 kms (375 miles) northwest of Saigon.

The Saigon command said South Vietnamese troops abandoned 'Lin' base after a North Vietnamese on slaught yesterday which killed 20 of their men. Four kms (2 miles) southwest of Lion base, base "Ross" was hit by 100 mortars which caused 'light' loss, North Vietnamese followed up with a ground attack but were driven off by air and artillery strikes leaving many dead behind.

The two bases are at the foot of the Annamite mountains which have been occupied for several months by communist troops.

Meanwhile on the northern front, 21 communists were killed in clashes, about 500 meters (300 yards) south and southeast of Quang Tri. Nine South Vietnamese were wounded, the spokesman said.

The former imperial capital of Hue was hit today by six rockets which killed two civilians and wounded one. About 15 kms 19 miles, south the city of Phu Bai was hit by three rockets which caused no damage. In the southern part of the province, a position near Bastogne base, which under daily communist attack, was hit by 400 mortars which caused light losses.

(Contd. on page 8 col. 1)

UK Not To Impose Will On Gibraltar

London, July 24-

Spanish Foreign Minister Gregoria Lopez Bravo was told last week that Britain would make no agreement on Gibraltar that would place its inhabitants under the sovereignty of another state against their will, reports AFP.

This was reported to the Commons today by Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas Home, speaking about his talks with the Spanish Minister in London last week.

RANIPOKHARI TO BE CONVERTED INTO PARK

Kathmandu, July 24:

Kathmandu Town Panchayat has decided to convert Ranipokhari into an ultramodern park at the cost of 826 hundred thousand rupees in the current fiscal year, reports RSS.

According to the Town Panchayat, most of the buildings in the vicinity of the Ranipokhari will be demolished in order to enlarge its area.

Provision of boating facilities also will be made at the Ranipokhari Pond.

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The Rising Nepal

ADVERTISEMENT RATE

Mechanical Details

Overhaul Size—— —— —— —— —— —— —— 37½ X 50 Cms.
Screen—— —— —— —— —— —— —— —— —— 65 to 75
Column Number —— —— —— —— —— —— ——7
Column depth —— —— —— —— —— —— —— —— 45 inches
Column width —— —— —— —— —— —— —— ——12 Cms.
1 C. M. 1" inch

Ordinary Advertisement Rates:

One to five settled insertions a month Rs. 5/- Per Column Cm.
More than five settled insertions a month Rs. 4/- " " "
Note. Advertisement below Rs. 5/- is not acceptable
A franction of a centimetre will be considered as one centimetre.

Display Advertisement (Blocks only) rates:
For the first 5 insertions of display advertisement Rs. 3/- per column centimetre.
per column centimetre.

For more than 5 settled insertions a month of the same advertisements 2/50 per column centimetre.

Special Position Advertisement Rates:

For front page 100% extra will be charged. Only 3 column x 15 cm. space will be accepted. For insertion on the ear panels Rs. 120/- will be charged for one to five insertions a month. Rs. 100/- will be charged for more than 5 settled insertions. Maximum 6 cm. x 7½ cm. space will be accepted the ear panels.

For any other particular space preferred 25% extra will be charged.

Rs. 2/- extra will be charged for each Box advertisement.

Discounts:

For full-page* advertisement 10%
For half-page* advertisement 5%
For regular insertions of the same advertisement for 3 months, 6 months or one year continuously 3%, 5% or 7% respectively extra discount will be given.

For settled 5,000 or more column centimetres a year 5% extra commission will be granted.

On advance payments 2% discount will be given to Advertising agents.

Conditions:

Concellation or alteration will be accepted only on advance notice in writing.

Any error or ommission in the advertisements published in the paper will be duly corrected and published again free of charge, if it is brought to the notice of the Management within 15 days of the date of publication.

Each advertisement must clearly bear the name, signature and address of the advertiser.

Advertisements against public interest or morals will not be accepted

Multi-colour advertisement will not be accepted.

Changes in advertisement rates will be duly notified in this publication.

The Gorkhapatra Corporation reserves the right to reject any advertisement on presentation or subsequently.

Want of space and oher factors may lead to non-publcation of advertisements on agreed dates without prior notice to the client.

Same considerations as in above may involve alteration in the space or position without prior notice to the client. In such cases, charges will be made according o the printed size, whether it is bigger or smaller than the agreed size Positional changes shall automatically wipe out the special position charge, if any.

Ordinary printing mistakes shall not oblige any free reprint.

Concession:

10 percent extra concession will be given on advertisement of Constitutionally defined class organisations and charitable institutions.

50 percent concession will be given on personal advertisements (viz. lost and found notice and matrimonial

* As Printed

SEALD TENDER NOTICE
Mint. Weights and Measure Department

Despite several notices issued in the Gorkhapatra regarding the prohibition a use of the old system of weights and measures it is understood that most of the businessmen are still using the units of yard in their measurement of MANA PATHI in measure of capacity and of DHARNI PAWA in weight measurements. Hence this notice is being issued for the last time to warn that no weights and measure other than that of metric system in accordance with the Weights and Measure 1st 2025 should be used in the Panchayats of Kathmandu Lalitpur and Bhaktapur. This is to notify further to all concerned that anybody found using the old system of weights and measures shall be dealt within accordance with law.

NOTICE

District Education Office, Kathmandu

As it has come to the notice of this ijce that some of the secondary, lower secondary and primary schools under the jurisdiction of this office are their classes without the permission of this office, it is hereby notified that henceforth ast- to withdraw recognition at- and to discontinue nancial aid to, those schools which ghift their places and add new classes without the permission of this office will be taken.

TENDER FOR DRILING CONTRACT

Ground Water Investigation Project, Department of Hydrology and Meteorology, Babar Mahal, Kathmandu Nepal invites sealod tenders from drilling contractor for Direst Rotary works in Nepalgunj and Dhangadhi, areas of Western Nepal.

The tenders must reach at the Department by 17 Aug. 1972. before 5 P.M. Tenders will be opened on 18th. Aug. 1972 at 1 P.M. at the Depart-

The tender forms along with necessary specifications & conditions can be obtained from the Department in Kathmandu of Payment of Rs. 50/- Cash or Bank draft which is not refundable The tender forms will be available from June to July 31st. 1972. The option to Ascept or reject any tender withwhatsoever lies with the Do-

OVERSEER WANTED

Rastriya Panchayat Bhawan Nirman Project, Singha Durbar Football Ground, has one Vacancy to be filled on a temporary basis for a maximum period of (6) six months as follows:

(1) Name of the post..... Overseer.
(2) Designation .... Non gazetted I class(Technical).
(3) Duration.... .... Maximum period of six months and subjected to termination automatically in case of recommendation of the candidate for the post from Public Service Commission.
(4) Payscale.. .. .. As per prevailing pay Scale.
(5) Minimum Qualification .... Diploma in Civil Engineering from Nepal Engineering Institute or any other recognized university or institute.
(6) Desirable.... .... Working experience in the construction and site supervision.
(7) Scope of work.... .... Drawing, estimation and site supervision.
(8) Nationality.... .... Nepali.
(9) Age limit.... .... 21-35 years.
(10) Last Date for application.. 15th day from the first date of Publication of the notice.
(11) Date for contact .. .. .. The next working day at 11 A.M. from the last date for application.
(12) Place .... All applications affixed with Rs. 1/- stamps and other required duly attested papers must reach to Rastriya Panchayat Bhawan Nirman Project, Singha Durbar Football Ground.

NOTICE TO SLC EXAMINEES
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
Sscholership Sub-section

It is notified to all the schools. of all districts that they pay the SLC examination fee of their old batch students in the Banks and request this sub-section for the forms.

NOTICE
Buy Vegetable Seeds

New seeds of cauliflower, brinjal, raddish and other leafy vegetables are now available at Sales Depot of Horticulture Department, HMG, Ganga Path Kathmandu. All who are interested in seeds are welcome.

NOTICE
Cottage Industry Dept.

This is to notify all interested members of the public that readymade garments, leather goods, various types of sewing machines are on reduction sale. Those who are interested in buying these goods should contact Readymade Goods Store Section of this Department at Tripureswar within 45 days of the first publication of this notice in the Gorkhapatra.

NOTICE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Department of Health Services

This is to notify all thos who need eye treatment and or operation in copoeration with Lalitpur Nagar Panchayat and Red Cross Society that the above- mentioned department/will open an eye camp for a week in Lalitpur from July 9 to expedite the treatment of eye patients in the waiting list of Bir Hospital. An arrangement for free medcine and loging for those who undergo eye operation will also be made. This is to request also that all those who need eye treatment and/or operation should register their names in Lalitpur Nagar Panchayat before August 9. Further information in is connection may be sought from Lalitpur Nagar Panchayat.

Bank Exchange Rate

July 19, 1972

Currency	Unit	Buying rate	Selling rate
US Dollar	1/-	Rs. 10/10	Rs. 10/20
W. German Mark	100/-	Rs. 311/-	Rs. 316/-
Swiss Francs	100/-	Rs. 261/-	Rs. 265/-
Indian Rupees	100/-	Rs. 139/-	Rs. 139/15
Japanese Yen	Rs. 100/-	Won 3,070/-	Yen 3,010/-

Nepal Rastra Bank

RADIO NEPAL'S EXTERNAL SERVICE SCHEDULE

Every Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday from 20-00 Hrs. to 20-30 Hrs. Nepal time i. e. 14-20 Hrs. to 14-50 Hrs. G.M.T. in 60 Meter Band and 790 KHZ.
in 60 Meter Band and 790 KHZ.

Main highlights of the programme are:—

Folk songs of Nepal
Facts about Nepal
Topical commentaries
Interview with dignitaries.

WEE KLY RETAIL PRICE

Economic Analysis and Planning Division
Ministry of Food and Agriculture

Date: 4-4-029

Commodities	Kathmandu Rs/kg (local Unit)	Biratnagar Rs/kg (Local Unit)	Birganj Rs/kg (Local Unit)	Bairahwa Rs/kg (Local Unit)	Nepalgunj Rs/kg (Local Unit)
1. Paddy, Coarse	1.50 (75.00 / muri)	(/md)	1.50 (56.00/md)	1.34 (50.00/md)	——(——/md)
2. Rice, Coarse	2.48 (9.00/pati)	(/md)	2.55 95.00/md)	2.68 /100.00/md)	2.14 (80.00/md)
3. Rice, Pbld	1.98 (7.20/pati)	(/md)	2.04 76.00/md)	2.46 (92.00/md)	2.14 (80.00/md)
4. Wheat	1.47 (5.00/pati)	(/md)	1.34 (50.00/md)	1.61 (60.00/md)	1.74 (65.00/md)
5. Wheat flour	2.09 (5.00/dahr)	(/seer)	1.82 (1.70/seer)	1.82 (1.70/seer)	2.14 (2.00/seer)
6. Maize	1.76 (6.00/pati)	(/md)	NA./md)	N.A /md)	N.A /md)
7. Black gram	2.87 (1.30/mana)	(/md)	1.34 (50.00/md)	4.02 (15.00/md)	3.48 (130.00./md)
8. Arhar	2.96 (10.40/pati)	(/md)	1.34 50.00/md)	3.00 (112.00/md)	3.35 125.00/md)
9. Soyabean	2.27 (0.90/mana)	(/md)	N.A /md)	N.A /md)	N.A /md)
10. Mutton	(10.03 24.00/dhr.)	(/seer)	8.57 (8.00/seer)	7.50 (7.00/seer)	7.50 (7.00/seer)
11. Chicken	12.53 (30.00/dhr.)	(/seer)	10.17 (9.50/seer)	N.A /seer)	N.A /
12. Egg	— (0.60/each)	(/each)	— (0.50/each)	— (0.60/each)	(0.60/each)
13. Milk,	— (1.00/mana)	(/seer)	3.00 2.80/seer)	0.80 (0.75/seer)	1.61 (1.50/seer)
14. Ghee, pure	17.55 (42.00/dhr.)	(/seer)	17.14 (16.00/seer)	15.53 14.50/seer)	16.07 (15.00/seer)
15. Potato	1.15 (2.57/dhr.)	(/seer)	1.29 (1.20/seer)	1.61 (1.50/seer)	1.61 (1.50/seer)
16. Tomato	2.00 0.40/pou.)	(/seer)	N.A /seer)	4.28 (4.00/seer)	N.A /seer)
17. Onion	1.25 (3.00/dhr.)	(/seer)	1.07 (1.00/seer)	1.07 (1.00/seer)	1.07 (1.00/seer)
18. Ginger	1.00 (0.20/puoe	(/seer)	3.21 (3.00/seer)	4.28 (4.00/seer)	8.57 (8.00/seer)
19. Sugar	3.50 (8.38/dhr.)	(/seer)	3.75 3.50(/seer)	3.48 (3.25/seer)	3.59 (3.55/seer)
20. Mustard Oil.	8.51 (4.38/mana)	(/seer)	8.03 (7.50/seer)	7.50 (7.00/seer)	7.50 (7.00/seer)
21. Kerosene	— (1.20/litr)	(/ litr)	— (0.95/litr)	N.A /litr)	— (1.00/litr)
2. Salt	— (0.23/mana)	(/seer)	0.32 (0.30/seer)	0.27 (0.25/seer)	0.32(0.30/seer)

Gossner Mission

Certificates To Woman Trainees

Bharatpur, July 24;

Pradhan Pancha Mohan Bahadur Karki gave away certificates to those 20 women who had successfully participated in the 2 month long women cadre training programme at a function here other day, reports RSS.

During their training period, the participants were acquainted with the techniques of sewing, cutting, knitting and cooking.

Improved Variety Of Paddy Cultivation

Sindhupalchowk, July 24:

Improved variety of paddy cultivation is expected to cover one thousand hectare of land in the district this year, according to the local agriculture development office, reports RSS.

The agriculture development office has opened centres at Chautara, Jalkine, Balephi Bhotenamlang, Melamchi, Fataksila and Barabise to make available improved paddy seeds, fertiliser and modern agriculture tools to the peasants.

Pragati Club Office Bearers

Kathmandu, July 24:

Messrs Bidur Jung Karki, Kumar Shumsher Rana, Yadav Jung Karki, Shyam Raj Gautam, Gyanu Jung Karki, Shiva Bahadur Thapa, Ghana Dhoj Khadka, Kishore Gharti and Jasabir Singh have been elected President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer and members of the Pragati Club of Lalitpur, reports RSS.

Imported And Indigenous Sugar Stock In Biratnagar

Biratnagar, July 24:

The local Salt Trading Corporation has a stock of 13 thousand and 5 hundred bags of imported sugar and Birgunj Sugar Factory has been supplying 1725 bags of sugar here, it is learnt from the concerned source, reports RSS.

The price of imported sugar has not yet been fixed. However, the 1752 bags of sugar received from the Birgunj Sugar Factory are selling with the recommendation of Chief District Officer.

One thousand bags of sugar have been alloted for Morang District, five hundred bags of sugar for Sunsari District, one hundred and twenty five bags of sugar for Dhankuta District, fifty bags of sugar each for Tehrathum and Sankhuwasabha Districts per month, it is learnt.

HMG Establishes An Imaginative Family Planning Programme

Kathmandu July 24-

'Grey hair means a lot in Nepal', commented the former chief of Nepal's Family Planning and Maternal and Child Health Project in an interview, according to the latest issue of Population Chronicle.

And grey hair, which presumably symbolizes age, accumulated experience, and wisdom, is in short supply in Nepal, according to Rita Thapa, Co-author with Daniel Taylor of the Nepal Country Profile published by the Population Council in April, Dr. Thapa cites an estimate that average life expectancy from birth in Nepal is about 20 years.

Problems: Although a small country (12 million population, under 140,000 square kilometers), Nepal shares some of the problems of much larger countries: over 50 different languages and 75 major ethnic groups, each with its own customs and living style.

Despite other problems such as frequent landslides, a monsoon that lasts half the year, incomplete communications sterming from mountainous terrian that makes road building difficult and travel possible only by the two extremes of foot or helicopter, HMG of Nepal according to Dr. Thapa, has established an imaginative family planning programme.

Maternal and child health services are combined with family planning services, reportedly to their mutual benefit. Paramedicals are used in the absence of doctors to run family planning clinics, prepare patients for vasectomies and IUD insertions, distribute condoms, do some home visiting, and prescribe pills. The liberal pill distribution policy has led to the adoption of oral contraceptives by 10,263 women between 1969 and 1970, representing 34 percent of acceptors of family planning. One weakness of the Nepali programme is considered by Dr. Thapa to be an overdependence on foreign assistance, with 99 percent of the Family Planning Association budget coming from the International Planned Parenthood Federation and 76 percent of the Family Planning Maternal Child Health Project budget coming from the United States Agency for International Development.

A second weakness is thought to be 'the fricton that sometimes arises between nonmedical and medical personnel'. 'District family planning officers resent the possessive attitude of many doctors toward family planning', states the Profile. 'Occasionally district doctors become jealous of family planning's greater resources.'

School: Forms still on paper in the Ministry of Education recommend including population education in secondary school science courses, rewriting of curricula, and in-service training of teachers. Certain population-related curriculum units have already been developed, including ecology, nutrition, public health, human physiology, and dynamics and consequences of population growth.

A population education game simulating the decision-making process for a Nepali farmer in allocating his limited resources among a series of desirable investments in such areas as agriculture, health, education, and family planning, is being distributed both inside and outside the school system.

Key: 'The key worker in the programme is the health aide', the Profile notes, 'since he or she is the one who does most of the home visiting'. Averaging 20 years in age, with eight years of schooling and six weeks of paramedical training, these local residents know local leaders, customs, and dialects, a major advantage.

By way of disadvantage, Dr. Thapa cites the 'bashfulness' of the health aides and their relative lack of stature in the social hierarchy both of which she considers to be consequences of their youth.

Biratnagar–Dharan Bus Fares Increased

Biratnagar, July 24:

The bus fares of the Biratnagar—Dharan services have been increased from Rs. 2/60 to Rs. 3—, reports RSS.

The bus fares between Sonapur and Etahari have been slightly increased.

Three Arrested On Alleged Charge Of Dacoity

Malangawa, July 24:

The police have arrested Shankar Dusad, Ram Chandra Sunar and Yogendra Prasad Dusad on the charge of committing dacoity at Sakrol and Ram Nagar Villages, reports RSS.

The Traffic Scene

(By A Staff Reporter)

Kathmandu, July 24:

We in this country do not as yet have to put up with traffic jams, at least not in the ordinary sense of the term. But if upto motor vehicles in the valley keep on increasing at the present rate we may soon be having them by the dozen. In fact we already had traffic jams daily (and almost hourly) at the old Bagmati bridge on the way to Patan. But this was some years back. The old bridge, you will recall, was only wide enough to allow a single vehicle to pass through it and it was not unusual for a long line of them to be waiting at one end while those coming over from the other side made the passage. This great bottle-neck has of course been replaced by the new bridge built with Indian aid. But quite apart from traffic jams, we already have a number of traffic snags on our hands.

Not the least of which is over-speeding. Many of the road accidents (which have become almost weekly, if not daily, occurances) can be, and are, attributed to this tendency. The police however seem quite unable to do anything about it except during ostentatious 'traffic weeks'. Perhaps they should have a number of police cars prowling in and around the cities of the valley at all times to nab those who are quick on the accelerator. If nothing else, this will at least have psychological effect on drivers.

Besides over-speeding and other kinds of mis-conduct on the roads, the roads themselves and those responsible for their proper maintenance must come in for some criticism. There are many good roads in and around the capital, and some like the ones going to Singha Durbar and Bhaktapur are classic examples of their kind. But not all of them are properly drained or properly built (which amounts to the same thing) and after heavy downpours cars have to go splashing through large puddles, much to the annoyance of pedestrians. Poor drainage seems to reduce the durability of the tarmac because it is often the same roads that have the most pot-holes in them. There is something of a vicious circle involved here. Poor drainage begets pot-holes. Pot holes make drainage even worse and the tarmac breaks up further. Even when the pot-holes are patched up the new patches only have the effect of further obstructing drainage.

Then there are those artificial pot-holes which attest to the deligence of those who never seem to be done over with the business of laying or removing water mains and electricity mains. These ravages do of course get mended in due time and in the usual patchy way. So much so in fact that one can get an idea as to how busy certain Departments of HMG have been in certain neighbourhoods just by counting the new patches of traffic local thoroughfare.

In view of all this the steps announced recently by the Works and Transport Ministry to keep roads intact are only too welcome. According to the announcement, the Department of Roads is to be held responsible for maintaining intact the public roads of the Kathmandu Valley all the year round. To prevent accidents, prior permission of the Roads Department has been made requisite to dig up holes for reasonable purposes on the main roads. Further this Department will publish six months before it begins to metalise any of the roads in the valley, a notice to that effect so that those who want to lay pipes through the roads concerned will have ample time to complete their work. And the Department of Drinking Water and Irrigation, the Telecommunications Board and the Electricity Department have been asked to inform the Road Department and the concerned Town Panchayats about their programmes at least three months prior to their implementation. Finally the Ministry also called upon the traffic police to see that roads and foot—paths are not used for dumping purposes and that motor workshops do not use public roads to dump motor vehicles brought to them for repair. These are the highlights of the recent Government announcement. They do add up to an impressive list, and if implemented deligently we should soon be seeing some improvements.

There just remains to be made one suggestion. Since the Government is obviously worried about the way the tarmac gets torn up for various reasons and then patched up again as we have seen, they should perhaps consider the idea of paving at least some of our roads with bricks from the Chinese-built factory at Harishiddhi. This would have several advantages. First of all it will provide an additional boost to that industry, or at the very least it will help compensate for the drop in demand which will follow the Government's crackdown on the current building mania. (Such a crackdown it should be added, is imperative if the current rush of capital in to this unproductive field and the consequent proliferation of an unplanned suburbia are to be checked) Secondly, paved roads can be simply "unpaved" if any digging is necessary, and then repaved once the work is done. No ugly patches will be left behind. Nor let it be supposed that the Government's decision to give advance notice and have all the pipe laying and so on done with before a particular stretch of road is tarmaced, will obviate the necessity of digging it up again. The question of repairing pipes as of repairing everything else will inevitably come up. Finally, though brick-paving may not be as durable as tarmac it is probably a lot cheaper. And brick-paved reads look so much brighter and more gay, especially after the rains when they are still wet and glistening. They also seem to blend better with the still predominantly brick houses of our cities. Anyone who wants to see for himself what this writer means should make a visit to down town Patan where the main road has recently been paved with 'Chinese' bricks. In comparison to the dull, steel grey of tarmac, brick is simply beautiful.

Panchayat Members Elected

Kavre, July 24:

Messrs Shere Bahadur Tamang, Dhana Bahadur Tamang and Bhairabananda Kharel have been elected members of the Kharel Thok Village Panchayat, reports RSS.

Messrs Chandrakaji Takasari, Neelkantha Shrestha and Baij Nath Shrestha have been elected members of the Dhulikhel Village Panchayat.

Messrs Krishna Prasad Timilsina, Jit Man Tamang and Buddi Man Tamang have been elected members of the Chhatra Banjh Village Panchayat.

Bista Released

Biratnagar, July 24:

The Zonal Administration has released Mr. Padma Bahadur Bista on bail, reports RSS.

He was taken into custody somedays ago for his failure to submit the account of the funds collected for public function.

Fine And Prison Sentence For Baniya

Bhimphedi, July 24:

The Chief District Officer's Office has decided to sentence Janak Prasad Baniya six months imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 2000/- on the charge of selling sugar at undulely higher price, reports RSS.

BRITAIN FACES ITS WORSE INDUSTRIAL CRISIS

London, July 24;

Britain today appeared to be on the brink of what could be its worst industrial crisis since the conservatives returned to power two years ago, reports AFP.

Miners in Yorkshire and Wales were due to meet today to decide whether to join dockers who went on strike on Friday in protest against the jailing of five dockers' leaders by the controversial national industrial court.

If miners in these two regions decide on strike action, the national union of mineworkers might order a strike at national level. Similar protest strikes could spread to car workers and to the still industry.

Millions of Britons went without newspapers today for the third day running as London printers continued their protest strike against the court's firsl jail sentences. The stopage prevented the appearance of the London editions of all mine major national although Manchester and Scottish editions were printed normally.

Over half the country's 42,000 dockers are already out on strike and the walkout is expected to spread today.

Premier Edward Heath is due to meet leaders of the Trades Union Council at his Downing Street residence today to discuss his plans for fighting inflation, but it is not certain if the meeting will take place in view of the present tense situation.

The five dockers' union militant were jailed for contempt of court for ignoring the industrial court's order to cease picketing a new container depot in London.

The court decision has brought to a head union opposition to the governments new industrial legislation, introduced earlier this year.

Observers regard the situation as a trial of strength between the government and the trade unions, who see the anti strike law as a blow to their right to withhold their labour.

Corrigendum

Please read His Late Majesty King Jigme Dorji Wangchuk was born in 1929 and ascended the throne in 1952 instead of 1907 and 1929 as inadvertently published in yesterday's issue of this paper.

Gossner Mission

Today more than ever in the past, we have to put in concrete efforts so that we are able to maintain and continually develop our sense of nationhood and our integrity.

—His Majesty King Birendra

THE RISING NEPAL

July 25 1972

The Development Of Industrial Districts In Nepal An Appraisal

—Padma Nath Devkota

The establishment of an industrial district in Kathmandu viz. Balaju Industrial District in the year 1961, sponsored jointly by the Nepal Industrial Development Corporation and US/AID, Nepal, may be called a right step towards the goal of achieving industrial growth in a planned manner. This was followed by another industrial district in Patan (Kathmandu Valley) financed by HMG-Nepal and the Indian Cooperation Mission (then Indian Aid Mission), which began operating from the year 1963. Keeping in view the minimum infrastructural facilities which already existed then, NIDC established one more industrial district in Hetauda in the year 1964.

Altogether there are three industrial districts operating in Nepal, the most developed one at present being the Balaju Industral District. These three industrial districts combined have about 58 industrial enterprises ranging from small to medium sizes with a combined investment of about 63 million rupees. While the industral district at Balaju has about 23 (running) medium set-ups mostly producing direct consumer products like confectionary, shoes, ready-made garments, furniture etc, the smaller ones in Patan Industrial Estate produce mostly works of handicrafts, curios and consumer goods. The industrial district in Hetauda has some 10 large and medium industrial set-ups which also are produeng consumer goods.

Before planning to set up additional industrial districts in Nepal, a careful evaluation has to be made of the progress and the obstacles that are marring the development of the existing ones, so as to remove flaws and reorient policies on a more rational footing for smoother operation of industrial districts of the present and of the future. Our policy and conception of industrial districts are based upon traditional norms, and there are certain positive factors which are missing to make the industrial districts more successful ventures.

For instance there is no provision from the industiral district management to ameliorate the conditions of the existing industrial set-- ups, to arrange loans for working capital, to offer overall technical guidance, sales assistance and consultancy services to the tenants. If any industry has had the opportunity to take advantage from the industrial district management, it can be definitely called ad-hoc services and services not on a regulated basis. However it is a fact that the establishment of industrial districts in Nepal is a landmark by itself since a major portion of our landmass is deprived of any sort of infrastructure. At least, there is a chance of choice and hope for the future to intending investors.

Economic pundits sometimes have a different view about the establishment of industrial districts. Their opinion is not to encourage concentration of capital at certain points but to diffuse investment over greater part of the country so as to eliminate regional economic disparity. No doubt, concentration of wealth at certain point, tends to attract more investment, but in a country like ours which is moving very slowly even concentration of investment at certain places is much more advisable than to have no investment at all.

Thus it is logical to deduct that in the absence of the three industrial districts, which are now in operation, there could have been a possible gap of about 63 million rupees in the total investment made so far in industrial set-ups in Nepal.

Enough space is still left for arguments on the question of alternative investments and a study of the cost benefit ratio of investement in Industrial District should also be conducted. As some may say, given the same capital which has been invested in the industrial districts it might have been more prudent to invest in projects likely to yield higher return at a faster pace. The gestation period of the industrial district tends to be high, say 4 to 6 years only, for partial completion and in absence of any sure method of forecasting the number of industries coming as tenants the somewhat suspicious attitude of planners cannot be called unnatural and our experience is not so happy. Should there be no response from entrepreneurs to establish units inside the district the investment done on such district is definitely a waste of resources. However it should be noted that the indusrial climate in the country itself is responsible for very slow investment in industres and nothing much can be done by the districts themselves to attract investment, and it is true that the response from investors is still marginal.

In a way industrial districts in Nepal have so far proved to be quite effective from the economic standpoint. Looknig at the ratio of private investment in the fixed assets to that of investment in infrastructure at Balaju Industrial District, one is optimistic to create more such districts, the ratio being as high as 1:5,6. The overall average of private investment generaton through industrial districts in Nepal at the moment is roughly 1:3.34.

The establishment and operation of industrial districts seem easy but the number of problems that have to be tackled are numerous. So far our industrial districts are concerned, they have been active in providing infrastructural facilities only. It should be realized however that there are many other problems that industries in Nepal have to face and like in other developing countries the concept of industrial districts has to be tailored to the necessities of up-coming and existing indusrties. Many of our industries in the industrial districts as in other parts of the country suffer from such maladies as:

1. Shortage of working capital
2. Undependability of raw materials supply
3. Problems of sales and distribution
4. Obstacles due to non clarity in industrial policies and their in-effective implementation.
5. Lack of managerial and technical know-how in the entrepreneurs.

Owner-managers are the main clients of the industrial districts in Nepal who cannot afford heavy investment in land, building and overhead expenses. These owner-managers are accountants, supervisors, personal managers, financial controllers production planners, marketing managers, and what not. Thus these type of managers are taxed heavily by their own internal problems, and possibly cannot have time to tackle all the problems mentioned

(Contd. on page 5)

Reader's Mail

At The Cost Of Facts

Sir,

I want to draw your attention towards the news item published on Saturday last in your respected paper. The news item was "Agriculture Credit Survey Report Completed". As I went through the news item, I found the news item attaching importance not to what the report suggested but to the report presentation function of Rastra Bank itself. The news item gives the impression that it is not the subject but the persons involved which is important.

I personally feel that the report presentation by a body of officials to and other high ranking official should not deplorably be too formal. So I would like to quote the news item, "The 2200 pager report.. ....was presented amidst a function to ....."

My suggestion is that this kind of publicity should be discouraged. One question is, if you treat the news item in such a way, how will you treat the news item of report presentation involving ministers ?

Yours etc.,

A. K. Lal

Ombahal, Kath.

July 30, 1972.

The Pacific Triangle

Whatever one's interpretation of President Nixon's motives behind his dramatic visits to Peking and Moscow earlier this year, there would seem to be little room to doubt that to such spectacular Presidential junkets must, in great measure, be attributed the many changes in international relations that are beginning to make themselves obvious. While the influence of such a changed political atmosphere created by the Kissinger brand of Nixon diplomacy can be discerned not only in European affairs but also in West Asia and Vietnam, it has also begun to make its impact felt in the Pacific triangle comprising the US, Japan and China.

President Nixon's historic visit to the Chinese capital and the acknowledgement that there is only one China—which, for her, is just a step short of pronouncing Peking as the legitimate representative of this one China—set off shock waves around the world, which were, perhaps, most strongly felt in Sato's Japan which had yet to fully recover from the shock of President Nixon's earlier economic policies restricting Japanese imports into the traditional lucrative US markets. The fact that the US just did not bother to inform Japan of the first Kissinger visit to Peking in 1971, which signaled the change in the US's China policy, helped to create a far deeper fissure in US—Japanese relations that the US cared to admit then but which Dr. Henry Kissinger publicly conceded after his recent visit to Japan.

Be that as it may, one important by-product of the Nixon visit to China was to bring about the ouster of the former Japanese Premier Sato who had come to be completely identified with a policy of rigid attachment to the US and its old China policy—this, in spite of the fact that under his Premiership Japan reached new heights of economic prosperity and managed to secure the reversion of the island of Okinawa from US occupation. In a way, therefore, it will not be incorrect to state that from the pressures released by the growing understanding between Washington and Peking a new Japanese Premier, committed to jettisening the sterile Japanese policy of hostility or non-relations with its powerful eastern neighbour, emerged victorious in the battle of succession; a result which is seriously beginning to be noted with significance in Washington and Peking. This is more than clear from the what seems clear indications that Tokyo is now fully prepared to adopt the position that there is one China and that this is represented by Peking.

Though this is a change inspired by President Nixon's policies towards Peking, it is still conceivable that such a switch in Tokyo's China policy may not be entirely to Washington's liking, for it could pave the way for a normalisation of Tokyo's relations with Peking without the help of the US which, until now, has heavily influenced Japanese foreign policy decisions one way or another. However, since it is unlikely that Tanaka's Japan will not desire the momentous opportunity of normalising its relations with powerful China which still retains some traces of suspicions regarding Japan's bona fides—which is not very difficult to understand given the past bitter history of militarist Japan's exploitation of China—just to oblige a country which showed scant interest in Japanese interests when such important decisions such as the new US economic and China policies were being conceived. It seems that this is the main reason behind the recently announced US- Japanese summit fixed for next month in Hawaii between President Nixon and Premier Tanaka. It should be interesting to watch how the relations between the three nations of China, Japan and the US will-ultimately be stabilised. The relations of these three nations are very much in a state of flux and major changes likely to affect them most certainly will emerge in the next few months; changes in which the Hawaii summit will be an important indicator.

Prospects Of Neutrality In S.-E. Asia

—Dr. Vishal Singh

The growing support for neutralisation of South-East Asia reflects the changing political situation in and around the region. But Big Powers will consider the question only when peace returns to Vietnam.

It appears once all the major and small countries of the region achieve a degree of unanimity on the proposal along with peace in Vietnam, conditions would have been created to persuade the Big Powers to respect the neutralisation of South-East Asia.

Although American soldiers are withdrawing, the end of the United States involvement in the Vietnam war is not yet in sight. There is very little that the Asian and ASEAN (Association of South-East Asian Nations) countries seem to be able to do about it.

It is ironical that while carrying on his air war in Vietnam at the highest pitch, it is possible for Mr. Nixon to negotiate with both Peking and Moscow on matters of mutual interest. This shows the callous approach of the Big Powers to the agony of Vietnam.

As far as China is concerned most of the ASEAN members have a new approach to it and are, in fact, trading with it directly or indirectly. Their reaction to the announcement in July 1971 of the Nixon visit to Peking was favourable.

Dr. Adam Malik, Indonesian Foreign Minister, had stated that it would have a good effect on the political situation in South-East Asia. But he has been proved wrong.

Tun Abdul Razak, Malaysian Prime Minister, had treated *detente* in the US-China relations as an encouraging step towards neutralisation of South East Asia. It is not yet clear how Peking would react to the proposal. It would perhaps continue to insist on the withdrawal of American troops from South-East Asia before it could approve of such a proposal.

It is also likely that in view of the continued tension between the Soviet Union and China, Peking may not press too hard for an American military eclipse from Asia.

It is possible that both China and the United States may cooperate to keep the Soviet influence out of South-East Asia and elsewhere. It is significant that during his Peking visit, while President Nixon made some concession about Taiwan being Chinese, he did not back down from his stand on Vietnam.

Though lately the idea of neutralisation has been put forward by Malaysia and to a lesser extent by other members of ASEAN, the idea itself is not new to the region.

The idea was first mooted by Laos in July 1962. The Laotian Government made a declaration and undertook not to enter into any military alliance, not to allow the establishment of foreign military bases on its territory and not to allow any country the use of its territory for military purposes or for interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

The declaration was endorsed by China, France, the USSR, Britain and the USA, besides neighbouring countries and members of the International Control Commission.

The signatories stated that they "recognise and will respect and observe in every way the sovereignty, independence, neutrality, unity and territorial integrity of Laos".

But, unfortunately, the declaration has been observed mostly in its breach by some of the signatories.

In 1964, President de Gaulle of France spoke repeatedly about neutralisation of South-East Asia. He said: "Neutrality seems very well to be the only situation compatible with a peaceful life and progress of these peoples". He pleaded for an end to "external interventions,

(Contd. on page 5)

TAIT PIECE

Customer- "Waiter, waiter, quick there is a hair in my soup".
Waiter (Sleuthing)- "Blonde or red ? we're missing a waitress".

Gossner Mission

Prospects Of...

which only spread trouble and misfortune".

Malaysia's advocacy of neutralisation is directly related to its concern for security. When the British Labour Government decided in January 1968 to complete the withdrawal of British forces by 1971, Malaysia had to look for security beyond the defence agreements and with as little cost as possible.

At the end of January 1968, Tunku Abdul Rahman, the then Malaysian Prime Minister, spoke of a non-aggression pact among the States of Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand and Burma. To this list, he soon afterwards added India, Pakistan and Ceylon, for "they should also sign a neutrality pact under which they will agree to make this region netutral in the event of war or trouble of any sort".

Other Malaysian leaders such as Tun Abdul Razak, then Deputy Premier, also supported neutralisation. Razak emphasised that he wanted a neutral South-East Asia to ensure the security of his country. He expected the Big Powers to show that they had no aggressive intentions in the region.

The end of "confrontation" with Indonesia was an essential per-requisite for the evolution of the concept of security and neutralisation of the region.

While Malaysia has problems of internal security mainly from communist insurgents in North Malaya and Sarawak, there is no imminent danger from a South-East Asian country.

Visiting Singapore in March 1968, Dr. Adam Malik Indonesian Foreign Minister, said that Indonesia was prepared to defend Singapore and Malaysia against any communist threat after the British withdrawal.

He added: "The 200,000,000 people represented in ASEAN need not worry about any communist threat. We shall protect them even if the threat comes from Genghis Khan".

Incidentally, almost all ASEAN members, except Singapore, have at one time or another shown interest in the organisation playing a security role. They have agreed to take steps towards regional co-opeion and treat the South-East Asian region as a single unit.

In fact, the ASEAN Declaration issued in August 1967, when the organisation was formed, laid stress on aspects of Security. The member countries were "determined to ensure their stability and security from external interference in any form or manifestation in order to preserve their national identities in accordance with the ideals and aspirations of their peoples".

About the foreign bases in the region, it took note of their "temporary" nature, "not inended to be used directly or indirectly to subvert the national independence and freedom of States in the area or prejudice the orderly processes of their national development".

Meeting at Kuala Lumpur in November 1971, ASEAN Foreign Ministers declared that the neutralisation of South-East Asia was a "desirable objective" and that the member nations would make efforts "to secure the recognition of, and respect for, South -East Asia as a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality, free from any form or manner of interference by outside Powers".

The Ministers also agreed to recommend a summit meeting of the Heads of State or Government of the ASEAN members to be held in Manila at a later date. A permanent committee of ASEAN members is due to meet soon.

It is not easy to predict at this stage whether the efforts of ASEAN countries to achieve neutralisation for the region would succeed. But it seems that the Big Powers will attend to the question when it is in their interest to do so.

(ASIA-F)

N. Vietnam Begins Receiving Oil Supply From China

Washington, July 24:

North Vietnam has begun receiving oil supplies from southern China through a new pipeline, Pentagon sources said today, basing their assertion on air reconnaissance photographs, reports AFP.

American aircrews flying over North Vietnam in recent weeks have noticed work being carried out apparently on a pipeline. They have also detected a new oil depot very near the Chinese frontier.

Aerial photos indicate that the new pipeline starts out from being Hsiang in southern China and terminates in Haiduong. just east of Hanoi.

Officials did not think the new installations fullymade up for the loss of supplies due to the mining of North Vietnam ports. But they believed the pipeline enabled North Vietnam to get enough oil to run its tanks and other vehicles taking part in the current offensive in South Vietnam.

U. S. intelligence services report that North Vietnam is laying down plans for a second pipeline parallel to the first. This would act as a standby route in case American planes destroy the new pipline.

Sihanouk's UNF Fires 22mm Rockets At Phnom Phen Airport

Phnom Penh, July 24:

Partisans of Prince Norodom Sihanouk's Kampuchea United National Front last night fired two 22mm rockets at Phnom Penh airport to the west of the city, a military spokesman said here today, reports AFP.

Clashes took place during the night about six miles west of the city, in which government artillery and aircraft were involved. The spokseman gave no casualty figures.

Fighting was also reported on the northern Siem Reap front during Sunday.

Gen. Vy Denies Allegations

Saigon, July 24,

Former Defence Minister General Nguyen Van Vy has written to President Nguyen Van Thieu protesting over accusations levelled at him in the army funds scandal, Saigon newspapers reported yesterday, says AFP.

The letter followed a report issued last week, by the government committee set up to investigate allegations of embezzlement of the army's savings and welfare fund, to which every South Vietnamese soldier contributes.

The fund was set up by the defence ministry, and after the scandal broke, Gen Vy resigned his post.

The report said he was directly responsible in a number of questionable transactions involving the fund.

In his letter to President Thieu, newspapers said, Gen. Vy denied the report's allegations and said the committee had ignored a 22-page letter he had sent them.

U.S. War Planes Allegedly Interfere With Aeroflot's Moscow-Hanoi Link

-Jean Thoraval

Hanoi, July 24:

For the second time in a fortnight, American warplanes have interfered with the regular Aeroflot airliner linking Hanoi and Moscow, reports AFP.

The Soviet line's Ilyushin-18 due to arrive here at 11 a.m. local last Saturday, landed several hours late, owing to a raid by United-States fighter bombers on the capital.

Two weeks ago, an aerofiot plane from Moscow had to retrace its path and come back to land later after being escorted, as soon as it entered North Vietnamese air space, by eight U.S. Phantoms.

On both occasion, visiting American actress Jane Fonda was affected by the delays on her arrival and departure from North Vietnam.

Two American quakers, Dr. George Perera and John Sullivan, who had spent a week here after bringing medical supplies including surgical equipment, were also forced to remain at the airport until 5 p.m. local before the plane landed and its passengers could embark. They could not return to the city because of the bombing.

27 Pellets Do Not Worry Him

Bangalore (PAI)

Government Erskine Hospital at Madurai bid farewell to Ambalam, a twelve year boy who created medical history when he was admitted to the hospital two months ago with 37 country made iron pellets in his body.

Ambalam is now well and goes to school. Eleven of 37 pellets have been removed and the rest have got buried in his flesh. Doctors are of the view that the remaining 26 pellets are quite harmless.

Poor Ambalam met with this accident when he was playing with his father's loaded gun.

The Development...

above. Consequently, it would be in the fitness of things to set up a central service office in each of the industrial district, its functions being to tackle problems faced by the industrial units within the districts. A reasonable charge for the services would be quite justified. Temporary obstacles may occur, but the management of the industrial district should, after negotiations with government and concerned agencies, set up standard channels if reporting and solving problems to relieve the industrial units from uncertain future.

The Fourth Five Year Plan 1970-75 has also made budgetory provisions for setting up of industrial districts at Dharan, Nepalgunj, Butuwal or Bhairahawa and Pokhara, the rationale of which is commendable. According to a survey conducted by the Battelle Institute of Germany in 1965, Dharan and Nepalgunj were considered to be the preferable locations for the establishment of industrial districts in Nepal. Out of 10 viable places besides Kathmandu Valley, Biratnagar and Birgunj, these two places happen to have the largest number of wholesale merchants, traders and these regions possess big hinterlands for the sale of the products. The products and services out of the district of Nepalgunj will cater to a population of roughly 1.5 million while those at Dharan will cater to a population of roughly 2.5 million.

The setting up of the industrial districts during 1970-75 plan period will be undertaken by HMG itself, which implies that HMG/Nepal and NIDC will be operating industrial districts in Nepal separately. The policy of eatablishing industrial districts should be of a continuous nature, and in order to cope up with the changing technological advancement and situations vis-a-vis bring in more efficiency, a specialized agency for the development and operation of all the existing and envisaged industrial districts should be created. A separate corporation or a subsidiary of NIDC to deal with these problems is equally advisable. In the initial years the agency may have to be subsidized but eventually this agency might achieve financial viability of its own. This agency should be manned by professionals who know the actual economic situation of the sorrounding environmet of the in - dustrial districts so that industrial district could be geared to attract and promote industries on a long term basis.

Dinar Of Tughlak Found In Russia

New Delhi (PAI)

A recent find by the famous Soviet Archaeologist A. Runich and historian M. Guskov has shed light on some old-age contacts between the two countries viz India and the USSR, The find was nothing but a 14th Century coin struck by Mohammad Bin Tughlak, the Sultan of Delhi, which was found on the bank of the Kuma River near the city of Stavropol. This is actually the site of the former city of Madjary which belonged to the golden Horde.

In the 14th century Madjary was a major trading centre in the North Caucasus. At the Madjary bazaar one could find all sorts of goods from various centres like Baltic shores, Central Asia, Spain, China. But there had been nothing to indicate that Madjary had carried on trade with India at that time.

Perhaps this find would lead to some definite conclusions.

NYT Regards SEATO An Anachronism

New York, July 24:

The South-East Asia Treaty Organisation is an "anachronism that ought to be transformed if not abandoned altogether"., the New York Times newspaper said in an editorial today, reports AFP.

The paper said the Nixon Administration was "apparently determined to preserve this tattered relic of the cold war".

It added: "The South-East Asian treaty has provided a vehicle of sorts for United States intervention in Indochina, offering a figleaf of collective security responsibility to a predominantly unilateral undertaking".

Mr. Nixon's attempt to preserve the pact "could be interpreted as an effort to help sanctify continuing direct American military involvement in the area," the paper said.

"This could include not only the current high level of air activity in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos but also fresh entanglements in Thailand, which is rapidly becoming the new focus for American power in South-East Asia".

Gromyko Sees Further Strengthening Of Egyptian Ties

Cairo, July 24:

Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei Gromyko, declared in a message published here today that the "sound relations of friendship and the wide cooperation" between the USSR and Egypt would be further streng thened.

In a message to Egyptian Foreign Minister, Murad Ghaleb, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the take over of power by the late President Nasser, he said that the ties of friendship which lnked the two peoples "are based on the joint struggle for social progress, world peace and the security of nations".

FALSE BOMB ALARM

Angra Do Heroismo, Azores, July 24:

A false bomb alarm closed down the US military airport at Lages on Terceira island for three hours yesterday, reports AFP.

An anonymous caller warned the US authorities that a time bomb was hidden on the base.

After a widespread search failed to located the bomb, the airport was reopened.

U.S. Aircraft Bomb Installations In Hanoi Area

Saigon, July 24:

American carrier-based fighter-bombers bombed a dry battery and accumulator factory only 4 and a quarter mile from the centre of Hanoi yesterday, the American command announced today reports AFP.

The announcement said the pilots of the planes, based on the carrier Kitty Hawk, saw a 200 meter (3600 feet) high column of dust and smoke rise from the factory site after the attack which was part of a series of heavy raids on the Hanoi and Haiphong regions starting from Saturday night through Sunday evening.

US aircraft also bombed a railway centre 25 miles north of the capital and another one not far from Haiphong. Also hit in the Haiphong area were the Vanh Danh barracks, warehouses and stockpiles, the announcement said.

The American pilots also hit supply dumps on Dao Cat Ba island, 22 miles east of Haiphong, sparking off two big fires, the command spokesman said.

In the Dong Hoi region of southern North Vietnam, the U. S. planes breached an oil- pipe line and destroyed several components of Sam ground to air missiles

American B-52 bombers carried out two missions south of Dong Hoi against supply caches, and two more in the central area of the demilitarised zone.

Sri Lanka Solicitor Gen. Seeks Indictment Of Five For Murder

Colombo, July 24:

Solicitor General Colin Thome today asked a special court hearing insurgency trials to indict five men for the mutilation and murder of a village headman and three vigilance committee members at Narammala in north western province in May 1971 during the rebellion, reports AFP.

The five men were also charged with attempting to overthrow the government and waging war against the state. Three of those indicted were still at large, Mr. Thome said.

The trial of the five insurgents was postponed indefinitely. They are the third group listed for trial so far in connection with the rebellion.

The solicitor General said the armed insurgents captured the headman and his three colleagues and tortured them in efforts to gain information on movements of security forces, and then stabbed them to death.

Churchman Urges Investigation Of Reports Of Deaths And Torture In Sudan

Nairobi, July 24:

A prominent churchman has urged the Organisation of African Unity and the world council of churches to investigate "disturbing" reports of "deaths and torture" in southern Sudan, reports AFP.

Father Thomas Munjal, Secretary of the Council of clergies of the African independent community of churches, said yesterday there were reports of southern Sudanese returning home from exile, with the end of the civil war, being "either in prison or dead".

The Rev Munjal said that the council appealed to all members to aid individual Sudanese who have decided to stay in East Africa for their own safety.

Some returning Sudanese had reportedly not been "forgiven" by their fellow countrymen of Arab origin, the Rev Munjal added.

Kompong Trabek Recovered By Govt. Forces

Phnom Penh, July 24:

Pro-Government troops today recovered the town of Kompong Trabek, 90 kms (56 miles) from the capital, from the communists without meeting any resistance, an informed source said here, reports AFP.

Cambodian and South Vietnamese forces entered the little town, situated on the Phnom Penh-Saigon highway, during the night.

The last communist units pulled back north of Kompong Trabek after holding out for a week against more than 6,000 "allied" soldiers.

Kompong Trabek was almost completely destroyed during fighting in April by shelling and bombing.

Meanwhile, a military spokesman said partisans of Prince Norodom Sihanouk's Kampuchea United National Front fired two rockets at Phnom Penh airport last night.

Clashes took place during the night about 10 km (6 miles) west of the city. The spokesman gave no casualty figures.

Frelimo Guerrillas Plant Mines Against Collaborations

Beira, Mozambique, July 24:

Frelimo (Mozambique Liberation Front) guerrillas have begun planting mines on farmland around "protected villages" set up by the Portuguese authorities in Tete district, a military spokesman claimed today, reports AFP.

Several Africans have been maimed by the mines, layed in reprisal against people collaborating with the Portuguese, the spokesman said.

A surgeon at Tete hospital, Dr. L. Barata, said that ten Africans and one five-year-old child, all with mutilations of the lower limbs, were in the hospital.

The spokesman said that the mining was "sign of desperation" on the part of the guerrillas.

"Without the support of the population, the guerrilla fighters cannot survive, the regrouping of the families in protected villges has been a mortal blow to the guerrilla movement", he claimed.

Gossner Mission

Mauritania's Official Trade Union To Merge With Ruling Party

Nouakchott, July 24:

Mauritania's official trade union, the Union of Mauritanian Workers, is to be integrated with the ruling Mauritanian People's Party (PPM), an official communique released here said last night, reports AFP.

The measure, decided at last week's meeting of PPM political bureau, is aimed against the illegal left-wing splinter union, the 'Renewed UTM'.

Recommended deadline for the charge is in six months' time. The decision is a victory for the conservative tendency within the PPM over the 'progressive' wing of the party who favoured military trade unionism of the western type.

Meanwhile leaders of the 'Renewed UTM' are reported to have met several times in the last few weeks, but there is no indication of what action they are planning.

Communique On Withdrawal Of Military Advisors Not Signed

Beirut, July 24:

Egyptian Premier Aziz Sidki tried to persuade Soviet leaders to sign a joint communique on the withdrawal of Soviet military advisors during his visit to Moscow earlier this month, pro-Egyptian daily Al Anouar reported today, says AFP.

Mr. Sidki went to Moscow for a three-day visit on July 3 but was back in Cairo early on July 5. President Anwar Sadat dismissed the advisors last Tuesday.

Al Anouar's correspondent in Cairo said that Soviet leaders categorically refused the Egyptian request for a joint communique which would have covered up the crisis in Egypto—Soviet relations.

The Kremlin was convinced that Egypt would not dare dismiss the advisors unilaterally, Al Anouar added.

Weed Resistant Paint

Moscow- (PAI)

Leningrad scientists have prepared a special type of paint that gives protection toship bottoms against micro-organisms and sea-weeds.

Quite often ship bottoms have to be cleaned of Polyps and seaweeds to protect them against the harmful effects af sealife.

The new paint is anti-corrosive and cold-resistant and its properties have already been sucessfully tested. These properties persist for a very long time after the application of this paint. The shipbuilding yards in the Soviet Union have already accepted this paint for use.

Self Water Renewal By Oceans

Moscow: (PAI)

Even at the bottom of the deepest depressions the seas are being continuously " rejuvenated ". This is what the Soviet scientists feel. According to their estimations ocean waters get fully changed every 3000 years. Hydrologists of Moscow and Leningrad have arrived at certain conclusions after thoroughly studying the world water balance. They feel that the natural change of water takes place much more intensively than it was thought before.

The annual evaporation from the surface of earth is measured to be about 5,00,-000 cubic kilometers of water. The atmospheric vapour over the planet are renewed once in ten days on an average, water in rivers is renewed in 12 days, in lakes every ten days. According to them, the glaciers take the maximum time to complete their water cycle. It takes about 8,500 years to do so.

More Jungle Police Rushed To Sarawak

Kuala Lumpur, July 24-

Two additional battalions of jungle green field police force are being rushed to Sarawak to reinforce security forces fighting communist rebels in the east Malaysian state, deputy Home Affairs minister Mohamed Yacoob said here today, reports AFP.

This will bring the strength of the army and police in Sarawak to seven battalions, he added.

The Minister was adressing a police officers' conference in Kuala Lumpur today.

The minister said that so far 49 communist rebels had been killed, several injured, four arrested and 7 others had surrendered in the state since late last year when armed communists intensified their operations along the Sarawak-Kalimanta border.

Australia To Buy Aircraft From N. Zealand

Canberra, July 24-

The Australian Air Force is to buy 37 type CT 4 'airtrainer' aircraft from Aero Engine Services Limited of Hamilton, New Zealand at a cost of some 3,250,000 Australian dollars, Defence Minister David Fairbairn announced today, reports AFP.

The chief rival contender for basic training duty in Australia had been the 'Bulldog' offered by Scottish Aviation. Mr. Fairbairn said the 'Airtrainer' was selected after the Australian Air Force carried out a comprehensive evaluation of several aircraft types available from aboard.

Renewal Of Schumacher's Visa On Condition

Jakarta, July 24-

Immigration department spokesman Sybyakto today denied an armed forces newspaper statement that expelled Dutch journalist Peter Schumacher was free to return to Indonesia provided he completed certain formalities, reports AFP.

Mr. Subyakto said the government had other than technical reasons for refusing to renew Schumacher's visa.

He confirmed the visas of two other journalists would not be renewed when they expired but declined to name the newsmen.

Mr. Subyakto was commenting on an editorial in the armed forces newspaper, Angkatan Berseadjata that Mr. Schumacher would be readimitted if he complied with certain formalities.

The editorial said that there was 'no background to the case other than technical' and assured foreign correspondents that they had no need to worry.

Observers believe that the editorial was intended to reassure public opinion in Jakarta that there were no restrictions on the work of foreign journalists in Indonesia

China Anxious To Reintegrate Into International Sporting Organizations

Peking, July 24:

China is apparently anxious to reintegrate into International Sporting Organizations, including the International Olympic Committee, reports AFP.

This was the opinion of observers as separate talks were taking place here today between officials of the All China Sports Federation and Paul Libaud, President of the International Volleyball Federation on the one hand, and Julio Onesti, President of the Italia Olympic Committee, member of the International Olympic Committee and President of the General Assembly of National Olympic Committee.

With the exception of the International Ping Pong Federation which Peking rejoined last year, China has quit most international sports federations because of the presence of Taiwan. These include the International Olympic Committee whose President, Avery Brundage, is believed to favour the maintenance of Taiwan

But it was learned that, in the current talks with Mr Libaud and Mr. Onesti, the reintegration of China into the sports world is at the centre of the Chinese preoccupations.

The International Volleyball Federation will hold its next Congress in Munich Sept. 4 if, following Mr. Libaud's visit, the congress decides to recognize the Chinese Volleyball Association as the only representative of this sport for all of China, including Taiwan, sach a decision could push other federations to do likewise.

It is clear that the Chinese wish to improve the performance of certain of their teams which are handicaped by their past absence from international competitions, particularly during the Cultural Revolution.

Informed sources said that if the International Volleyball Federation recognizes China's representativity, thus compelling Taiwan to Withdraw, the Chinese plan to send some of their teams on a tour of Europe next April or May.

The sources said the Chinese also want to qualify for the Asian Zone matches of the 1973 World Volleyball Championship which will take place in Uruguay, for the women. and in Czeckoslovakia, for the men.

Finally, according to the sources, the Chinese would like to participate in the 1976 Olympics in Montreal. It is believed that the question of China's representativity within the International Olympic Committee is at the centre of the discussions now being held here with Mr. Onesti.

One Of Londonderry's Worst Nights For Weeks

Londonderry, July 24:

Lodonderry had one of its worst nights for several weeks and over 50 shots were fired against British troops early today, reports AFP.

A passenger in a car was killed and four others in the vehicle injured when it was caught in cross-fire.

More than 50 shots were fired at positions in Brooke Park and Bligh Lane and at an army patrol. Three snipers were reported wounded.

At Armagh, five men were detained as a result of a military search.

But Belfast was quiet. A man found dead yesterday with a bullet in his head was identified today as belonging to the Ulster Defence Regiment, made up of Ulster volunteers

Wanted An Ayah and a Cook. Knowledge of English and some French will be Appreciated.
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Gossner Mission

Army Sweep Fails To Net Top IRA Leaders

Whitelaw's Cheerless Report

Belfast, July 24;

Yesterday's massive British Army sweep through suspected Irish Republican Army (IRA) strongholds to have failed to net any top ring leaders, ob ervers said, reports AFP.

Security forces were able to arrest only rank-and-file IRA members they said. The top men vanished apparently on the inevitable friction to arise between Catholics and military to maintain the explosive situation which they can later exploit.

British troops were fired on at Ballymurphy, New Lodge and Ardoyne, but the IRA resistancey was viewed sa largely symbolical by observers on the spot.

Catholic extremists may be trying to pass unseen in the changed and threatening situation but the protestants, on the other hand, are baring their teeth.

"Vanguard" protestant extremist leaders accuse the British Army of "being soft on Catholic killers". The are demanding that the Stormont, the province's parliament, closed on British orders be reconvened. And to show they mean business, they have called for a protestant rent and rates strike.

That is the how Catholic extremists started in 1969, before they took to violence.

This is the cheerless report which British Secretary of State for Northern Ireland William Whitelaw, who left Belfast yesterday evening, will discuss with Prime Minister Edward Heath when they discuss the situation.

Two Canadians Kidnapped Near Syrian Border

Beirut, July 24-

Two Canadian areheologists excavating in the hills of Bekaa district, near the Syrian frontier, were seized by Syrian border guards on Friday night, according to reports in yesterday's Lebanese press, reports AFP.

The identity of the two men was not given in the reports.

A newspaper said the archeologists had a permit from the Lebanese authorities allowing them to excavate in the area.

Another newspaper, Al Hayat, carried a statement by Georges Sarufim, administrator of Bekaa district in the Lebanese mountains, in which he said he had been in contact with the Governor of Homs in Syria asking him to intervene.

According to the statement, the Homs Governor said he had no knowledge of the kidnapping but promised to take action immediately.

Chief Bone Of Contention Between U.S. And Japan

Tokyo, July 23:

The United States wishes to arrange with Japan measures for balancing trade within the next two or three years, Mr. William Emerle U.S. Presidential Representative for Trade Negotiations said Saturday, reports AFP.

The chief bone of contention between Japan and the United States in the field of trade is the heavy trade imbalance expected to reach 3,800 million dollars in Japan's favour this year.

He had arrived the same afternoon for U.S.-Japan trade talks at Hakone, vacationing resort southwest of Tokyo, starting next Tuesday.

He was reported by the press, notably the journal of commerce under a Washington date line, as seeking a 1,000 million-dollar reduction the Japanese favourable balance in trade with the United States he denied that he had ever mentioned such a figure.

Mr. Eberle also denied any knowledge of a new trade agreement with Japan alleged to have been proposed by Minister of International Trade and Industry Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Mr. Eberle said he was scheduled to return to the United States July 28 but he was willing to prolong his stay for another day if Mr. Nakasone wishes to see him July 29.

Quang Tri Becoming Hazardous To Journalists

Saigon, July 24-

The nearly month-old fighting in Quang Tri and Thua Thien provinces is proving hazardous to war correspondents, who last week suffered more casualties on that front than on all the other fronts since the start of the North Vietnamese-Viet Cong offensive four months ago, reports AFP.

Last week's casualties among journalists totalled four killed and one missing. Previous casualties since the start of the offensive were two killed and 5 wounded.

One of the difficulties stems from the contantly shifting combat zones. South Vietnamese journalists tend to use military vehicles to go to the fighting, but non-Vietnamese journalists generally use their own transport in the form of white-painted rented jeeps.

They take Highway One, leading from Hue to Quang Tri, having to pass though several combat zones which they are not forewarned about in the sense that fighting is sporadic and shifting.

There are also surprise attacks from North Vietnamese artillery and United States warplanes. Correspondents driving north from Hue cannot always be sure the road will be open when they return.

Four journalists have thus been killed since Thursday. The first three were two Cameramen working for the American ABC television network and a South Vietnamese army cameraman, all killed in a battle that flared up suddenly south of My Chanh river.

Yesterday, Canadian photographer Gerard Hebert, working for the UPI news agency, was killed by a North Vietnamese shell less than one mile south of Quang Tri. The American military advisor with him was wounded.

Hebert had been reported missing three months agoy when Communist forces attacked An Loc, but in fact he was in An Loc, most of the time sheltering in an American bunker. He was flown out with shoulder wounds.

Fishermen's Wife Tries To Repel Hijackers

Hongkong, July 24:

The wife of a fisherman was severely wounded when she Joined in a fight to repel seven young men who clambened onboard her husband's junk in a bid to hijack it while escaping from China to Hongkong, reports AFP.

The woman was rushed to hospital yesterday when the junk retureed to Hong Kong.

The junk's owner said that last Saturday he and his three soos were fishing outside Hongkong waters when seven men swimming in the sea hoisted themselves on board and demanded te be taken Hongkong.

He refused and a fierce fight ensued between himself, his sons and the intruders. When his wife toined in beause of the goods against lhem, one of the youths picked up a chopper from the deak and slashedher several times.

The seven were driven baek into the sea and swam away.

Iraqi Oil Industry Leader In Tokyo

Tokyo, July 24

Adnan Al-Assab, Board Chairman of the Iraq National Oil Co. (INOC), arrived here last night for a one week visit to Japan at the invitation of the Kynshu Oil Development Company, reports AFP.

He is the first prominent leader of the Iraqi oil industry to visit this country.

While in Japan, he will confer with officials of the Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry as well as leaders of the oil industry and other business leaders.

Mr Assab is expected to sound out the Japanese onthepossibility of Iraq's direct export of crude oil to this country and on Japan's extension of coopeation to the development of the oil-producing nation, business sources said.

At the background of Assab's visit here, the sources noted Iraq's nationalisation of the Iraq Petroleum Co., on June which has led to confrontation between Iraq and the United States and West European countries.

Thailand's Bid To Save Foreign Exchange

Bangkok, July 24:

The economic, finance and industrial division ef the ruling National Executive Council has asked the NEC administrative body to stipulate that shipping insurance for all import commodities be made with insurance companies in Thailand, reports AFP.

A reliable source said that if approved, the proposal will save the country several million dollers a year.

The division also wants Thai exporters sending goods abroad to take out insurance with local companies.

Thai insurance brokers with head offices abroad will not be affected by the move.

At present, most local importers take out their GIF insurance with foreign companies,

Meanwhile AFP reports the state owned Thai maritime navigation company (TMNC) will soon submit a report to the ruling National Executive Council for final approval on the company's plan to ship about 50 per cent of the crude oil imported by oil refineries in Thailand.

TMNC Managing Director Mr. Charron Watthanakorn said ysterday that the plan has earlier been approved in principel by the NEC which deliuered that it would help Thailand improve its payments deficit as well as save considerable foreign exchange.

Fonda Attacks US Vietnam Policy

Paris, July 24

American Actress Jane Fonda said here last night on her return from Hanoi that "the Americans are systematically bombing civilian targets-schools, hospitals, dikes" in North Vietnam, reports AFP.

Speaking in fluent, barely-accented French, the actress told a reporter that "all these actions are unwarranted."

Miss Fonda, who was married to French film director Roger Vadim, flew in from North Vietnam via Moscow.

Asked about the demand by some US senators that she be tried for "treason," she replied: 'The traitor is Nixon and I am ashamed to be an American"

President Amin Charges Israel Of Subversive Activities

Kampala, July 24:

Israel has bribed Ugandan army andpolice officers to attempt to overthrow the government and has paid other people to cause confusion in the country, Ptesident Idi Amin claimed yesterday, reports AFP.

The President, who was addressing a meeting of elders in South Kramoja district in northern Uganda, said that 200 people calling themselves 'lost Israelis' had been arrested in a game reserve, while a further group of 'lost Israelis' were hiding near the broder with Kenya.

There were in fact no black Israelis anywhere in the world, he said.

The officers bribed to overthrow the government had fled to neighbouring countries when they failed to get support for plans, General Amins aid.

The General went on to warn that 'subversive elements hiding anywhere in group would be traced, and bombs would be thrown into their hiding places. He also denounced corruption and political activities in the armed forces.

General Amin also threatened than cattle raiders would bo shot on sight. Recently he has prescribed the same penalty for armed robbers, rumourmongers and political activists.

Earlier, General Amin had accused Israel of planning to poision the rives Nile in the event of war in the Middle East.

The general repeated former accusations that Israel had 'milked' Uganda of large sums of money, and said that Uganda's friendship with the Arab world would be strengthened.

He again attackee judge David Jeffreys-Jones, who had headed an inquiry into last year's disappearance of two Americans, for resigning and leaving the country as soon as he had completed his report.

He said he would appoint a 'neutral judge' to head a commission of inquiry into corruption, and warned that he would not order general elections unless corruption and mysterious disappearances were wiped out.

At that stage he would hand over power and retire somewhere to 'do farming'. He was not interested in remaining President,

General Amin complained that some newspapers were against brilliant and able leaders, and were always reporting nasty things about them.

President Amin, a veteran of the King's African Rifles was trained as a paratrooper in Israel. For nine years he held Uganda's heavyweight boxing title. He fought against the Mau Mau in Kenya, and in January 1971 he led a military coup which overthrew the government of Dr. Milton Obote.

Sihanouk In Tirana For Rest

Tirana, July 24:

Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia arrived here yesterday for a few days' rest, the Albanian ATA agency reported, says AFP.

The leaders of the Peking based united national front of Kampunhea (Fuck) will be the guest of Premier Mehmet Shemu and people's assembly President Haxhi Lleshi.

In its report, ATA said Prince Sihnaouk had arrived 'from certain European and African countries' without mentioning the Combodian Prince's nine-day visit to Yugoslavia which ended yesterday.

Prior to Prince Sihanouk's departure for Albania, a joint communique was published Belgrade yesterday affirming Yongoslav support for Prince Sihahnouk's government-in-exile,

Yougoslavia also said it would try to obtain international recognition for Prince Sihanouk's government.

Fascists Get Into Yugoslavia?

Zagreb, Yugoslavia, July 24:

Mrs. Milka Planinc, Chairman of the Croatian League of Communists, said today that bands of Fascists had been infiltrated into Yugoslavia to try to provoke a rebellion in Croatia, reports AFP.

Speaking at a commomoration of the 94 uprising against the nazis, she said that 'deversionary groups' had been sent frym abroad by forces which refused to accept the defeat of fascism.

Three weeks ago there was an announcement that a group of 'ustachi fascits terrorists' had infiltrated Bosnia, the regien lying between Croatia and Serbia.

Travellers have recently come up against an unusual number of poliee check points around cartain Yugoslav cities.

Gossner Mission

G. P. O. Regd. 55/022

THE RISING NEPAL

REGISTERED No. 29/228/022

PHONE:—11748

July 25, 1972 Tuesday

Chinese Leadership Studying Problems Of Reintegration

Peking, July 24-

The Chinese leadership is already studying the social-economic and ideological problems raised by the projected future reintegration of Taiwan into China, reports AFP.

Chinese communists with whom it is possible to discuss this subject in Southeast Asia explain that, with the return of Taiwan, China would have to take over a province where the revolution has not yet begun.

In stating last week that China is prepared to open negotiations with Taipei for such a return, the communist sources stressed the need for a long transitional period, stretching possibly over a nnmber of years.

The communists will face a "reunification" problem similar to that of the Koreans and the Vietnamese, and there are indications that in all three countries the conceptions are similar.

A traveller who returned recently from Hanoi quoted a North Vietnamese leader as having said to him, "reunifying Vietnam means that we shall have to get the inhabitants of the South to understand that they might have to replace their Japanese motorbike by a simple bicycle".

He said this image was not a reflection of the gap in the economic development of the North and the South, but of the difference in aims of a Western-type society and the socialist society of the North.

The revelations of the communist sources indicated that the Chinese also understand that the reintegration of Taiwan would raise a long term ideological problem.

The unknown factor in the solution to the Taiwn problem is the attitude of the Taipei authorities. will they try to hang on to "independence" at all costs, or will they view the return of Taiwan to the mainland as inevitable?

Many experts believe in the second hypothesis, and expect negotiations to open sooner or later between Peking and Taipei.

N. Vietnamese...

In a ground clash nearby, Government troops killed 11 Vietcong.

The South Vietnamese spokesman said that troops in the counter offensive in Binh Dinh province retook a second city--Tam Quang—without fighting. South Vietnamese reoccupied Bong Son several days ago, Communists still control the district of Hoai An.

In fighting in the Saigon region, 71 communists were killed in clashes in Binh Long Province while 7 South Vietnamese militia were killed and wounded.

In Cambodia rangers trying to reopen Highway One intercepted North Vietnamese near Kompong Trabek and killed 47, losing one dead and six wounded. (Kompong Trabek was retaken by Saigon and Phnom Penh forces according to a Phnom Penh report).

Meanwhile only 700 American troops were withdrawm from Vietnam during the week of July 13-20, leaving a total of 46,500 ground troops, according to statistics released today by the U.S. command.

The command also said that 100 sailors arrived in Vietnam last week but that the increase had 'no particular significance'. About 2,300 sailors and 100 guard troops are counted in the ground forces total while there are about 39,000 sailors on board Seventh Fleet vessels operating off the Vietnamese coasts.

LRSC Extends Loans To Peasants Of Kavre

Kathmandu, July 24:

The Land Reform Saving Corporation has made available loans of Rs. 12,49,391/- to the peasants of Kavre District for the cultivation of improved variety of paddy this year, reports RSS

According to the Agriculture Information Office, the loan would be utilsed to procure improved seeds and chemical fertilisers.

At least 2916 hectares of land have been brought under improved variety of paddy cultivation.

The paddy cultivation is expected to be satisfactory in the district following heavy down our.

The Agriculture Development Office had distributed 612 muris of maize seeds to peasants of the various panchayats of district this year.

About 425 metric tons of chemical fertilizers has been distributed to peasants for the maize cultivation.

Semi Final Ends In Draw

Kathmandu, July 24:

The semi final match of I G.P. Shield Foot Ball Tournament held here today between Police Central Office and Lumbini Zone ended in a a draw, reports RSS.

Five goals were scored by each team.

NTL Imports Sugar

Kathmandu, July 24:

Sixty thousand bags of sugar imported by National Trading Limited from the United Kingdom have arrived here, reports RSS.

Heath Govt...

money market.

The present industrial action could jeopardize Mr. Heath's painstaking efforts to achieve a tripartite understanding between the Government, employers and trade unions on the fight to curb inflation. Talks on this were to resume tomorrow, but T.U.C. (Trades Union Congress) leader Vic. Feather was expected to see the Prime Minister this afternoon. He may well urge Mr. Heath to suspend the Industrial Relations Act under which the five dockers have been detained.

The Ulster problem meanwhile appeared to have reached a highly critical stage. The Government was working out a policy that would enable it to hit at I.R.A. (Irish Republican Army) militants and at the same time curb the militant protestants who may put their retaliation threats into action very shortly.

The Protestant vanguard movement in Northern Ireland has called for a rent and loeal tax boycott to protest failure of the policy of Ulster Secretary of State William Whitelaw. The Ulster Defence Association has ordered a day of mourning for the victims of last Friday's incidents.

Another late AFP dispatch adds: French dockers were today ordered by their main union to refuse to handle all goods going to and coming from Britain.

The boycott, called by the ports and docks section of the Confederation General Du Travail (CGT), which represents nearly all France's 6,000 dock workers, was ordered in sympathy with British dockers union leaders who were jailed for picketing against court orders.

The order, to come into effect immediately, followed an earlier boycott by dockers at the major port of the Havre where three British ships were affected.

The CGT dockers' section appealed to all dock workers, port personnel and maritime chambers of commerce to 'aid their British comrades to obtain the release of the jailed workers and the repeal of the wicked anti-strike law.

New Education Plan For Creation Of Skilled Manpower

Bhaktapur, July 24:

Bagmati Zonal Commissioner Makar Bahadur Wantaba has said that the New Education Plan will not only solve the unemployment problem but also create skilled manpower needed for the development of the country, reports RSS.

The Zonal Commissioner was speaking at a function held by Bhaktapur College.

Principal of the College Basudev Josi said that the College was contributing to the educational development of Nepal.

HMG...

Altogether 10 members participated in the discussion today. The appropriation heads concerning transport, and other social and economic services figured in the discussion.

The House will cotinue iscussion tomorrow.

Africa Honours Haile Selassie

Addis Ababa, July 24-

Africa today paid tribute to Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie's efforts for continental unity when a plaque was inaugurated in Africa Hall on the occasion of the Emperor's 80th birthday yesterday, reports AFP

At the ceremony and attending his first official function was the new Organisation of African Unity Secretary-General Mr. Nzo Ekangani (Cameroun), the Emperor and Mr. Day Ould Sidi Babba, representative of OAU, Chairman King Hassan II of Morocco.

The marble block measuring two metres by one metre, is fixed to the wall in the entrance hall of Africa Hall and carries the OAU emblem and an inscription in four languages, Arabic, English, French and the Ethiopian national language, Amhara.

The plaque reads-"The Organisation of African Unity dedicates this plaque to His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie the First, Emperor of Ethiopia, Chairman of the founding conference of the Organisation of African Unity, on the occasion of his 80th birthday anniversary, as a testimony of the deep love, appreciation and high esteem of the African leaders and peoples for the unique role played by him in the cause of African freedom and for his outstanding contribution to African Unity, solidarity and peace-July 23, 1972."

The decision to dedicate the plaque was taken at last month's OAU summit in Rabat.

It was on Jan 16,1972, that at a conference in Lagos Haile Selassie put forward the idea of an Organisation of African states".

The OAU was set up a year later with its headquarters at Africa Hall, which is also the office of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, (ECA).

Nepal—India Joint Review Committee Meeting Starts

Kathmandu, July 24;

The second meeting of the joint review committee under the Nepal-India Trade Transit Treaty started here this afternoon, reports RSS.

Matters concerning customs duty, refund of excise duty, trade and commerce, road transport and railways will be discussed at the meeting, it is learnt.

A ten member Indian delegation headed by Indian Foreign Trade Secretary H. Lal arrived here this morning to participate at the meeting.

The delegation was received by Secretary of the Commerce and Industry Ministry Dr. Puskar Nath Pant at Tribhuvan Airport.

Four working groups were constituted to today's meeting to thrash out the problems arising in the implementation of the Trade and Transit Treaty regarding customs, commerce, road transport and railways.

The working groups are expected to meet this evening and tomorrow morning.

According to the Nepalese delegation, today's talks were held in a cordial atmosphere.

The bilateral talks are expected to conclude within three or four days.

The first meeting of joint committee was held in New Delhi in January.

Ed. Survey Completed

Kathmandu, July 24:

Comprehensive educational survey undertaken in Tanahun, Syanja, Manang and Lamjung districts has been completed, reports RSS.

The new Education Plan is to be implemented in these districts in 1973-74.

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Gossner Mission

THE RISING NEPAL

PRO BONO PUBLICO
THE FOREMOST ENGLISH DAILY
EVERY MORNING

VOL. No. VII No. 236
KATHMANDU

July 29, 1972 Saturday

Price 15 Paisa
(2029 Srawan 14)

Morning Rain & Evening Showers

Kathmandu, July 29-

Today will be cloudy with possibility of morning rain and evening showers in the Kathmandu Valley, reports RSS.

Maximum temperature today is expected between 27· C and 29· C and minimum temperature between 19· C. and 21· C.

Relative humidity yesterday was 69 per cent.

WEATHER REPORTS

Kathmandu, July 28;

Following are today's weather reports received from various parts of the Kingdom, reports RSS.

	Temperature ·C. Max.	Min.	Rainfall m.m.
Kathmandu	27.8	19.0	101.6
Pokhara	23.0	22.0	55.0
Biratnagar	30.0	25.0	30.0
Jumla	24.0	16.0	Nil
Okhaldhunga	20.0	17.0	18.0

Zur Ablage
Aktenplan-Nr. 211
Datum 25.7.75
Handzeichen

HRH Prince Basundhara giving away the badminton shield (Report on page 6)

India Agrees To Provide Additional Transit Routes To Nepal

Joint Communique Published At The End Of Nepal-India Joint Committee Meet

Kathmandu, July 28-

India has agreed to provide additional transit routes via Naxalbari, Sattighat and Sursand Jaleswer points to enable movement of Nepal's third country trade from and to Baadrapur and Janakpur, reports RSS.

This is stated in a joint communique on the conclusion of the second meeting of the Indo-Nepal joint review committee held here from July 24 to 27.

India has also agreed to provide an additional route for trade with India to cater to the requirements of Gularia district of Nepal, according to the joint communique.

The communique stated: At the request of the Nepalese delegation the Indian side has agreed to provide additional railway wagons for movement of essential commodities like salt, coal and cement to Nepal.

Pending conclusion of an agreement between India and Nepal, on road transport, the two governments have agreed, on the basis of reciprocity, to facilitate the movement of commercial vehicles of one country in the territory of the other.

India has also agreed to permit the Nepal Transport Corporation to ply container trucks in India without insisting on bank guarantee, as is normally required in such cases, the communique said.

The committee reviewed the working of the new treaty during the last ten months both with reference to the trade flows between Nepal and India and Nepal's trade with third countries.

The Indian delegation agreed to provide a number of additional facilities for further smoothening the flow of Nepal's trade with third countries. Additional warehousing space has been provided to HMG at Calcutta Port. Open space of about 20,000 sq. ft., adjacent to the area of 10,000 sq. ft. already provided to them has been offered at King George's dock extension.

The question of refund of arrears of central excise duty claimed by Nepal was also discussed. At the request of the Nepalese delegation the Indian delegation agreed to waive some of the requirements of the agreed procedure to enable HMG to prefer their claims.

(Contd. on page 8 col. 6)

Progress Reports On Corporations Published

Kathmandu, July 28-

The Ministry of Communications has published the reports on the progress achieved in the last fiscal year by different corporations under the National Communications plan, reports RSS.

According to the progress report the Rastriya Samahar Samiti has signed an agreement with Associated Press of United States of America for the supply of news to each other. It has aprointed full time reporters in all zones of the country. The training programme organised for these reporters is in the final stage.

RSS has also started monitoring foreign radio news bulletins in the last fiscal year. It has also organised its new library.

Rastriya Samachar Samiti has included in its news service interview with different persons and institutions on socially interesting and useful topics.

RSS has also started international news service in Nepali.

RSS will have its own building in this fiscal year. According to the communications plan, necessary arrangement for land for the building has already been made. Survey

(Contd. on page 8 col. 1)

Farewell Luncheon In Honour Of Chinese Envoy

Kathmandu, July 28:

Outgoing Chinese Ambassador to Nepal Wang Tse has observed that Nepal is endeavouring to develop her economy by utilising her internal resources, reports RSS.

The envoy was speaking at a farewell luncheon held in his honour today by Nepal-China Cultural Council.

He expressed the confidence that the friendship existing between Nepal and China would be further strengthened.

Sharma Advocates Active, Conscious And Dedicated Administration

Kathmandu, July 28:

Minister for General Administration Rajendra Nath Sharma today said that the administrative machinery of His Majesty's Government should be active, conscious and dedicated to the fundamentals of the democratic Panchayat system, reports RSS.

He stressed that the administrative machinery should not remain neutral as ragards the basic postulates of the system,

Mr. Sharma was distributing certificates to 16 second class gazeted officers of HMG who completed a 3-month long training cum symposium sponsored by Centre for Economic Development and Administration.

Minister Sharma said that the administration must be development-oriented as the major goal of the Panchayat system is economic development.

Minister Sharma said that the dynamic and systematic implementation of the progressive measures and development programmes under the Panchayat system have created infrastructure for the country's economic development.

Mr. Sharma said it was country's historical demand that all Nepalese and specially the workers of Panchayat system should strive for the fulfillment of the wishes of His Majesty the King who is determined to expedite the development of the country under the democratic Panchayat system.

He said at the present juncture, all parties and workers of the system should remain alert against the elements creating mishchiefs.

Mr. Sharma said although small in size, Nepal has many complicated problems.

The Panchayat system has launched a campaign for country's economic development considering the fact that the majority of the people suffering from hunger, disease and illiteracy would not be

(Contd. on page 8 col. 7)

Indian Foreign Trade Secretary Leaves

Kathmandu, July 28-

Mr Lal, Foreign Trade Secretary of India left here this morning after participating in the second meeting of the Nepal-India Trade and Transit Treaty joint review committee, reports RSS.

Mr. Lal was seen off at the Tribhuvan Airport by Industry and Commerce Secretary Dr. Puskar Nath Pant.

British Ports Paralysed

London, July 28:

A strike by 42,000 dockers paralysed British ports today, leaving hundreds of ships blocked, many of them with perishable cargos in their holds, reports AFP.

Twenty ships waiting in the Thames estuary to enter port have turned around and headed for continental ports to discharge their loads.

Cross-channel ferry boat service were unaffected by the strike, however, and the stoppage had only a slight effect on passenger liners, docking at Southampton.

Passengers disembarking, there had to carry their own luggage.

(Contd. on page 8 col. 5)

India To Raise Quota Of Essential Goods To Nepal

Kathmandu, July 28-

Indian Foreign Trade Secretary Mr. Lal speaking at a press conference here this morning stated that India would raise the quota of essential goods to Nepal as far as possible, reports RSS.

Mr. Lal said that the deflection of trade did not pose a big problem between Nepal and India.

Naturally there would be some problems as the two countries shared a long open border, he added.

Mr. Lal noted that there was shortage of goods like salt, cement and coal in Nepal for some time past.

Mr. Lal said that there was no complicated problems between the two countries.

Mr. Lal said that the export of goods produced in a country to third countries and import of the same commodity from the second country to meet its requirement should

(Contd. on page 8 col. 2)

France, Italy Affirm Willingness To Intensify Monetary Cooperation

Lucca, Italy, July 28-

French President Georges Pompidou's two days of talks with Italian leaders ended here today with both sides affirming willingness to intensify monetary cooperation, reports AFP.

In an off-cuff comment after he held a second round of talks, lasting two hours, with Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti, Mr. Pompidou said the meeting had reached "on numerous points, a fruitful and constructive rapprochement'.

Spokesman for the two sides, in joint comments on the talks which they stressed were neither a declaration nor a communique, said they had seen an "identity of views on the final objectives" of reforming the world's monetary system.

Both delegations "reaffirmed their willingness to implement European and monetary union by intensifying their collaboration in the monetary field," the Italian and French spokesmen said.

They said that the "evolution of circumstances"

(Contd. on page 8 col. 2)

Rastriya Panchayat:

Members Underline Need For Consolidation Of Panchayat System

Kathmandu, July 28:

Several R.P. members today underlined the need for further consolidation of the partyless democratic Panchayat system by rectifying its defects in a constructive way, reports RSS.

The members who were resuming clausewise discussion on the appropriation bill this afternoon warned against complacency at the present stage of the Panchayat system.

They said, "It is true that the Panchayat system has crossed many difficult phases and it has numerous achievements to its credit. However we cannot afford to remain complacent.

They pointed out that the enthusiasm and fervour generated by the Panchayat system at its inception had subsided and the workers of the system appeared to be depressed and frustrated at present.

Pointing out that the Panchayat appeared not to have been functioning satisfactorily, they said that absence of an effective system of evaluating panchas was one of the major reasons for the present state of affairs.

They referred to the lack of sources of income for village panchayats and suggested that village panchayats should be empowerd to collect local taxes.

They said that provision of secretaries also should be made for effective functioning of village panchayats.

Some members said that the assurances given by the government in connection with land reforms had not been fulfilled.

(Contd. on page 8 col. 3)

Rs. 4,000 Sanctioned In Aid Of Flood Victims

Kathmandu, July 28-

A meeting held here today under the Chairmanship of Home Panchayat Secretary Sundar Prasad Shah has sanctioned Rs. 4,000/- in aid of flood victims in Kathmandu Valley, reports RSS.

The meeting discussed ways and means to provide necessary help to those affected by the flood.

The meeting was attended by Water and Power Secretary Krishna Raj Bhandari, Defence Secretary D. Raj, Works and Transport Secretary Ram Chandra Malhotra, representatives of the Royal Nepal Army and Zonal Commissioner Makar Bahadur Wantawa.

According to the Zonal Commissioner, seven houses

(Contd. on page 8 col. 2)

ONE MAN KILLED, SEVERAL HOUSES DAMAGED

Kathmandu, July 28-

Pipal Bahadur, 45 of Kalimati Chutipakha was killed in the flood caused by heavy downpour last night, reports RSS.

His body was postmortemed at Bir Hospital today.

(Contd. on page 8 col. 6)

Landslides Disrupt Tribhuvan Highway

Kathmandu, July 28;

The vehicular traffic on Tribhuvan highway has been disrupted since yesterday because of the landslide at Nagdhunga, reports RSS.

According to transport company, houses are stranded on the way due to landslides at several places.

According to the Roads Department the landslides between Nagdhunga and Khanikhola are being cleared.

Gossner Mission

The Rising Nepal

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Want of space and oher factors may lead to non-publication of advertisements on agreed dates without prior notice to the client.
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SEALED TENDER NOTICE
Mint, Weights and Measure Department

Despite several notices issued in the Gorkhapatra regarding the prohibition use to the old system of weights and measures it is understood that most of the businessmen are still using the units of yard in their measurement, of MANA PATHI in measure of capacity and of DHARNI PAWA in weight measurements. Hence this notice is being issued for the last time to warn that no weights and measure other than that of metric system in accordance with the Weights and Measure 1st 2025 should be used in the Panchayats of Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur. This is to notify further to all concerned that anybody found using the old system of weights and measures shall be dealt within accordance with law.

NOTICE
District Education Office Kathmandu

As it has come to the notice of this office that some of the secondary, lower secondary and primary schools under the jurisdiction of this office are continuing their classes without the permission of this office, it is hereby notified that henceforth ast- to withdraw recognition at and to discontinue financial aid to, those schools which ghift their places and add new classes without the permission of this office will be taken.

TENDER FOR DRILLING CONTRACT

Ground Water Investigation Project, Department of Hydrology and Meteorology, Babar Mahal, Kathmandu Nepal invites sealed tenders from drilling contractor for Direct Rotary works in Nepalgunj and Dhangadhi areas of Western Nepal.

The tenders must reach at the Department by 17 Aug. 1972. before 5 P. M. Tenders will be opened on 18th. Aug. 1972 at 1 P. M. at the Department.

The tender forms along with necessary specifications & conditions can be obtained from the Department in Kathmandu on Payment of Rs. 50/- Cash or Bank draft which is not refundable. The tender forms will be available from June to July 31st. 1972. The option to Accept or reject any tender with-whatsoevr lies with the Department of Hydrology and Mateorology.

OVERSEER WANTED

Rastriya Panchayat Bhawan Nirman Project, Singha Durbar Football Ground, has one Vacancy to be filled on a temporary basis for a maximum period of six months as follows:

(1) Name of the post.....	Overseer.
(2) Designation..	Non gazetted I class(Technical).
(3) Duration..	Maximum period of six months and subjected to termination automatically in case of recommendation of the candidate for the post from Public Service Commission.
(4) Pay scale	As per prevailing pay Scale.
(5) Minimum Qualification.. ...	Diploma in Civil Engineering from Nepal Engineering Institute or any other recognized university or institute.
(6) Desirable..	Working experience in the construction and site supervision.
(7) Scope to work..	Drawing estimation and site supervision.
(8) Nationality.....	Nepali.
(9) Age limit..	21-35 years.
(10) Last Date for application..	15th day from the first date of Publication of the notice.
(11) Date for contact....	The next working day at 1 A.M. from the last date for application.
(12) Place..	All applications affixed with Rs. 1/- stamps and other required duly attested papers must reach to Rastriya Panchayat Bhawan Nirman Project, Singha Durbar Football Ground.

NOTICE TO SLC EXAMINEES
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
Scholarship Sub-section

It is notified to all the schools of all districts that they pay the SLC examination fee of their old batch students in the Banks and request this sub-section for the forms.

NOTICE
Buy Vegetable Seeds

New seeds of cauliflower, brinjal, radish and other leafy vegetables are now available at Sales Depot of Horticulture Department, HMG Ganga Path Kathmandu. All who are interested in seeds are welcome.

NOTICE

Cottage Industry Dept.
This is to notify all interested members of the public that readymade garments, leather goods various types of sewing machines are on reduction sale. Those who are interested in buying these goods should contact Readymade Goods Store Section of this Department at Tripureswar within 45 days of the first publication of this notice in the Gorkhapatra.

Adv. Rates
NEPALESE PERSPECTIVE
(Monthly).

Back Cover Page Rs. 200/-
Inside Cover Page Rs. 175/-
Ord Full Page Rs. 140/-
Ord. Half Page Rs. 85/-
Rebate:

1. Rebate for regular advertisers will be 10 per cent for 12 insertions in a year and 5 per cent for 6 insertions in a year.
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3. In no case any advertisers or advertising agencies will get double benefits from the above rebate rules.

Subscription Rates:

Yearly Rs. 12/-
Half Yearly Rs. 6/-
Per copy Rs 1/-

Bank Exchange Rate

July 29, 1972

Currency	Unit	Buying rate	Selling rate
US Dollar	1/-	Rs. 10/10	Rs. 10/20
W. German Mark	100/-	Rs. 311/-	Rs. 316/-
Swiss Francs	100/-	Rs. 261/-	Rs. 265/-
Indian Rupees	100/-	Rs. 139/-	Rs. 139/15
Japanese Yen	Rs. 100/-	Yen 3,070/-	Yen 3,010/-

Nepal Rastra Bank

RADIO NEPAL'S EXTERNAL SERVICE SCHEDULE

Every Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday from 20-00 ors. to 20-30 Hrs. Nepal time i. e. 14-20 Hrs to 14-50 Hrs. *G.M.T. in 60 Meter* Band and 790 KHz.

in 60 Meter Band and 790 Khz.

Main highlights of the programme are:—

Folk songs of Nepal
Facts about Nepal
Topical commentaries
Interview with dignitaries.

WEEKLY RETAIL PRICE

Economic Analysis and Planning Division
Ministry of Food and Agriculture
Date: 4-4-029

Commodities	Kathmandu Rs/kg (local Unit)	Biratnagar Rs/kg (Local Unit)	Birganj Rs/kg (Local Unit)	Bairahwa Rs/kg (Local Unit)	Nepalgunj Rs/kg (Local Unit)
1. Paddy, Coarse	1.50 (75.00 / muri)	(/md)	1.50 (56.00/md)	1.34 (50.00/md)	——(——/md)
2. Rice, Coarse	2.48 (9.00/pati)	(/md)	2.55 95.00/md)	2.68 /100.00/md)	2.14 (80.00/md)
3. Rice, Pbld	1.98 (7.20/pati)	(/md)	2.04 76.00/md)	2.46 (92.00/md)	2.14 (80.00/md)
4. Wheat	1.47 (5.00/pati)	(/md)	1.34 (50.00/md)	1.61 (60.00/md)	1.74 (65.00/md)
5. Wheat flour	2.09 (5.00/dahr)	(/seer)	1.82 (1.70/seer)	1.82 (1.70/seer)	2.14 (2.00/seer)
6. Maize	1.76 (6.00/pati)	(/md)	NA./md)	N.A /md)	N.A /md)
7. Black gram	2.87 (1.30/mana)	(/md)	1.34 (50.00/md)	4.02 (15.00/md)	3.48 (130.00./md)
8. Arhar	2.96 (10.40/pati)	(/md)	1.34 50.00/md)	3.00 (112.00/md)	3.35 125.00/md)
9. Soyabean	2.27 (0.90/mana)	(/md)	N.A /md)	N.A /md)	N.A /md)
10. Mutton	(10.03 24.00/dhr.)	(/seer)	8.57 (8.00/seer)	7.50 (7.00/seer)	7.50 (7.00/seer)
11. Chicken	12.53 (30.00/dhr.)	(/seer)	10.17 (9.50/seer)	N.A /seer)	N.A /
12. Egg	— (0.60/each)	(/each)	— (0.50/each)	— (0.60/each)	(0.60/each)
13. Milk,	— (1.00/mana)	(/seer)	3.00 2.80/seer)	0.80 (0.75/seer)	1.61 (1.50/seer)
14. Ghee, pure	17.55 (42.00/dhr.)	(/seer)	17.14 (16.00/seer)	15.53 14.50/seer)	16.07 (15.00/seer)
15. Potato	1.15 (2.57/dhr.)	(/seer)	1.29 (1.20/seer)	1.61 (1.50/seer)	1.61 (1.50/seer)
16. Tomato	2.00 0.40/pou.)	(/seer)	N.A /seer)	4.28 (4.00/seer)	N.A /seer)
17. Onion	1.25 (3.00/dhr.)	(/seer)	1.07 (1.00/seer)	1.07 (1.00/seer)	1.07 (1.00/seer)
18. Ginger	1.00 (0.20/puoe	(/seer)	3.21 (3.00/seer)	4.28 (4.00/seer)	8.57 (8.00/seer
19. Sugar	3.50 (8.38/dhr.)	(/seer)	3.75 3.50(/seer)	3.48 (3.25/seer)	3.59 (3.55/seer)
20. Mustard Oil.	8.51 (4.38/mana)	(/seer)	8.03 (7.50/seer)	7.50 (7.00/seer)	7.50 (7.00/seer)
21. Kerosene	— (1.20/litr)	(/ litr)	— (0.95/litr)	N.A /litr)	— (1.00/litr)
2. Salt	— (0.23/mana)	(/seer)	0.32 (0.30/seer)	0.27 (0.25/seer)	0.32(0.30/seer)

Gossner Mission

HMG Plans To Build Godowns In Hilly Regions

Kathmandu, July 28-

The Minister for Food and Agriculture speaking during the question hour at the Restriya Panchayat yesterday said that at present the Agriculture Marketing Corporation has 76 godowns including 56 in Kathmandu and one each in Biratnagar, Amlekhgunj, Bharatpur, Nepalgunj Bardia, Dhangadhi, Janakpur, Pokhara, Syanja, Tanhun, Bhojpur, Doti and two in Biratnagar, Hetauda, Parsa, and Bhairahawa each, reports RSS.

These 76 godowns have a total capacity of storing 3 thousand and 124 metric tonnes.

He informed the House that the government had a plan to build godowns in hilly regions in the coming years in order to avert food crisis.

The Minister denied that the land would not be registered in the name of women under the resettlement programme.

He said that there was no discrimination of sex in the implementation of the resettlement programme.

In reply to a question the Minister said that Tata Mercedez trucks had been considered best for the use of the Agri-marketing Corporation in Tribhuvan Rajpath as the value of the Mercedez car has already been fixed there is no question of issuing tender, he added.

He denied that the Corporation had given money in advance to businessmen to buy truck.

Rajbiraj Town Panchayat Budget

Rajbiraj, July 28:

Rajbiraj Town Panchayat has passed the deficit budget of Rs 3, 19, 402- for the current fiscal year 1972-73, reports RSS.

The budget shows the income of Rs. 2,64,764- only.

Narayangadh-Hetauda Transportation Suspended

Commodities Prices Go Up

Bharatpur, July 28:

The road transport between Narayangadh and Hetauda has been stopped because of the swelling of the Lohathar stream, reports RSS.

The prices of various commodities in the local market have gone up because of the stoppage of road transport between Narayangadh and Hetauda.

Diesel Plant At Taulihawa Produces 20 K.W. Power

Kathmandu, July 28:

The diesel plant installed by His Majesty's Government at Taulihawa has produced 20 K.W. power, reports RSS.

The plan will generate additional 100 R.W. power in the near future, according to the Department of Electricity.

Israelis Shell Lebanese Border Region

Beirut, July 28:

Israeli artillery shelled Lebanon's Jebel El Russ region near Shebaa in the Arkub at dawn yesterday, the daily Al Safa reported today, says AFP.

The shelling lasted an hour and a half, the paper said, and did a lot of damage.

It also reported that Israeli shelling had completely destroyed crops around Blida yesterday, while Israeli aircraft flew over the frontier region all day long.

Jap. Premier Likely To Visit Peking In September

Tokyo, July 28:

Japanese Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka may visit Peking at the end of September after his scheduled meeting with President Nixon in Hawaii, State Minister Takeo Miki said here today, reports AFP.

Speaking to the press after a meeting with the Prime Minister earlier this morning, Mr. Miki said he personally believed Mr.Tanaka would go to Peking around September 22 and 23 if he decided to make the trip before China's national day in October as reportedly desired by China.

The Chinese view on the date of the visit a further stage in the process of normalizing relations between the two countries was unofficially expressed by Mr. Hsiao Hsiang Chien chief representative of the China-Japan trade memorandum office, at a meeting here with Mr. Miki last night, informed sources said.

Ghodasan–Sugauli Area Electrified

Kathmandu, July 28:

Hydel power supplied by His Majesty's Government for Raxual (India) has also been utilised for electrifying the territory between Ghodasan and Sugauli, it is learnt from the Department of Electricity, reports RSS.

RASTRIYA PANCHAYAT

Discussion On Appropriation Bill Continues

Kathmandu, July 28:

Participating in the clause-wise discussion on the appropriation bill at the Rastriya Panchayat yesterday, some R.P. members called for reforms in the Panchayat System, reports RSS.

They said that everbody should think what sort of reform should be brought about in the system.

They highly commended the new arrangement of providing vehicle facilities to Government officials and said that the arrangement would save Government treasury and prevent corruption.

The members said that there were corruption in the District Administration, Police and Land Reform Office, and other offices, and the officials in those offices were indifferent to the difficul es of the people.

They added that the Security Act was being enforced unnecessarily and after the introduction of the Panchayat System at present there was the greatest number of Security Act detainees in the country.

Stating that the Village Panchayats and District Panchayats were being inactive they said that the Ministers during their visits to the districts should also try to understand the conditions of the Panchayats. The Ministers should give up the practice of meeting only Zonal Commissioners and Chief District Officers during their visits to the Districts.

They suggested that the government should take concrete steps to guarantee the tenancy rights of the peasants.

Some members said that the Panchayat System had been a part and parcel of the Nepalese life and it had also been able to withstand criticisms.

They also referred to various achievements made under the Panchayat System. However, they added, that the Panchas would not tolerate any kind of activities detrimental to the system.

The members said that the Nepalese people had been granted such rights which were not possible in the Parliamentary system. The Nepali people can express their opinion on various matters and oppose the things they do not like, the members added.

They continued that every system, whether it be Parliamentary system or any other system, had certain limit beyond which nobody would be allowed to go.

They recalled the speech of His Late Majesty King Mahendra that everybody was allowed to work within the frameworks of the Panchayat System and said that constructive criticisms against the activities of the Ministers were entertained but the criticisms which would be likely to hurt the fundamentals of the System would not be tolerated.

They said that the Rastriya Panchayat members were elected from among the people on the basis of their faith in the Panchayat System and the Constitution, not by any unfair means.

As such if any body argues that Rastriya Panchayat, the highest lagislature of the country, is not a- peoples' representative body and it should be dissolved, it will be sheer vain attempt and will mean going beyond the frameworks of the system and this will be a hateful argument, they said.

Some members called for the need of taking stern action against those who indulged in propagating matters designed to disorder the peaceful situation in the country and would go beyond the frameworks of the system.

Some members while welcoming the allocations of money under different headings, said that the Panchayat training centres were not necessary at the present stage and the money earmarked for that should be spent for holding the Zonal and National level conferences and seminars of the members of the Class Organisations and Panchas.

They cautioned the Government that failure to distribute lands properly to the people migrating from the northern parts of the country to the south might beget serious problems.

They also demanded of His Majesty's Government to severely deal with those persons who tried to hurt the fundamentals of the system and added that all the Panchas would render their support and cooperation to the Government to deal with that element.

They said that the true and honest Panchas were, under the leadership of His Majesty the King, busy to consolidate and yet more popularise the System, to establish exploitation free society and to safeguard the fundamental rights of the people.

They added that those who claimed to be democrats had not been able to manifest their democratic spirit.

They said that it was regrettable that a Rastriya Panchayat member should demand the dissolution of the Rastriya Panchayat and the arrangement for holding the election of Rastriya Panchayat members through adult franchise.

They added that the Panchayat System has been proved to be a new political system in the world.

They members said that all the Panchas should give up the practice of political manoevering and engage in development works as called for by His Majesty the King.

They added that it was the duty of all the Panchas to try to make the entire Nepali people happy as wished by His Majesty the King.

They advised their fellow Panchas to use restraint and decent words in their speeches in the house and encourage others also to do so.

The members pointed out that the members of the highest legislature should be disciplined and exemplary to the workers of other tiers of the System.

They added that all the Panchas should work in confirmity with the fundamentals of the System.

They said that the Panchas would do everything for safeguarding the Rastriya Panchayat.

The members said that the elements trying to create misunderstanding about the basic principles of the system should be discouraged, whether it be in the highest legislature or in any other unit.

Nepal To Participate In IW On 'Community Leaders And FPC'

Kathmandu, July 28-

An international workshop on 'community leaders & family planning communication will be held in Kathmandu from Sept. 22 to 29 under the auspices of the Indian Ocean region of international planned parenthood federationt, reports RSS.

The workshop will be participated by the representatives from Nepal, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and IPPF.

The representatives will devided into three groups for field exercise. Two groups will work in two different village panchayats of Kathmandu and the third in Biratnagar.

And Now A Nuclear Heart

NEW DELHI July 28(PAI)

Recently a nuclear powered artificial heart has passed all preliminary tests in the U. S. and is ready for long term implantation in experimental animals. America's National Institute of Health feels that this new plutonium 238-powered unit would be an invaluable aid to many thousands of persons who die annually of heart diseases.

If experimental studies are successful, human tests could begin by 1980. The unit may cost about 5000 dollar (approximate Rs. 37500). Nevertheless it is cheap for a human life.

Moroccan King Arrives In Marseilles

Marseilles, July 28:

King Hassan II of Morocco arrived here today by sea from Tangiers on a private visit to France, reports AFP.

He was due to go on to Paris by air later today.

He will be meeting French leaders during the visit.

8 Injured In Bomb Explosion

Karlsruhe, West Germany July 28;

Eight Germans were injured here last night when a bomb exploded in a cafe usually frequented by Yugoslav workers, police said today, reports AFP.

Police were investigating the possibility that Croatian emigrees were connected with the attack.

To-let

Furnished Bungalow Eng. Style. rent Rs 450/- about. Nati Sujicar, Gairedhara Bus Stop (Kath.)

FOR SALE

Volkswagen (Minibus Model. 1968 is ON SALE.
Interested parties may contact Telephone No. 11-711

Have you seen
BATIK EXHIBITION
At Park Gallery & Soaltee Oberoi ?
Now Please visit
BATIK WALA at
Kalimati (Near Hotel Soaltee Oberoi)

INDIAN DANCE RECITAL

Bharat Natyam

BY MISS DOLPHI GEORGE

Accompanied by her own musicians, and directed by Smt. Balasaraswathi.

IN AID OF NEPAL RED CROSS

At City Hall on July 28 & 30 at- 6.30 P.M. Tickets Rupees 25/- 15/-10/- & 5/-

Available at- CITY HALL

Red Cross Headquarters, Tahachal; Red Cross Store, Tripureswar; My Shop, New Road; Park Restaurant, Ranipokhari: Gorkha Travels, Hotel Soaltee Oberoi, Shanker Hotel, Lazimpat, Blue Star Hotel, Tripureswar, and Hotel De l' Annapurn

INDIAN CRITICS QUOTED:

"Her dance was not only an act of singular dedication but also an accomplishment of unexpected perfection and beauty...." Marthand, Hindustan Times.

"Most of us forget completely that Miss George was a foreigner striking an alien medium." Thought Magazine.

Gossner Mission

In the name of friendship, we feel that our friends will understand our aspirations to live and let live.

—His Majesty King Birendra

THE RISING NEPAL

July 29 1972

Nothing Satisfactory ?

While discussing the clauses of the Appropriation Bill some honourable RP members day before yesterday are reported to have observed that even after twelve years of the inception of the Panchayat System His Majesty's Government had done nothing satisfactory for the fulfilment of the aspirations of the people. There may be some truth in this observation nevertheless it is foolhardy to go to the length of saying that 'nothing satisfactory' had been done by HMG. In the first instance it is pertinent to ask how could the honourable members stand on the floor of the House and charge that HMG had done nothing to fulfil their lofty desire to give vent to their feelings about the state of affairs in this country ? Important point to be borne in mind in criticising HMG is this that the government after all is just an agency through which a state fulfils the aspirations of a people, and the government functions not only as CDO's and Police, but as judges and magistrates, customs officers and armymen, postmen and peons. If the government is understood in this light the argument that for the last twelve years HMG did nothing does not hold water. For HMG in this sense was certainly not dead, and, it was not and could not be idling away its time doing nothing for the welfare of of the people. New farms and new canals, new roads and new buildings have come up, new jobs and new techniques have been created, new schools and new telephone lines have become operative, and, above all, Nepal has won many more new friends and has been elevated in status in the international community as she became a member of the UN Security Council, too. Can there be any dispute about the fact these in their own small way materialised the lofty hopes of the Nepalese people, and can there be any dispute that these have been achieved through the agency of HMG ?

The honourable members (in all sixteen had participated in this discussion) have raised a number of other interesting points during the discussion, but to be fair and brief, we would note that their points about strengthening the Panchayat System and bringing about real national development deserve the serious consideration of all who think they can dedicate their lives for the cause of the country. Indeed, they are right when they say that all the Nepalese including the Ministers should concentrate on national development by eschewing personal interest, and that national development in a country like Nepal cannot be thought of without rural transformation. However, it is generally accepted that moral integrity is the highest qualification that leaders who work in the field of politics should possess or should aspire to possess. In a country like Nepal it is all the more desirable that the leaders who represent their simple village folks have to have the quality of leadership before they aspire to speak on the people's behalf. Rural transformation without moral transformation is highly undesirable. Local leadership in the political field is and should be the responsibility of Panchas and Mahapanchas, and unless they lend their active cooperation to the government the very spirit of the Panchayat System will be undermind. Any development worth the name for the welfare of the people will not be possible unless the honourable members take initiative and rise to the occasion inspired by the spirit of self-sacrifice and dedication to fulfil the aspirations of their fellow countrymen. In other words, Panchas and Mahapanchas should eschew the habit of looking to the government for everything their villages or areas need. It is the alertness, uprightness and drive of local leaders that make for real rural development. Their honesty and sincerity, their sacrifice and dedication should inspire the government to come forward with better agency services, and, in fact, should hold off any government officials who come with tainted hand, or who come to aggrandise their personal interest, from the soil of honest and dedicated Panchas..

Why Egypt Got Tough ?

-Roger Stone

LONDON: The eruption of speculation in the diplomatic world here following news of Egypt's decision to tell the Soviet Union to withdraw its military advisers and experts from Egyptian soil was on a scale unmatched in recent years.

Initially, much of it was wildly contradictory. But some sort of consensus seems now to be emerging.

It is widely accepted, for example, that the Egyptian move represents about the biggest single setback Soviet policy could receive in the Arab world.

In some diplomatic quarters also it is beng suggested that it severely limits the Soviet capacity to use West Asia as a gateway for extending and increasing its influence in Africa and Asia.

The main train of diplomatic thought here seems to be that the breach with the Russians stems from Egyptian frustration with the "no war, no peace" situation which has pertained in West Asia ever since the six-day war in 1967.

Although the Russians have poured vast quantities of defensive weapons into Egypt, they have steadfastly refused to provide the long-range bombers and ground-to-ground missiles and other offensive weapons which the Egyptians say they must have to overthrow the Israelis.

Soviet reluctance to provide such arms is widely thought to derive from a desire to avoid sparking-off a confrontation with the Americans, who support the Israelis in West Asia.

The suggestion from some Arab diplomatic circles is that it may have been the Egyptian military leaders who put the final pressure on Presdent Sadat to order the Russian withdrawal.

In fact, the possibility being discussed in Cairo is that President Sadat may have acted at this time to stave off a threat of a military coup.

It is also widely accepted that the move reflects pressure from Libya and Syria, partners with Egypt in the Federation of Arab Republic, to reduce the Russian presence in Egypt.

Foreign sources put the number of troops and advisers now asked to leave as high as 20,000, and disenchantment with their role in Egypt runs throughout large sections of the civilian as well as the military community.

Russian influence on a major scale in Egypt dates from 1956, when the Egyptians nationalised the Suez Canal after America and Britain decided not to provide financial help for the construction of the Aswan Dam. The Soviet Union came forward with offers of assistance in the form of men and money.

A good deal of the speculation here now is on the question of who the Egyptians will turn to for assistance now that they have rejected both American and large-scale Russian help.

Whether China, who stepped in with men and monetary assistance for the Sudan after it expelled the Russians last year, would want to do the same for Egypt is open to doubt. In any case, diplomatic circles here feel, it could not possibly provide offensive weapons on the scale required by Cairo.

One suggestion being made is that in the context in which President Sadat's decision to ask the Soviet Union to withdraw its trops and military advisers was taken the question of where alternative help was to come from did not arise.

It may have been a move made solely to restore national pride, runs one argument, and the question of other possible sources of military assistance were not even considered at that stage.

Nevertheless, it does seem to be accepted that the Egyptians would be no match for the Israelis without the benefit of Russian support. And this factor has given rise to some speculation that President Sadat may be preparing the way for some negotiated settlement of West Asian problems.

In part, such speculation seems to stem from the recent announcement by the United Nations Secretary -General, Dr. Kurt Waldheim, that "new elements" were now present in the search for peace in the region.

The call by President Sadat for a meeting within the framework of Egypt's Treaty of Cooperation and Friendship with the Soviet Union at a level to be agreed on is generally seen here as a move by him to enable the Russians to put forward alternative proposals as a basis for their future relationship with Egypt.

Reader's Mail

Thanks For Constructive Criticism

Sir,

First of all let me thank Mr. Siddha Ratna Shakya of Terchhapatti of Pokhara for some of his constructive criticisms of my book. Regarding some of the inaccuracies which Mr. Shakya pointed out in his letter published in Reader's Mail column (July 26), I must confess that this was to a certain degree the result of my total dependence on the list published in "Hulak" magazine, Autumn-Spring, 2025 B. S. Mr. Shakya I request you to verify this fact and the inaccurate words- "UN membership" in Nos. 84 and 85 that crept into my list.

While trying to make the list of stamps most up-to-date I included some stamps which were not issued by the time the book was out. I was fully confident that the stamps would be issued according to the schedule published by the Philatelic Bureau. Later on, I found, to my surprise, that there were certain changes in the issuance of stamps, but it was already too late for me to improve accordingly. It was beyond my capacity to incorporate latest developments, as the book was already in the market. Mr. Shakya, you can easily consult the Bureau's previous schedules on the issuance of stamps.

On the exclusion of the two stamps on Tribhuvan Jayanti and UNO's 25th. Anniversary, this was left out by mistake or it was a printer's devil. Anyway I assure my critic that they will be included in the appendix list of the same book which is coming out very soon in its enlarged second edition. Once again I would like to make clear that constructive criticisms are always welcome. But I pray criticisms should not mislead readers.

Yours etc.
Tek B. Khatri

Jhamshikhel,
Lalitpur
July 27, 1972

Kathmandu Kaleidoscope

—Charivari

While it is anybody's guess when Kathmandu's pride-it's first super market-will actually become a reality, over the past week and more one has begun to notice the first stirring of welcome activity after the completion of the basic foundation structure many months ago. The present burst of activity is, of course, due to the fact that the first floor is being casted and this has begun to give both the casual passer-by as well as the interested onlooker a feel of the size of the structure which is bound to dominate the New Road-Indra Chowk scene.

Ugly:

Further, though for most Kathmanduwallas the super market will be a welcome feature of the process of modernisation of their city, not a few, on the other hand, have been bothered by the fact that the ultra modern look of the building will sharply clash with the very pleasant skyline presented by the city's many beautiful temples. As it is, even without the imminent prospect of this super structure in the heart of Kathmandu's historic templeland the mushrooming up of any number of high-rise buildings has already badly marred the city's unique skyline, an architectural feature that is not unrelated to this being one of the city's major touristic attractions.

At a time when the Kathmandu Nagar Panchayat has adopted a policy of permitting only Nepalese style houses to be built in the Nagar Panchayat area, perhaps the Charivari suggestion to restrict the height of all buildings within a suitable distance from historic monuments and temples is worth considering in the larger interest of maintaining Kathmandu's unique character. Of course, such would be opposed tooth and nail by those with an eye on the lucrative business of land speculation and renting out flats and rooms. The accent, in short, should be in horizontal development, not vertical. If however the current craze for vertical development goes on unabated for a few years more, this city will present the ugly spectacle of a mish-mash of architectural styles that would tell on our sorry lack of fore-sight.

Rani Pokhari:

Disturbed by such thoughts as enunciated above one shudders to think what the KNP plans to do with the Rani Pokhari. For, as a recent news item had it, the KNP plans investing more than eight lakh rupees in a scheme to convert it into an "ultramodern" park with boating facilities in the Pokhari, etc., etc.

While no one (and certainly not this reporter) has anything against providing more breathing-or loitering -space for the cramped Kathmanduite it is sincerely hoped that the "boating" envisaged is not of the noisy kind. If the general placid atmosphere of the Rani Pokhari is not spoiled by an over eager desire for "ultra modernity" there may be, as a colleague suggested, another welcome feature about this KNP decision: that of changing the image of the Rani Pokhari from a awesome suicide spot to a place for general relaxation. With people milling around the Pokhari at all but a few hours every day, it could indeed be that the number of suicide victims that this Pokhari claims will drop sharply.

Transport:

Welcome as the Government move to prevent the misutilisation of Government vehieles is, it raises a number of interesting questions. Since it has been decided to reduce the number of cars actually plying from five hundred to eight, it is interesting to contemplate what the drivers of the five hundred vehicles are expected to do. Since even until recently it was not unusual to see drivers of such vehicles whirling away their time playing cards in the Singha Durbar compound one cannot but be left wondering how the recent decision will affect them.

Since the Government move is directed in part in encouraging to Special Class officers to purchasing Government cars it may also be useful in noting that one of the basic reasons why more and more people are going in for private car is that the public transport system is not as good as it should be.

If indeed the public transport system were more reliable and comfortable than it is at present, it wouldn't require too much imagination--or intelligence for that matter-to come to the conclusion that the misuse of Government vehicles would not occur to the extent that has been noted in the past. But, of course, this is only one aspect to the problem; it is readily conceded also that the snob-value factor of travelling around in a car is infinitely higher than commuting in a prolitarian bus.

Fair Distribution:

Not a few in this town have been awaiting the arrival of Chinese refrigerators to be imported by National Trading Ltd. The fact that the electricity consumption is very low and the price for a popular sized fridge in the range of something like twelve hundred only has quite naturally whetted the desire of many to acquire this modern bit of gadgetry. The only trouble-or fear, rather—is that, in view of the past experience of the general public is not being able to get hold of the really good items which are imported by the NTL many don't really expect to get hold of such fridges.

It is therefore suggested that the NTL advertise a waiting list for these imports and allot just one machine to one individual, so that the benefit is distributed as fairly as possible.

A woman trying to maneuver her sedan out of a parking space banged into the car ahead, then into the car behind, and finally, pulling into the street, struck a passing delivery truck. A policeman who had been watching approached her. "Let's see your license", he demanded.

"Don't be silly, officer", she said. "Who'd give me a license ?"

Gossner Mission

Need To Maintain Links Between Developing Commonwealth Members And ECM Stressed

London, July 28:

The need to maintain links between developing members of the Commonwealth after pacts are signed with the European Common Market was one of the main points of consensus to emerge during a three-day conference by 31 Commonwealth countries which would up here last night, reports AFP.

Main aim of the conference was to discuss relations between the European Community and 19 developing Commonwealth countries after British entry.

Concern to ensure cohesion between the 19 countries being offered the chance of signing agreements with the community, and other Commonwealth developing countries, particularly in Asia, was behind proposals for partial agreements on certain primary commodities between the EEC and the whole of the developing bloc inside the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth sugar agreement could serve as a model for such agreements, on which talks are to be held parallel with negotiations between the 19 states and the enlarged community.

The 19 states have been offered three options by the community—special trade agreements, association under a news Yaounde convention due to come into force in 1975 or association on a regional basis.

Gambia, alone of the 19, has already made its choice, for association under the new Yaounde convention.

The other 8-Barbados, Botswana, Fiji, Ghana, Guyana, Jamaica, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Nigeria, Sierre Leone, Swaziland, Tanzania, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, West Samoa and Zambia—have until August 1, 1973, to make up their minds.

A Commonwealth Ministerial Conference on the question is scheduled for early next year. Before then, Commonwealth Finance Ministers will be meeting to discuss financial issues.

It was not known here last night if a suggested meeting in Africa before the end of the year between the 19 and the Yaounde states will take place.

Conference sources said future negotiations would place emphasis on Common interests between all developing members of the commonwealth rather than the form of association agreements.

Egypt Raised Question Of Soviet Advisers' Withdrawal Prior U.S.-Soviet Summit in May

Cairo, July 28-

Egypt raised the question of the withdrawal of some Soviet advisers a few months before the U.S.-Soviet summit of last May, it was disclosed today, reports AFP.

But the Soviet leaders told Cairo that any Soviet pullout would rob both Moscow and Egypt of strategic advantages at the summit talks.

This was recounted today by Mohammed Hassanein Heykal, editor of the semi- official Cairo daily, Al Ahram.

He also confirms in his weekly column that President Sadat decided to expel the Soviets after getting a message from Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev. According to Heykal, Mr. Sadat had asked the Soviet leaders for a report on the result of the May summit.

The Egyptian President was told that the United States had not modified its stance on the Middle East.

Mr. Sadat then sent the Kremlin a second message containing certain "demands" and asking: "what are you going to do now ?"

Hr. Heykal says the reply was translated for him in the presence of the Soviet Ambassador, Vladimir Vinogradov. After the message was translated, the President twice asked if the message was finished.

It was after Mr. Vinogradov replied affirmatively both times that Mr. Sadat announced his decision to expel the Soviets, says Mr. Heykal.

The editor did not reveal the content of Mr. Brezhnev's message.

Dozens Of Tons Of High Explosive And Anti-Personnel Bombs Dropped On N. Vietnam

Hong Kong, July 28:

U.S. warplanes including B-52s, dropped dozens of tons of high explosive and anti-personnel bombs on North Vietnam's Vinh Linh hospital compound last Sunday, the North Vietnamese News Agency reported today, says AFP.

The agency said all the establishments and dwelling house nearby were destroyed and nine medical workers and patients were killed or injured.

The agency said the bombs destroyed the pediatric section, tuberculosis, section, the consulting room, the X-ray room, a medicamentis store, and virtually all the medical equipment of the hospital.

"Most Reactionary" U. S. Senator Dies

Washington, July 28:

Allen Ellender, one of the U.S. Senate's most notorious reactionaries, who opposed civil rights for blacks, social welfare measures and aid to the world's poor countries, died here today at the age of 81, reports AFP.

Sen. Ellender, who died of a heart attack in hospital, was the longest-serving member of the Senate—he was first elected from State of Louisiana in 1936—and Chairman of the powerful appropriations committee.

As well as being Doyen of the Senate, he was also leader of the bloc of conservative southern senators.

A democrat, he was preparing to campaign for his seventh six-year term as a senator this November.

In earlier years, he usually won re-election unopposed. This time however, he was to have been opposed by a young adversary who had been given some chance of putting an end to his 36-year reign.

Filipino Flood Havoc Continues: Corpses Seen Floating

Manila, July 28:

Coffins and corpses were today reported floating in a Philippine town in flood-ravaged central Luzon, after swirling floodwaters had raked up a cementery in the town, reports AFP.

The newspaper Philippines Herald said the ghastly sight was reported in San Sinon Town, Pampanga Province, about 50 miles (80 kms) north of Manila, and added that a U.S. air force helicopter had to spray the place with disinfectant.

According to the daily, many of the coffins which had escaped from their tombs floated to nearby villages and that in one village, the townsfolk had to bind two stray caskets to a tree to keep them from drifting farther.

The town of San Simon was one of 22 Pampanga towns hit hardest by the floods which claimed more than 200 lives, wrought property damage estimated at two billion pesos (about 300 million dollars) in 17 Luzon province, sand wrecked 100,000 hectares of rice fields.

A Herald correspondent reported that drifting bodies, some carried away by the Pampanga river and never to be retrieved, "have become common sights" in some Pampanga villages.

Two such bodies-both of women-were found nesting on improvised life raft which drifted to San Simon, to the dismay of town residents.

In another Pampanga village, rescuers in an amphibious truck came upon the sad scene of a father tying his wife and two sons to a tree so they would not be swept away by the strong currents.

Meanwhile, rescue and relief work in Luzon, now on its sixth day, was being hampered again by bad weather which cut down to 36 the number of missions flown by helicopters from the U.S. Clark Air Base, regional center for relief.

As of yesterday, Clark-based helicopters had flown some 660,000 pounds of food and medical supplies to flood-stricken Luzon towns.

Near-tragedy marred a relief mission yesterday when a Philippine Air Force aircraft dtched off Manila Pay causing injuries to its 25 passengers. An army soldier, earlier reported to have died when he leaped out of the plunging aircraft, was later found to have been saved by a fisherman.

Venezuela Orders 60 Million Dollars Worth Of French Arms

Washington, July 28:

The Venezuelan Government has placed an order for 60 million dollars worth of French heavy armaments, the biggest purchase of ground military equipment by a South American country since the Second World War, US Defence Department officials said today, reports AFP

According to the officials, the contract involves 42 amx-30 tanks, to be delivered starting this year, and more than 20 55 mm self-propelled howitzers.

This purchase will give Venezuela the most powerful combat tank force in Latin America, with the exception of Cuba, they added.

Pentagon figures show that Latin American states bought more than 900 million dollars worth of arms from sources other than the United States in fiscal years 1970 and 1971. France is said to have provided two thirds of this amount.

According to the Defence Department officials French preponderance in the arms sales field can be explained by advantageous long-term (20 year) credits at low. (two per cent) interest, together with offers of free training for Latin American troops needed to use the newly purchased arms.

S. Vietnamese Troops Abandon Some Sections Of Quang Tri Citadel

Saigon, July 28:

Government troops yesterday abandoned the sections of the 9th century citadel in Quang Tri which they had entered on Tuesday, leaving the entire citadel in the hands of North-Vietnamese and National Liberation Front forces, reports AFP.

A military spokesman here said today that the two companies of paratroops which had entered the citadel had been withdrawn to be replaced by marines.

However, the spokesman, Colonel Le Trung Hien, said the marines had not in fact entered the citadel, apparently because they risked being trapped inside it.

These developments raised doubts over claims by the Saigon command that the town, including the citadel, was under its control.

The Saigon Government suffered some embarrassmen at the start of its counter-offensive a month ago when it prematurely announced the recapture of Quang Tri, which has been in revolutionary hands since April.

Five United States "B-52" bombing raids yesterday were aimed at targets around Quang Tri, while no less than were flown against targets round the former imperial capital of Hue, South of Quang Tri.

The "B-52" dropped their bombs in particular on a region between 20 and 40 km (12 and 25 miles) sout hand southwest of Hue, where Government forces this week have abandoned firebase bastogne under pressure from the North Vietnamese and NLF troops.

The "B-52s" also flew five raids on the central coastal province of Binh Dinh, three on Quang Nam Province, south of Danang, and two on road Number 3, about 40 km north of Sagion.

Fighting was reported yesterday two kilometres (one mile) south of An Loc, in which Government troops were supported by aircraft.

Casualty figures claimed by the Saigon spokesman were 62 NLF and North-Vietnamese "put out of action" compared with six government troops killed and 2 wounded.

An Loc was shelled by 105 mm artillery last night, he added. Fighting also took place in the Mekong Delta, in Kien Phong Province, where the Government troops this time had the support of armoured vehicles as well as aircraft. The spokesman as against seven Saigon wounded in this battle.

The spokesman said that Government troops had launched what he described as a major operation in two other delta provinces, Dinh Tuong and, Kien Tuong, 80 km (50 miles) south-west and 100 km (60 miles) west of Saigon.

Troops equalling over a division in strength had been committed to the operation, which was also taking place in the southern part of the "duck-bill" area of Cambodia, he said.

The delta areas concerned are traditional strong points of the National Liberation Front, and since the start of the revolutionary forces' offensive on March 30, NLF control in the delta has quietly and steadily increased while the attention of the outside world has been focused on the more dramatic fronts such as Quang Tri.

The Saigon operation has been named "Cuu Long K 4/1". It was preceded by heavy B-52 bombing on Wednesday and during Wednesday night.

PRG Always Took "Supple And Realistic" Attitude

—Mrs. Binh

Havana, July 28:

The Provisional Revolutionary Government has always adopted a "supple and realistic" attitude to the Vietnam peace talks in Paris visiting PRG Foreign Minister Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh said in Havana yesterday, reports AFP.

This was the opinion of "many governments", Mrs. Binh said. In comparison, the "obstinate" attitude of the United States was the reason why the Paris talks remained bogged down.

She stressed that the PRG did not wish "to accumulate all the political power in South Vietnam, but only asked that the right of the people to self-determination should be respected by the holding of truly democratic and free elections".

Japanese Lawyer To Meet Okamoto

Tel Aviv, July 28:

A Japanese lawyer, Asuko Matsuo, was to meet today with Kozo Okamoto, who was sentenced by an Israeli court this month to life imprisonment for the Lod Airport massacre, reports AFP.

The Japanese lawyer is acting on behalf of the Okamoto family and the Japanese Bar. Under Israeli law a foreign lawyer is not permitted to make an appeal. Yesterday Okamoto's Israeli defence lawyer Mr. Kritzman said he did not plan to appeal the sentence of the military court.

Unconfirmed reports said Okamoto would ask to be tried in Japan Mr. Kritzman and a representative of the Japanese Embassy were to attend today's meeting between Okamoto and Mr. Matsuo.

Portuguese Court Gives 10 Year Sentence To Cuban

Lisbon July 28:

The supreme military court yesterday confirmed a jail sentence of 10 years and one day on a Cuban Captain captured in Portuguese Guinea in November 1969, reports AFP.

The court also ruled that Capt. Pedro Rodriguez Peralta must pay a fine and be deported on completion of the jail term.

Peralta was taken prisoner in a jungle ambush after being wounded in the arm.

He was first sentenced to two years three months, but the prosecution appealed and a retrial resulted in the 10-year-one-day sentence confirmed yesterday.

First Dutch Ambassador To China

The Hague, July 28:

J. Vixseboxse, a career diplomat and oriental languages scholar, has been named the first Dutch ambassador to China it was reported today, says AFP.

Mr. Vixseboxse, who is head of the international organisations department of the Dutch foreig ministry, has spend most of his diplomatic career in the Far-East in posts at Chunking, Hanking, Peking, Bangkok, and Djakarta. He served in Moscow from 1960 to 1963.

The new ambassador, who has written a book on the Dutch Embassy in China from 1685 to 1687, was born in Almelo in the eastern Netherlands. He studied Chinese and Japanese languages at Leyden University and is a Doctor of Letters and Philosophy.

Charu Mazumdar Dies In Calcutta Hospital

Calcutta, July 28:

Mr. Charu Mazumdar, a leader of the rebel Naxalite Movement and Chairman of the pro-Peking Communist Party of India (Marxist Leninist) died in a South Calcutta Hospital early today following heart trouble, reports AFP.

Mr. Mazumdar, 54, who was arrested by police in Calcutta on July 16, was admitted to hospital last night with cardiac problems.

His death was expected to deal a severe blow to the West Bengal Naxalite Movement, of which he was one of instigators.

The Naxalite Movement was born out of a peasant revolt which broke out in the Darjeeling district of West Bengal early in 1967 around the small towns of Naxalbari, Kharibari and Phansidewa.

The revolt was led by extremists of the CPI (ML) movement who disagreed with the Party's policy of entering coalition governments in West Bengal and Kerala.

At the root of the unrest reportedly were illegal evictions from land, disputes about share cropping transactions and insufficient security of tenure for tribal tenants.

Despite various efforts by the Government to suppress it, the movement has continued to create disturbances not only in West Bengal but also in the states of Bihar, Andhara Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

The repercussions of the death of Mr. Mazumdar, who has been described as the "brains" of the communist Marxist extremists are expected to be felt throughout these areas.

Since his arrest, Mr. Mazumdar had been interned at the Calcutta police headquarters. A chronic asthma sufferer for several years, his health reportedly started to deteriorate after his arrest and he was under constant medical supervision.

Malagasy Ruling Party Rejects Charges

Tananarive, July 28:

Madagascar's Ruling Social Democrat Party (PSD) has rejected charges that it is responsible for "the people's misery" and for the Tananarive killings on May 13, reports AFP.

The charges were made at a press conference staged on Wednesday by the May 13 protest movement of students, teachers, workers and unemployed.

The movement, known as "Kim", also called for a mass meeting on Tananarive campus tomorrow, mainly to contest the PSD congress set for August 1-5 in Tamatave.

At a counter-press conference last night, PSD secretary general Loda Abdou Lambert said his party's political bureau had not approved the use of force during the May 13 rioting.

Pointing out that there were more than a million PSD militants in Madagascar, he said the congress was being held in order to define the party's position under present circumstances and to make proposals on general policy.

These proposals, Mr. Lambert added, would be put to Premier Gen. Gabriel Ramantsoa's Government, whose programme the PSO backed

He said the PSD congress would follow those staged by the other political parties in June and July.

Gossner Mission

Badminton Tourney Concludes:

Prince Basundhara Gives Away Prizes

Kathmandu, July 28:

His Royal Highness Prince Basundhara yesterday gave away running shield, trophy, cup and certificates to those who came out first and second in the 9th All-Nepal National Badminton tournament and the first inter-zone badminton tournament, reports RSS.

In the final team event of the inter zonal tournament Bagmati Zone became first by defeating Kosi Zone.

In men's single Kisore Bahadur Singh got first prize by defeating Purushotam K.C.

In men's double Kishore Bahadur Singh and partner Balram K.C. defeated Kumar Mohan Bahadur Shahi and partner Girendra Man.

In mixed double Kishore B. Singh and partner Biday Thapa defeated Shankar Bahadur Singh and partner Rajdevi Manandhar.

In women's double Anu Lata Maskey and partner Manika Rai (Kosi Zone) beat Rai Devi Manandhar and partner Jayanti Pandey (Bagmati Zone).

In veteran's single Tri Ratna Manandhar defeated acting I.G.P. Khadga Jeet Baral.

In veteran's double Narendra Bahadur Basnet and partner acting I. G. P. Mr. Baral defeated Consul General Rom Bahadur Thapa and his partner Tri Ratna Manandhar.

In boys' single Naresh Bahadur Singh beat Sailendra Shrestha.

In junior gingle Gopal Bhadur Basnet defeated D. N. Rana.

Their Royal Highness Princesses Sharada Shah and Shova Shahi were also present on the occasion.

Speaking on the occasion President of the Nepal Badminton Association (NBA) Narendra Bahadur Basnet, treasurer of the NBA Sushil Shumshere JBR, Secretary of the NBA Hemanta Rana and executive member Buddhi Shumshere said that steps had been taken to popularise the badminton game.

British Military Presence In S.E. Asia Largely Symbolic

— DR. LEIFER

Jakarta, July 28.

The British military presence in South East Asia did not appear likely to be able to provide either for deterrence or defence, Dr. Michael Leifer, lecturer in international relations at the London School of Economics, said last night reports AFP.

He was commenting on the five-power agreement, between Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia and Singapore, in an address at the Indonesian Institute for International Affairs.

'All in all, the British military presence will be little in substance and will add materially only to a limited extent to what the Malaysians and Singaporeans are developing,' he said.

Dr. Leifer said the scale of the presence had been determined by economic stringency in terms of what could be spared from a generally depleted capability strained by security demands in Northern Ireland, he said.

Britain, although not faced by problems as large as those experienced by the United States in Vietnam, risked involvement, despite the fact that this was the last thing expected.

'The most that can be said for the British presence is that it is acceptable with reservations to local Government in countries which Britain purports to know well,' Dr. Leifer said.

'It is claimed that it will provide a measure of psychological assurance which cannot be expressed in precise or tangible terms.

'Its failings as they appear to me derive from the fact that the character of the contribution and the context of the operation do not lend themselves to practical function.

'In effect the British military presence is envisaged in symbolic terms. If the role remains one of symbol, then modest window dressing will suffice splendidly to underpin a policy which serves to demonstrate continued interest in South East Asia and international standing," he added.

Body Found Near Quang Tri, Presumably Of Missing U.S. Journalist

Saigon, July 28:

South Vietnamese troops in Quang Tri Province have found the badly decomposed body of a Caucasian man, his hands tied behind his back, it was reported today, says AFP.

They found the body lying in the sand dunes during a patrol several miles (kms) east of Quang Tri city.

It was being flown aboard an American Airforce jet to Saigon today for identification. First indications were that the mystery man had been executed.

The area where the body was found was until recently under the control of North Vietnamese and National Liberation Front forces.

Apart from some shot down American pilots the only Caucasian known to have disappeared in the area is American Journalist Alexander Shimkin of Newsweek.

He fell into a North Vietnamese ambush more than two weeks ago just outside Quang Tri city and there has been no trace of him since.

An American journalist, who was caught in the same ambush but who escaped, said he last saw Shimkin standing with his hands in the air as a North Vietnamese soldier dropped a grenade at his feet.

McGovern Spots Nixon's Weakness Says N.VietnameseArmy Paper

Hanoi, July 28:

Senator George McGovern, Democratic challenger for the US Presidency this year, has 'spotted (President) Nixon's weakness faced with the Americans popular movement calling for an end to the policy of Vietnamising the war', the North Vietnamese army newspaper Quan Doi commented today, reports AFP.

Devoting a long article to Senator McGovern and his electoral programme, Quan Doi said: 'The power of the bomb of American opinion in threatening Nixon.'

'This bomb is causing the split which is dividing the ruling circles in the United States. Vietnamisation policy puts Nixon in a very difficult position, and shows up a contradiction in the middle of the election year.

'Nixon wants to win a victory in an unpopular war he has already lost, and at the same time he has a great desire to remain in the President's chair. Events are beginning to repeat themselves in a way similar to what happened four years ago', the newspaper said.

Jackie Stewart's Main Rival Is Brazilian Fittipaldi At German Grand Prix

Nurburgring, West Germany July 28-

The ferocious duel between world motor racing champion Scotland's Jackie Stewart, and this year's championship leader Brazilian Ermerson Fittipaldi, will continue here on Sunday in the German Grand Prix, reports AFP.

Raced over the famous Nurburgring circuit of 22. 8 kilometres (about 14 miles) and 70 bends, it is the eighth event of the season.

If Fittipaldi and his John Player Lotus repeat their success of July 15 in the British Grand Prix, Stewart will lose his crown the 25 year-Old South American will be too far ahead for anyone to catch.

Fittipaldi already has 43 championship points, and Stewart, his nearest rival, 27. The young Brazilian, in only his third formula one season, has won three times, and has scored two seconds and a third. He has railed to finish only once at the opening event of the season in Argentina.

Stewart, on the other hand has had success with his Tyrrell-Ford. He started in Buenos Aires beating the field home by half a minute.

But he failed to finish in the next two events in South Africa and Spain.

He finished to fourth at Monte Carlo behind Fittipaldi's third place.

Then followed the news that the champion was suffering from a duodenal ulcer, and at the height of the season many thought he was destined to lose his title.

But on July 2, the flying Scot was back in business at the French Grand Prix, despite his Tyrrell team-mate Frenchman Francois Cevert having smashed the new 005 car during practice, Stewart drove his faithful 005 under the chequered flag ahead of Fittipaldi.

At the following event, the British Grand Prix two weeks ago, the ill-fated 005 which has proved in trials that it is extremely fast, was again in trouble. Stewart shunted it at low speed during practice, and again he had to buckle himself into the old 005.

But it made very little difference, and Stewart came in an admirable second behind the Brazilian.

For Sunday's drive, Stewart should be favourite. The 005 has been repaired and he likes Nurburgring having won last year's Grand Prix here.

The main rival of the two leaders is again expected to be Belgian, Jackie Ickx.

Ickx continues to be the fastest non - champion in motor racing since the legendary Stirling Moss.

At Brand Hatch two weeks ago he returned the fastest trials roared into the lead at the first bend, and held it until he dropped out with gearbox trouble in the 49-th lap. He is fourth in this year's championship with 16 points

Veteran New Zealander Denny Hulme (21 points) should also be a threat in his Mclaren, as should last year's runner-up, Sweden's Ronnie Peterson in a March-ford.

Filipino Olympic Basketball Team Threatened With Dissolution

Manila, July 28:

The hotly-criticized Munich-bound Philippine National Basketball team today faced the threat of dissolution, following charges that it was of 'poor calibre' and 'least deserving' to represent the country in the Olympic, reports AFP.

Ruling Nationalists Party Senator Ambrosio Badilla, who is the President of the Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation (PAAF), harshly attacked the quality of the team's performance, and proposed that the money to be spent on it be donated instead to the victims of the recent floods here.

The move to forego Philippine participation in the Olympic basketball competitions followed a chain of losses suffered by the squad in the hands of another Philippine selection and the American "Ventures for Victory" quintet.

Sen. Padalla, who is also head of the National Olympic Committee, said that considering the 'marked disadvantage in height and reach' of the Filipino sports units, 'would be the poorest.'

The Senator, who was captain of the National Quintet which played in the 1936 Berlin Olympics, described the present team as 'the least deserving among the athletes picked for Munich.'

Earlier, Basketball Association officials had suggested the scrapping of the entire Philippine sports delegation to Munich, and that the money to be spent on the delegation be donated to flood victims.

Sen. Padilla, however, thought that only the basketball squad should be dismantled, pointing out that Philippine participation in the Olympic was a 'national commitment.'

The PAAF stands to spend about 100,000 pesos (about 5,000 dollars) for the 12-man basketball team.

The Philippines is assured of a place in the Olympic basketball tournament proper this year, having placed second behind Japan, in the Asian championships last year. But bad performances by the national team in exhibition games here may spell its doom.

Among its humiliating losses came in the hands of the 'second team' Philippine national squad which will compete in next month's Pesta Suken tournament in Singapore.

SPACE:

Soyuz And Apollo In Orbit

—CLEB SPIRIDONOV

Moscow, , July 28:

Soviet and American space scientists and specialists have agreed on concrete technical questions connected with the ensuring of the first joint flight of USSR and US cosmonauts, including the docking of Soyuz and Apollo space ships in a near earth orbit. This is a new practical step in the implementation of the agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States of America on cooperation in the exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes, concluded in Moscow in May 1972.

Soviet public opinion notes with satisfaction that the efforts taken by scientists and specialists of the two countries in examining the possibilities of joint space experiments brought tangible fruits. There have been several meetings between Soviet and American space experts since October 1970. Working groups were set up to discuss docking systems and also control and communication problems.

The last meeting of specialists from the USSR Academy of Sciences and the US National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), held in July of this year in Houston, continued to discuss technical questions, elaborated and adopted the sequence of the joint flight. The flight will take place in July 1975.

The first to start from the Baikonur cosmodrome will be a Soviet Soyuz spacecraft with two cosmonauts on board. Seven and a half hours later an American space ship Apollo will be launched from Cape Kennedy, with a crew of three cosmonauts. This sequence is explained by American specialists by practical advisability. Since the launching trajectory of the Apollo ship passes over the ocean, the ship has a greater freedom of manoeuvre when the need arises to correct the trajectory, if the trajectory of one of the ships deviates from the calculated one. As is known, Soviet space ships are launched over dry lan and for considerations of safety the possibility of manoeuvre of the Soyuz ship immediately after the launch is limited.

The docking of the ships will take place approximately 24 hours after the blast-off of the Apollo ship. The docking compartment of Apollo will have on its front face a docking unit compatible with the similar unit in the Soyuz ship, The spaceship will remain docked for about two days. Soon after the docking two American cosmonauts will visit the Soviet ship for several hours. On the next days a Soviet cosmonaut will visit the command module of Apollo. The crews will carry out joint scientific experiments, Agreement has been reached that the docking of the two spaceships will be televised to earth. Millions of televiewers in both hemispheres will witness this important space experiment.

Considerable work is still to be done regarding the specification of technical and organisational details, the training of crew and ground personnel. To this end it is agreed to hold mutual familiarisation and training in a space ship of the other country.

The elaboration and implementation of the first docking of spaceships of different countries will make it possible in the future to develop international cooperation with the humane aim of rendering assistance to crews of spaceships and space stations that are in trouble. These systems will also help to conduct joint scientific and technical experiments in the course of space flights.

Leaders of the Soviet and American space programmes take an optimistic view of the prospect for cooperation in space for peaceful purposes. A number of steps along these lines have already been taken, involving the investigation of outer space and also in the field of space meteorology, biology and medicine. Information is being exchanged about results of the scientific space researches. The preparation of the joint flights and docking of the Soviet ship Soyuz and the American craft Apollo opens up new ways of intercourse and joint work of cosmonauts and specialist of various countries directly in space.

Gossner Mission

S. Vietnamese Streng—then Hold On Quang Tri, Lose Key Base

Saigon, July 27:

South Vietnamese troops have strengthened their grip on Quang Tri city but lost a key firebase 30 miles to the south, the Saigon command said yesterday reports AFP.

About a battalion of government troops abandoned firebase Bastogne last night after several days of heavy North Vietnamese shelling made their position untenable.

The base in the Annamite foothills 2 miles southwest of Hue was a key link in the defences of the former imperial capital.

Communist forces have fired thousands of artillery rounds at Bastogne this week and intensified their ground attacks in an apparent effort to ease government pressure forther around north Quang Tri.

Meanwhile, the Saigon command today affirmed that the entire city of Quang Tri was Virtually in government bands after a month of the savage fighting.

According to field reports, two companies of paratroops who entered the citadel for the first time on Tuesday have raised the government's red and yellow flag to symbolise the complete recapture of the city.

But military spokesman Colondo Le Trung Hien said he was unable to c nfirm this. He maintained that the city was virtully completely in government hands and can move freely in it".

But some pockets of North Vietnamese resistance remained, notably in the western corner of the citadel, and communist soldiers hiding in ruined houses cotinued to snipe at government trop from time to time.

Fitzgerald Can Go Blind

Mote Carlo, July 28:

Singer Ella Fitzgerald who has had eye trouble for more than a year could go blind, the leading American ophthmalogist Miller Gerliner said here yesterday, reports AFP.

Dr, Berliner said he had ordered absolute rest of 48 hours for the singer and her return to the United States for an eye operation. Last year Miss Fitzgerald had to cancel apperarences on the riviera and under an eye operation.

She suffered a hemorrhage in her left eye earlier this week while giving a concert in verona, Italy.

Her concerts in Saint Tropez and Tunis has been cancelled.

Call For More Active Solidarity With Indochinese People

Paris, July 28

Delegates of 27 European communist parties meeting in Paris yesterday called for still more active solidarity with the Indochinese people by European communists and the workers of all countries, reports AFP.

In a formal resolution they said: in order that the just cause of the Indochinese peoples shall triumph, convergent action, unified struggle, and the gathering of all revolutionary, democratic and peaceloving forces are of decisive importance.

The resolution said: solidarity with the Indochinese people has become a motive for ever more unified action between communists, socialists and all the forces of peace and progress. Minds are evolving in the churches and the mass of believers faced with the Vietnamese problem. We declare that we are ready to talk with all on joint action."

The resolution went on: "let us act together to end genocide in vietnam. Let us leave asine no man of good heart."

The resolution noted that never had so many means of destruction been used in a country before. American imperialism was engaged in genocide in vietnam and had spread to war to Laos, Cambodia and all Indochina.

The delegates said the "equitable and constructive" proposals of North Vietnam and the South Vietnam Provisional Revolutionary Government expressed the "legitimate aspirations of the Vietnamese people" were a just basis for a peaceful settlement.

Among the delegates was member of the Soviet politburo.

Georges Marchais, Secretary-General of the French communist party said of the meeting: "This is the first time for a very long time that Europe's communist and worker parties have demonstrated their operation with such force".

Al Ahram Predicts Egyptian Rejection Of Golda Meir's Proposals

Cairo, July 27:

Egpytian President Anwar Sadat will reject Israeli Premier Mrs. Golda Meir's proposal for a direct meeting with him, the semi-official daily Al Ahram said today according to the Middle East News Agency, reports AFP.

Al Ahram said Egypt would also reject Mrs. Meir's suggestion that the Suez Canal be reopened, "because reopening the Canal is not an end in itself".

"Mrs. Meir's pretentious statements about Israel's alleged desire for peace are baseless," the paper went on. "Peace cannot be built on aggression and occupation of other people's territory. Peace necessitates respect for sovereignty and the evacuation of agressive occupation forces".

Al Ahram said Egypt had clearly defined its position: on direct negotiations and no acceptance of the status Quo.

Meanwhile, President Anwar Sadat today launched the 13,000 ton freight "suez" at Alexendria dockyard.

He then went on to the suburb of Al Amirieh to inaugurate a new Soviet-built oil refinery.

Extensive Talks Between Swaran Singh And Macuescu

New Delhi, July 28:

Rumania's first Deputy Foreign Minister George Macuescu, now in Delhi, had extensive discussions with Indian Foreign Minister Swaran Singh yesterday, reports AFP.

During their 90-minute meeting, the Rumanian Minister was understood to have expressed his country's "full understanding" of developments in the sub-continent.

Rumania recognised Bangladesh last month.

Official sources said the discussions, which also covered the European situation, revealed "indentity of views on various questions" between the two sides.

Mr. Macuescu arrived here yesterday on a five-day visit. He also had talks with Deputy Foreign Minister Burendra Paul Singh.

Mintoff Arrives In Britain For Discussions

London, July 28:

Maltese Premier Dom Mintoff arrived here yesterday for two-day visit in which he will discuss the application of the March 26 agreement for Britain to use Maltese bases, reports AFP.

The visit is an official one and was seen here as the start of resumed friendly relations between Britain and the Mediterranean island.

Mr. Mintoff was generally expected to seek compensation for the effects of the pound's floating.

72M. Dollar British Aid To Ulster

Belfast, July 28:

Britain will provide an extra 30 million pounds sterling (72,000,000 dollars) of economic aid for Ulster over two years, it was announced here yesterday, reports AFP.

This aid will be used to develop agriculture, industry trade and education. The British Government recently alloted 45 million dollars (18,7000,000 pounds) aid to the shipyard in Belfast.

6 More People Sentenced

Prague, July 28

The Brno regional court has sentenced six more people to prison terms of up to 2.1/2 years on subversion charges, authoritative sources adid here yesterday. reports AFP.

The accused were found guilty of distributing anti-government leaflets last autumn.

At the trial held day before yesterday in the central Czechoslovak city Jan Sabata the son of former local Communist Party leader Jaroslav Sabata, received a 30 months sentence. A relative vaclav was jailed for two years. Jaroslav Sabata is to be tried later.

Mrs Suzana Richterova and Ales Krehulka were given 20 months suspended sentence Marek Golis and Thomas Bochorak were each sentenced to suspended sentences of 6 months and 2 months.

The verdicts bring to 28 the number of persons found guilty of writing or distributing anti-government matter, since the trials started 10 days ago seventeen of them have received firm jail sentences. The maximum was six years, given to historian Jan Tesar.

Passenger-Cum-Goods Transport Service In Punjab

Chandigarh(PAI)

Punjab Government has decided to introduce a passenger-cum-goods road transport serviee throughout the State over the next two years, reports Press Asia International quoting official sources.

All the 12,900 villages in the State would be linked with metalled roads by 1974. The new vehicles would provide half the space for passengers and the other half for goods. Village produce like vegetables, poultry products, fruits, milk and even foodgrain would thus become easily marketable everyday.

This type of transport service is the first-ever to be introduced in the country.

A Spectacular Underground Powerhouse

London: (PAI)

The world's largest underground powerhouse 'Churchill Falls Complex' in Canada, is now almost 85 per cent complete. In 1975 when all the 11 of its giant turbines will be in operation, it would generate a mammoth 5,225.000 Kilowatts.

These giant turbines are installed almost 1,000 feet below the ground in a chamber that is nearly three times the length of a football field.

Over 300 Sick Industrial Units Pemain Closed

Calcutta (PAI)

Over 300 sick industrial units, all in the private sector continue to remain closed, reports Press Asia International quoting official sources of West Bengal.

Since the new Congress Ministry took over the administration of the State, some sick units have been reopened providing jobs to 60,000 workers. But this is too small an achievement when one looks at the lakhs of unemployed persons in the State.

The State Government is making vigorous efforts to ensure that all the existing industrial units in the State, start working again by the close of this year if not earlier.

Four Killed In Ferry Mishap

Ankara, July 28:

Four people were killed and 20 injuring the night when a ferry linking the opposite shores of the Bosphorus Istanbul collided with a cargo ship, reports hern said, says AFP.

G. P. O. Regd. 65/022

THE RISING NEPAL

REGISTERED No. 29/228/022

PHONE:—11748

July 29, 1972 Saturday

PROGRESS...

of the possibility of photo-news, and radio photo service is being undertaken. RSS will have some district reporters in this fiscal year.

Ratna Recording Corporation has already made 64 disc records of the songs of renowned and new singers in the last fiscal year. Arrangement has been made for the sale of records on Nepalese songs in the Kingdom and as well as in India.

The introductory note abontn the songs has been printed in the cover of the records in English language with reflection of Nepalese culture keeping the interest of tourists in Nepalese songs.

In this fiscal year Ratna Recording Corporation will make 72 records on the songs of famous singers including new ones and produce tapes on folk songs and folk tunes.

According to the communications plan cultural undertaking will present traditional dances regularly every week at Hanumandhoka and Patan. It has started construction of drainage to prevent water entering Rastriya Nachghar.

Arrangement has been made to present cultural show every week at Rastriya Nachghar and one dance drama (ballet) will be presented in the near future.

Under the communications plan arrangements are being made to conform the shape and size of the 'Gorkhapatra, and the Rising Nepal to the international standard.

Like the Gorkhapatra, the Rising Nepal is bringing out a special issue every week.

The Perspective, a weekly magzine has been converted into a monthly.

The Royal Film Corporation is planning to complete construction of its laboratory and studio office within two years.

At present it is selecting construction site for the building.

According to a concerned official, the Corporation has already produced two news reels. It is to produce a feature film and seven documentries and news reels this year.

The installation of trunk exchange in Kathmandu, carrier repeator station in Hetaura and 300 automatic exchange and trunk exchange lines in Birgunj has almost been completed under Kathmandu Raxaul trunk line and Birgunj exchange plan.

The first telex service is in operation in Kathmandu. Kathmandu—Hongkong and Kathmandu—Bombay radio circuits have been established this year.

The detailed report on the route between Nepal and India has already been completed under Asian telecommications network feasibility.

Protestant Congregation

Blue Room, Rabi Bhawan

Church School 9:15 a.m
Sunday Worship. 10:30 a.m

India To...

not be misconstrued as deflection of trade.

He referred to the export of Nepalese tea to the third countries and import of Indian tea to Nepal and said that was not deflection.

Mr Lal said a new procedure has been agreed upon for the refund of excise duty to Nepal.

India has to refund excise duty amounting to about nine crore Indian rupees to Nepal.

Industry and Commerce Secretary Dr. Puskar Nath Pant also participated at the press conference.

Dr. Pant and Mr. Lal said that all aspects of the bilateral trade and the transit agreement ware discussed at the just concluded meeting of Nepal-India joint review committee.

In this review talk India agreed to provide two points Naxalbori and Sursand for Nepal's foreign trade.

With those two points, the number of export points for Nepal reached 13.

FRANCE...

should be taken into consideration in drawing up plans to implement this union.

The spokesmen said the talks had centred on "progress in European construction, on which subject a convergence of views on the fundamental questions was able to be established."

They also added that both sides have expressed the "joint wish" that the West European summit conference taking in all members of the enlarged Common Market, would take place as scheduled in Paris next October.

They also agreed that a 'new organisation of the control exercised by the European Parliamentary Assembly on the functioning of the community' was timely, the joint comment said.

The French spokesman, however, added at this point that this should be 'within the framework of existing treaties.'

The two spokesmen said that it followed from this that the 'favourable evolution of political cooperation would be cosolidated by the creation of appropriate permanent bodies.'

Before the spokesmen made their comments on the two days of talks, President Pompidou noted the meeting had taken place in a 'doubly agreeable atmosphere.'

Rs. 4,000/-...

collapsed and standing crops in 50 hectares of land were damaged following the heavy downpour last night.

He said that one person was killed and 5 were injured.

Observers Believe Spassky May Lose

Reykjavik, July 28:

Several chess observers believe world champion Boris Spassky has virtually lost his crown already to challenger, New Yorker Bobby Fischer, after the Russian's poor showing in last night's eight match, reports AFP.

Fischer won the match with his 37th move, Spassky resigning after stumbling through an inferior game. The American challenger leads the 24-match series 5-3.

After the match Fischer left immediately. Spassky stayed some time on the stage reflecting on the game, a concerned expression on his face.

Yugoslav grandmaster, Svetozar Gligorid, said Spassky appeared tired. He said he thought the champion had probably lost concentration at the critical moment last night and not realised that he would lose from the exchange. Spassky could have made a simple move, Gligorid added, which would have got him out of difficulty.

The Argentinian grandmaster, Miguel Najdorf, said it was a bad match an below world championship level.

Spassky had not seen some very simple moves If he continued to play this way, added Najdorf, the series was virtually over. In the 6 remaining matches, Fischer had to score only another 7 and a half points to win the contest.

Najdorf said that Spassky had obtained only two draws in the past six matches. Something has happened to him, he added.

The champion made a particularly bad blunder with his 19th move, and the game was virtually over. Spassky sacrificed a Rook and a Pawn for a Bishop and two Pawns of Fischer. But his ultimate position had been worsened, and the agony continued until his final resignation.

Members...

They referred to the assurance that the principal and interest of compulsory savings would be paid every five years and said that the faith of people in the land reform programme had weakened because of the government's failure to implement that assurance.

They advised the Government to fix revenue on the basis of productivity of land.

They said that the objectives of the land reforms had not been realised in practice.

Some members said that the administration of the country and specially district administration was not running satisfactorily.

They said that considering the growing corruption and slackness in administration in districts the amount alloted for district administration was not adequate.

They said that nepotism, favouritism and growth of vested interests at the higher echelons had hampered the development of the system.

They said that an atmosphere of cooeration should be created by eschewing petty interest in order to uplift the country.

They stressed that honest and sincere panchas should neutralise those seeking alternative to the Panchayat system.

They asked the govt. to bring out a suitable programme to build political discipline among the panchas.

Appropriation heads concerning district administration, police, jails, panchayat and land reforms were discussed today.

Altogether six members participated in the discussion.

Appropriation heads concerning administrative management, drinking water, electricity, and Attorney General's office were also discussed today

Only one member participated in the discussion on these appropriation heads.

The House will continue discussion on Sunday.

British...

Meanwhile, over 2,000 workers from shipyards at Clydebank, Scotland, went on strike today until Tuesday in support of the dockers and to protest against the Industrial Relations Act. In a possible move towards peace, the two authors of a report into Britain's dock labour problem, Transport Union Chief Jack Jones and port employers leader Lord Aldington, have decided to meet to discuss possible amendments to their proposals. Dockworkers have rejected as inadequate proposals in the Jones-Aldington report calling for the government to inject large amounts of public money into a programme to trim excessive manpower on the docks.

INDIA...

According to the communique discussions were held in a very cordial atmosphere and in a spirit of mutual understanding of each other's problems.

In pursuance of the provision of article XVIII of the Indo-Nepal treaty of Trade and Transit (1971), the second meeting of the joint review committee comprising representatives of the government of India and His Majesty's Government of Nepal took place in Kathmandu from 24th to 27th July, 1972.

The delegation of Nepal was led by Dr.P.N. Pant: Secretary, Ministry of Industry and Commerce and the delegation of India by Shri Herivansh Lal, Secretary, Ministry of Forein Trade.

ONE MAN...

Four persons were injured when a house collapsed at Baag Bazar yesterday.

Four houses at Ganeldhunga, a house at Kalimati and a house at Naya Bazar and Balakhu Khola are reported to have been damaged by the heavy rains.

The dam over Dhobi Khola Ratopul burst causing damage to paddy crops yesterday.

Sharma...

able to enjoy democratic rights unless their economic conditions are improved.

Executive Director of Centre for Economic Development and Administration Pashupati Samser JBR said it would not be wise to demoralise the adminis rative machinery by finding its faults only.

Prof. Y.N. Khanal spoke on the usefulness of the symposium.

Speaking on behalf of the participants Mr. Sagar Bdr. Pradhan said that the symposium would contribute to the growth of administrative efficiency.

Applications are invited to reach this office for the post of a Telephone Operator. Knowledge of English Language is essential.

Hotel De l'Annapurna

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Gossner Mission

NEPAL

ROYAL NEPALESE EMBASSY IN BONN

Nr. 4/72

E M B A S S Y B U L L E T I N

LIBERATION, NOT CONTROL, THE GOAL OF EDUCATION PLAN SAYS HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF N E P A L

His Majesty King Birendra has said "it is not control but liberation that is the goal of the New Education Plan". His Majesty also said "in its implementation, the National Education Plan provides equality of opportunity to students, ensures on the basis of merit and talent the best possible education and bright future irrespective of the student social status or means". His Majesty the King said this in a message to the nation on the occasion of the International Literacy Day.

Stressing on the role of education in nation building, His Majesty the King said, "steeped in ignorance and having suffered for want for literacy for centuries we now have come to realise that education constitutes the mainspring of development". As part of Asia awakened to the 2oth century, for some past decade we have been effortful in the common task of bringing about educaticnal expansion in the country. But in the process we failed to evolvc an educational system that could fulfill the need of the country and the aspiration of our people". With the awareness of the impractical and anachronistic character of the education His Majesty's Government sought the considered opinion of the country's educationists and after years of discussion and dialogue developed a national education policy conducive to the needs of the country".

In conclusion, we wish success to the literacy campaign in the hope that the entire countrymen, bearing in mind that education is seminal to human civilazation, will move forward united to kindlc and preserve a civilization and culture which is indigenous to the character of Panchayati Nepal.

Gossner Mission

HM NOMINATES MEMEBERS TO DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

His Majesty King Birendra has nominated Ex-Premiers Matrika Prasad Koirala and Tank Prasad Acharya and former Chairman of the Council of Ministers Dr. Tulsi Giri to the National Development Council. This was stated in a notice issued by the Principal Secretariat of the Royal Palace. The notice states that His Majesty has appointed them members of Council under the provision of nominating three to five persons to the Council from among Ex-Prime Ministers and former Chairmen of the Council of Ministers.

According to another notice issued by the Principal Secretariat, His Majesty has nominated Mr. Biswabandu Thape, Mr. Ganesh Raj Singh, Dr. Nar Singh Narayan Singh, Dr. Mohamed Mohsin and Mr. Pashupati Shumsher J.B.R. to the Development Council from among the distinguished people in different fields of activities.

HM CONSTITUTES NEW NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

His Majesty King Birendra has constituted a seven members National Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The existing Planning Commission set up four years ago has been dissolved. According to the Communiqué the new Planning Commission comprises Dr. Harka Bahadur Gurung (Vice-Chairman), Dr. Badri Prasad Shrestha (member), Mr. Govinda Prasad Lohani (member), the Chief Secretary of HMG (ex-office member), the Finance Secretary (ex-office member) and one official of the government (member secretary).

The Communiqué stated the Planning Commission has been constituted in persuance of the announcement made by His Majesty in His message to the nation on the occasion of the New Year Day 2029 (1972-April) that he would institute a National Council for Development while strengthening simultaneously the organisation of the Planning Commission to render it more effective.

According to the Communiqué, the Planning Commission will have major role in deciding each and every policy, concerning economic development as well as in the formulation and supervision of the implementation of development projects.

HM APPOINTS TULSI GIRI POLITICAL AIDE

His Majesty King Birendra has appointed former Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Dr. Tulsi Giri, as his political aide to offer necessary advise as and when His Majesty desires. This is stated in a communiqué issued by the Principal Secretariat of His Majesty the King.

Gossner Mission

WORLD PEACE IN STRICT OBSERVANCE OF UN CHARTER

His Majesty noted with satisfaction that the relations between Nepal and China have always been characterised by warmth of friendship and mutual trust.

His Majesty who was receiving the credentials of new Chinese Ambassador Tsao Chih at a special function at the Royal Palace pointed out that there existed between Nepal and China a profound traditional friendship.

His Majesty said, "firmly based on the solid bedrock of the five principles of peaceful co-existence and constantly nourished by mutual goodwill and understanding, good neighbourliness and increasing co-operation, this traditional bond of friendship, we are confident, will grow from strength to strength to the mutual benefit of our two countries".

"As a matter of fact, the existing friendly relations between Nepal and China have not only much to contribute to peace and stability in this region but also set a fine example of relations between countries based on the principles of peaceful co-existence", His Majesty added. His Majesty said, "we are pledged to and engaged in the task of building a prosperous Nepal".

At a separate function, while receiving the credentials of the new Lebanese Ambassador, Mr. Mohamed Fathallah, His Majesty declared, "it is our conviction that the best means to attain world peace lies in the strict observance of the principles enshrined in the UN Charter as well as the faithful implementation of the declarations of the conferences of the non-aligned countries".

Adherence to the principles of peaceful co-existence and non-alignment are strong factors in strengthening the bonds of friendship between our two countries", His Majesty said.

1972 POSITIVE YEAR IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SAYS NEPALESE FOREIGN MINISTER

Speaking before the United Nations General Assembly the Foreign Minister, Mr. Gynendra Bahadur Karki, stated that 1972 had been a year of positive promising developments in the area of international relations. Of all the recent developments the termination of the policy of isolation directed against China carried great significance.

President Nixon's visit to China, uprecedented as it was in itself, has opened great visits of fruitful co-operation and meaningful understanding between these two great countries. It has demonstrated in unmistakable terms the possibility of a rapprochement which would greatly help relaxation in the world. My delegation sincerely hopes that in their own interest as well as in the interest of the world as a whole, both China and the US

Gossner Mission

will continue to persue their policies of better understanding and co-operation".

"We also welcome the visit of the Prime Minister of Japan, Mr. Kakuei Tanaka to the People's Republic of China", continued Mr. Karki. We hope that this meeting between Mr. Tanaka and Mr. Chou En-Lai will help bring these two great countries closer in understanding and future co-operation."

Though it is still in preliminary phase, we are following with great interest the direct talks between North and South Korea. Nepal has always believed that in solving the bilateral problems, there is no better substitute to direct talks. We hope that the two parts of Korea will be successful in finding out a mutually agreeable solution to the problem."

However, concluded Mr. Karki, "it is unfortunate that the Vietnam war continues still unabated. The sorrow and sufferings caused by this war has been a sources of great concern to all of us. We have advocated policies of solving problems through peaceful negotiations and that the countries of Indo-China should be able to decide their ultimate destiny without any foreign intervention. We feel that the complete withdrawal of foreign forces from the soil of Vietnam is the first necessary step towards the settlement of the Vietnamese problems."

NEPAL WELCOMES SINO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT

His Majesty's Government has welcomed the decision of Prime Minister Chou En-Lai of China and Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka of Japan to establish diplomatic relation between their countries.

A spokeman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs admired the wisdom, foresight and statesmanship shown by the leaders of the two countries in mutually deciding to end an era of the state of war and to enter a new era of understanding and friendship.

The spokeman said that Nepal considered the decision to be an important step towards attainment of international peace and harmony particularly in Asia. He expressed his earnest hope that such tendency among nations would continue to be maintained because it would greatly contribute to further extend the areas of international peace and security.

P.M. CONGRATULATES PREMIERS CHOU AND TANAKA

Prime Minister Kirtinidhi Bista congratulated Chinese Prime Minister Chou En-Lai and Japanes Premier Kakuei Tanaka for the initiative, foresight and statesmanship shown by them in mutually deciding to end the state of war and to embark upon a new era of understanding and peace between the two countries.

Gossner Mission

Mr. Bista in his separate but almost identical message to the Prime Ministers of China and Japan said that the decision to establish diplomatic relations between China and Japan is a major step forward to the creation of the conditions for peaceful and harmonious relations among states not only in Asia but also in the rest of the world.

NEPAL NOT TO INVOLVE HERSELF IN ANY POWER BLOC

Prime Minister Kirtinidhi Bista has stated that Nepal will not involve herself in any power bloc as she is committed to the policy of non-alignment.

Mr. Bista referred to the quest for peace in the modern world and said that Nepal was playing an important role in widening the possibilities of world peace.

Mr. Bista noted the prompt recognition of Bangaladesh by Nepal as well as her support to the Nixon-Chou summit and said that these steps testified Nepal's adherence to the cause of peace and independent foreign policy.

HM COMMITTED TO LIBERATE THE PEOPLE FROM POVERTY

Prime Minister Kirtinidhi Bista has said that the Nepalese are proud of the leadership of His Majesty King Birendra who is committed to liberate the people from poverty.

Addressing a mammoth public meeting at Dharan, Prime Minister Bista said that the Nepalese reposed unlimited faith and confidence in the Crown.

The Prime Minister amidst loud and prolonged applause said that the face of every Nepali radiated unbounded faith in the monarch of the Shah dynasty who built modern Nepal and preserved her independence and dignity.

He added that the Shah Kings of Nepal had set the glorious percedence of leading their people and the country whenever necessary. Mr. Bista said that the Panchayat system had brought about the consciousness among the people that the limited resources of the country should be exploited for the benefit of the entire Nepalese.

Gossner Mission

TEN YEAR MASTER PLAN FOR TOURISM DEVELPMENT TO BE IMPLEMENTED

His Majesty's Government has decided to commence implementation of the 1o-years tourism development master plan in the current fiscal year.

According to an official concerned, the Master Plan to be implemented in two phases is estimated to cost Rs. 973.595.ooo,-- of which Rs 77.175.ooo,-- will be spent in the first phase and the rest in the second phase.

The Master Plan was prepared in two years with the assistance of the Federal Republic of Germany. Six West German experts had been in Nepal for preparation of the master plan.

The Master Plan contemplates development of industries, National Park, aviation, cottage industries, handicrafts, poultry and vegetable production, mountaineering, roads communications, water supply and power, archaeological excavation, preservation of historical monuments and promotion of agriculture development programmes.

The official concerned said that training on hotel management and other tourism promotion activities will also be undertaken under the Master Plan. He said that tourism publicity branches will most probably be opened in America and Europe in the 1st year of second phase of the Master Plan.

It is suggested in the Master Plan that there should be a Ministry for Tourism in the first year of the second phase (1977) of the plan implementation. Tourism information centre will be opened at Pokhara this year in connection with having such information centres at different parts of the kingdon.

Different tourism promotion programmes will be carried out in Kaski, Lamtang, Dhankuta, Helambu, Chitaun, Khumjung, Namche, Bazar, Jhomson, Muktinath, Lumbini, Janakpur, Barahakshetra, Tansen, Gorkha, Illam and other places.

WORLD BANK TEAM VISITS NEPAL

A World Bank Team of two members arrived to explore the possibilities of further World Bank assistance in the tourism sector in Nepal. The team leader is Mr. A.J. Haynan and Morton Brown. The mission will have discussions concerning the expansion of Hotel de l' Annapurna and the creation of the Yak and Yeti Hotel being financed out of the proceeds of the IDA credit of 4.2 million $ made available in March of this year.

Gossner Mission

"Stärkung von Nationalismus und Patriotismus im Bildungswesen"

HSINHUA-Bericht über die Entwicklung des Bildungswesens in Nepal

Peking, den 14.8.77 (HSINHUA, engl.; aus Kathmandu)

(Volltext) "Das staatliche Bildungswesen in Nepal hat sich in den letzten Jahren erfolgreich entwickelt. Nepal hatte 1976 über 8 700 Grundschulen; der Statistik zufolge ist das eine 27-fache Steigerung gegenüber 1951. Im vergangenen Jahr übertraf die Zahl der Schüler 643 000; das sind 60 Prozent der Kinder im schulpflichtigen Alter, während es 1951 nur 8 000 Schüler bzw. ein Prozent der Kinder im schulpflichtigen Alter waren, die damals Schulen besuchten.

Überragende Fortschritte wurden bei der Errichtung Höherer Schulen und von Hochschul-Institutionen erzielt. Die Gesamtzahl der Mittelschulen und höheren Schulen in allen 14 Zonen Nepals beträgt über 2 800 mit mehr als 260 000 eingeschriebenen Schülern; das ist gegenüber 1951 eine 250-fache Zunahme an Schulen und eine 150-fache Zunahme an Schülern. 1951 besaß Nepal nur zwei Hochschulen mit 250 Studenten. 1959 errichtete Nepal seine einzige Universität - die Tribhunvan-Universität. 1976 unterhielt diese Universität 79 Höchschulen in verschiedenen Teiles des Landes, und die Zahl der Studenten überstieg 23 000.

Wie die Volkswirtschaft, so war auch das Bildungswesen in Nepal, das in der Vergangenheit unter der imperialistischen und kolonialistischen Ausbeutung und Ausplünderung litt, nicht ausreichend entwickelt. Vor 1951 bestand die Bevölkerung zum größten Teil aus Analphabeten. In den letzten Jahren gelang es der nepalesischen Regierung, eine energische Lehrerausbildung vorzunehmen und eine Alphabetisierungskampagne durchzuführen. In den vergangenen Jahren lernten im Jahresdurchschnitt über 120 000 Erwachsene Lesen und Schreiben. Heute können etwa 20 Prozent der Bevölkerung lesen und schreiben.

Es wurden Maßnahmen zur Verstaatlichung des Bildungswesen ergriffen, wie beispielsweise die Erhöhung der Zahl der nepalesischen Lehrer und die Änderung des Inhalts von Unterrichtsmaterial und Unterrichtsmethoden. In Grundschulen und Höheren Schulen werden nepalesische Lehrbücher verwendet und der Unterricht erfolgt in nepalesischer Sprache. Dadurch werden Nationalismus und Patriotismus im Bildungswesen gestärkt. Die Bildungsabteilungen verwenden große Aufmerksamkeit auf die Ausbildung nepalesischer Ingenieure und Techniker, um der Entwicklung der Volkswirtschaft gewachsen zu sein und sie zu fördern. Über 9 000 nepalesische Ingenieure und Techniker wurden in den vergangenen vier oder mehr Jahren ausgebildet, die im Elektrizitätswesen, im Straßenbau, in der Baustoff-, Textil-, Nahrungsmittel- und sonstigen Industrie am volkswirtschaftlichen Aufbau teilnehmen. Besondere Aufmerksamkeit wird auch der Ausbildung von landwirtschaftlichen Technikern gewidmet; viele von ihnen wurden in weite ländliche Gebiete geschickt, um zur Förderung der landwirtschaftlichen Erzeugung beizutragen." (vdR)

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STATISTIK DES AUSLANDES

Länderkurzbericht

Nepal

1977

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A b k ü r z u n g e n / A b b r e v i a t i o n s

g	= Gramm	gram
kg	= Kilogramm	kilogram
dt	= Dezitonne (100 kg)	quintal
t	= Tonne	ton
mm	= Millimeter	millimetre
cm	= Zentimeter	centimetre
m	= Meter	metre
km	= Kilometer	kilometre
m^2	= Quadratmeter	square metre
ha	= Hektar	hectare
km^2	= Quadratkilometer	square kilometre
l	= Liter	litre
hl	= Hektoliter	hectolitre
m^3	= Kubikmeter	cubic metre
tkm	= Tonnenkilometer	ton-kilometre
BRT	= Bruttoregistertonne	G.R.T.
NRT	= Nettoregistertonne	N.R.T.
NR	= Nepalesische Rupie	Nepalese rupee
US-$	= US-Dollar	U.S. dollar
DM	= Deutsche Mark	Deutsche Mark
SZR	= Sonderziehungsrechte	special drawing rights
h	= Stunde	hour
kW	= Kilowatt	kilowatt
kWh	= Kilowattstunde	kilowatt-hour
MW,GW	= Megawatt,Gigawatt	megawatt,gigawatt
St	= Stück	piece
P	= Paar	pair
Mill.	= Million	million
Mrd.	= Milliarde	milliard (USA: billion)
JA	= Jahresanfang	beginning of year
JM	= Jahresmitte	mid-year
JE	= Jahresende	yearend
Vj	= Vierteljahr	quarter-year
Hj	= Halbjahr	half-year
D	= Durchschnitt	average
cif	= Kosten, Versicherungen und Fracht inbegriffen	cost, insurance, freight included
fob	= frei an Bord	free on board

Z e i c h e n e r k l ä r u n g / E x p l a n a t i o n of s y m b o l s

- \- = nichts vorhanden
  Not applicable
- 0 = mehr als nichts, aber weniger als die Hälfte der kleinsten Einheit, die in der Tabelle zur Darstellung gebracht werden kann
  More than nil, but less than half of smallest unit which can be presented in the table
- . = kein Nachweis vorhanden
  Data not available
- | = grundsätzliche Änderung innerhalb einer Reihe, die den zeitlichen Vergleich beeinträchtigt
  General break in the series affecting comparison over time

Vorläufige, berichtigte und geschätzte Zahlen werden, abgesehen von Ausnahmefällen, nicht als solche gekennzeichnet. Abweichungen in den Summen erklären sich durch Runden der Zahlen.
With only few exceptions, provisional, revised and estimated figures are not marked as such.
Detail may not add to total because of rounding.

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Vorbemerkung

Die in der Reihe "Statistik des Auslandes" erscheinenden "Länderkurzberichte" enthalten eine knappe Zusammenstellung von statistischen Angaben über die demographische und insbesondere wirtschaftliche Struktur und Entwicklung einzelner Länder. In Zielsetzung und Inhalt unterscheiden sie sich von den in der gleichen Reihe veröffentlichten umfassenden "Länderberichten" besonders durch eine straffere Auswahl des statistischen Zahlenmaterials und die dadurch ermöglichte aktuellere Berichterstattung. Gegenüber den "Internationalen Monatszahlen" erlauben sie unter Verzicht auf regionale Vergleiche die sachliche Erweiterung der Berichterstattung sowie eine kontinuierliche Bearbeitung nicht nur ausgewählter, sondern fast aller Länder.

Als Quellen für die Zusammenstellung dienen die statistischen Veröffentlichungen sowohl der betreffenden Länder als auch der internationalen Organisationen. Die wichtigsten nationalen Quellen sind am Schluß dieses Berichtes angegeben, während die Kenntnis der einschlägigen internationalen Quellenwerke vorausgesetzt wird.

Bei Statistiken von Entwicklungsländern ist zu berücksichtigen, daß hinsichtlich des sachlichen und zeitlichen Ausmaßes und auch bezüglich ihrer Zuverlässigkeit nicht in jedem Fall derselbe Maßstab angelegt werden darf wie an Statistiken in Industrieländern. Die Aussagefähigkeit der statistischen Angaben ist besonders aus verfahrenstechnischen Gründen oft mehr oder weniger eingeschränkt.

Denjenigen Benutzern, die das Zahlenmaterial in tieferer sachlicher oder zeitlicher Gliederung benötigen oder die sich über Methodenfragen eingehender informieren wollen, stehen im Statistischen Bundesamt die Originalveröffentlichungen und der Auskunftsdienst zur Verfügung.

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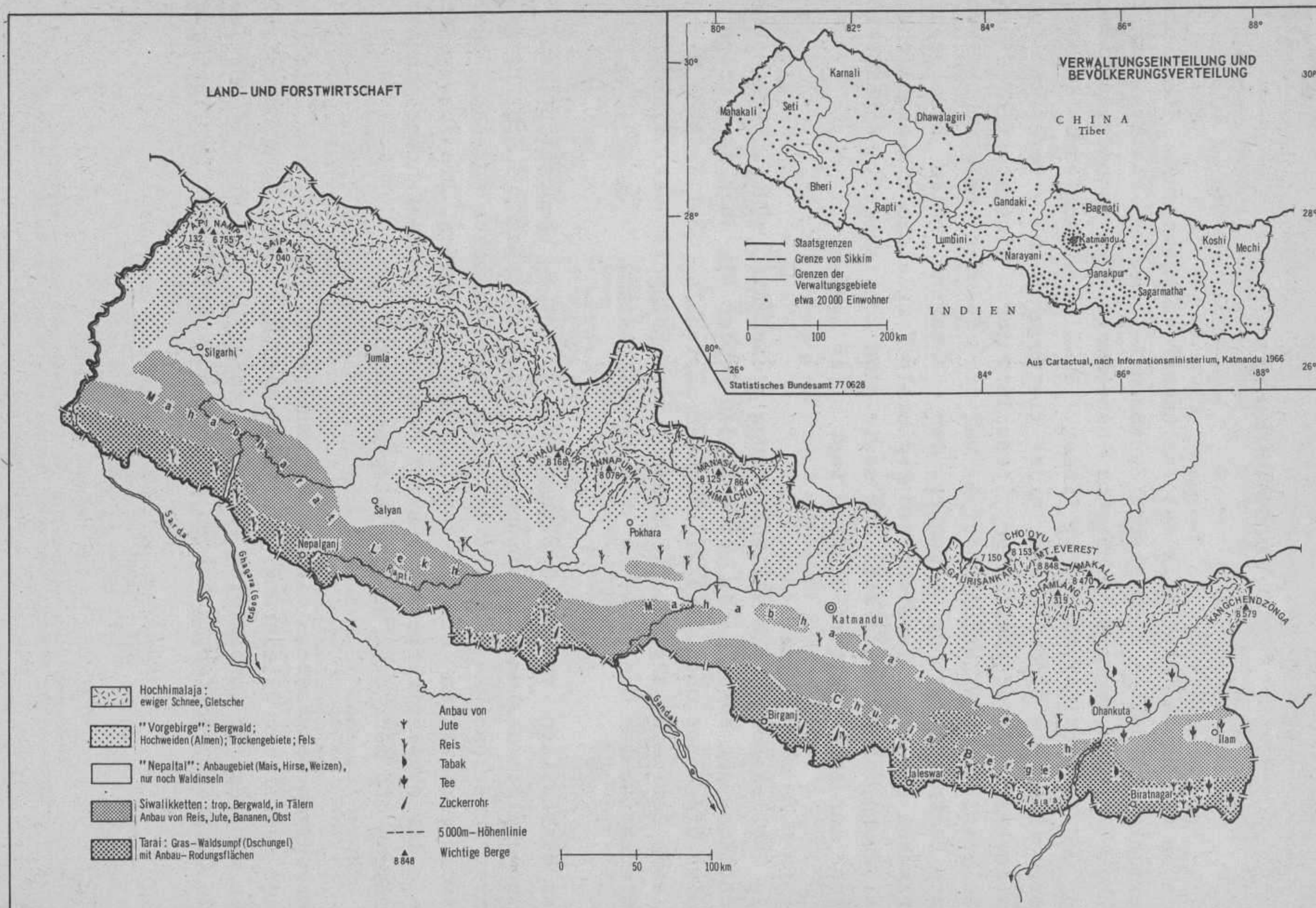
NEPAL

LAND- UND FORSTWIRTSCHAFT



Statistisches Bundesamt 77 0629

VERWALTUNGSEINTEILUNG UND BEVÖLKERUNGSVERTEILUNG

Aus Cartactual, nach Informationsministerium, Katmandu 1966

Statistisches Bundesamt 77 0628

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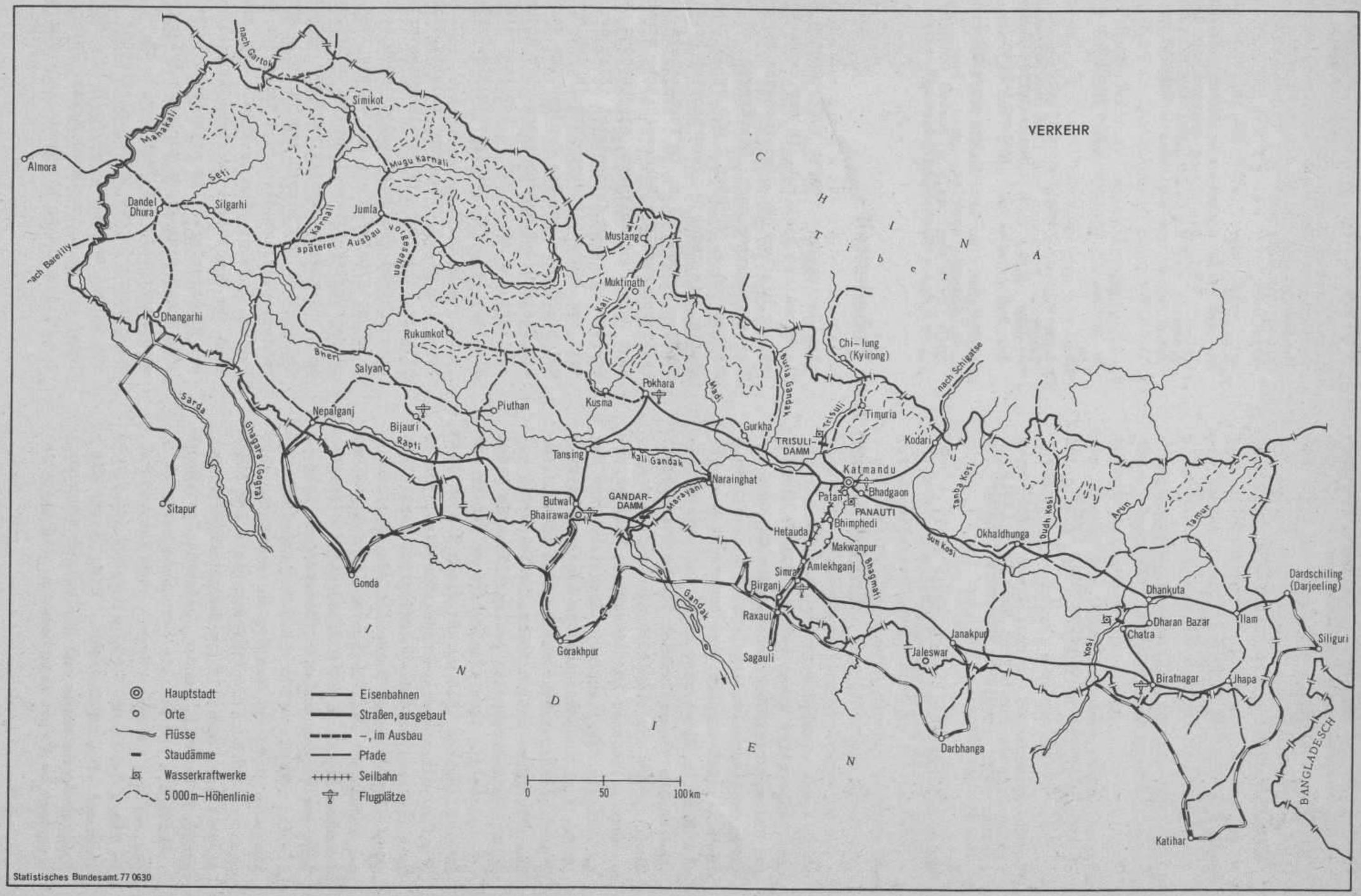

Statistisches Bundesamt 77 0630

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Staat, Regierung, Verwaltung

Staatsname
Vollform: Königreich Nepal (Sri Nepalá Sarkár)
Kurzform: Nepal

Staatsgründung/Unabhängigkeit
Als Königreich 1769 gegründet.

Verfassung: vom Dezember 1962 (mit Änderungen von 1967 und 1975).

Staats- und Regierungsform
Konstitutionelle Hindu-Monarchie (seit Dezember 1962).

Staatsoberhaupt:
König Birenda Bir Bikram Sháh Deva (seit Januar 1972; zugleich Oberbefehlshaber der Streitkräfte).

Regierungschef: Ministerpräsident Kirti Nidhi Bista seit September 1977

Volksvertretung/Legislative
Nationalrat (Rastriya Panchayat) mit 109 gewählten und 16 vom König ernannten Mitgliedern; Staatsrat mit 15 ernannten Mitgliedern.

Parteien/Wahlen
Verbot aller politischen Parteien seit Januar 1961. Der König ernennt aus den Mitgliedern des Nationalrates den Ministerpräsidenten und auf dessen Empfehlung die Minister.

Verwaltungsgliederung
14 Zonen, 75 Bezirke sowie Städte und Dörfer.

Internationale Mitgliedschaften
Vereinte Nationen und UN-Sonderorganisationen (außer IAEA, IMCO, GATT); Konferenz der Bandungstaaten; Colombo-Plan.

Zugehörigkeit zu internationalen Entwicklungsländerkategorien
MSAC (Most Seriously Affected Country)
LLDC (Least Developed Country).

Erläuterungen zum Tabellenteil

G e b i e t und B e v ö l k e r u n g :
Das Staatsgebiet nimmt auf rd. 800 km Länge und bis zu etwa 200 km Breite die Südabdachung des zentralen Himalaja ein. Im Norden grenzt es zwischen Api und dem Mount Everest an Tibet, im Süden an mehrere indische Gliedstaaten. Fast zwei Drittel des Landes liegen in Höhe von mehr als 1 000 m ü.d.M., doch weist kein anderes Land derartige Höhenunterschiede wie Nepal auf. Die höchsten Berge befinden sich im Nordosten des Landes.Mehrere Gipfel erreichen mehr als 8 000 m Höhe (u. a. Mount Everest mit 8 848 m, Makalu mit 8 470 m). Andererseits befindet sich im Süden des Landes die Tarai-Landschaft in der tropischen Klimazone. Sie umfaßt einen bis zu 30 km breiten malariaverseuchten Streifen von dschungelartigen Gras-Waldsümpfen. Nepal läßt sich von Süden nach Norden in das Tiefland des Tarai, in die Churiaberge (Mittelland und Vorgebirge, bis 2 000 m Höhe), in die breite Zone des Vorderhimalaja (Mahabharat Lekh, Senken, 600 bis 4 000 m ü.d.M.) und den Hochhimalaja gliedern. Von Westen nach Osten läßt sich das Land in die Einzugsgebiete der Flüsse gliedern, die alle zum Ganges-Flußsystem gehören: Karnali, Gandak, Bagmati, Kosi.Wirtschaftliche und soziale Kernlandschaft ist das zentral gelegene Nepal- oder Katmandutal. Es liegt 1 300 bis 1 450 m ü.d.M., ist 130 km lang und etwa 25 km breit. Hier liegen die Hauptstadt Katmandu und die beiden früheren Hauptstädte Patan und Bhadgaon. Die klimatischen Bedingungen werden entscheidend durch die Höhenlage bestimmt. In der Tarai-Region ist der Einfluß des Sommermonsuns ausgeprägt. Überschwemmungen nach Starkregen (Niederschläge von z. T. über 2 000 mm jährlich)sind häufig, die dadurch verursachten Erosionsschäden beträchtlich. Im Vorhimalaja differenzieren sich die Niederschläge zunehmend nach Berg- und Tallagen, sie nehmen nach Westen hin ab.Im Katmandutal fällt der Hauptteil der Jahresniederschläge in den Monaten Mai bis September, die Randgebirge verhindern ein Übermaß des Monsunregens. Die Schneegrenze liegt bei rd. 5 000 m. Der zentrale Hochhimalaja ist fast völlig vergletschert.

Nepal ist mit 91 Einw./km^2 relativ dicht bevölkert, doch ist die Bevölkerungsverteilung entsprechend den unterschiedlichen natürlichen Verhältnissen und den daraus resultierenden Wirtschaftsbedingungen ungleichmäßig. Am dichtesten besiedelt sind das Katmandutal (mit bis zu 700 Einwohnern je km^2), einige Gebiete westlich davon und Teile der Tarairegion. Äußerst dünn besiedelt bzw. unbewohnt sind der Nordwesten (Western Mountains) und der Hochhimalaja. Die ethnischen Verhältnisse sind durch eine große Zahl von Volksgruppen gekennzeichnet. Vorwiegend sind es unter der Bezeichnung Gurkha (altnepalesische) Gruppen von Gurung und Magar sowie im Taraigebiet Inder und im Katmandutal Newar. Unter 1 500 m ü.d.M. überwiegen allgemein indische und

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indo-nepalesische Gruppen, darüber die tibetischen Gruppen (Bhotia, Sherpa). Einst geschlossene Stammesgebiete sind durch Wanderungsbewegungen weitgehend aufgelöst. Etwa 7 000 tibetische Flüchtlinge leben in Nepal. Staatssprache ist das Nepali oder Parbatiya (Pahari) der Gurkha (Gurkhali, Ostpahari) in Devanagirischrift. Als Umgangssprachen dienen teilweise tibetische Dialekte. Bei der Volkszählung 1961 in Indien wurde knapp eine halbe Million Einwanderer aus Nepal festgestellt (1 Mill. Menschen gaben Nepali als Muttersprache an). In der Gliederung nach dem Glaubensbekenntnis fällt das Nebeneinander von (Mahayana-)Buddhismus und Hinduismus auf. Bei den Gurkha ist der Hinduismus (Sanátan oder Pauranic) stärker verbeitet, bei den Newar der Buddhismus und Schiwakult. Der Hinduismus, die Religion der königlichen Familie, ist im Vordringen.

G e s u n d h e i t s w e s e n : Der öffentliche Gesundheitsdienst ist nur unzureichend ausgebaut. In den größeren Städten wurden mit Unterstützung der Weltgesundheitsorganisation (WHO) und anderer internationaler Organisationen Gesundheitszentren und moderne Krankenhäuser errichtet. Einrichtungen außerhalb von Krankenhäusern werden nur in Ausnahmefällen von Ärzten betreut. Die Einrichtungen der medizinischen Versorgung sind im Katmandutal konzentriert, 15 Missionskrankenhäuser wurden 1973 vom Staat übernommen. Die Bekämpfung der Malaria in einigen Gebieten der Tarairegion war erfolgreich. Trotzdem gehört diese Krankheit neben Tuberkulose, Typhus und Cholera zu den verbreitetsten. Besonders Krankheiten der Atmungs- und Verdauungsorgane fordern vor allem unter Säuglingen und Kleinkindern noch immer hohe Opfer. Da die Ernährung einseitig und meist unzureichend ist (Mangel an Eiweiß, Vitaminen, Mineralstoffen), ist die Krankheitsanfälligkeit sehr hoch. Mangelnde Hygiene und fast völlig fehlende sanitäre Einrichtungen fördern die Ausbreitung von Krankheiten.

B i l d u n g s w e s e n : Rund 88 % der Bevölkerung (15 Jahre und älter) sind Analphabeten. Trotz des in den vergangenen Jahren erfolgten Ausbaus der Bildungseinrichtungen ist der Schulbesuch gering und unregelmäßig. Eine Schulpflicht besteht nicht. Nur etwa ein Drittel der Kinder im Grundschulalter besucht Schulen. Schätzungsweise nur die Hälfte der Schulbesucher kommt über das erste Schuljahr hinaus. Erschwerend für den Aufbau eines einheitlichen Erziehungswesens ist die Vielzahl der verbreiteten Sprachen und Dialekte. Das Schulwesen ist nach englischem Vorbild organisiert. Neben den allgemeinbildenden Schulen gibt es eine Reihe religiöser Schulen. Die größte ist das "Nepal Sanskrit College" in Katmandu. Hier befindet sich auch die einzige Universität des Landes, die 1960 gegründete "Tribhuvan University mit mehr als 20 000 Studenten (1976/77). Besondere Aufmerksamkeit kommt gegenwärtig dem Ausbau der Berufsausbildung und der Lehrerbildung zu.

E r w e r b s t ä t i g k e i t : Rund 95 % der Erwerbsbevölkerung sind in der Landwirtschaft tätig. Überwiegend handelt es sich um Kleinbauern, die zu vier Fünfteln Pächter sind. Die Erzeugung reicht größtenteils nur zur Befriedigung des Eigenbedarfs aus. Im produzierenden Gewerbe waren 1971 nur etwa 1 % der Erwerbspersonen beschäftigt,meist in Handwerksbetrieben (Herstellung von haus- und landwirtschaftlichen Gegenständen), zunehmend auch in der verarbeitenden Industrie (Juteverarbeitung, Zuckerfabriken, Herstellung von Lederwaren, chemischen Erzeugnissen u.a.). Der tertiäre Sektor besteht, abgesehen von staatlichen Dienstleistungen, im wesentlichen aus Kleinhandel auf den Binnenmärkten und im kleinen Grenzverkehr (geringer Austausch zwischen Indien und Tibet: Salz, Wolle, Felle gegen Reis, Fertigwaren, Brennholz, Benzin u. a.).

Durch die chinesische Besetzung Tibets ist der früher starke Transithandel fast völlig zum Erliegen gekommen und hat den nördlichen Bergstämmen die traditionellen Arbeitsmöglichkeiten genommen. Im übrigen liegen Handwerk, Kleingewerbe und Handel im wesentlichen in indischen Händen. Etwa 20 000 pensionierte Gurkhas erhalten britische Pensionen (jährlich 1 Mill. £), rd. 100 000 ehemalige Angehörige der indischen Armee Zahlungen aus Indien.

L a n d- und F o r s t w i r t s c h a f t, F i s c h e r e i : Nepal ist ein ausgesprochenes Agrarland. Die landwirtschaftliche Nutzfläche (etwa 28 % der Gesamtfläche)

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ist auf Gebiete unterhalb 2 500 m Höhe beschränkt. Hauptanbaugebiete sind die Tarairegion, in der rd. 60 % des kultivierten Landes liegen, davon rd. 85 % der gesamten Reisfläche (infolge Niederschlagreichtums zu drei Vierteln Doppelanbau, d. h. zwei Ernten im Jahr), ferner das Katmandutal, in dem mit entwickelten Bewässerungsanlagen und Einsatz mineralischer Düngemittel gute Erträge bei Reis, Weizen, Mais, Hirse und Kartoffeln erzielt werden. Auch im Katmandutal ist Doppelanbau verbreitet, meist folgt der sommerlichen Reisernte in jedem zweiten Jahr der Anbau von Winterweizen. Nennenswert ist auch der Anbau von Leinsaat, Baumwolle, Ingwer, Kardamom und anderen Gewürzpflanzen. Zum Teil auch für den Außenhandel kommt dem Anbau von Zuckerrohr, Tabak und vor allem Jute Bedeutung zu. Haschischhandel und -genuß sind bisher völlig legal. Unter internationalem Druck will Nepal den Hanfanbau einschränken. Der Anteil des bewässerten Landes wurde in den letzten Jahren durch die Anlage von Stauwerken weiter erhöht. Bis Ende 1970 sollten rd. 290 000 ha Kulturland bewässert sein (bis 1969 9 % des Ackerlandes). Es wird geschätzt, daß etwa 50 % der genutzten Fläche bewässert werden können. Großenteils sind die Anbaumethoden veraltet. Hauptsächlich wegen Kapitalmangels ist eine Melioration vielfach nicht möglich. Durch Bodenerosion (Wasser, Wind) aufgrund der häufigen Steillagen, verschlimmert durch starke Waldabholzungen (Brandrodungsfeldbau), sind die Ackerflächen stark geschädigt.

Hemmend wirken sich auch Besitzstruktur und Pachtsystem aus. Durch die Bodenreform (seit 1951, zunächst wirkungslos), wurde das Birta-System (Großgrundbesitz an Kleinbauern verpachtet) abgeschafft. Die Ausgaben der vor willkürlicher Vertreibung nunmehr geschützten Pächter dürfen nach dem Gesetz die Hälfte des Ertrages nicht mehr übersteigen. Für die Zinsen der Geldverleiher ist eine maximale Höhe von 10 % vorgesehen. Zur Beratung der Bauern und zur Entwicklung ertragsreicherer Sorten ist eine Reihe von Mustergütern und Beratungsstationen eingerichtet worden. Trotz dieser Bemühungen wird Nepal angesichts der wachsenden Bevölkerung auf absehbare Zeit auf die Lieferung von Nahrungsmitteln (vor allem aus den Vereinigten Staaten und Indien) angewiesen bleiben. Im laufenden Entwicklungsplan kommt der Produktivitätssteigerung in der Agrarproduktion vorrangige Bedeutung zu. Längerfristig wird die Selbstversorgung mit Grundnahrungsmitteln angestrebt.

Die Viehzucht besitzt trotz günstiger natürlicher Voraussetzungen (etwa 14 % der Gesamtfläche werden als Wiesen und Weideland genutzt) geringe wirtschaftliche Bedeutung. Kühe sind den Hindu heilig; es besteht Schlachtverbot; nur Dung, Milch und Zugochsenzucht bringen Nutzen. Etwa 40 % des Großviehbestandes (Rinder, Wasserbüffel) entfallen auf die Tarairegion. Die Haltung von Schweinen, Schafen und Ziegen stagniert, während die Geflügelzucht ständig ausgebaut wird. In den nördlichen Landesteilen sind Yaks als Last- und Reittiere wichtig. Die Milchwirtschaft, die mit schweizerischer Unterstützung aufgebaut wurde, wird gegenwärtig weiter entwickelt.

Zwar ist etwa ein Drittel der Gesamtfläche mit Wald (etwa zur Hälfte Eichen) bedeckt, doch sind infolge von Brandrodungsfeldbau und unkontrollierter Brennholzgewinnung große Gebiete in den niederen Gebirgslagen zu Sekundärwald degeneriert. Im Rahmen der Entwicklungsplanung ist mit der systematischen Wiederaufforstung begonnen worden. Die im Haushalt vorgesehenen Mittel sind jedoch zu gering, um die in der Planung angegebenen Ziele erreichen zu können. Seit 1957 sind die Wälder überwiegend in Staatsbesitz. Wertvolle Edelhölzer (u. a. Sal, Sisu), die auch exportiert werden, finden sich in den südlichen Landesteilen, während im Norden Nadelhölzer vorherrschen. Das Sammeln von Heilkräutern an den Südabhängen des Himalaja besitzt größere wirtschaftliche Bedeutung.

Der Fischreichtum der fließenden und stehenden Gewässer wird noch wenig genutzt.

P r o d u z i e r e n d e s G e w e r b e :
Die Industrialisierung des Landes befindet sich noch in den Anfängen und basiert auf der Aufbereitung und Verarbeitung landwirtschaftlicher Produkte. Die Betriebsgrößen sind noch bescheiden. Nach dem Industriezensus von 1965 hatten weniger als 4 % der Betriebe (45 von 1 257 Betrieben) 50 und mehr Beschäftigte. Handwerkliche und hausgewerbliche Produktion überwiegt. Hauptstandorte sind das Katmandutal, Biratnagar und Birganj. Schwerpunkte der Förderung von Industrieanlagen sind die Ze-

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ment-, die Textil- und die holzverarbeitende Industrie.

Der Ausbau der Kraftwerkskapazitäten (1974 59 MW, dar. rd. 70 % Hydro-) wird im Rahmen der Wirtschaftspläne seit Jahren vorrangig gefördert. Nepal verfügt über große Wasserkraftreserven (schätzungsweise 16 000 MW), die aber teilweise in noch unzugänglichen Gebieten liegen. Der Ausbau erfolgt durch staatliche oder halbstaatliche Gesellschaften. Die wichtigsten Projekte (teilweise bereits verwirklicht) liegen im Katmandutal, in Ostnepal, bei Birganj und Bhairawa-Palpa. Auch an der Nutzung indischer Projekte wird Nepal beteiligt. Das Wasserkraftwerkprojekt Karnali, das in erster Linie dazu beitragen sollte, das Energiedefizit der ostindischen Bundesstaaten zu reduzieren, wurde aufgegeben. Dafür soll eine Reihe kleinerer Projekte vorangetrieben werden.

Der Bergbau ist unbedeutend. Die meisten der festgestellten abbauwürdigen Vorkommen an Gold, Kupfer, Eisenerz (südlich Katmandu ein Vorkommen von etwa 4 Mill. t Hämatit, Fe-Inhalt 70 %), Blei, Nickel, Kobalt, Zink,Kohle, Glimmer und Schwefel sind noch nicht erschlossen. Zu den wichtigsten bergbaulichen Tätigkeiten gehört der Abbau von Glimmerschiefer und Kalkstein. Das Land wird im Rahmen des Colombo-Plans weiterhin systematisch nach Bodenschätzen untersucht.

Die bedeutendsten Unternehmen des verarbeitenden Gewerbes (Zucker- und Zigarettenfabriken, Gerberei, Schuhfabrik, Ziegelei, Zementfabrik) gehören dem Staat. Den Privatunternehmen wird finanzielle und technische Unterstützung gewährt.Außerdem wurden durch Schaffung von "Industriesiedlungen" in Katmandu, Patan, Hetauda (Hitaura) und Biratnagar die Voraussetzungen zur weiteren Industrialisierung des Landes verbessert. Neben einer Reihe von Reis- und Ölmühlen, Sägewerken gibt es Jute- und Zuckerfabriken, Unternehmen der Baumwolltextil-, Zigaretten- und Drogenherstellung, weiterhin Fabriken zur Herstellung von Glas-, Leder- und Keramikwaren. Die Hälfte des bisher investierten Kapitals wurde von indischen Industrieunternehmen bereitgestellt. Einige moderne Anlagen wurden mit Auslandshilfe finanziert oder von der Sowjetunion bzw. der VR China komplett geliefert.

V e r k e h r : Die verkehrsmäßige Erschließung ist unzureichend. Außer in der Tarairegion und dem Katmandutal wird der Gütertransport durch Träger und Packtiere bewältigt. Die kurzen Eisenbahnstrecken (76 cm Spurweite) Raxaul - Amlekhganj (46 km) und Jayanagar - Janakpur/Bijulpura (50 km) sind ausbesserungsbedürftig. Der Straßenbau gehört zu den vordringlichsten Infrastrukturaufgaben. Der Aufbau eines Straßensystems basiert auf einer im Tiefland des Tarai zu errichtenden Ost-West-Verbindung (Asian Highway). Wichtigste Verbindung ist heute der 190 km lange "Tribhuvan Rajpath", der das Katmandutal mit der indischen Eisenbahnstation Raxaul verbindet. Von größerer Bedeutung ist ferner der 655 km lange "Mahendra Highway", dessen endgültige Länge rd. 1 000 km betragen soll. Bedeutungsvoll ist die von der Volksrepublik China errichtete Straße Katmandu - Kodari, durch die Nepal mit Tibet verbunden ist. Auch andere Länder (Sowjetunion, Großbritannien, Vereinigte Staaten, Indien) sind am Ausbau des Straßennetzes beteiligt. Die Internationale Entwicklungsgesellschaft (IDA) stellte kürzlich einen Kredit von 17 Mill. US-$ für ein Straßenbau - projekt zur Verfügung. Neben dem ausgebauten Straßennetz gibt es noch etwa 10 000 km Maultierpfade als einzige Verbindungswege im Bergland. Für das Katmandutal wichtig ist die 42 km lange Seilbahn zwischen Hetauda und der Hauptstadt. Auf ihr werden nur Lasten (Stundenleistung 25 t) befördert.

Im Luftverkehr verbindet die mit der "Air-France" zusammenarbeitende nationale Fluggesellschaft "Royal Nepal Airlines Corporation" (RNAC) die Hauptstadt mit Neu Delhi, Kalkutta und Patna. Im Inlandsdienst werden 11 Distriktshauptorte angeflogen. Der Tribhuvan-Flughafen in Katmandu ist für den internationalen Verkehr mit Großflugzeugen ausgebaut. Der Ausbau war angesichts der Bedeutung des Fremdenverkehrs als Devisenquelle wichtig, da fast alle Ferienreisenden über Katmandu einreisen. 1976 besuchten über 105 000 Ausländer den Himalajastaat.

G e l d und K r e d i t : Währungseinheit ist die Nepalesische Rupie (NR). Sie ist frei in die indische Rupie konvertierbar, die seit Oktober 1966 jedoch als inländisches Zahlungsmittel nicht mehr zugelassen ist.Nach

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der Abwertung des Pfund Sterling hat Nepal im Dezember 1967 ebenfalls seine Währung abgewertet. Zentralbank ist die "Nepal Rástra Bank". Seit 1965 besteht eine staatliche Außenhandelsbank. An- und Verkauf von Devisen erfolgen durch mehrere autorisierte Banken und Wechselstellen. Die indische Währung unterliegt keinen Beschränkungen. Die NR wurde am 9. Oktober 1975 gegenüber dem US-$ um knapp 18 % abgewertet.

Öffentliche Finanzen: Der Staatshaushalt umfaßt das laufende Budget und den Kapitalhaushalt. Die ausländischen Zuwendungen, die vor allem aus Indien, den Vereinigten Staaten und der Volksrepublik China geleistet werden, decken mehr als die Hälfte der Ausgaben für Entwicklungsprojekte. Infolge der geringen wirtschaftlichen Aktivität spielen Steuern als Einnahmequelle nur eine untergeordnete Rolle. Außerdem besitzt der Staat keine wirkungsvolle Organisation, um die Steuern einzutreiben. Die lokale Macht der Stammesfürsten steht einer zentralen Steuereinziehung hindernd im Wege. Zölle machen etwa 2/5 der laufenden Einnahmen aus.

Preise und Löhne: Da die Marktproduktion gering ist, haben die ausgewiesenen Angaben nur sehr beschränkten Aussagewert. Besonders die Preise für Nahrungsmittel unterliegen wegen z. T. sehr unterschiedlicher Ernteergebnisse größeren Schwankungen. Über Höhe und Entwicklung von Löhnen und Gehältern sind keine neueren Angaben verfügbar.

Klima *)

(Langjähriger Durchschnitt)

Monat \ Station, Lage, Seehöhe	Katmandu 28°N 85°O 1 337 m	Barakshetra 27°N 81°O 146 m	Dandeldhura 29°N 81°O -	Pokhara 28°N 84°O 854 m
Lufttemperatur (°C), Monatsmittel				
Januar	10,2	17,1	7,5	13,0
Juli	24,5	V 28,9	VI 21,7	25,8
Jahr	18,7	24,4	15,8	21,0
Lufttemperatur (°C), mittlere tägliche Maxima				
Januar	18,1	23,3	11,0	19,2
Juli	V 29,5	IV 34,9	V 26,6	V 30,8
Jahr	25,4	29,7	19,9	26,2
Niederschlag (mm)/Anzahl der Tage mit Niederschlag (mind. 0,2 mm)				
Januar	XII 2/0,2	XII 2/1	XI 7/1	XI 12/2
Juli	373/21	VIII 597/28	VIII 401/24	VIII 926/28
Jahr	1426/97	2436/129	1545/111	
Sonnenscheindauer (Stunden/Tag)				
Sonnenscheinreichster Monat	IV 9,5	.	.	.
Sonnenscheinärmster Monat	VIII 2,4	.	.	.
Jahr	5,3	.	.	.

*) Römische Zahlen geben abweichende Monate an.

Quelle: Deutscher Wetterdienst, Seewetteramt Hamburg

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Gebiet und Bevölkerung

Gegenstand der Nachweisung	Einheit	1965	1971	1974	1975	1976
Gesamtfläche	km^2			140 797		
Gesamtbevölkerung	1 000	10 100	11 556[a]	12 320	12 570	12 860
Bevölkerungsdichte	Einw. je km^2	72	82	88	89	91
Jährliche Bevölkerungszunahme	%	1,8	2,9	2,1	2,1	2,3

	Verwaltungssitz[2]	Fläche	1961[1]	
			Bevölkerung	Einwohner
		km^2	1 000	je km^2
Fläche, Bevölkerung und Bevölkerungsdichte nach Verwaltungszonen 3)				
Mechi	Ilam	7 247	450	62
Koshi	Biratnagar	8 536	677	79
Sagarmatha	Rajbiraj	11 766	1 092	93
Janakpur	Jaleswar	9 894	905	91
Bagmati	Katmandu	9 493	1 228	129
Narayani	Birganj	8 269	825	100
Gandaki	Pokhara	12 142	881	73
Dhawalagiri	Baglung	12 463	228	18
Lumbini	Bhairawa	9 453	893	94
Karnali	Jumla	13 480	184	14
Rapti	Tulsipur	10 109	589	58
Bheri	Nepalganj	9 339	547	59
Seti	Dhangarhi	12 587	657	52
Mahakali	Mahendranagar	7 131	259	36

	Einheit	1965/1970 D	1970/1975 D
Geborene	je 1 000 Einw.	44,6	42,9
Gestorbene	je 1 000 Einw.	22,9	20,3

Bevölkerung nach Altersgruppen (im Alter von ... bis unter ... Jahren) 4)	1961		1971	
	insgesamt	männlich	insgesamt	männlich
	% der Gesamtbevölkerung			
unter 15	39,9	20,3	40,5	20,6
15 - 45	44,3	21,4	44,2	22,0
45 - 65	12,7	6,2	12,2	6,2
65 und älter	3,1	1,4	3,1	1,5

Bevölkerung nach Stadt und Land 4)	1961		1971	
	1 000	%	1 000	%
in Städten	336	3,6	462	4,0
in Landgemeinden	9 077	96,4	11 094	96,0

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1) Volkszählungsergebnis vom 22. Juni. Ortsanwesende Bevölkerung: 9 413 000 Personen. - 2)Stand: 1969. - 3) Der genaue Grenzverlauf ist auch den einheimischen Behörden nicht immer bekannt. Die Verwaltungssitze werden gelegentlich verlegt. - 4) Volkszählungsergebnisse vom 22. Juni.

a) Volkszählungsergebnis vom 22. Juni.

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Gegenstand der Nachweisung	Einheit	1961	1975
Bevölkerung in ausgewählten Städten			
Katmandu, Hauptstadt	1 000	123	255
Patan (Lalitpur)	1 000	49	79
Biratnagar	1 000	33	70
Bhadgaon (Bhaktapur)	1 000	37	60
Nepalganj	1 000	16	31
Birganj	1 000	11	.

Gegenstand der Nachweisung	Einheit	1969
Bevölkerung nach ausgewählten Volksgruppen		
Indo-nepalesische und indische Gruppen	1 000	8 000
Altnepalesische Gruppen ("Gurkha")	1 000	2 900
darunter:		
Newar	1 000	800
Thamang	1 000	600
Gurung	1 000	200
Magar	1 000	300
Rai	1 000	300
Limbu	1 000	200
Tharu	1 000	400
Tibetische Gruppen	1 000	100
darunter:		
Bhotia	1 000	70
Sherpa	1 000	25

Gegenstand der Nachweisung	1961[1]	
	1 000	%
Bevölkerung nach ausgewählten Sprachgruppen		
Nepali	4 796,5	50,8
Maithali	1 130,4	12,0
Bhojpuri	577,4	6,1
Tamang	518,8	5,5
Abadhi	447,1	4,7
Tharu	406,9	4,3
Newari	377,7	4,0
Bevölkerung nach der Religionszugehörigkeit		
Hindus	8 254,4	87,5
Buddhisten	871,0	9,2
Moslems	280,6	3,0
Andere 2)	7,0	0

Gesundheitswesen

Gegenstand der Nachweisung	Einheit	1965	1966	1968	1969	1974
Krankenhäuser[3]	Anzahl	51	50	50	51	55
Allgemeine Krankenhäuser	Anzahl	47	46	46	47	51
staatlich	Anzahl	34	37	38	38	41
Fachkrankenhäuser[4]	Anzahl	4	4	4	4	4
Betten in Krankenhäusern	Anzahl	1 481	1 481	1 485	1 607	1 858[a]
Allgemeine Krankenhäuser	Anzahl	1 247	1 247	1 215	1 297	1 643
staatlich	Anzahl	866	961	845	897	1 252
Fachkrankenhäuser[4]	Anzahl	234	234	270	310	215

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1) Volkszählungsergebnis vom 22. Juni. Ortsanwesende Bevölkerung: 9 413 000 Personen. - 2) Jainas (831), Christen (458) und 5 716 Personen, deren Religionszugehörigkeit ungeklärt war. - 3) Außerdem gab es 1969 97 Gesundheitszentren, 24 Gesundheitsposten (1975: 351) und 10 Ambulatorien. - 4) Zwei Krankenhäuser (in Klammern Bettenzahl für 1974) für Tuberkulose (75), ein staatliches Krankenhaus für Kinderkrankheiten (50) und ein privates Krankenhaus für Gynäkologie und Geburtshilfe (90).

a) 1976: 2 173.

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Gegenstand der Nachweisung	Einheit	1965	1968	1969	1970	1974
Ärzte	Anzahl	224	262	221[a]	221[a]	338
Einwohner je Arzt	1 000	45	41	.	.	37
"Medical Assistants"[1]	Anzahl	.	88	72[a]	86[a]	692
Zahnärzte	Anzahl	5	7	8[a]	8[a]	8
Einwohner je Zahnarzt	1 000	2 038	1 536	.	.	1 556
Apotheker	Anzahl	1	8	.	.	.
Krankenschwestern	Anzahl	96	241	309[a]	309[a]	707
mit Hebammenausbildung[2]	Anzahl	34	108	148[a]	148[a]	372

Gegenstand der Nachweisung	Einheit	1967	1971	1972	1973	1974
Ausgewählte Neuerkrankungen						
Cholera	Anzahl	5	4	1	7	5[b]
Typhus abdominalis	Anzahl	83	.	.	.	518
Bakterielle Ruhr und Amöbeninfektion	Anzahl	91	.	.	.	487
Tuberkulose	Anzahl	329	.	.	.	1 228[c]
Tuberkulose der Atmungsorgane	Anzahl	212	.	.	.	726[d]
Pocken	Anzahl	110	215	399	277	1 549[e]
Infektiöse Hepatitis	Anzahl	27	.	.	.	160
Malaria	Anzahl	41	.	.	.	29
Ausgewählte Schutzimpfungen						
Tuberkulose (BCG)	1 000	.	145	215	280[f]	327
Pocken	1 000	252	.	.	6 187[f]	.

Bildungswesen

		1965	1971	1972	1974	1975
Schulen und andere Lehranstalten						
Grundschulen	Anzahl	5 000	7 256	7 331	7 585	7 585
Mittel- und höhere Schulen[3]	Anzahl	669	1 065	1 094	1 761	1 761
Hochschulen (Colleges)	Anzahl	31	49	49	80	80
Lehrkräfte						
Grundschulen	Anzahl	11 995	18 250	11 490	18 074	18 074
Mittel- und höhere Schulen[3]	Anzahl	3 345	5 407	3 334	7 749	7 749
Hochschulen (Colleges)	Anzahl	495	1 070	1 070	1 499	1 499
Schüler bzw. Studenten						
Grundschulen	1 000	333,4	449,1	478,7	392,2	458,5
Mittel- und höhere Schulen[3]	1 000	57,1	102,7	257,2	216,3	216,3
Hochschulen (Colleges)	1 000	6,5	12,2	25,0	19,2	23,4

	1961			1971		
	insgesamt	männlich	weiblich	insgesamt	männlich	weiblich
	% der Altersgruppe					
Analphabeten nach Geschlecht und Altersgruppen 4)						
15 Jahre und älter	91,2	83,3	98,5	87,5	77,6	97,4
im Alter von ... bis unter ... Jahren						
10 - 15	90,8	85,5	96,9	76,2	64,2	90,4
15 - 20	88,6	80,5	96,9	78,1	64,6	92,9
20 - 25	89,4	79,8	97,6	83,0	69,1	95,9
25 - 35	91,2	83,1	98,6	88,0	77,5	97,9
35 - 45	91,6	84,0	98,9	90,7	82,9	98,7
45 - 55	92,5	85,7	99,2	91,3	84,3	99,0
55 - 65	92,5[g]	85,7[g]	99,3[g]	93,2	86,8	99,3
65 und älter	94,2[h]	87,8[h]	99,4[h]	94,0	88,3	99,4

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1) Ärztliche Tätigkeit ausübende Personen ohne Universitätsausbildung. - 2) Einschl. Hilfshebammen. - 3) Einschl. berufsbildender Schulen und lehrerbildender Anstalten. - 4) Volkszählungsergebnisse.

a) Nur im Staatsdienst. - b) 1975: 260, 1976: 185. - c) 112 Todesfälle. - d) 76 Todesfälle. - e) 1975: 95. - f) 1973/74. 1974/75: 5,81 Mill. - g) 55 bis unter 60. - h) 60 Jahre und älter.

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Gegenstand der Nachweisung	Einheit	1965	1970	1971	1972	1973
Öffentliche Ausgaben für das Bildungswesen	1 000 NR	35 000	52 800	77 600	97 600	115 400
Laufende Ausgaben	1 000 NR	12 900	29 400	37 700	.	.
Investitionen	1 000 NR	22 100	23 400	39 900	.	.
Anteil am Bruttoinlandsprodukt	%	0,5	0,6	0,9	.	1,0

Erwerbstätigkeit[1)]

	1961			1971		
	insgesamt	männlich	weiblich	insgesamt	männlich	weiblich
	1 000					
Erwerbstätige	4 306,8	2 563,9	1 742,9	4 852,5[a)]	3 434,3	1 418,2
	%					
Anteil der Erwerbstätigen an der Gesamtbevölkerung	45,8	55,3	36,5	42,0	59,0	24,7

	1961	1971		1961	1971	
	insgesamt	insgesamt	männlich	insgesamt	insgesamt	männlich
	1 000			% der Altersgruppe		
Erwerbstätige und -quoten (Personen im Alter von ... bis unter ... Jahren)						
unter 15	-	654,6	416,5	-	14,0	17,5
15 - 20	684,1	645,3	414,4	84,7	61,6	75,7
20 - 25	646,9	615,7	418,3	82,0	63,5	89,8
25 - 30	656,7	607,4	434,0	80,7	65,3	95,1
30 - 50	1 674,7	1 717,5	1 280,4	78,0	65,4	97,0
50 - 55	262,0	251,9	192,0	73,6	62,9	94,0
55 - 60	159,9	154,6	120,0	70,6	60,0	90,3
60 - 65	124,6	116,7	88,8	53,9	39,7	64,1
65 und älter	88,9	88,8	69,9	34,4	25,1	40,5
Unbekannt	9,1	-	-	28,4	-	-

	1961			1971		
	insgesamt	männlich	weiblich	insgesamt	männlich	weiblich
	1 000					
Erwerbstätige						
nach der Stellung im Beruf						
Selbständige	3 318	1 963	1 355	4 191	2 926	1 265
Mithelfende Familienangehörige	270	72	198	208	107	102
Lohn- und Gehaltsempfänger	697	517	181	453	402	52
Andere	22	12	10	-	-	-
nach Wirtschaftsbereichen						
Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Jagd, Fischerei	4 041	2 352	1 688	4 580[b)]	3 187	1 392
Produzierendes Gewerbe	88	65	22	59	52	7
Energie- und Wasserwirtschaft	1	1	0	2	2	0
Verarbeitendes Gewerbe[2)]	81	59	22	52[c)]	45	7
Baugewerbe	6	5	0	5	5	0
Handel und Gaststättengewerbe	47	39	9	64	56	8
Banken, Versicherungen, Immobilien				3	3	0
Verkehr und Nachrichtenübermittlung	16	13	3	10	9	0
Sonstige Dienstleistungsbereiche	82	72	10	138[d)]	127	11
Nicht ausreichend beschriebene Bereiche	33	22	11	-	-	-

1) Volkszählungsergebnisse jeweils vom 22. Juni.1961: Personen im Alter von 15 Jahren und älter. - 2) Einschl. Bergbau, Gewinnung von Steinen und Erden. 1961: 154 Personen, 1971: 36 Personen.

a) 1975: 5,6 Mill. - b) 1975: 5,3 Mill. - c) 1975: 61 600. - d) 1975: 156 800.

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Gegenstand der Nachweisung	Einheit	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Fischerei						
Bodennutzung						
Landwirtschaftliche Fläche	1 000 ha	3 980	3 980	3 980	4 000	4 000
Ackerland	1 000 ha	1 980	1 980	1 980	2 000	2 000
Bewässerte Fläche	1 000 ha	181	181	185	185	185 a)
Reisanbau	1 000 ha	1 182	1 202	1 104	1 227	1 240 b)
Wiesen und Weiden	1 000 ha	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000	2 000
Waldfläche	1 000 ha	4 475	4 475	4 475	4 475	4 475
Sonstige Fläche	1 000 ha	5 625	5 625	5 625	5 605	5 605

Gegenstand der Nachweisung	Einheit	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Landwirtschaft						
Verbrauch von Handelsdünger 1)						
stickstoffhaltig, berechnet auf N	1 000 t	6,5	7,7	9,0	9,0	8,4
phosphathaltig, berechnet auf P_2O_5	1 000 t	1,3	1,9	2,5	2,8	2,5
kalihaltig, berechnet auf K_2O	1 000 t	0,2	0,7	0,6	0,9	1,4
Schlepperbestand	1 000	400	420	430	.	.
Index der landwirtschaftlichen Produktion						
Gesamterzeugung	1970 = 100 2)	93	105	106	109	108
je Einwohner	1970 = 100	89	99	98	98	96
Nahrungsmittelerzeugung	1970 = 100	94	105	107	110	109
je Einwohner	1970 = 100	89	98	98	98	95

Gegenstand der Nachweisung	Einheit	1961/65 D	1973	1974	1975	1976
Ausgewählte landwirtschaftliche Erzeugnisse						
Weizen	1 000 t	135	308	332	331	385
Reis	1 000 t	2 147	2 416	2 453	2 582	2 604
	dt/ha	19,5	19,7	19,8	20,8	20,8
Gerste	1 000 t	25	26	26	22	.
Mais	1 000 t	849	814	827	784	747
	dt/ha	19,4	18,0	18,0	17,8	17,8
Hirse	1 000 t	113	142	143	143	143
Kartoffeln	1 000 t	258	306	307	308	308
Kichererbsen	1 000 t	32	35	34	30	.
Senfsamen	1 000 t	67	57	62	63	.
Zuckerrohr	1 000 t	132	246	250	250	.
	dt/ha	172	164	161	152	.
Tabak	1 000 t	5,8	7,0	9,0	9,0	.
Jute	1 000 t	37	62	35	41	45
Ölsaaten	1 000 t	51 c)	60	65	65	.
Viehbestand JE						
Rinder	1 000	5 829	6 450	6 500	6 600	6 704
Milchkühe	1 000	332	396	402	408	.
Büffel	1 000	3 067	3 762	3 810	3 860	3 929
Schweine	1 000	195	300	310	315	326
Schafe	1 000	2 086	2 250	2 280	2 310	.
Ziegen	1 000	2 023	2 300	2 320	2 340	.
Hühner	1 000	14 740	19 500	19 800	20 000	.
Ausgewählte tierische Erzeugnisse						
Schlachtungen						
Rinder	1 000	40	48	49	50	.
Büffel	1 000	104	124	127	130	.
Schafe	1 000	670	705	710	720	.
Ziegen	1 000	958	1 090	1 095	1 100	.
Schweine	1 000	99	131	136	140	.

1) Berichtszeitraum: Juli des vorhergehenden bis Juni des angegebenen Jahres. - 2) Umbasierung von: 1961/65 D = 100.

a) JA 1975: 200 000 ha. - b) 1975: 1,2 Mill. ha; 1976: 1,3 Mill. ha. - c) 1965.

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Gegenstand der Nachweisung	Einheit	1961/65 D	1973	1974	1975	1976
Fleischerzeugung						
Rind- und Kalbfleisch	1 000 t	3	4	4	4	.
Büffelfleisch	1 000 t	14	16	17	17	.
Hammel- und Lammfleisch	1 000 t	7	7	7	7	.
Ziegenfleisch	1 000 t	9	10	10	10	.
Schweinefleisch	1 000 t	3	5	5	5	.
Geflügelfleisch	1 000 t	15	20	20	20	.
Kuhmilch	1 000 t	166	198	201	204	.
Büffelmilch	1 000 t	350	430	440	450	460
Ziegenmilch	1 000 t	25	29	29	29	30
Hühnereier	1 000 t	9	12	13	13	.
Wolle, Roh-(Schweiß-)Basis	1 000 t	3,8	4,1	4,1	4,2	4,2
Wolle, gewaschen	1 000 t	2,1	2,2	2,3	2,3	2,3

Forstwirtschaft

		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Holzeinschlag	1 000 m^3	9 114	9 260	9 260	9 260	9 260
nach Holzarten						
Nadelholz	1 000 m^3	120	120	120	120	120
Laubholz	1 000 m^3	8 994	9 140	9 140	9 140	9 140
nach Nutzungsarten						
Nutzholz	1 000 m^3	614	560	560	560	560
Brennholz	1 000 m^3	8 500	8 700	8 700	8 700	8 700

Fischerei

		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Fangmengen (Süßwasserfische)	1 000 t	2,1	2,2	2,2	2,2	2,2

Produzierendes Gewerbe

		1965	1971	1972	1973	1974
Energiewirtschaft						
Installierte Leistung der Kraftwerke	MW	25	48	59	59	59 a)
Wasserkraftwerke	MW	8	23	42	42	42 a)
Werke für die öffentliche Versorgung	MW	19	42	53	53	53
Erzeugung von Elektrizität	Mill. kWh	25	74	101	101	101
in Wasserkraftwerken	Mill. kWh	11	55	83	83	98
in Werken für die öffentliche Versorgung	Mill. kWh	20	65	90	90	100

		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Produktion ausgewählter Erzeugnisse 1)						
Stahl, rostfrei	t	357	133	245	209	107
Ziegelsteine	Mill. St	25	28	26	23	17
Schnittholz	1 000 m^3	220	220	220	220	.
Pappe	t	104	775	705	937	860
Leder, gegerbt	t	152	171	187	80	30
Lederschuhe	1 000 P	66	70	79	82	60 b)
Jutewaren	1 000 t	13,5	12,9	13,7	12,9	8,4 b)
Zucker	1 000 t	14,5	7,6	10,6	14,2	11,9 c)
Butter	1 000 t	7	8	8	8	8 c)
Käse 2)	1 000 t	68	69	70	71	74 c)
Tee	t	20,5	24,4	35,5	53,9	24,4
Bier	1 000 l	.	137	403	542	475
Likör	1 000 l	80	126	171	206	195
Zigaretten	Mill. St	2 083	2 235	2 282	2 522	2 265

1) Berichtszeitraum: Juli des vorhergehenden bis Juni des angegebenen Jahres. 1975: Juli des vorhergehenden bis März des angegebenen Jahres. - 2) Produktion aus Kuh- oder Büffelmilch.

a) JE 1976: 54 MW. - b) Juli 1975 bis Juni 1976: 15 660 t. - c) Juli 1974 bis Juni 1975.

Gossner Mission

Gegenstand der Nachweisung	Einheit	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Außenhandel						
Partner Statistiken[1]						
Einfuhr	Mill. US-$	46,3	75,0	64,9	87,3	104,5
Ausfuhr	Mill. US-$	14,6	23,2	27,2	33,9	36,5
Einfuhr- (-) bzw. Ausfuhrüberschuß (+)	Mill. US-$	- 31,7	- 51,8	- 37,7	- 53,4	- 68,0
Einfuhr aus wichtigen Bezugsländern						
EG-Länder	Mill. US-$	5,3	5,1	8,0	10,9	16,9
Bundesrepublik Deutschland	Mill. US-$	2,7	3,4	4,4	3,4	5,3
Großbritannien u.Nordirl.	Mill. US-$	1,6	1,4	1,3	3,9	5,7
Frankreich	Mill. US-$	0,7	.	1,6	1,7	3,1
Belgien-Luxemburg	Mill. US-$	.	0,1	0,6	0,3	1,4
Schweiz	Mill. US-$	0,4	.	0,1	0,9	0,9
Vereinigte Staaten	Mill. US-$	0,7	9,6	2,2	2,4	4,7
Indien	Mill. US-$	33,6	49,7	41,2	50,3	60,5
Japan	Mill. US-$	6,0	8,0	10,5	15,2	15,4
Singapur	Mill. US-$	0,3	0,9	0,9	1,6	2,0
Ausfuhr nach wichtigen Absatzländern						
EG-Länder	Mill. US-$	3,6	7,1	2,4	2,8	3,5
Bundesrepublik Deutschland	Mill. US-$	0,1	1,1	0,6	0,8	1,6
Großbritannien u.Nordirl.	Mill. US-$	0,3	0,5	0,4	1,1	0,9
Belgien-Luxemburg	Mill. US-$	2,8	3,5	1,1	0,7	0,8
Frankreich	Mill. US-$	0,4	2,0	0,3	0,1	0,2
Vereinigte Staaten	Mill. US-$	1,8	1,7	2,8	3,2	1,2
Indien	Mill. US-$	8,9	12,8	14,5	21,9	22,5
Japan	Mill. US-$	.	0,2	2,6	2,3	1,7
Singapur	Mill. US-$	0,3	0,8	1,3	1,2	1,2
Wichtige Einfuhrwaren bzw. -gruppen						
Lebende Tiere und Nahrungsmittel	Mill. US-$	4,4	6,9	6,5	5,9	.
Tier. u. pflanzliche Rohstoffe, a.n.g.	Mill. US-$	0,6	0,7	0,6	0,8	.
Farbstoffe und Gerbstoffe	Mill. US-$	0,3	0,8	0,4	0,5	.
Medizin. u. pharm. Erzeugnisse	Mill. US-$	1,8	2,3	2,3	2,4	.
Riechstoffe, Kosmetika, Waschmittel	Mill. US-$	0,7	0,9	0,6	0,6	.
Chemische Düngemittel	Mill. US-$	0,7	1,6	4,1	3,9	.
Kautschukwaren, a.n.g.	Mill. US-$	0,6	0,5	1,1	1,1	.
Papier, Pappe und Waren daraus	Mill. US-$	1,0	1,0	0,9	1,4	.
Garne, Gewebe, Textilwaren usw.	Mill. US-$	11,3	14,5	13,7	15,8	.
Kalk, Zement und Baustoffe	Mill. US-$	1,0	2,1	1,0	1,0	.
Eisen und Stahl	Mill. US-$	1,1	1,7	1,1	3,4	.
Metallwaren	Mill. US-$	0,9	1,5	1,2	1,5	.
Nichtelektrische Maschinen	Mill. US-$	3,5	5,2	3,6	7,7	.
Elektr. Maschinen, App., Geräte	Mill. US-$	1,9	2,3	2,9	3,5	.
Kraftfahrzeuge	Mill. US-$	1,4	2,1	2,5	4,3	.
Luftfahrzeuge	Mill. US-$	1,4	6,5	0,2	0,7	.
Feinmech. u. optische Erzeugnisse	Mill. US-$	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,8	.
Wichtige Ausfuhrwaren bzw. -gruppen						
Reis	Mill. US-$	6,5	7,6	8,2	8,9	.
Gemüse, Pflanzen, Knollen für Ernährung	Mill. US-$	0,5	0,5	0,8	0,1	.
Ölkuchen und dgl.	Mill. US-$	0,3	0,7	0,6	0,8	.
Rohstoffe	Mill. US-$	6,5	13,8	8,7	6,3	.

1) Über den Außenhandel Nepals liegen keine nationalen Quellen vor. Die dargestellten Ergebnisse (Gesamtzahlen, Länderdaten) basieren auf den Außenhandelsangaben wichtiger Handelspartner Nepals. Bei den Einfuhr- und Ausfuhrwaren beschränken sich die Nachweisungen auf die Angaben der westlichen industrialisierten Länder und Indiens. Sämtliche Ergebnisse sind in spiegelbildlicher Darstellung wiedergegeben.

Gossner Mission

Gegenstand der Nachweisung	Einheit	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Ölsaaten und Ölfrüchte	Mill. US-$	0,3	1,3	0,9	0,3	.
Jute	Mill. US-$	3,3	9,5	2,4	1,3	.
Gewebe aus Jute	Mill. US-$	1,2	1,5	1,3	1,8	.
Geknüpfte Teppiche	Mill. US-$	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,5	.

		1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Außenhandel der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (Deutsche Statistik)						
Einfuhr (Nepal als Herstellungsland)	1 000 US-$	2 172	1 087	933	1 593	2 465
Ausfuhr (Nepal als Verbrauchsland)	1 000 US-$	3 241	4 013	3 233	4 743	3 665
Ausfuhr- (+) bzw. Einfuhrüberschuß (-)	1 000 US-$	+ 1 069	+ 2 926	+ 2 300	+ 3 150	+ 1 200
Wichtige Einfuhrwaren bzw. -gruppen						
Ölkuchen und dgl.	1 000 US-$	-	47	-	42	-
Ziegenfelle	1 000 US-$	89	92	10	11	-
Jute, n. versp. Werg, Abfälle usw.	1 000 US-$	1 768	591	318	614	511
Ziegen- und Zickelleder	1 000 US-$	-	10	37	170	931
Säcke, Beutel z. Verpackungszweck	1 000 US-$	88	111	18	54	12
Gekn. Teppiche aus Wolle usw.	1 000 US-$	85	152	325	298	444
Statuetten usw. a. unedl. Metall.	1 000 US-$	32	40	45	49	254
Gasturbinen, ausg. f. Luftfahrz.	1 000 US-$	-	-	-	172	82
Bekleidung	1 000 US-$	2	-	6	13	64
Kunstgegenstände	1 000 US-$	17	12	36	83	95
Wichtige Ausfuhrwaren bzw. -gruppen						
Trockenmilch	1 000 US-$	-	-	-	-	451
Butter	1 000 US-$	-	-	-	-	46
Chemische Erzeugnisse	1 000 US-$	610	1 866	1 464	1 039	86
Eisen und Stahl	1 000 US-$	226	23	1	4	43
Waren aus Kupfer, a.n.g.	1 000 US-$	-	77	10	610	126
Nichtelektrische Maschinen	1 000 US-$	1 720	1 195	1 081	1 636	2 126
Elektr. Maschinen, App., Geräte	1 000 US-$	266	124	147	422	192
Personenkraftwagen	1 000 US-$	35	120	140	51	258
Feinmech. u. opt. Erzeugnisse	1 000 US-$	75	73	91	76	80
Bearbeitete Waren	1 000 US-$	6	28	18	26	48

			1955	1965	1970	1973	1976
Verkehr							
Straßenverkehr							
Straßenlänge		km	624	2 641	3 731	5 051	3 444[a]
Allwetterstraßen		km	259	750	1 385	2 392	.
Gutwetterstraßen		km	365	1 891	2 346	2 659	.
Bestand an Kraftfahrzeugen	JM						
Personenkraftwagen		1 000	1,3[b]	2,7	.	11,1[c]	12,0
Kraftomnibusse und Lastkraftwagen		1 000	0,4[b]	1,3	.	1,9[c]	6,0
Pkw je 1 000 Einwohner	JM	Anzahl	0,1[b]	0,3	.	0,9[c]	0,9

a) Highways. - b) 1960. - c) 1972.

Gossner Mission

Gegenstand der Nachweisung	Einheit	1969	1970	1972	1973	1974
Luftverkehr						
Nationale Fluggesellschaft[1]						
Beförderte Fluggäste 2)	1 000	190,2	182,5	.	.	194,6[a]
Beförderte Fracht 2)	t	5 259	2 302	.	.	1 035[b]
Personenkilometer	1 000	33 240	38 970	48 000	52 000	.
Auslandsverkehr	1 000	19 890	22 760	28 000	30 000	.
Nettotonnenkilometer[3]	1 000	180	350	500	500	.
Auslandsverkehr	1 000	80	250	300	400	.

		1969	1971	1973	1975	1976
Nachrichtenverkehr						
Fernsprechanschlüsse	Anzahl	5 400	6 200	7 677	8 670	9 000
in Katmandu	Anzahl	5 000[d]	5 750	6 947	7 793[c]	.
Hörfunk 4)	1 000	50	60	.	115	180

		1965	1972	1973	1974	1975
Reiseverkehr						
Grenzankünfte einreisender Auslandsgäste 5)	1 000	9,4	52,9	68,0	89,8	92,4[e]
nach ausgewählten Herkunftsländern						
Vereinigte Staaten	%	48,4	30,5	24,6	16,8	.
Bundesrepublik Deutschland	%	7,5	11,1	12,5	10,8	.
Frankreich	%	10,0	10,1	11,9	8,8	.
Großbritannien u.Nordirl.	%	10,9	11,1	9,7	8,6	.
Japan	%	2,5	6,8	8,4	6,0	.
Australien	%	2,7	4,7	5,0	4,9	.
Schweiz	%	2,9	3,4	3,9	3,3	.

		1976	1977
Hotels	Anzahl	25	31[f]
Betten in Hotels	Anzahl	2 000	2 636

		1965	1973	1974	1975	1976
Deviseneinnahmen	JM Mill. NR	1,6	53,2	95,3	120,6	190,0

		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Geld und Kredit						
Währung		Nepalese rupee (N.Re.,Re.) Nepalesische Rupie (NR) = 100 Paisa (P.); 50 Paisa = 1 Mohur				
Kurs New Yorker Notierung	JE DM für 1 NR	0,2703	0,2410	0,2229	0,2008	0,2030[g]
	JE US-$ für 1 NR	0,1000	0,1000	0,0850	0,0850	0,0850[g]
Gold- und Devisenreserven	JE Mill. US-$	114,7	125,5	104,2	137,8	135,3[g][h]
Goldreserven	Mill. US-$	5,5	5,6	5,4	5,3	5,3
Bargeldumlauf (Noten und Münzen) 6)7)	Mill. NR	614,0	802,8	915,5	906,3	1 059,6
Bargeldumlauf je Einw.	NR	51	66	74	71	.
Bankeinlagen (jederzeit fällig) 6)8)	Mill. NR	211,3	265,6	325,3	373,9	508,5
Spar- und Termineinlagen 6)8)	Mill. NR	435,5	533,0	605,9	847,3	1 113,9
Bankeinlagen der Regierung 6)8)	Mill. NR	14,5	31,5	8,1	48,0	59,2
Bankkredite an Private 6)	Mill. NR	394,5	548,5	712,3	794,8	709,4
Währungsbehörden	Mill. NR	7,6	19,7	31,7	25,4	22,6
Geschäftsbanken	Mill. NR	386,9	528,8	680,6	769,4	686,8

1) Royal Nepal Airlines Corporation (RNAC). Nur Linienverkehr, einschl. der im Ausland beflogenen Strecken. - 2) Berichtsjahre enden am 15. Juli. - 3) Einschl.Post. - 4) Geräte in Gebrauch.- 5) Ohne Inder. Ab 1974 einschl. Inder. - 6) Mitte Januar. - 7) Ohne Bestände der Banken. - 8)Geschäftsbanken.

a) 1975: 231 018 Fluggäste. - b) 1975: 19 423 t. - c) 1974. - d) JE 1965. - e) 1976: 105 108. - f) März. Juni 1977: 33. - g) Ende März. - h) Außerdem SZR im Wert von 2,4 Mill. US-$ (Mai: 2,3 Mill. US-$).

Gossner Mission

Gegenstand der Nachweisung	Einheit		1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Öffentliche Finanzen[1]							
Staatshaushalt[2]							
Einnahmen		Mill. NR	982,6	1 226,3	1 513,7	1 981,4	2 606,6
Ordentliche Einnahmen		Mill. NR	615,8	766,4[a]	1 008,3	1 182,6	1 545,8
Steuern und Abgaben		Mill. NR	521,1[a]	613,6[a]	805,8	943,8	1 180,7
darunter:							
Zölle		Mill. NR	238,2	286,4	328,5	388,1	456,1
Verbrauchsteuer		Mill. NR	67,8	77,4	119,7	157,7	191,0
Steuern auf Einkünfte aus Landbesitz		Mill. NR	74,4	96,9	90,9	100,0	117,5
Nichtsteuerliche Einnahmen		Mill. NR	94,7	152,8	202,6	238,9	365,2
darunter:							
Einkünfte aus Forsten		Mill. NR	.	47,4	45,0	28,6	105,1
Einnahmen aus staatlichen Unternehmen		Mill. NR	28,9	32,2	76,1	119,8	142,8
Registriergebühren		Mill. NR	.	28,8	38,0	41,2	42,2
Einnahmen der zivilen Verwaltung		Mill. NR	.	20,2	16,4	19,2	20,2
Sonstige Einnahmen[3]		Mill. NR	366,9	459,9	505,3	798,7	1 060,7
In- und ausländische Kredite 4)		Mill. NR	186,7[b]	237,2	222,6	466,6	643,3
Ausländische Finanzhilfe (Schenkungen)		Mill. NR	180,2	222,6	282,7	332,1	417,4
Ausgaben		Mill. NR	982,6	1 226,3	1 513,7	1 981,4	2 606,6
Ordentliche Ausgaben		Mill. NR	374,0	474,8	546,5	732,6	823,4
Entwicklungsausgaben		Mill. NR	608,6	751,5	967,2	1 248,8	1 783,2
Soziale Dienste		Mill. NR	194,9	230,9	347,6	462,2	607,2
Erziehung		Mill. NR	.	113,1	145,2	215,7	257,7
Wirtschaftliche Dienste		Mill. NR	518,1	639,1	789,0	981,5	1 347,8
Landwirtschaft		Mill. NR	.	92,2	97,9	195,1	282,0
Verkehr und Nachrichtenübermittlung		Mill. NR	.	277,9	379,0	372,9	453,2
Verfassungsmäßige Körperschaften		Mill. NR	.	16,6	15,6	21,6	27,8
Allgemeine Verwaltung		Mill. NR	74,9	78,5	101,1	123,3	128,3
Finanzverwaltung ("revenue administration")		Mill. NR	20,8	15,3	18,4	23,4	24,6
Wirtschaftsverwaltung		Mill. NR		11,8	10,6	12,6	16,7
Justizverwaltung		Mill. NR	6,1	6,8	9,8	11,4	12,5
Auswärtiger Dienst		Mill. NR	16,3	16,5	20,3	26,1	25,1
Verteidigung		Mill. NR	68,5	81,3	97,1	146,9	160,4
Kredite und Investitionen		Mill. NR	9,7	9,6	1,7	4,1	9,4
Schuldendienst		Mill. NR	16,5[c]	41,3	48,0	70,8	100,6
Sonstige Ausgaben		Mill. NR	.	78,6	54,6	97,5	146,2
Staatsschuld (äußere Verschuldung)	JM	Mill. NR	.	257	346	431	.

Gegenstand der Nachweisung		Einheit		1971	1972	1973
Preise und Löhne						
Preise						
Preisindex[5]	D	1970 = 100	[6]	108	114	124
Nahrungsmittel		1970 = 100		105	114	131
Getreide		1970 = 100		100	104	119
Hülsenfrüchte		1970 = 100		106	123	148
Kartoffeln		1970 = 100		127	144	157
Senföl		1970 = 100		113	115	119

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1) Haushaltsjahre: 16. Juli des vorhergehenden bis 15. Juli des angegebenen Jahres. - 2) 1977: Voranschlag. - 3) Einnahmen, die das Defizit decken. - 4) Einschl. Reserven (1973: 89,3 Mill.NR, 1974: 49,4 Mill. NR). - 5) Ermittelt aus Durchschnittspreisen in Orten des Katmandutals, der Terai- und Hills-Region. Berichtszeitraum: 16. Juli des vorhergehenden bis 15. Juli des angegebenen Jahres. - 6) 16. Juli 1969 bis 15. Juli 1970. Originalbasis: 16. Juli 1961 bis 15. Juli 1962.

a) Dar. (in Mill. NR): Einkommensteuer 23,4 (1974: 32,6), Verkaufsteuer 79,8 (1974: 98,6). - b) Dar. ausländische Kredite: 47,4 Mill. NR (1973) und 87,9 Mill. NR (1974). - c) Nur Zinsen.

Gossner Mission

Gegenstand der Nachweisung	Einheit	1971	1972	1973
Ghee, gereinigt[1]	1970 = 100	103	110	118
Zucker	1970 = 100	104	114	152
Salz	1970 = 100	99	126	141
Milch	1970 = 100	108	107	109
Leuchtöl	1970 = 100	102	106	111
Baumwolltextilien	1970 = 100	119	125	132

		1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Preisindex für die Lebenshaltung in Katmandu 2) D	1970 = 100	113	119	143	160	162[a]
Ernährung	1970 = 100	111	118	141	154	151[a]
Bekleidung	1970 = 100	141	182	245	271	.
Heizung und Beleuchtung	1970 = 100	107	117	124	155	.

		1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Preise ausgewählter Düngemittel 3)						
Ammoniumsulphat	NR/dt	405	476	476	789	789
Harnstoff	NR/dt	292	334	334	477	477
Superphosphat (unter 25 % P_2O_3)	NR/dt	445	380	380	425	425
Kaliumchlorid (über 45 % K_2O)	NR/dt	130	149	149	259	259

		1975[4]
Einzelhandelspreise ausgew. Waren in Katmandu		
Fisch, frisch	NR/kg	20,00
Eier	NR/St	0,75
Milch, pasteurisiert (in Flaschen)	NR/l	2,40
Milch, nicht pasteurisiert (lose)	NR/l	2,64
Butter	NR/kg	36,00
Käse, Vollfett-	NR/kg	20,00
Senföl	NR/l	14,96
Weißbrot	NR/kg	3,00
Weizenmehl, weiß	NR/kg	1,97
Reis, poliert	NR/kg	3,62
Makkaroni	NR/kg	6,25
Erbsen, getrocknet	NR/kg	5,36
Kartoffeln	NR/kg	2,20
Zwiebeln	NR/kg	2,23
Tafeläpfel	NR/kg	9,00
Zucker, weiß, granuliert	NR/kg	4,50
Speisesalz	NR/kg	0,60
Bohnenkaffee, geröstet	NR/kg	200,00
Tee	NR/kg	25,00
Bier (in Flaschen)	NR/l	9,90
Zigaretten	NR/20 St	2,20
Feuerholz	NR/dt	42,90
Waschseife	NR/100 g	0,88

Löhne

Vorherrschende Stundenlohnsätze erwachsener Arbeiter nach ausgewählten Berufen in Katmandu		
Elektrotechniker im Außendienst (Energiewirtschaft)	NR	1,37
Hilfsarbeiter in Kraftwerken	NR	0,72
Bäcker	NR	1,00
Weber	NR	2,09
Handsetzer, Maschinensetzer, Drucker	NR	1,39

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1) Butter aus Büffelmilch. - 2) Ohne Wohnungsmiete. - 3) Einzelhandelspreise für Bauern (Verkaufsdepot). Berichtszeitraum: 15. Juli des vorhergehenden bis 14. Juli des angegebenen Jahres.- 4) Oktober.

a) September.

Gossner Mission

Gegenstand der Nachweisung	Einheit	1975[1]
Mischer (chemische Industrie)	NR	0,84
Maschinenbauer und -monteur	NR	0,90
Mechaniker 2)	NR	3,50
Ziegelmaurer	NR	2,00
Stahlbaumonteur	NR	3,25
Zementierer, Maler	NR	2,50
Rohrleger und -installateur, Elektroinstallateur	NR	3,50
Bauhilfsarbeiter	NR	1,25
Monatsgehälter der Angestellten nach ausgewählten Berufen in Katmandu		
Laborant[3] männl./weibl.	NR	175
Kassierer[4] männl.	NR	470 - 675
Maschinenbuchhalter[4] männl./weibl.	NR	330 - 470

Gegenstand der Nachweisung	Einheit	1970[5]	1971[5]	1972[5]	1973[5]	1974[5]
Sozialprodukt						
Bruttoinlandsprodukt zu Faktorkosten						
in jeweiligen Preisen	Mill. NR	8 796	9 077	10 399	11 260	13 128
je Einwohner	NR	808	785	881	933	1 066
Veränderung gegenüber						
dem Vorjahr	%	+ 10,1	+ 3,2	+ 14,6	+ 8,3	+ 16,6
je Einwohner	%	.	- 2,9	+ 12,2	+ 5,9	+ 14,3
in Preisen von 1965	Mill. NR	6 386	6 382	6 511	6 641	7 060
je Einwohner	NR	569	552	551	550	573
Veränderung gegenüber						
dem Vorjahr	%	+ 2,9	- 0,1	+ 2,0	+ 2,0	+ 6,3
je Einwohner	%	.	- 3,0	- 0,2	- 0,2	+ 4,2
Entstehung						
Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Fischerei	Mill. NR	5 927	6 040	7 095	7 704	9 068
Energiewirtschaft und Wasserversorgung	Mill. NR	18	20	23	29	28
Bergbau, Gewinnung von Steinen und Erden	Mill. NR	1	1	2	3	3
Verarbeitendes Gewerbe	Mill. NR	788	819	995	1 082	1 304
Baugewerbe	Mill. NR	192	213	149	153	219
Handel, Gaststätten und Beherbergungsgewerbe 6)	Mill. NR	363	372	381	390	399
Verkehr und Nachrichtenübermittlung	Mill. NR	192	234	285	347	422
Übrige Bereiche[6]	Mill. NR	1 312	1 378	1 469	1 552	1 685
Bruttoinlandsprodukt zu Marktpreisen	Mill. NR	8 796	9 077	10 399	11 260	13 128

1) Oktober. - 2) In Kraftfahrzeug-Reparaturwerkstätten. - 3) Chemische Industrie. - 4) Bankgewerbe. Grundgehalt. - 5) Rechnungsjahre, welche jeweils am 15. Juli enden. - 6) Das Hotel- und Gaststättengewerbe ist in den "übrigen Bereichen" enthalten.

Quellenhinweis *)

Herausgeber	Titel
His Majesty's Government, National Planning Commission, Kathmandu	The Fourth Plan (1970 - 1975)
——, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, Department of Publicity, Kathmandu	Nepal. An interesting Account to Foreigners, 1966

*) Nur nationale Quellen; im übrigen wird auf die sonstigen auslandsstatistischen Veröffentlichungen des Statistischen Bundesamtes und der Bundesstelle für Außenhandelsinformation (Postfach 10 80 07, 5000 Köln) sowie auf das internationale statistische Quellenmaterial verwiesen.

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Entwicklungsplanung

Dem ersten Fünfjahresplan (1957 bis 1962), der vollständig durch ausländisches Kapital finanziert wurde, folgte ein Dreijahresplan (1962 bis 1965), dessen Investitionssumme auf 600 Mill. NR beschränkt war. Er stellte ein rein staatliches Investitionsprogramm dar. Zu seiner Finanzierung trugen inländische Kapitalquellen (fast nur Überschüsse des ordentlichen Staatshaushalts) zu fast einem Viertel bei. Der zweite Fünfjahresplan (1965 bis 1970) war die erste Phase eines Fünfzehnjahres-Rahmenprogramms, das eine Verdoppelung des Volkseinkommens bis 1980 vorsah. Im Vordergrund stand der Ausbau der Infrastruktur (Straßen, Brücken, Kraftwerke). Die Landwirtschaft erhielt in verstärktem Umfange Mittel zur Produktivitätssteigerung; durch zunehmende Anwendung von Handelsdünger, verbessertem Saatgut, Schädlingsbekämpfungsmitteln sowie durch den Bau von Bewässerungsanlagen sollte die Eigenversorgung mit Nahrungsmitteln verbessert werden. Die Gesamtinvestitionen wurden auf rd. 2,5 Mrd. NR veranschlagt. Infolge mehrfacher Revision der Planziele, die in der Regel zu einer Reduzierung führten, lagen die staatlichen Aufwendungen wegen Finanzierungsschwierigkeiten bei nur rund 1,78 Mrd. NR (geplant 1,98 Mrd. NR).

Der im Juli 1970 verabschiedete 4. Fünfjahresplan (1970 bis 1975) sah Aufwendungen von 3,54 Mrd. NR vor (davon rd. 60 % aus ausländischen Mitteln, überwiegend in Form von Zuwendungen). Die Prioritäten wurden weiterhin von der Entwicklung der Infrastruktur, der Landwirtschaft und der Industrie bestimmt. Schwerpunkt der Produktion war die Erzeugung von importsubstituierenden und exportsteigernden Waren, im übrigen die Weiterverarbeitung einheimischer landwirtschaftlicher Erzeugnisse und von Rohstoffen.

Im 5. Fünfjahresplan (1976 bis 1980) sind Investitionen von zwischen 7,96 und 9,90 Mrd.NR vorgesehen. Das Bruttoinlandsprodukt soll um 4,5 % jährlich steigen. In den letzten Jahren stieg es nur um etwa 2 % und die Ziele des 4. Planes konnten vielfach nicht erreicht werden, so daß Projekte teilweise in den laufenden Plan übernommen werden mussten. Die ausländische Finanzhilfe wird bei der Finanzierung weiterhin eine große Rolle spielen. Etwa 45 % der öffentlichen Investitionen (rd. 900 Mrd. NR) sollen mit Auslandshilfe finanziert werden.

Die Förderung der Landwirtschaft steht im Mittelpunkt der Planung. Fast 35 % der Investitionen entfallen auf Bewässerungsprojekte, verstärkten Einsatz von Düngemitteln, Schädlingsbekämpfung u.a. Zur Entwicklung der Industrie sind fast 9 % aller staatlichen Investitionen vorgesehen. Durch das Industrieförderungsgesetz vom März 1974 soll ausländisches und heimisches Privatkapital für Investitionen und für eine regional ausgewogenere Entwicklung gewonnen werden. Ein besonderes Problem bildet der Mangel an qualifizierten Arbeitskräften. Die günstige Entwicklung des Reiseverkehrs hat die Regierung bewogen, die Investitionen in diesem Bereich zu verstärken (u.a. Bau eines 600 Betten-Hotels in Katmandu, Ausbau der Flughäfen).

Entwicklungshilfe

		Mill. DM
I. Gesamte bilaterale Netto-Leistungen der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (öffentlich und privat) 1950 bis 1976		86,4
1. Öffentliche Leistungen insgesamt		86,4
a) Zuwendungen (nicht rückzahlbar)		75,8
b) Kredite		10,6
darunter:	Mill. DM	
Öffentliche Entwicklungshilfe[1] insgesamt 1950 bis 1976	86,4	
a) Technische Hilfe i.w.S.	75,7	
b) Sonstige Zuwendungen (humanitäre Hilfe)	0,1	
c) Kapitalhilfe	10,6	
		Mill. DM
2. Private Leistungen insgesamt		0,0
a) Kredite und Direktinvestitionen		0,0
b) Exportkredite (Netto-Zuwachs)		-

1) Kredite zu besonders günstigen Bedingungen und nicht rückzahlbare Zuwendungen.

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II. Öffentliche Netto-Leistungen der DAC-Länder[1] insgesamt 1960 bis 1975 — Mill. US-$ 251,98

darunter:	Mill. US-$
Vereinigte Staaten	161,71
Großbritannien und Nordirland	36,76
Bundesrepublik Deutschland	26,27

III. Netto-Leistungen multilateraler Organisationen insgesamt 1960 bis 1975 — Mill. US-$ 57,06

darunter:	Mill. US-$
Asian Development Bank	12,23
World Food Programme	6,41
International Development Association	4,90

IV. Wichtige Projekte der öffentlichen Entwicklungshilfe der Bundesrepublik Deutschland

Kapitalhilfekredit und Berater für Entwicklungsbank NIDC
Warenhilfekredite
Düngemittellieferungen
Technische Lehranstalt Kathmandu
Tourismus-Masterplan und -Berater
Landwirtschaftliches Beratungsvorhaben Gandaki-Zone
Managementberatung Zementfabrik Chobar
Stadtentwicklung Bhaktapur
Feasibility-Studie Kankai - Mehrzweckprojekt (Wasserkraft, Bewässerung)
Saatgutaufbereitungsanlagen
Erosionsschutz am Tinao Khola
Müllabfuhr Kathmandu

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1) DAC = Development Assistance Committee (der OECD).

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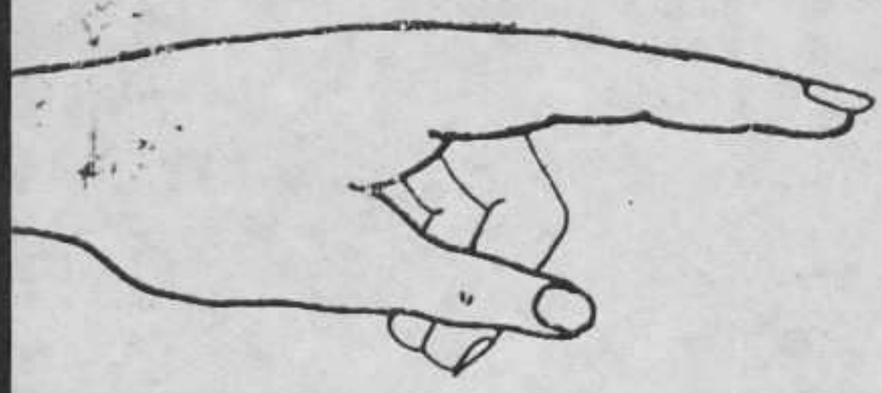
PLEASE LEAVE IN THE OFFICE



Communicating with Pictures in Nepal

Please return to
Dr. David Morley,
Institute of Child Health,
30, Guilford Street,
London, W.C.1.

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INTRODUCTION

As a part of their University course, all degree level students in Nepal are [illegible] to serve for one academic year with the National Development Service (NDS) living in rural areas and helping with village-level development work. As well as teaching in schools, they undertake a wide range of projects in such fields as conservation and reforestation, family welfare work, health education, literacy teaching, agricultural extension, water supply improvement and simple construction work.

In 1975 the NDS, in cooperation with various Government Departments, UNICEF and others, produced a number of booklets on topics related to village development, e.g. reforestation, nutrition, sanitation, etc

These booklets were primarily intended for use by the University students serving with the NDS and by other fairly highly educated people such as Government extension workers. However, it was hoped that some villagers, with very much less schooling, might make direct use of the booklets.

But most adult Nepalese villagers cannot read at all. Would it be possible to produce village development booklets which communicated entirely through pictures? If so, what kind of pictures would be the most effective?

This study grew out of attempts to find answers to these questions. The main findings of the study have been used as the basis of a handbook for extension workers - *Communicating with Pictures* - which gives practical advice on what kind of visual aids are most effective

The handbook is available in Nepali or English from UNICEF, P.O. Box 1187, Kathmandu, Nepal and from Dr. T.R. Vaidya, Director, NDS, Kirtipur Campus, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Nepal.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In designing and carrying out this study, we have had help and advice from a considerable number of people, in particular Al Dieffenbach of the New ERA research group, Kathmandu, Hem Hamal of the Information, Education and Communication Division, Family Planning/MCH Project, Ministry of Health, Nepal, B B. Chitrakar, Chief of Writers and Production Division, Janak Educational Materials Centre, Nepal, and David Campbell of the Agricultural Extension and Rural Development Centre, Reading University, England.

We ourselves, however, accept the responsibility for any shortcomings in the study itself or in this report

The following people contributed to the training and preparation of the interviewing teams

Dr. P P Timilsina, then Director of the NDS
Dr. B.P. Uprety, then of the Institute of Nepal and Asian Studies
Mr. Keshab Mathema, then Programme Officer of UNICEF, Kathmandu
Mr. Trailokya Man Singh Shrestha of New ERA
Mr. Laxmi Bahadur Nakarmi
Mr. Sharad Kishore Lacoul

Diana Fussell
Consultant
National Development Service

Ane Haaland
Field Officer
Project Support Communication
UNICEF

Kathmandu, 1976

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BACKGROUND

Nepal is a small country, but in its development it faces some of the biggest challenges in the world. In less than 200 km from South to North, the terrain rises from the tropical heat of the Northern Ganges plain only 200m above sea level, through hills and valleys to the highest peaks in the world - the Himalayas - and the thousands of steep ridges and deep valleys make transport and communications very difficult indeed.

Only 10 - 15% of the country is accessible from roads, and in the least developed parts villagers have to walk up to three weeks to reach the nearest road. The monsoon climate makes it difficult, and sometimes impossible to travel about the country: rivers rise rapidly, bridges and trails are washed away, and landslides make life dangerous.

The 12 million inhabitants comprise more than 20 major ethnic groups and speak more than 30 different languages. Although the Nepali language is spoken by more than 50% of the people, in some rural areas it is difficult to find people who speak it (interviewers involved in this study had to use interpreters for at least some interviews in 11 of the 18 villages they went to). Thus, communicating with villagers is a particularly difficult problem for development workers in Nepal.

To add to the problem, only about 12.5% of people aged 15 or over are literate (according to the 1971 report of the Census Department).

So understandably, the idea of using pictures to communicate with villagers is a particularly attractive one.

OUTLINE

The study had three sections:

PART A: Style - An attempt to find out how successful each of six picture-styles was in communicating its subject matter to unschooled adult villagers in rural Nepal (See page 9).

PART B: Messages - An attempt to find out whether pictures were communicating the messages intended by their artists, and if not, why not. This part also tested some additional stylised drawings (See page 21).

PART C: Colour - An attempt to find out what meanings were attached to various colours (See page 39).

The study was carried out in three stages - the first two near Kathmandu and the final stage in a number of widely separated parts of Nepal. (See pages 4-7).

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LIMITATIONS

The study was designed to gather information which would be directly useful for people producing visual materials in countries like Nepal. The more complex the design of the study, the greater the chances of inaccuracies and confusion in the data produced. We therefore tried to resist the temptation to complicate the study by introducing elements which would produce information which was just interesting rather than useful.

We tested only pictures which were actually likely to be considered for use in booklets or posters produced on a large scale, or in materials made on the spot by village-level workers. This eliminated, for example, such things as full-colour photographs. It might be interesting to know how successful these are in communicating with unschooled villagers. But this would not be a useful piece of information, because it is difficult and very expensive to print full-colour photographs in Nepal, and the cost and difficulty of such a process rule it out for large-scale production of village development materials.

Similarly, it might have been interesting to test our pictures with villagers of varying levels of schooling, as well as with unschooled villagers but we were not convinced that this would be a useful line of investigation. We were, after all, trying to find ways of communicating with villagers who had never been to school, as the majority of adult Nepalese villagers have not. We felt it safe to assume that pictures which succeeded in communicating with unschooled villagers would also succeed with those who had been to school, i.e the aim was to tackle the most difficult task of communication. Results from this should be useful as guides to communication with people with more schooling, but not vice versa.

The study did not attempt to go into the question of whether messages transmitted by means of pictures were actually likely to influence the behaviour of villagers. It simply aimed to find out whether villagers saw what the artists had intended to convey.

We hope others will be able to use the results of this simple study as a basis for gathering further information on how ideas can be communicated to unschooled villagers.

THREE STAGES

The study was carried out in three stages. The first two stages were used not only for pre-testing the materials and techniques, but also for selecting and training the interviewers. The final stage produced the results which are presented in detail in this report.

First Stage

Eight potential interviewers were divided into three teams, and to each team was attached a person who had previous research experience with the New ERA research group.

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These small teams spent three days in villages which were near the Kathmandu Valley, but four hours walk or more away from any road. They were deliberately not given precise instructions on interviewing procedure but were simply asked to take 152 pictures and 16 colour cards to the villages and see what sort of reaction they got. (The 152 pictures, which were divided into eight "books", consisted of 18 pictures in each of six different picture-styles, and 44 pictures intended to convey various ideas, concepts and instructions.) In particular, they were asked to try to find out what seemed to be the best way of explaining the study to village officials and villagers, whether it was difficult to get villagers to comment on the pictures, whether there were problems with such things as spectators "helping" or distracting the villager who was commenting on the pictures, what form of question seemed legitimate and effective, what range of comments was produced by the various pictures, whether it was possible to get villagers to explain why they interpreted a given picture in the way they did, and whether it was possible to get any of the villagers to draw their own pictures to convey ideas and information.

The interviewers were particularly asked to take note of any religious pictures to be seen in the villages as it was felt that symbols and conventions used in these pictures might possibly be adapted for use in conveying development messages to unschooled villagers. However, religious pictures were no more commonly seen than any other kind of picture, and this line of investigation was not pursued. In any case, even if religious symbols were widely recognised by villagers, one would expect to encounter some difficulties in adapting them for non-religious use on a national scale because of their specifically religious connotations, and because there are several major religions - and schools of religious art - in Nepal.

When the teams came back from the villages their experiences were discussed and used to modify the test materials. (Some pictures were modified, some kept the same, some added, and some dropped entirely (see Appendix 2). Their experience was also used to formulate techniques for presenting the pictures to villagers and for recording their answers.

Second Stage

This was intended to be a trial run for the final stage of the study. The three 2-man interviewing teams spent six days in villages within a days's travel outside the Kathmandu Valley.

This time they were not accompanied by the training leaders, and they were required to follow interviewing procedures laid down for them.

When they returned, some changes were made in the materials (see Appendix 3) but the procedures used were left virtually unchanged, as they seemed to have worked reasonably well.

Final Stage

This stage lasted about five weeks. During this period one team went to the Far Western zone of Nepal, one to the West and Central zones, and the third team to the Eastern zone. Each team carried out a total of about 400 interviews, in the plains, hills and mountain areas of their allotted areas.

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LOCATION

The differences in language, background and culture from one part of Nepal to the other means that information about the success or failure of certain pictures in just one or two areas would probably not be acceptable as a basis for producing visual material for the country as a whole. Therefore the study took place in several widely separated and carefully selected parts of Nepal.

Before leaving Kathmandu, the interviewers were told what area to go to and what group of people (usually a particular ethnic group) to concentrate on when they arrived in the specified district. They consulted with local officials to identify appropriate villages in which to conduct their interviews, according to the following criteria:

- the villages were to be some hours walk away from main trade routes and bazaars. police posts etc.
- the villages should contain a high proportion of people of the group (usually an ethnic group) the interviewers had been asked to concentrate on.
- the villages should not have had much contact with the outside world (through other survey teams, trekkers, travel by inhabitants etc).
- the villages should contain a high proportion of people who had never been to school.

However, the interviewers were not expected to seek out unusually remote villages.

THE VILLAGES

The interviewers were asked to fill in an information sheet on each village involved in the final stage of the study. These information sheets provide a general picture of the villages, but they were not meant to provide highly accurate or detailed information. In fact, interviewers were told that if villagers seemed unwilling to provide any particular piece of information, they should not pursue the question, as the disadvantages of appearing to be conducting some kind of inspection, and thus making villagers feel uneasy, would outweigh the advantage of slightly more accurate information about the villages. The village information sheets concentrated on recording:

- how remote the villages were
- the level of prosperity of the villages
- what pictures were to be seen in the villages
- how willing villagers were to help with the study
- if there was a school in the village

By Nepalese standards, the 18 villages where the final stage of the study was conducted were not extremely remote, although they would be considered very remote in many other countries. None of them were accessible by road. Four villages were within four hours' walk of a trade route (i.e. a main foot track) or main bazaar, and the rest were between 4 and 24 hours walk away.

The villages visited in the East were larger than those visited in the Far West, West and Centre, and many more pictures were on view in the villages in the East - a factor which may well have had an effect on the results of the study.

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Far West

In the Far West, all the five villages involved in the study had primary schools (up to grade 3) and two had lower secondary schools (to grade 7). Girls made up about 3% of the school population. Food shortages were experienced every year in all villages. In one village in the North many people were affected by iodine deficiency and had goitre and/or were deaf, dumb, or mentally retarded. The interviewers saw no pictures in any of the villages. The interviewers found villagers in two villages very willing to cooperate in the study, in two they were moderately so, and in one they were unwilling.

West/Central

In the West/Central section, all seven villages involved had primary schools and one had a lower secondary school. 36% of the school children were girls. Two villages sometimes had food shortages. A few pictures - of H.M. King Birendra and of Gods - were seen in the villages. Villagers in four of the villages were classified as very cooperative with the study, in two, moderately so, and in one, unwilling.

East

In the East, all six villages involved had primary schools and one had a lower secondary school. Girls were 25% of the school population. Four villages sometimes had food shortages. Pictures from magazines were used as decorations in schools and tea stalls in all the villages. In addition, maps, agricultural posters and family planning posters were seen in two villages. The interviewers found villagers in two of the villages very cooperative and in the other four moderately so.

THE RESPONDENTS

Care was taken to avoid undue concentration on any one ethnic group, but no attempt was made to exactly match the proportions of the various groups which are found in the population of Nepal. The villages visited and the groups interviewed in the final stage of the study are shown in the following table:

	District	Village	Main group interviewed	Subjects as percentage of total
Far West	1. Mugu	Pina Kotilla	Thakuri	5%
	2. Achham	Batula Kalakanda	Brahmin Chhetri	8% 15%
	3. Dailekh	Chhepari	Chhetri	
	4. Banke	Katkuiya	Muslim	5%
West/Central	5. Mustang	Jharkot Kagbeny	Bhote	7%

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	District	Village	Main group interviewed	Subjects as percentage
West/Central	6. Myagdi	Muna Mudi	Magar	9%
	7. Parbat	Durlung Chanauty Durlung Kafalchaur	Gurung	8%
	8. Dhanusha	Shakhuwa	Maithili	7%
East	9. Taplejung	Dokhu Nangkhalyang	Limbu	13%
	10. Illam	Solubung Maimajuwa	Rai	12%
	11. Sunsari	Madheli Ekamba	Tharu	11%

Just over 400 people took part in each of the three sections of the study (i.e. style, messages, colours), but it was fairly unusual for any one person to do all three sections. In the West/Central and Eastern villages, it was relatively easy to find willing subjects, so villagers often did only one section. In the Far West, however, people were more reluctant to take part in the study, so once the interviewers had gone through the task of persuading someone to respond to the pictures, they would encourage him/her to continue with more than one section.

However, the breakdown of subjects by age and sex was approximately the same for all three sections.

Breakdown of respondents according to age and sex
(approximate percentages of total)

Age	Men	Women	Total
18-29	21%	18%	39%
30-39	13%	12%	25%
40-49	17%	12%	29%
50 and over	6%	1%	7%
	57%	43%	100%

None of the respondents had ever been to school.

THE INTERVIEWERS

The six interviewers who took the pictures to the villages for the final stage of the study were all male, all Nepalese, and all University graduates or near graduates.

If any women had presented themselves as potential interviewers they would have been given very serious consideration, particularly as it was thought that male interviewers might have difficulties in getting women in the villages to comment on the pictures. However, female interviewers trekking through the villages would have been such an unusual phenomenon that they might well have had trouble in getting [illegible]

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no women applied to work as interviewers, and in fact the male interviewers managed to get a satisfactory number of female respondents (43%) in spite of some problems in the Far West.

Interviewers with less schooling would have been eligible - in fact people with something less than a University education might have been less intimidat... for the villagers. However, once again, the possibility did not arise. Only o... person without university education applied to do the work of interviewing and, as it happened, he was not among the six chosen.

TRAINING AND PREPARATION OF INTERVIEWERS

It was assumed that the more the interviewers understood and were interested in the basic aims of the study, the more reliable and valuable results they were likely to produce. So they helped as much as possible with preparation of the study materials, and joined in discussions of materials, techniques, recording methods, etc.

The more formal part of their preparation included discussions with people qualified to advise them on research techniques and on how to deal with the various situations they might be expected to encounter in the villages. A considerable amount of time was spent in role-playing interviews not only with various kinds of villager (nervous, over-enthusiastic, etc.) but also with the local officials whose cooperation they would need if they were to carry out the study. The preparation also included two field trips, one with trainers and one without them.

GETTING THE COOPERATION OF VILLAGERS

As they trek up to a village, the interviewers meet three young women. Would they like to help by looking at the pictures? Some giggling and conferring. Then, "Only if you play us a tune on your mouth-organ", they say.

Three tunes later, one of the girls settles down and does give her comments on a full set of pictures. Then her friends insist on being interviewed too, but they have been watching the first interview closely and their answers are obviously influenced by it.

An enjoyable couple of hours have gone by, but only one usable interview has resulted.

In fact quite a large part of the interviewers' time and effort was spent not on showing the pictures to villagers, but in explaining what they were doing and getting the villagers to cooperate.

The interviewers carried letters from the NDS Directorate explaining the purpose of the study. In each district they went to, they visited the District Education Officer and often obtained an additional letter from him to village leaders. Their first task in each village was to explain the study to the village head and get his permission and help. In some villages, where the majority of the villagers did not speak Nepali and the interviewers did not speak the local language, an interpreter had to be found. But even in those villages where an interpreter was not necessary, the interviewers found it very useful to have some locally respected person (perhaps the school teacher) to accompany them as they went around the village.

None of this could be organised in a hurry, and a lot of time had to be spent in discussing the weather, the crops, and the interviewers' clothes and camping gear, offering cigarettes, drinking tea (and sometimes playing the mouth-organ) before the actual interviews could begin.

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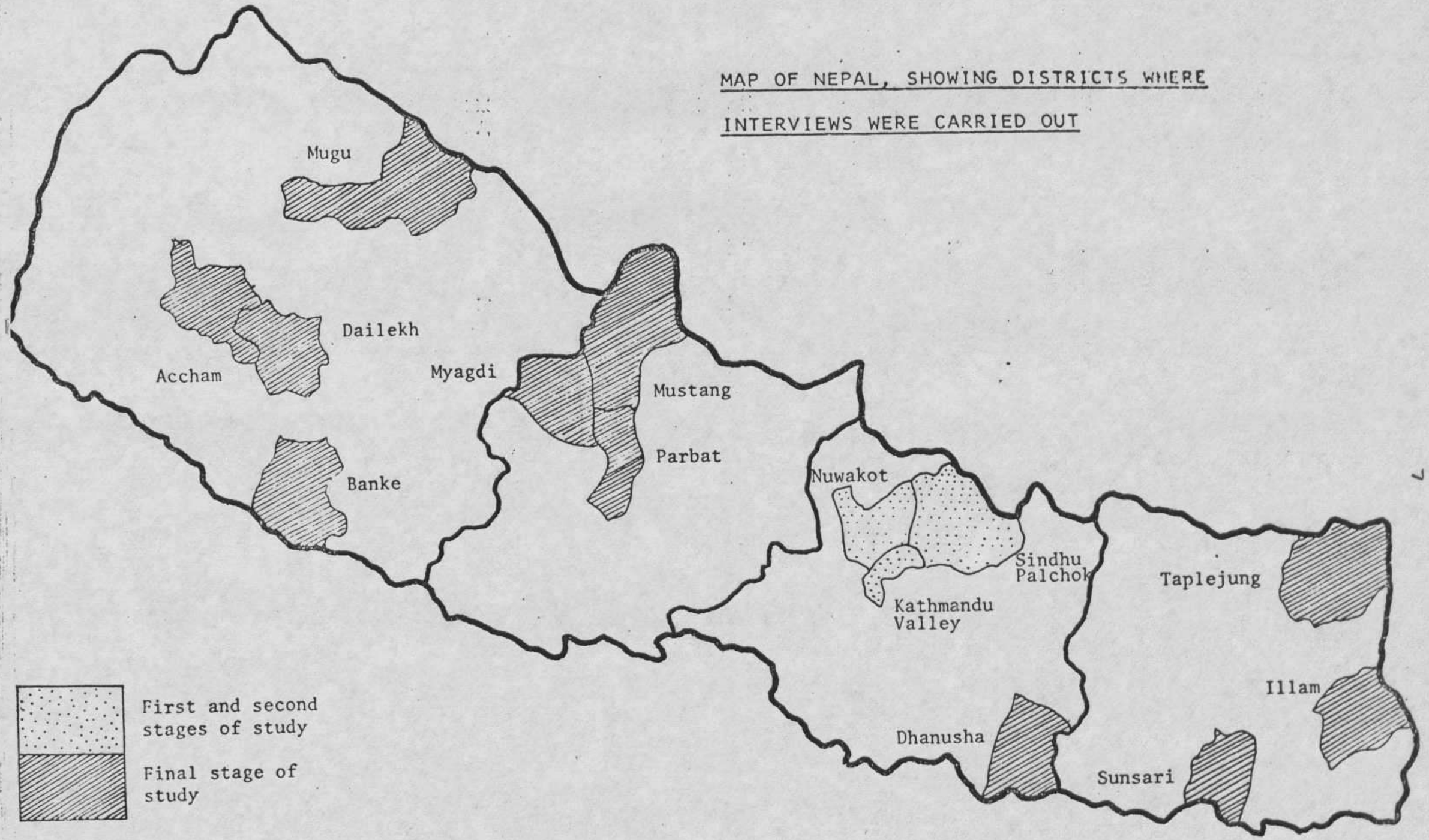
MAP OF NEPAL, SHOWING DISTRICTS WHERE INTERVIEWS WERE CARRIED OUT



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The interviewers tried to emphasize the fact that they were testing the pictures (to see if they were good ones) and not the villagers, but in spite of this it is certain that many of the villagers felt as if they were undergoing some kind of test of their intelligence. The interviewers reported that some village leaders felt that the reputation of their village would suffer if not many of the pictures were recognised, and their attempts to encourage respondents sometimes added to the tension of the situation. And the interpreters sometimes had to be restrained from "helping" the respondents.

The villagers themselves often made comments indicating their own expectation that people who had been to school or who had travelled would be most likely to understand the pictures. ("No, don't ask me - I've never been outside the village", "But I've never learned to read - what do you expect a blind man to see?")

INTERVIEWING ENVIRONMENT

As expected, the interviewers and their pictures attracted an enormous amount of interest in the villages. It did not seem realistic to insist on keeping spectators away from the interviews. Even if this had been possible, the effect would probably have been to make the subjects more nervous, and to make some (particularly women) refuse to help with the study.

So the interviews were almost always conducted in the middle of a bunch of friends and neighbours of the villager involved. In an attempt to reduce the detrimental effects of this on the study, villagers were told that if they wanted to take part they should not watch interviews before their own one, the more talkative bystanders were given colour cards or comic books to look at, and the interviewers recorded any prompting from the audience or other particularly distracting events (some of the interview records were later eliminated from the study on the basis of these notes).

RECORDING THE RESULTS

The interviewers worked in pairs throughout the study, one showing the pictures to the villagers while the other recorded what was said and noted the time taken (in the picture-style section of the study).

A number of recording systems were considered and the one which was finally chosen was to have the recorder write down all questions and answers as nearly verbatim as possible. In most cases the pace of the interview was slow enough for the recorder to keep up with it fairly easily. This method of course produced a large quantity of material which later had to be tabulated and analysed. However, it relieved the interviewers of the task of making snap decisions about what answers should count as "recognition" of a picture and about how to classify bizarre responses. It also made it possible to keep a check on what questions had been asked, and to eliminate some interviews or parts of interviews in cases where the interviewers had inadvertently prompted the villager or asked misleading questions.

All the answers were recorded in Nepali or (much less frequently) in the local language of the area involved.

PART A - PICTURE-STYLE

Aim

The aim of this part of the study was to find out whether the style of a picture made a difference to how recognizable the picture was.

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Photographs were made of eighteen different subjects fairly common in Nepal (although Nepal is a country of such variety that eighteen [illegible] which would be equally familiar everywhere were not available). The number of subjects was reduced to twelve after the first stage of the study.

Each of these photographs was used as a basis for pictures in six different styles:

1. Ordinary photograph
2. Block-out (i.e. a photograph without any background)
3. 3-tone drawing (i.e. a drawing with shading and a good deal of detail)
4. Line drawing (with no attempt at shading)
5. Silhouette
6. Stylised drawing (i.e. stick drawing or other very simple drawing type that can be drawn by people with little artistic talent or [illegible]

Four of these styles had been used by an interesting study carried out by Andreas Fuglesang in Zambia. The 3-tone drawing was added in this because it seemed likely to have the advantages of a block-out photo ("true" representation, absence of distraction from the main subject), while avoiding of the difficulties involved in reproduction of photographs.

The stylised drawing was also added because this is the style likely to be used by village-level workers (such as NDS participants) in making their own visual materials.

These pictures (each measuring about 17cm. by 13 cm.) were assembled into "books". Each book contained pictures of all twelve subjects in the same order, but the styles were varied, as in the following table:

Composition Of Books

	Book A	Book B	Book C	Book D	Book E
Water-pot	Photo	Stylised	Silhouette	Line	3-tone
Man carrying baskets	Block-out	Photo	Stylised	Silhouette	Line
Sheep	3-tone	Block-out	Photo	Stylised	Silhouette
Girl	Line	3-tone	Block-out	Photo	Stylised
Tree	Silhouette	Line	3-tone	Block-out	Photo
Buffalo	Stylised	Silhouette	Line	3-tone	Block-out
Man digging	Photo	Stylised	Silhouette	Line	3-tone
Mountain	Block-out	Photo	Stylised	Silhouette	Line
Man ploughing	3-tone	Block-out	Photo	Stylised	Silhouette
Bananas	Line	3-tone	Block-out	Photo	Stylised
Horse	Silhouette	Line	3-tone	Block-out	Photo
Woman & Child	Stylised	Silhouette	Line	3-tone	Block-out

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Each villager who took part in this part of the study was shown only one of these six books (one picture at a time) and was asked to say what each picture represented.

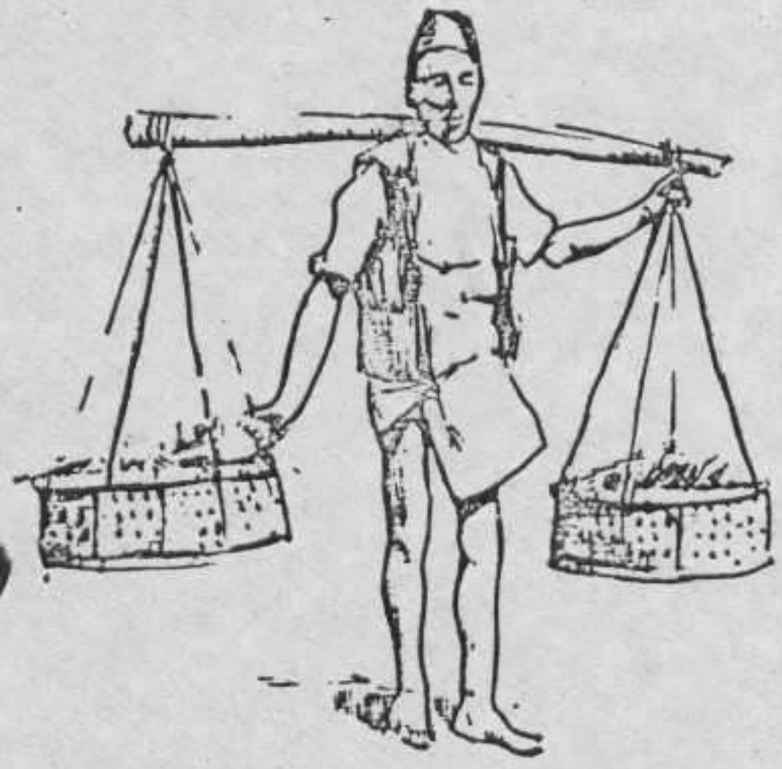
Very often it was not necessary for the interviewer to ask any questions about the pictures - showing them to the villager was enough to stimulate a response.

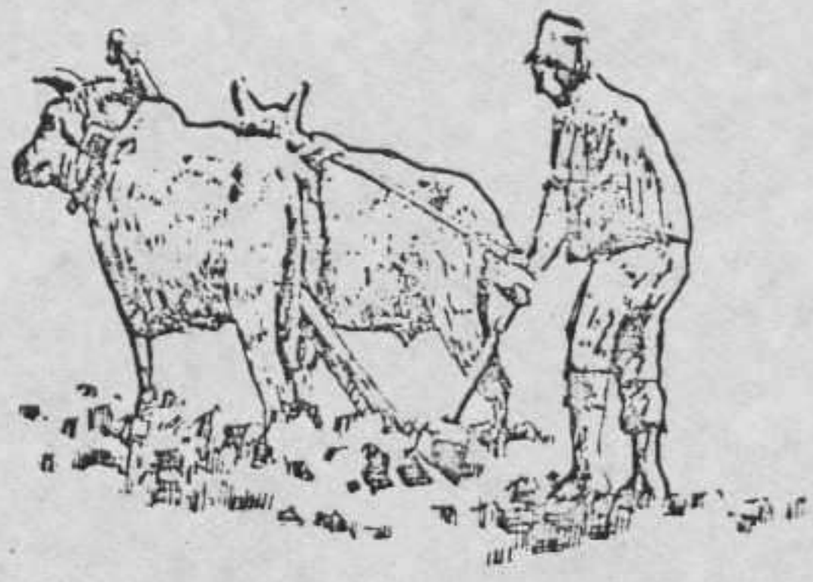
However, the interviewers were free to ask such questions as "What is this?" "Anything else?" "What is he doing?"(if the villager simply said "man" or "person" for the picture of the man digging). If a villager give two answers, (e.g. "This is a sheep or a man"), the interviewers asked for a clarification ("Which do you think it is meant to be?").

All questions and answers were recorded on an answer sheet, along with some information about each respondent. The interviewers tried to avoid signalling their opinion of the responses given (either by words or through their facial expressions etc). Each book was used about the same number of times in each village visited. Altogether, 406 villagers took part in this section of the study (67, 68 or 69 villagers responded to each of the six books used).

Analysis (following the interviewers' return to Kathmandu)

A decision was made as to what answers should be counted as a "recognition" of the subject of the picture. Two of the pictures (of the man carrying baskets and of the man ploughing) produced such a wide variety of responses that it was very doubtful where one should draw the line between "recognition" and "non-recognition".





The picture of the man carrying baskets turned out to have been a bad choice for the study, as this way of carrying loads is extremely common in some parts of Nepal, but completely unknown in other parts. Some of the villagers who had not seen this way of carrying a load suggested that the man was carrying a balance, or a weapon, or simply said "don't know".

The picture of the man ploughing elicited a large number of borderline responses such as "person and animal","person and cow", "person in field", "man working".

Rather than arbitrarily call some of these responses "recognition" and others "non-recognition",it was decided to eliminate these pictures from the study before any scoring of results was done. The ten remaining pictures produced responses which were much easier to classify as "recognition" or "non-recognition".

The number of "recognitions" scored by each picture was recorded and converted into a percentage.

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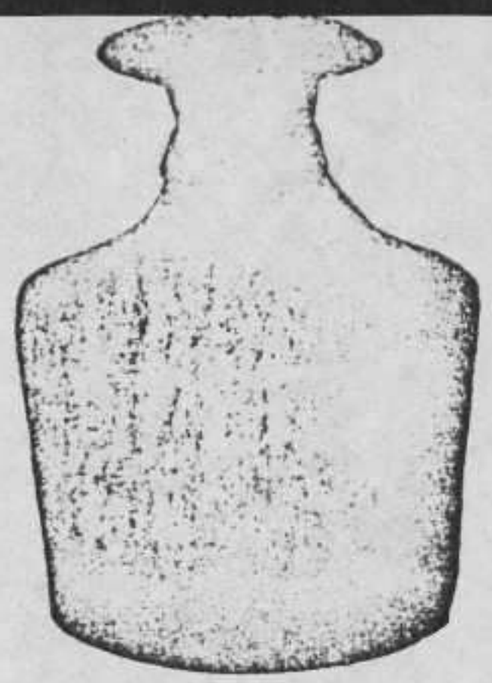
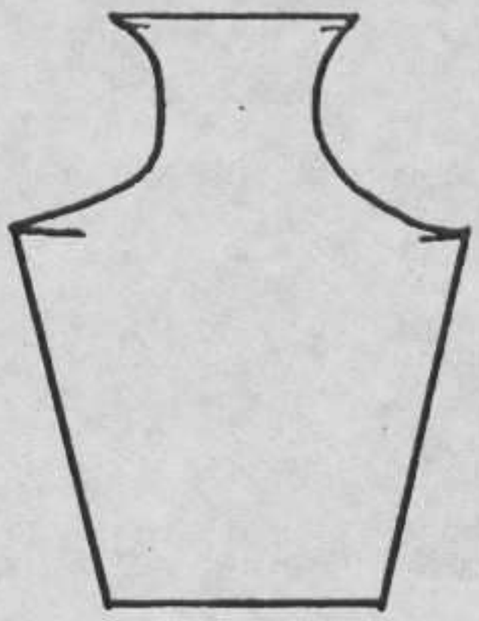
recognised by 91%

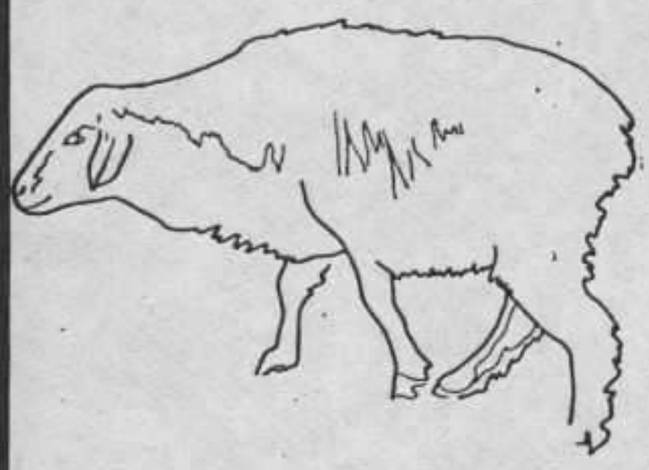


recognised by 88%



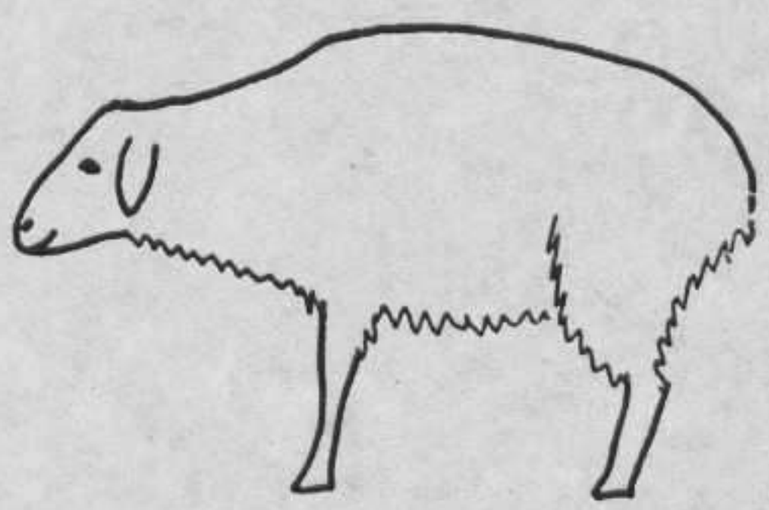
recognised by 75%

Other answers given (in order of frequency): Don't know
Broken water-pot
Person



recognised by 55%

recognised by 43%



recognised by 49%

Other answers given: (in order of frequency): Don't know, Cow, Elephant, Goat, Pig, Horse, Bear, Tiger, Buffalo, Forest, Animal, Mouse, Camel, Boar, Ox

recognised by 72%

recognised by 53%

recognised by 68%

Other answers given (in order of frequency): Don't know, God, Monster, Man, Something black

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Answers given by less than 1% of the respondents are not included in this table

The following pages show recognition of the remaining ten pictures in the form of a percentage for each picture style.

recognised by 28%

recognised by 48%

recognised by 94%

Answers counted as recognition: Water-pot, Pot

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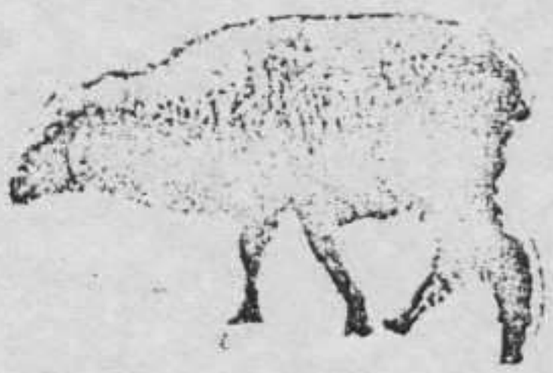
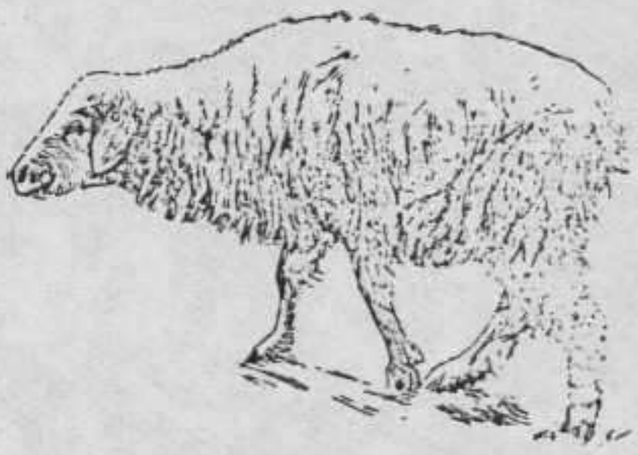
recognised by 29%



recognised by 51%



recognised by 53%

Answer counted as recognition: Sheep

---

recognised by 82%

recognised by 79%

recognised by 85%

Answers counted as recognition: Girl

Person

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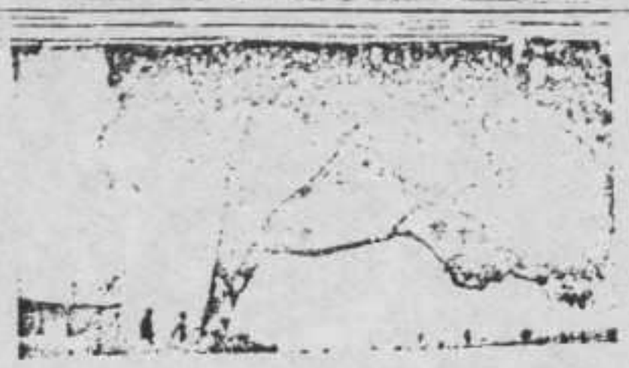
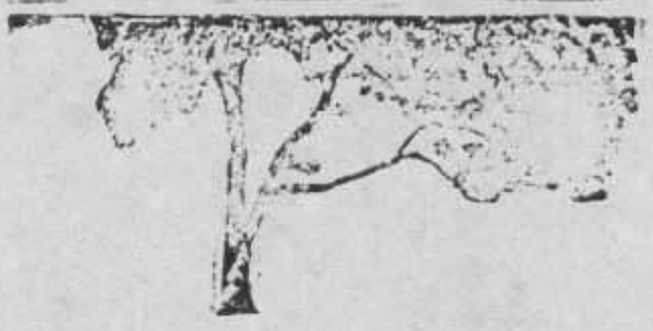


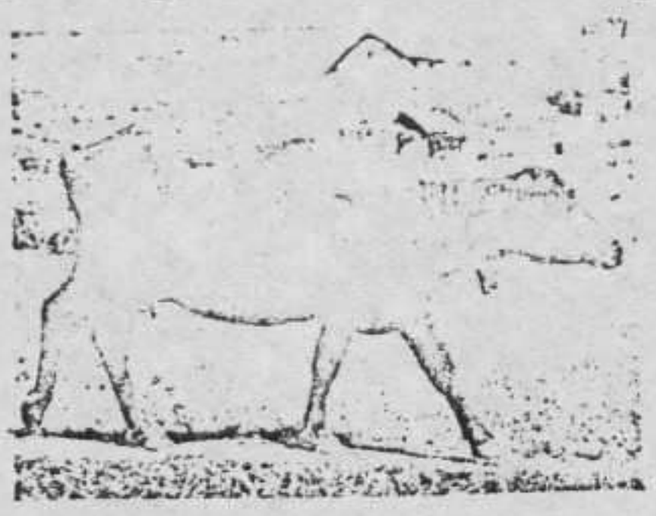
recognised by 81%



recognised by 79%

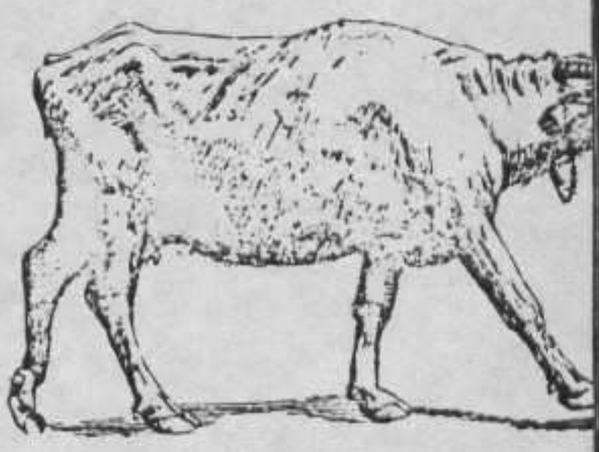
recognised by 79%

Answer counted as recognition: Tree (or any specific variety of large tree)



recognised by 62%

recognised by 61%



recognised by 69%

Answer counted as recognition: Buffalo

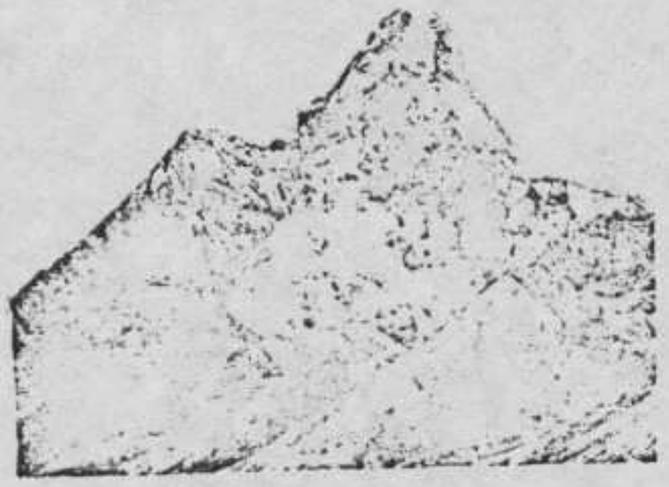
recognised by 38%

recognised by 62%

recognised by 51%

Answers counted as recognition: Man (or person) digging (or working, or holding digging tool)

recognised by 53%



recognised by 49%

recognised by 56%

Answers counted as recognition: Mountain, hill (or name of individual mountain

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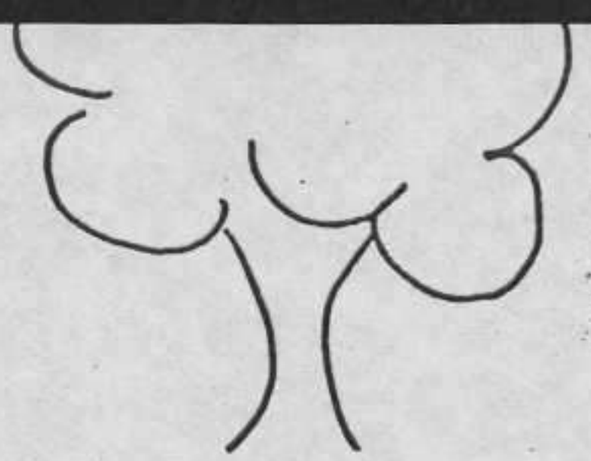
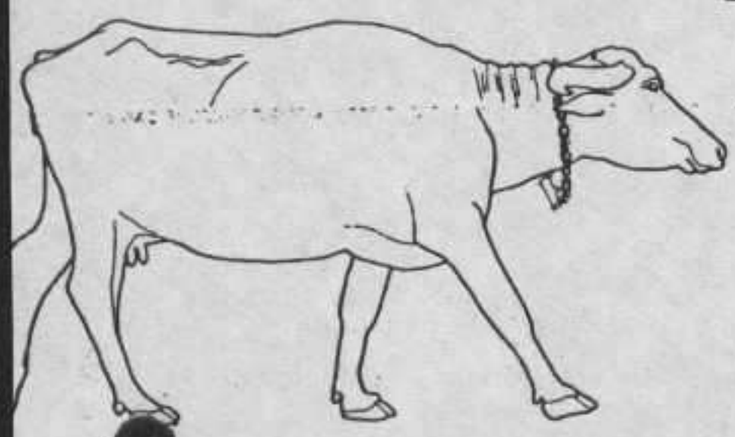
recognised by 68%

recognised by 81%

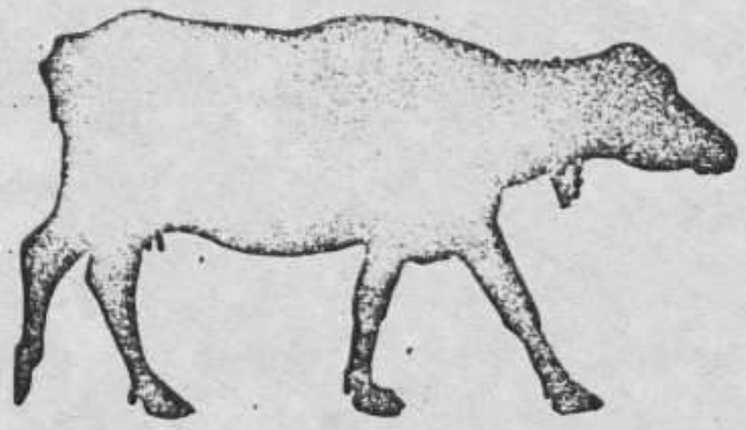


recognised by 21%

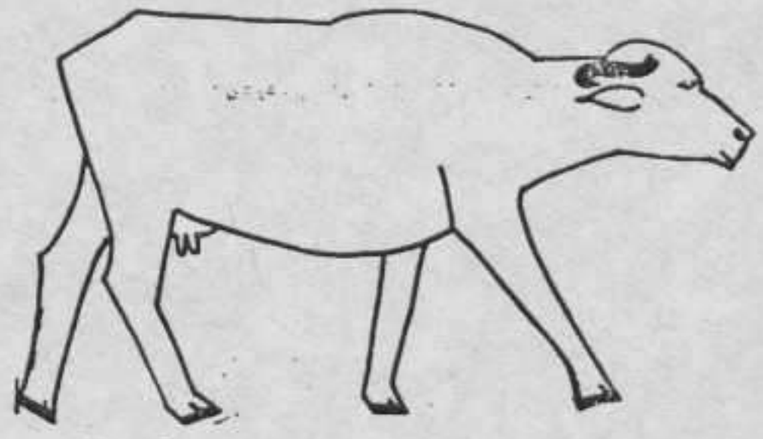
Other answers given (in order of frequency): Flower, Don't know, Plant



recognised by 43%



recognised by 51%



recognised by 25%

Other answers given (in order of frequency): Cow, Ox, Horse, Don't know, Elephant

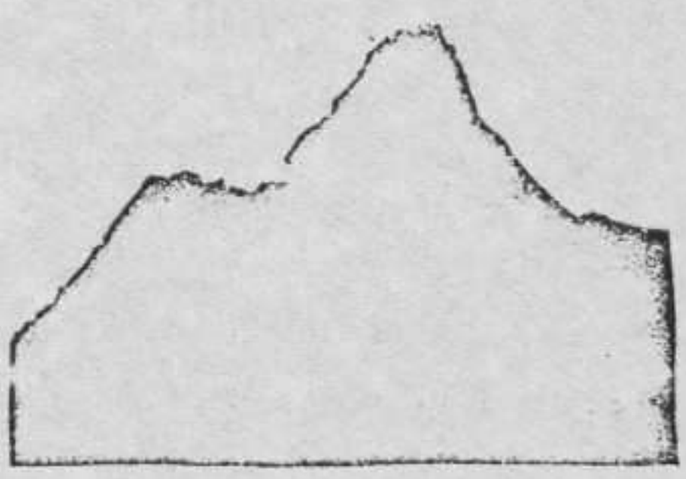
recognised by 49%

recognised by 47%

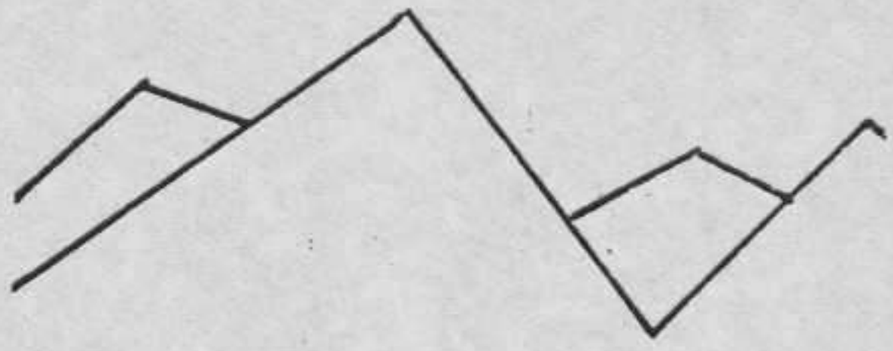
recognised by 47%

Other answers given (in order of frequency): Person and weapon, Don't know, Person, Person ploughing, Person and non-digging tool, Person holding something, Devil

recognised by 28%



recognised by 48%



recognised by 16%

Other answers given (in order of frequency): Don't know, Forest, Map, House, Temple, Cloud, Tree, Lines, Flower

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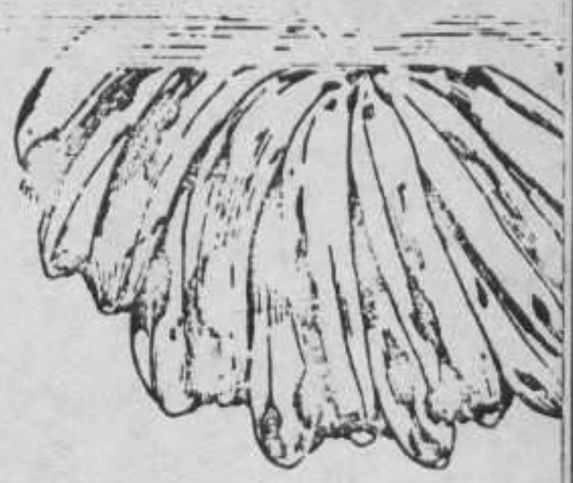
recognised by 64%

recognised by 64%

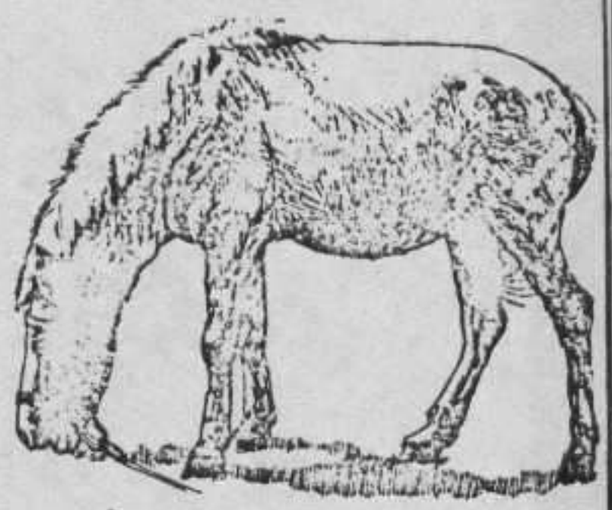


recognised by 57%

Answer counted as recognition: Bananas

recognised by 79%

recognised by 92%



recognised by 88%

Answers counted as recognition: Horse
Ass

recognised by 75%

recognised by 86%

recognised by 88%

Answers counted as recognition: Woman (or mother, or person) with child (or baby)

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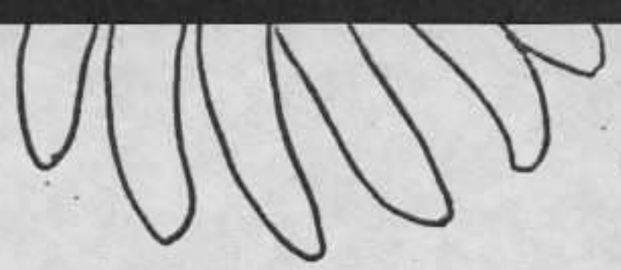
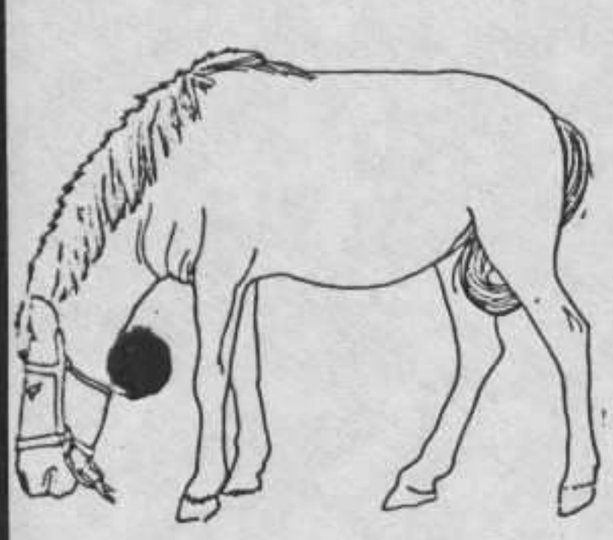
recognised by 59%

recognised by 66%

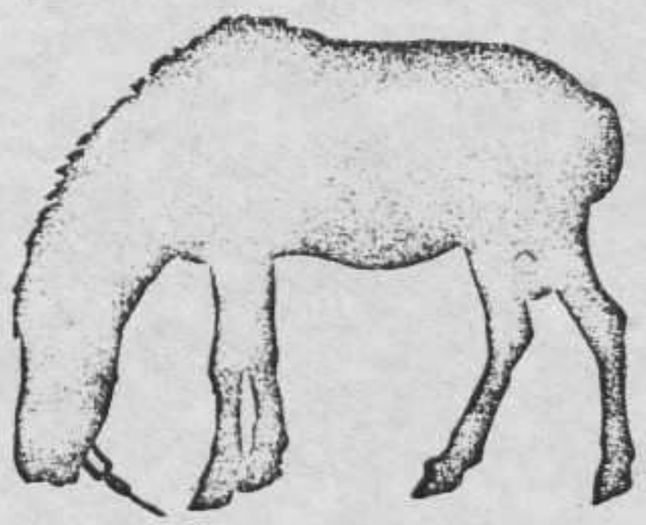


recognised by 46%

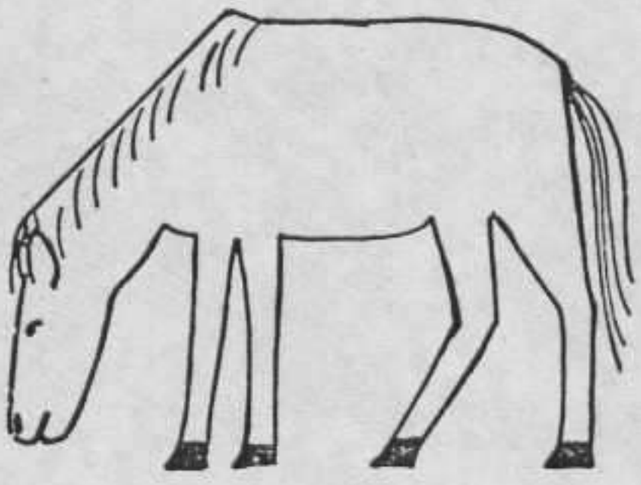
Other answers given (in order of frequency): Flower, Don't know, Plant; Hand (or fingers), Fruit



recognised by 81%



recognised by 69%



recognised by 79%

Other answers given (in order of frequency): Don't know, Camel, Elephant, Cow

recognised by 72%

recognised by 65%

recognised by 60%

Other answers given (in order of frequency): Don't know, Man, Person; Two people, Person sitting, Person carrying load

Answers given by less than 1% of the respondents are not included in this table

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The relative effectiveness of the picture styles is summarised in the following table. (Most effective = 1, Least effective = 6)

	Photo	Block-out	3-tone	Line	Silhouette	Stylised
Water-pot	6	5	1	2	3	4
Sheep	6	3	2	1	5	4
Girl	2	3	1	4	5	6
Tree	1=	3=	3=	5	1=	6
Buffalo	2	3	1	5	4	6
Man digging	6	1	2	3	4=	4=
Mountain	2	3	1	5	4	6
Bananas	2=	2=	5	4	1	6
Horse	4=	1	2	3	6	4=
Woman & Child	3	1	2	4	5	6

For all pictures combined, the six picture styles produced the following percentages of recognitions:

3-tone	72%
Block-out	67%
Line drawing	62%
Silhouette	61%
Photo	59%
Stylised drawing	49%

Comments

It is not surprising that the 3-tone and the block-out were the most effective styles. They both give as much visual information as possible about the subject of the picture, and eliminate surrounding details which could be distracting. The superiority of the 3-tone when compared to the block-out is presumably due to the 3-tone's greater sharpness and clarity.

Between them, these two styles produced the most effective picture in 7 out of 10 cases (3-tone four times and the block-out three times). And every one of the 3-tone pictures was recognised by more than half of the people who looked at it. (As a matter of comparison, in Fuglesang's picture-style study, which did not use 3-tone pictures or stylised drawings, the block-out style was preferred in 57% of his cases).

In some cases, there was very little difference between the effectiveness of the ordinary photograph and the block-out. These were cases in which there was very little background anyway (because the subject was clearly outlined against the sky or other fairly neutral background). In other cases, however, cutting away the background made a remarkable difference to the effectiveness of the pictures. Sometimes eliminating the background removed pictures of objects and people which could distract the villagers' attention from the main subject (as in the pictures of the man digging and of the woman and child). Sometimes, as

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in the pictures of the water-pot, the sheep and the horse, cutting away the background helped to define the outline of the main subject, which otherwise tended to merge into the background.

One might say that a block-out is no more effective than a really first class photograph. However, it is much easier to make a block-out than it is to take a "really first class photograph".

If one compares the different styles of drawing, it is apparent that the more detailed and "realistic" a drawing is, the better chance it has of being recognised.

It is worth noting that the shading technique used in the 3-tone drawings is not actually realistic. Shadows on real objects do not appear as criss-crossed lines, but even so, the cross-hatching has made a considerable difference to the effectiveness of the drawings.

The "stylised" drawings varied considerably in their degree of stylisation. The two lowest-scoring drawings (the mountain and the tree) were not so much simplified drawings as symbolic representations of their subject.

Comparison of Results from Different Groups

The table below gives an analysis of the results of this part of the study according to the various groups of people who took part.

Group		Average no. of pictures recognised by each respondent (maximum = 10)	Relative success of picture-styles used (Most successful style = 1 Least successful style = 6)					
			Photo	Block-out	3-tone	Line	Silhou-ette	Stylised
Far West	Thakuri	4.6	5	2	1	3=	3=	6
	Brahmin	4.7	6	3	1	4	2	5
	Chhetri	4.0	5	3	2	4	1	6
	Muslim	5.0	3	5	1	6	2	4
West/Central	Bhote	7.5	4	1	2=	2=	5	6
	Magar	6.2	3=	1=	1=	3=	5	6
	Gurung	7.8	6	3	1	4	2	5
	Maithili	7.2	3=	2	1	3=	3=	6
East	Limbu	7.3	4	3	1	2	6	5
	Rai	7.1	2=	2=	1	4	5	6
	Tharu	6.5	5	2	1	4	3	6

Regardless of differences in the total number of pictures recognised by the various groups, the 3-tone is consistently the most effective style (and the block-out is consistently more effective than the photograph with background).

There are a number of possible reasons for the comparatively small number of pictures which conveyed their meaning to the groups in the Far West. One cannot entirely rule out the possibility that the results were affected by the personality and approach of the interviewers. However, this is not very likely as the interviewers who worked in the Far West had shown during training that they were particularly good at establishing rapport with nervous or initially unwilling respondents. The low scores in the Far West probably have more to do with the

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fact that this area is more remote, less developed, less visited by outsiders, and that the people there are just less used to seeing pictures of any kind.

Times

The data-collectors recorded the time taken for each answer in this section of the study. Given the difficult and varied circumstances in which the study was carried out, the times are not likely to have been recorded with great accuracy, but they do provide some interesting indications.

First of all, the length of time that villagers were prepared to spend on each picture came as something of a surprise. A few people gave their answers in a second or so, but times of 20 seconds or more were not uncommon. (One interview, involving the showing of ten pictures, took an hour and a half to complete.)

Overall, villagers who correctly recognised pictures in this part of the study took an average of 7.9 seconds to do so. Regional differences can be seen once again:

Area	Average time taken to recognise picture
Far West	10.5 seconds
West/Central	6.5 seconds
East	7.7 seconds
Nepal	7.9 seconds

The style of a picture did not seem to make much difference to the speed of recognition. Differences in speed seem to be related more to the subject-matter of the picture (see following table). Separate analysis of times in interviews using interpreters and interviews carried out without interpreters did not affect the pattern seen here.

Average Time for Recognition of Pictures (in seconds)

Note: Answers which were not counted as "recognition" have been ignored in this table. For example, 19 people recognised the photograph of the water-pot, and those 19 took an average of 9.2 seconds to do so. Thirty-two people recognised the block-out picture of the water-pot, and those 32 people took an average of 10.3 seconds to do so.

	Photo	Block-out	3-Tone	Line	Silhouette	Stylised	All styles combined
Water-pot	9.2	10.3	7.5	8.4	6.8	10.6	8.8
Sheep	8.5	8.0	7.1	5.8	8.9	5.4	7.3
Girl	14.3	14.0	14.2	13.4	11.3	15.2	13.7
Tree	5.1	4.1	5.1	5.8	5.7	5.3	5.2
Buffalo	7.2	7.3	6.4	7.0	7.9	7.2	7.2
Man digging	12.5	10.3	9.5	8.7	8.5	9.6	9.9
Mountain	6.1	7.1	8.4	7.2	5.3	13.2	7.9
Bananas	6.6	3.9	5.2	4.1	4.1	3.6	4.6
Horse	5.4	5.6	4.1	4.5	5.5	6.6	5.3
Mother & child	9.2	11.3	10.1	9.7	8.7	9.1	9.7
All subjects combined	8.2	8.2	7.8	7.6	7.1	8.8	

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PART B - ADDITIONAL STYLISED DRAWINGS, CONCEPTS, MESSAGES

Note: For the purposes of discussion, the pictures in this section have been re-arranged into groups of drawings of similar style or purpose. However, the pictures were not divided into these groups when they were presented to the villagers (see Appendix 1).

The following analysis gives the more common responses in the form of a percentage of the 410 villagers who took part in this section of the study. In some cases, a single response appears under two headings: e.g. if a villager said "Someone drinking from a pipe" in response to the "Drink Boiled Water" picture (page 35) this answer would appear under "Person drinking something" and also under "Mentions pipe". For the sake of interest, a selection of less frequent responses to each picture is also given, although some of these were made by only one or two villagers.

For an analysis of answers by region and sex of respondents, see Appendix 3.

Part B1 - Additional Stylised Drawings

To test the effectiveness of some stylised drawings additional to those used in Part A.

Materials

Highly simplified drawings of common subjects: a house, a fish, the sun, people. These drawings were scattered among other pictures representing concepts and messages (see Part B2).

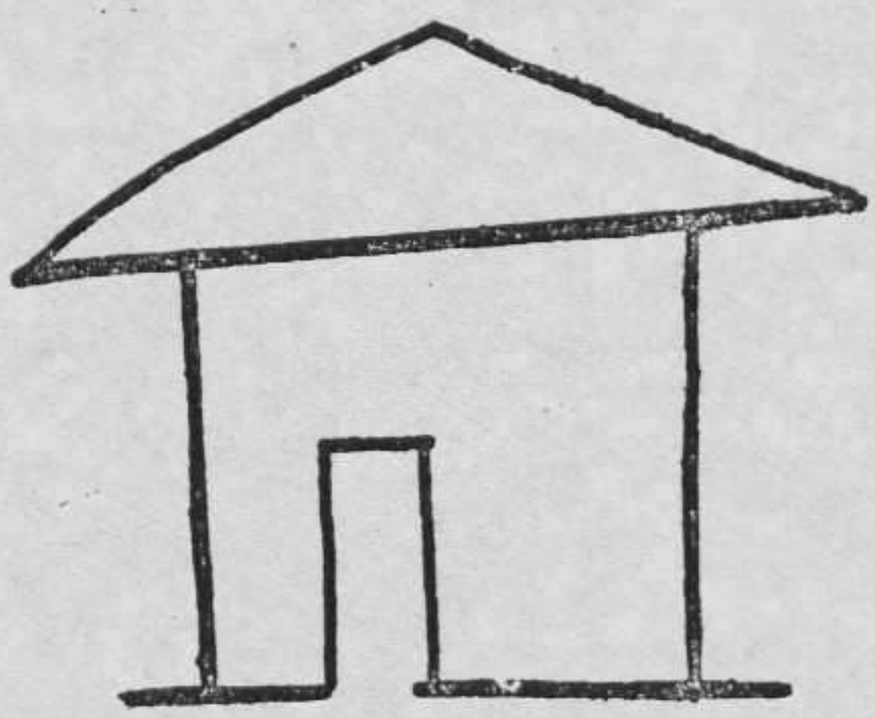
Results

1. Artist's intention: HOUSE

Question: What is this?

Responses:

House	53%
Other buildings	12%
Table	3%
Chair	3%
Bow	2%
Door	2%
Window	2%
Don't know	9%



Notes: Answers like table, chair, door, window (and other less frequent responses such as signboard, cupboard, line, gun, room, balance-scale) showed that the drawing had at least communicated the idea of something constructed of straight lines. If the drawing had included some more clues to give an idea of its scale, it might possibly have been a little more successful.

There were large regional differences in responses to this drawing. While 91% in the East and 78% in the West/Central region recognised it as a building, only 26% in the Far West gave this response. The fact that houses in several parts of the Far West of Nepal have flat roofs, not sloping as in the drawing, could have contributed to this.

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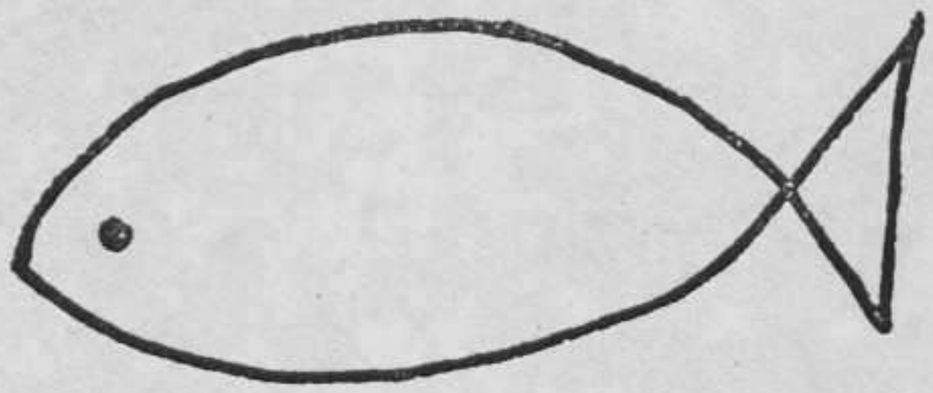
2. Artist's intention: FISH

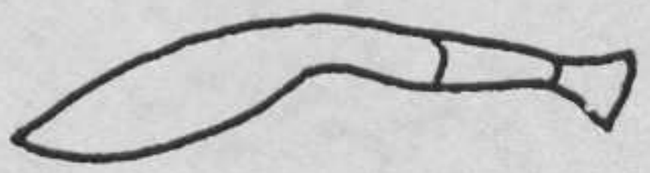


Question: What is this?

Responses:

Fish	66%
Khukri	8%
Don't know	15%

Notes: A khukri is a local knife shaped like this:



Other answers included arrow, trident, snake, river bank, bow, cinema, boat, scorpion, house with fence, flower.

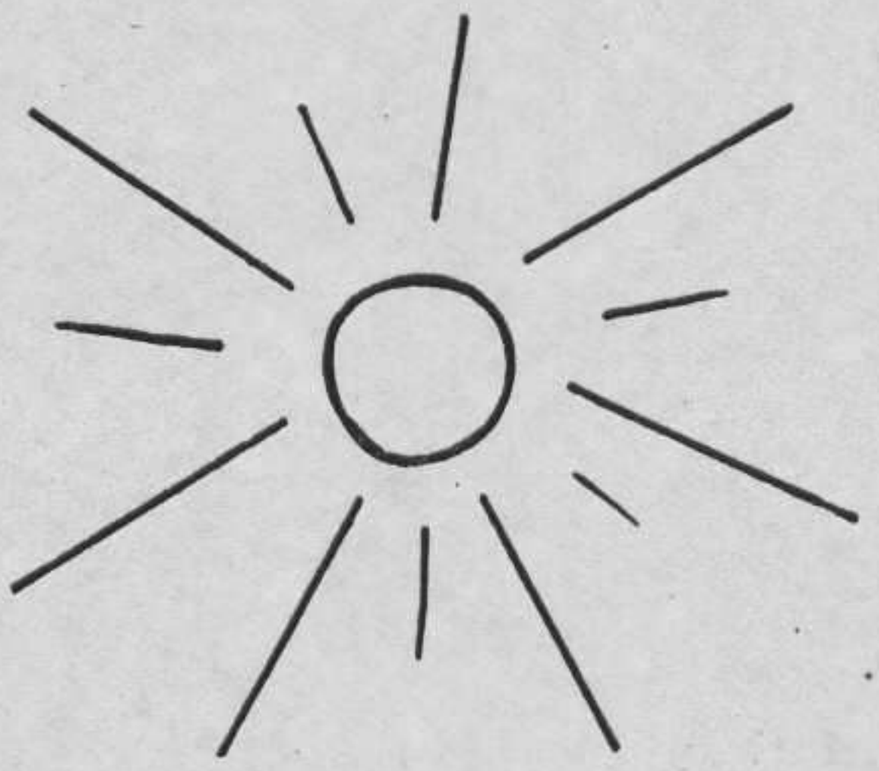
3. Artist's intention: SUN

Question: What is this?

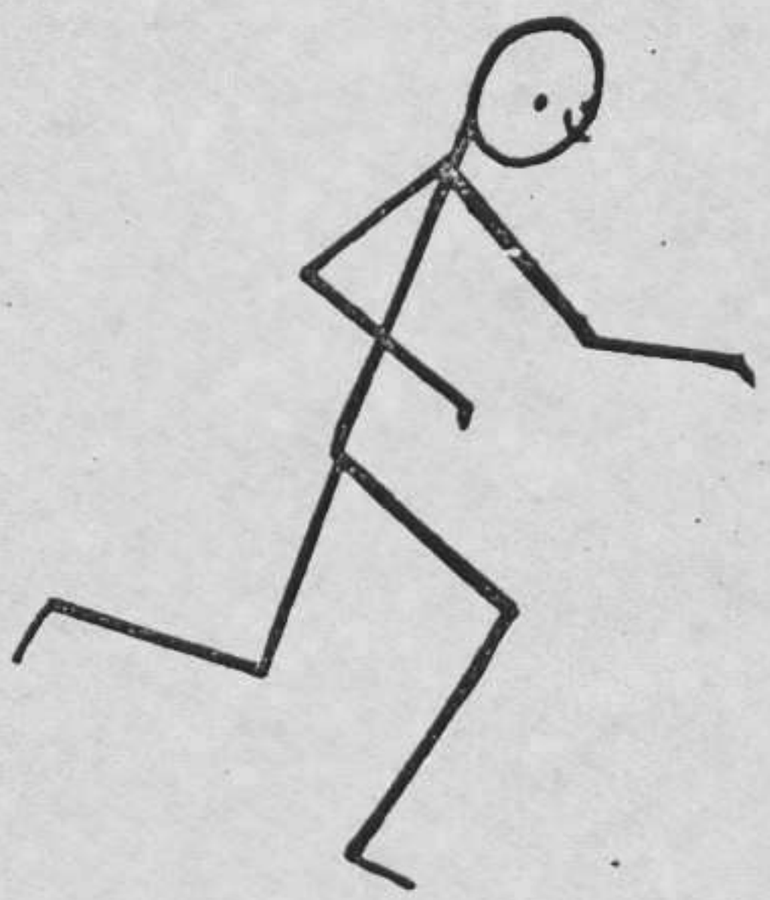
Responses:

Sun (or Sun God)	59%
Moon	14%
Watch, clock	13%
Flower, sunflower	2%
Don't know	5%

Notes: The drawing was widely recognised as a circular object, with answers ranging from those mentioned above to wheel, coin, grinding stone, star and water tank.



4. Artist's intention: PERSON RUNNING



Question 1: What is this?

Responses:

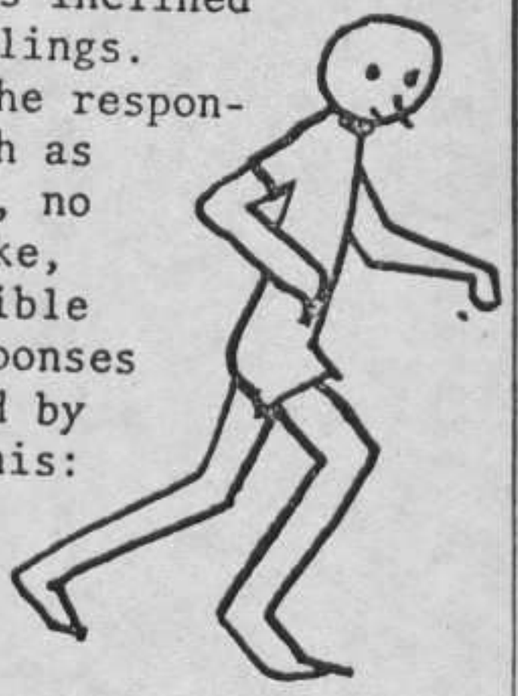
Person	45%
Don't know	30%

Question 2: (if first answer was "person") What is he doing?

Responses:

Kneeling	6%
Walking	5%
Running	3%
Standing	3%

Notes: This drawing was inclined to arouse negative feelings. Fourteen per cent of the respondents gave answers such as devil, bones, skeleton, no flesh, dead ghost, snake, scarecrow. It is possible that some of these responses could have been avoided by using a drawing like this:



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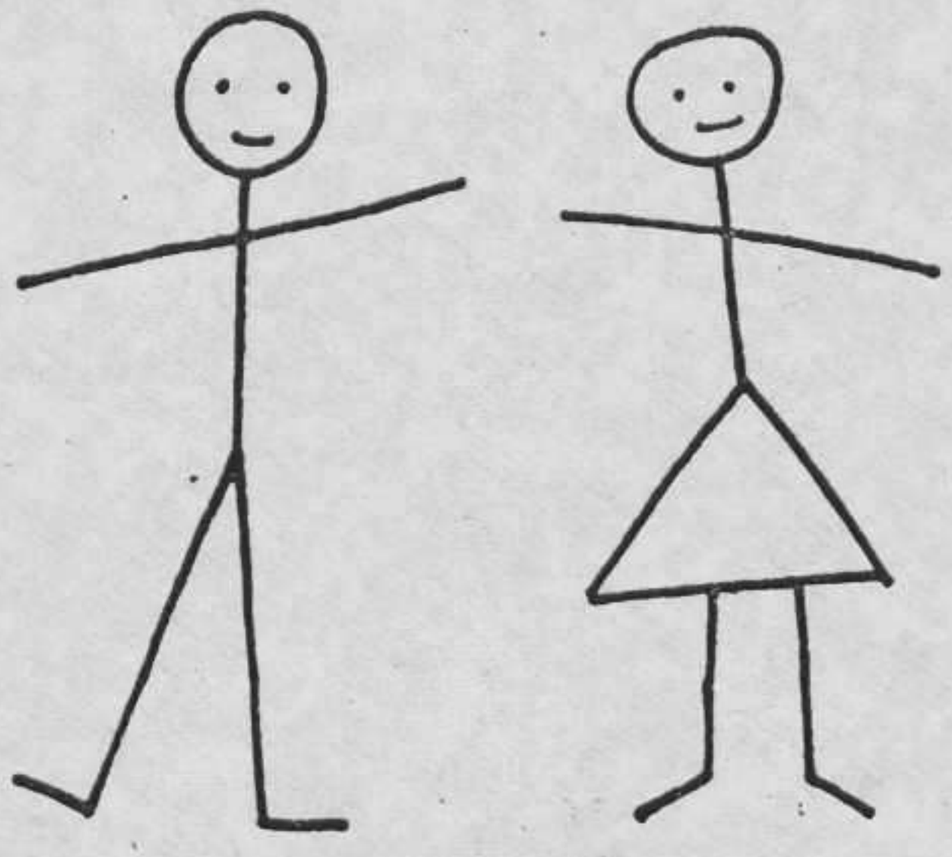
5. Artist's intention: MAN AND WOMAN



Question 1: What is this?

Responses:		
	People	65%
	Ghosts, devils, skeletons	3%
	Don't know	22%

Question 2: (if first answer was "people")
What kind of people?

Responses:		
	Male (left) & Female (right)	24%
	Female (left) & Male (right)	6%
	Thin (left) & Fat (right)	8%

Note: Some attempt at indicating Nepalese-style clothes on the figures may have given a better clue for communicating the intended difference in sex between the two figures.

General Comment on Additional Stylised Drawings

The responses to these drawings were compatible with the responses to the stylised drawings used in Part A of the study. It would seem that for very simple drawings of very common subjects (made without any attempt at "Nepali" style) one can expect about 60% recognition of the class of objects portrayed (building, person, etc.), but that the finer details (action, sex, etc.) are not so easily communicated.

These drawings are certainly more effective than no drawings at all, but having the subject of a drawing recognised is still a long way from conveying a message by means of a picture, as is indicated below.

Part B2 - Concepts and Messages

Aim

This part of the study was designed to find out whether a selection of drawings were actually communicating the messages intended by their artists, and if not, why not.

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Materials

In the first stage of the study, a selection was made from pictures drawn by Nepalis and foreigners for NDS booklets, and some additional pictures were drawn especially for the study. The general principle used in selecting this first batch of pictures was that they should be attempting to convey a concept (e.g. "good", "sickness") or a message, rather than just portraying an object, and that they should not be pictures which the interviewers themselves found difficult to understand.

Some of the pictures found to be unsuccessful in the first and second stages of the study were eliminated before the final stage, in an attempt to avoid discouraging villagers by confronting them with too many incomprehensible pictures. In some cases, one part of a complex drawing was isolated for testing in the final stage. Other pictures were modified, either in an attempt to make them more comprehensible, or in an attempt to simplify them to the point where they could be drawn by people with no special artistic talent or training. For a complete list of drawings used in each of the three stages of the study, see Appendix 2. The section "Results" below covers responses to all the pictures used in the final stage of the study, and to some which were dropped from the study before the final stage.

The pictures used were about 17cm by 13cm. They were assembled in a book, and shown to the participating villagers in a set order, one picture at a time. See Appendix 1 for the order in which the pictures were shown.

Method

The pictures were shown one by one to each villager taking part. If the villager did not spontaneously start talking about the pictures, the interviewers asked "What is this?" The follow-up questions allowed for each picture are to be found in the "Results" section below. (In a number of cases the pair of interviewers working in the Far West asked incorrect follow-up questions. This is noted in the "Results" section on the pictures concerned.)

Basically, the interviewers attempted to find out what objects the villager saw in the pictures (the content), and then what the villager thought the picture's message was (its meaning). With all pictures used in all three stages of the study, it was quite rare for villagers to suggest <u>any</u> meaning. Bewildered responses such as "But how can a picture teach anything?" indicate that the idea of pictures conveying instructions or advice is almost totally strange to the villagers who took part in the study.

In the second stage of the study, when villagers had finished talking about the pictures they were asked "How can you tell that the picture means ... [whatever the villager had given as his/her answer]". However, this question did not produce illuminating answers (the most common being "Don't know" or "I can see it in the picture"), so it was dropped from the study.

In the first stage of the study some villagers were invited to draw pictures or signs representing some of the concepts and messages. This move failed to produce anything at all. It was not only that the villagers could not draw, or did not know what to draw. The very idea of a drawing conveying a message struck them as strange. One villager was handed drawing materials and asked "If there was something dangerous near your village, what could you put near it to warn people to keep away?" "A big stone wall," replied the villager, putting the drawing materials to one side. No attempt was made to get villagers to draw pictures in the second and final stages of the study. A drawing by an unschooled resident of Kathmandu, representing the idea of "goodness", was used in the second stage of the study, but then dropped.

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Results

6a. Artist's intention: SADNESS (first stage of study)

This picture was used in the first stage of the study, and the interviewers reported that it was fairly well recognised as a person, although opinions varied as to the expression. In any case, this picture would be difficult for a non-artist to draw, and a simplified drawing was produced for the second and final stages of the study.

6b. Artist's intention: SADNESS (second and final stages of study)

Question 1: What is this?

Responses:		
	Person	90%
	Don't know	5%

Question 2: (if first answer was "person") How is he feeling?

Responses:		
	Sad, unhappy	33%*
	Laughing, happy	17%*
	Angry	3%*
	Face is good	11%*
	Face is not good	3%*
	Hurt eyes, blind	5%*

Note: The figures marked with an asterisk are percentages of the respondents who were asked the prescribed follow-up question ("How is he feeling?"). Fifty-five villagers were instead asked "Is he happy or unhappy?" and their answers (unhappy 31%, happy 60%) reverse the pattern to be seen in the above table, which is 2 to 1 in favour of unhappy. It is doubtful what conclusions can or should be drawn from this - did respondents tend to favour the first alternative offered to them, or did they lean towards the more cheerful reply? In any case, the conventional Western use of a down-turned mouth to represent sadness clearly cannot be relied on to communicate its meaning in the circumstances in which this study was conducted.

The answers which have been translated as "Face is good" and "Face is not good" were ambiguous. Some of them probably meant something close to "happy" or "unhappy", while others probably meant that the drawing was good or not good. These answers have therefore been tabulated separately.

Four per cent of the villagers thought the drawing was a picture of the King,

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probably because portraits of the Royal family are often the only pictures existing in a Nepalese village. (The same response was given for a number of other pictures of persons in the study.) Some respondents (5%) commented on the man's supposed ethnic group: Bhote, hill-person, Punjabi, Muslim, Tamang, Magar, from the Terai, from Jumla. A few thought he was a Government official. Other answers included devil, temple, face like a cow, tree, animal, large palace where lords assemble, eagle, sick, riding a horse, obstinate, giant, incarnation of God.

7a. Artist's intention: HAPPINESS (first stage)

The interviewers reported that the expression intended in this drawing was not well recognised, and it was excluded after the first stage. A number of respondents remarked that the woman looked like a high-class person: "She isn't one of us". The drawing includes quite a number of details unrelated to the woman's expression, and these may have diverted the attention of the respondents from what the artist intended to convey.

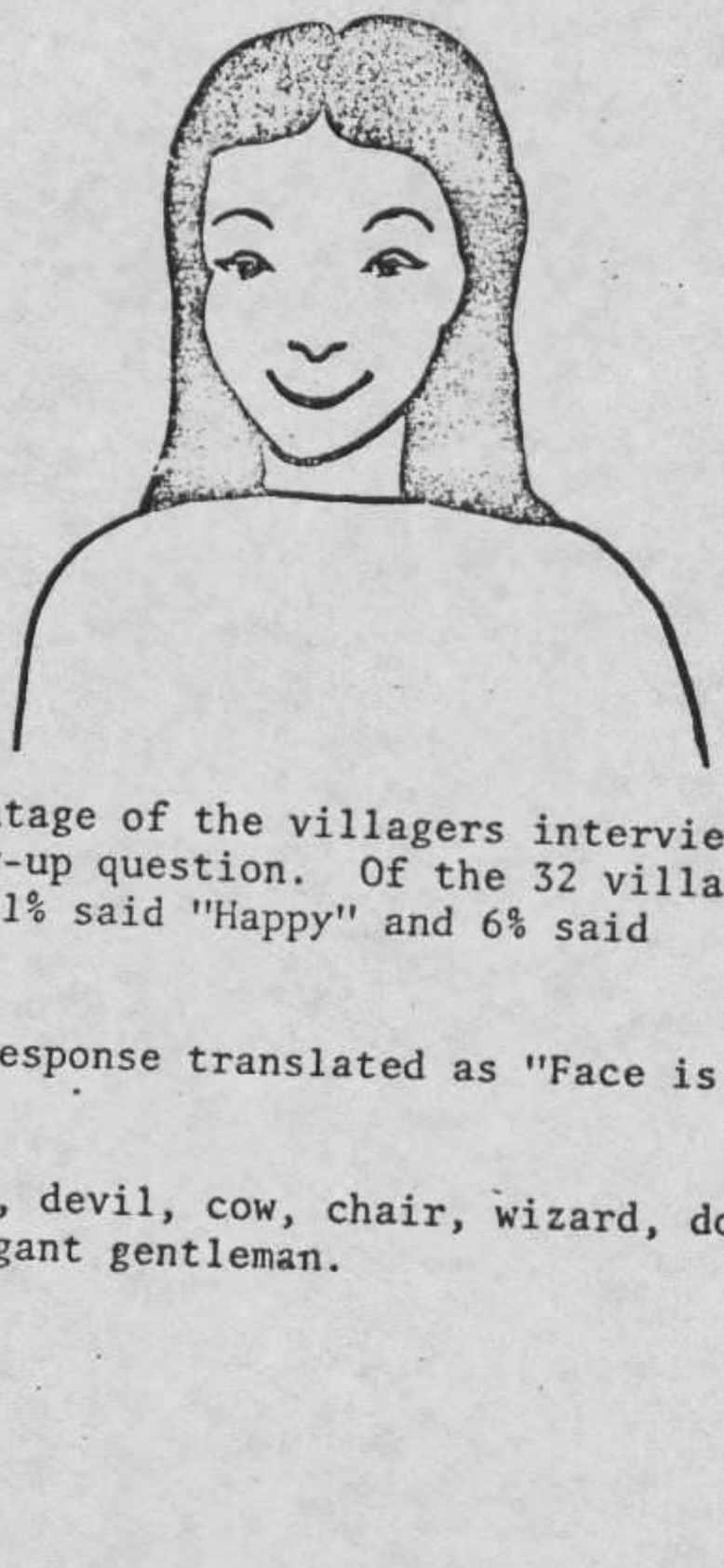
7b. Artist's intention: HAPPINESS (second and final stages)

Question 1: What is this?

Responses:		
Person		92%
(including: man	7%	
Queen, goddess	4%)	
Don't know		4%

Question 2: (if first answer was "person") How is she feeling?

Responses:	
Happy	60%*
Unhappy	12%*
Face is good	8%*



Notes: Figures marked with an asterisk are a percentage of the villagers interviewed when interviewers were asking the prescribed follow-up question. Of the 32 villagers who were instead asked "Is she happy or unhappy?" 81% said "Happy" and 6% said "Unhappy".

As in the case of the "Sadness" picture, the response translated as "Face is good" is ambiguous.

A selection of other answers: ghost, elephant, devil, cow, chair, wizard, door, window, man riding bike, dead, crab, conceited arrogant gentleman.

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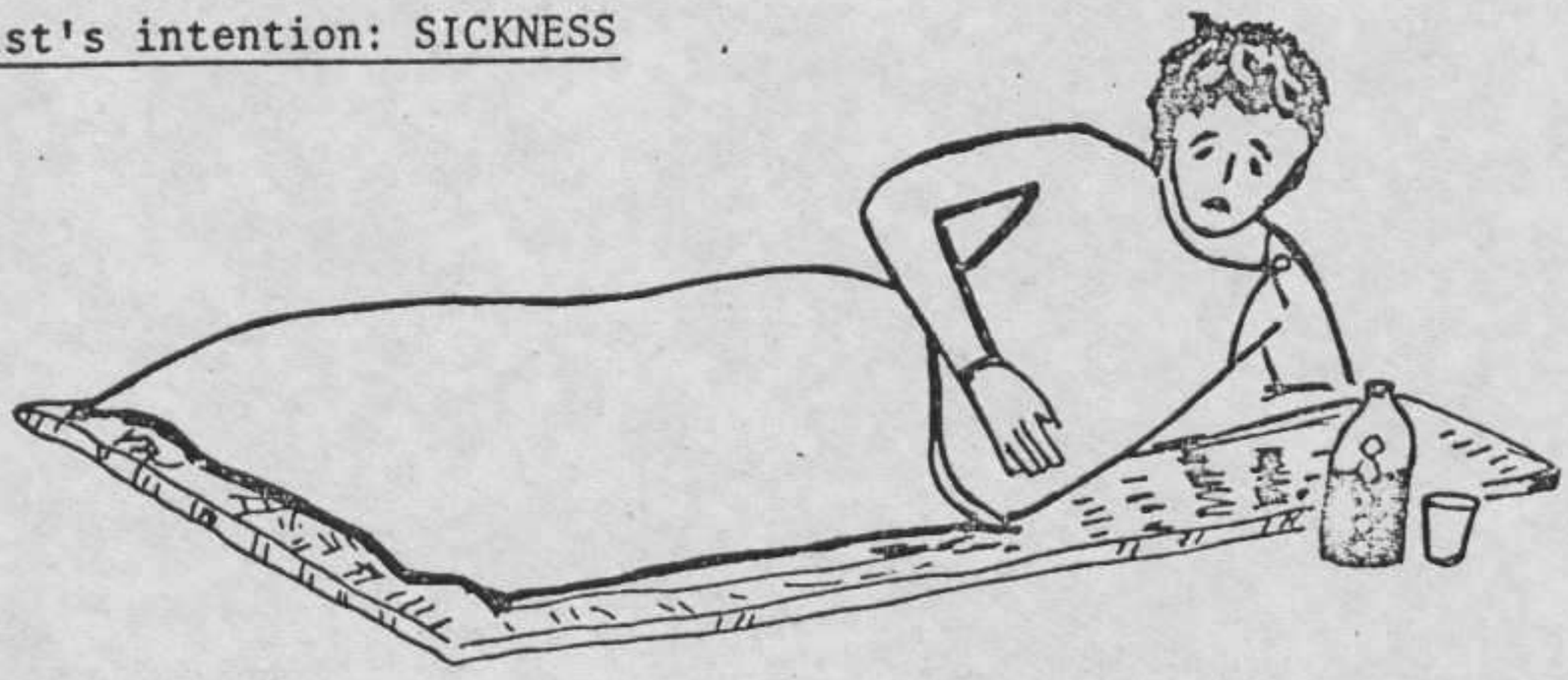
General comments on "Sadness" and "Happiness" drawings

Pictures of happy or sad faces are often used in instructional posters and other drawings to indicate good or bad consequences of certain actions. In view of this, the lack of success of the "Sadness" pictures is quite important. And it would probably not be wise to assume that happiness is an easy concept to portray simply on the basis of the high score obtained by this particular picture, as it is not known which elements in the drawing were vital to conveying the artist's intention. Other drawings of people with upturned mouths might succeed in conveying the idea of happiness, but they also might not.

It is often suggested that pictures of parts of the body (rather than of a whole person) are difficult for unschooled people to understand, but this did not seem to be so in the case of these pictures. However, the pictures of disembodied hands (see page 36) were far less successful than these pictures of heads.

8. Artist's intention: SICKNESS



Question 1: What is this?

Responses:		
	Person	90%
	Monkey	3%
	Don't know	3%

Question 2: (if first answer was "person") How is he?

Responses:		
	Sick, wounded	25%
	Drinking rakshi (local spirit)	13%
	Old	6%
	Unhappy	2%
	Holy man	2%

Notes: The bottle beside the man was thought by people in Kathmandu to indicate that the man was sick, since it is recognisably a local medicine bottle. However, it obviously did not provide enough of a clue for the majority of the villagers taking part in the study even when presented in combination with other clues, such as the hand on the stomach, and the fact that the man is lying down. Medical care is a problem in rural areas, and it is quite possible that many of the villagers interviewed had rarely or never seen a medicine bottle. A few respondents said they could see a person with a medicine bottle, but were not prepared to state that the person was ill.

A selection of the other answers: snake, water-pot, monster, doctor, gun, tiger, boat, bucket, fish, umbrella, instrument, monkey with broken back-bone, person flying helicopter, person with congenital defect. One woman gave this colourful description: "Face of a person, body of a wild animal, hand and hair of a yogi (holy man) - and a pot." Responses to this drawing fall into the same pattern noted with drawings 1-7: widespread recognition of the person in the drawing, but unsatisfactory communication of anything beyond that.

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9. Artist's intention: PREGNANCY

Question 1: What is this?

Responses:

Person	90%
Don't know	3%

Question 2: (if first answer was "person")
What kind of person?

Responses:

Woman	61%
Man	11%
Pregnant	47%
Fat	15%
Fine, beautiful	6%

Notes: Like other languages, Nepali has a number of euphemisms for pregnancy, and this made the responses a little difficult to analyse. The interviewers made notes on the answer sheets when they were convinced that an answer such as "Fat stomach", or "Disease in stomach", or "Woman in trouble" actually meant "Pregnant", but it was not always possible to be sure. Particularly in the case of young women, it was often the embarrassment of the respondent which gave a clue as to her understanding of the picture.

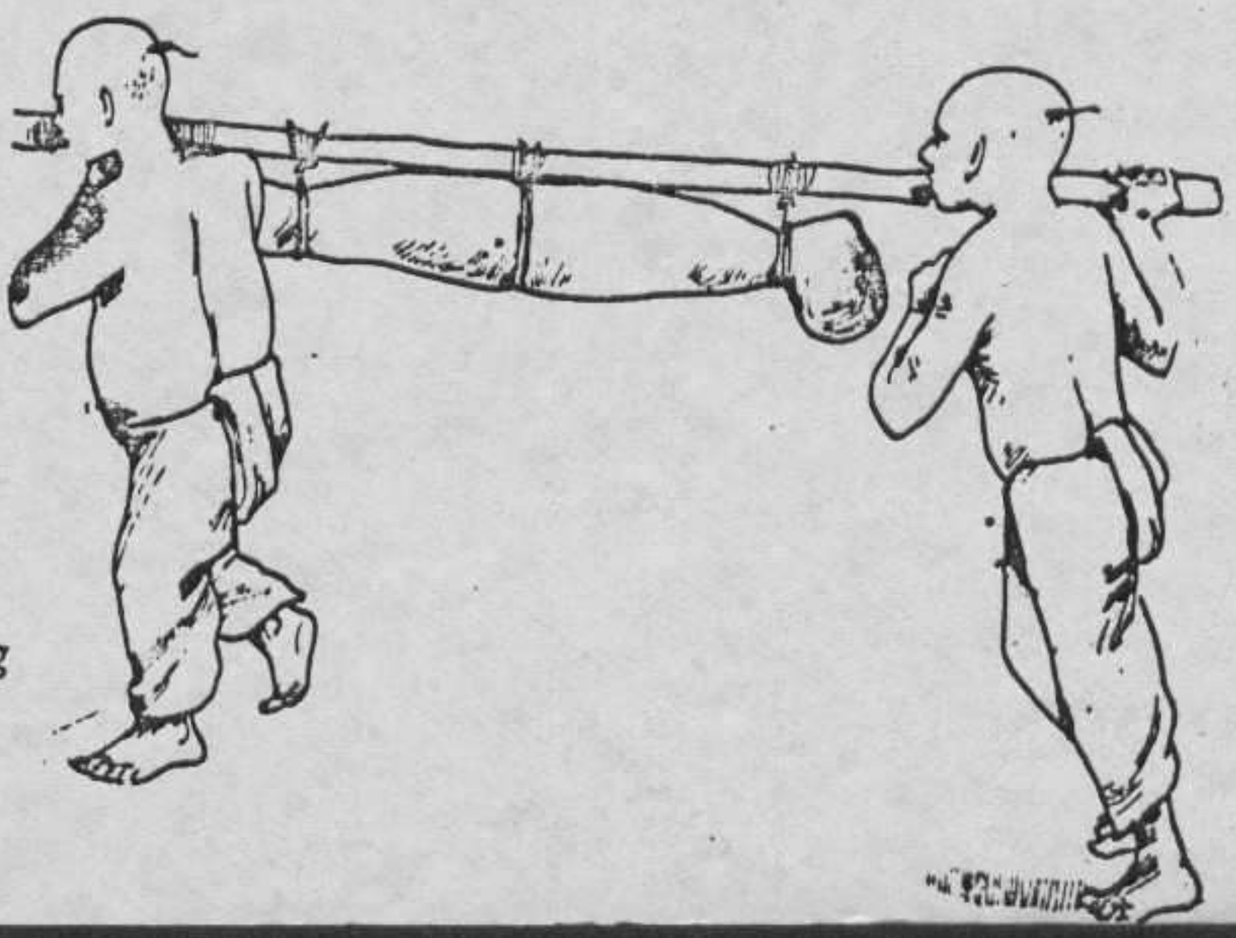
During the training period the interviewers went to a village very near the University in Kathmandu, to do interviews. One young woman answered quite happily until she saw the picture of the pregnant woman. Then she became embarrassed, and left without answering the rest of the questions.

Some answers indicated that the woman did not look like a villager. She was thought to be a goddess, a business woman, a woman of high rank, a woman in Government service, a foreigner - in other words, not someone the villagers could identify with. Local-style clothing could possibly have helped to counteract this.

A selection of other answers: cow, bird, devil, black woman, rabbit, dead body, wearing a coat.

10. Artist's intention: DEATH (carrying dead body)

Questions: What is this? What are they doing?



Responses:

Carrying dead body, death	45%
Carrying something else	32%
Don't know	7%

Notes: In the first stage of the study, when interviews were carried out near Kathmandu, this drawing proved highly successful in conveying the idea of death. However, recognition was much lower in the final

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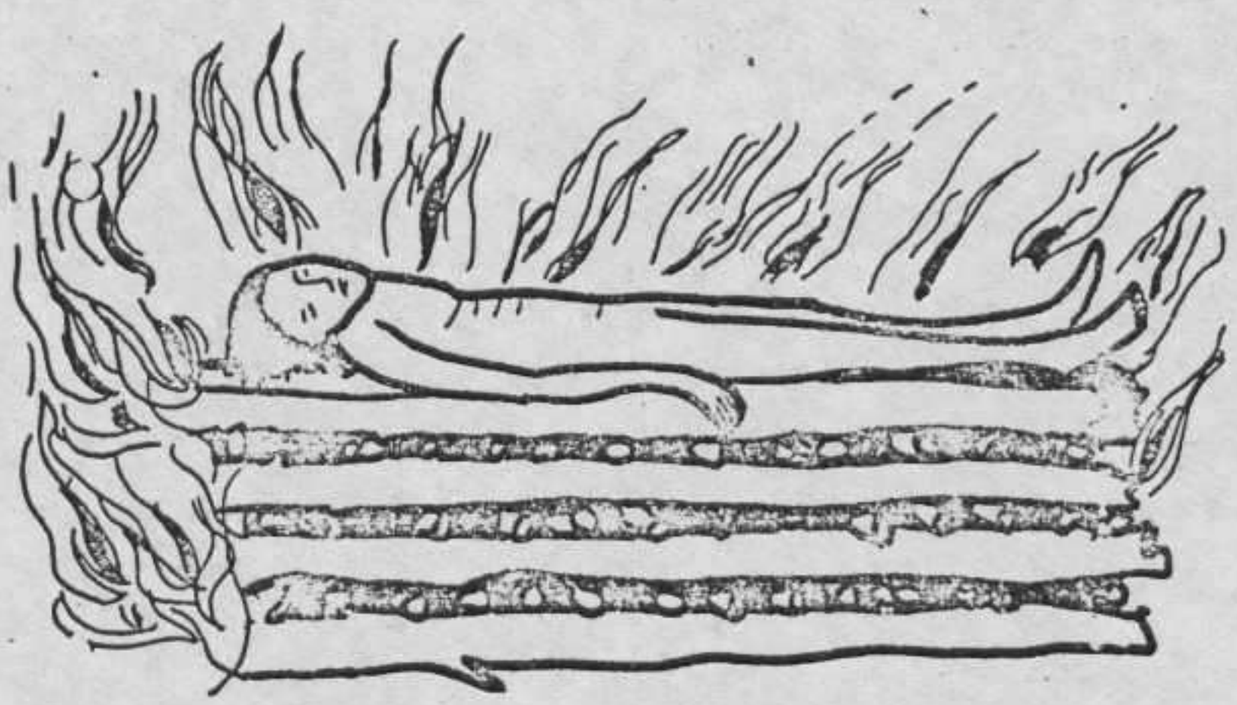
stage, which was carried out in other areas, many of which have different funeral customs.

Altogether 77% of respondents said they could see people carrying something. Those who did not see the dead body suggested a weight-balance, an iron rod, a stick. Among the other answers were: suspension bridge, wild horse, fish, railway station, persons using telephone, sick person, god.

11. Artist's intention: DEATH (funeral pyre)



Question 1: What is this?			Question 2: (if first answer was "person") What kind of person?	
Responses:	Person	79%	Responses: Sleeping, lying down	33%
	Don't know	11%	Dead	32%
For "flames":			Sick	11%
	Plants (trees, grass, jungle, flowers)	18%		
	Birds	2%		

Notes: If it had been possible to represent the flames more convincingly, this picture might have been more successful. Villagers who thought they were jungle, grass, etc., would have been led away from the idea of a funeral pyre, as bodies are usually cremated on river banks or in other open spaces, and not among thick foliage.

Many of the respondents gave their opinions about parts of the drawing without attempting to give a description linking those parts. A few actually stated that they could see a person lying on firewood, but were not prepared to go one step further and say that the person was dead.

A selection of other answers: Shiva meditating, mule, face like a fish, wild animal, camel, crow, shore of river, water-tank, beautifying to go to bazaar, snake, scorpion, elephant, aeroplane, ocean and peaks, buffalo, playing in cinema, god praying, swimming, insect in stomach, person drying cloth, eaten by fish in the water.

General comment on the "Death" pictures (pictures 10 and 11)

These pictures elicited some noticeably (and puzzlingly) different responses from men and women, and from the various regions. Picture 10 (carrying a dead body) conveyed its meaning to 25% of the men and 10% of the women in the Far West, and to 70% of the men and 45% of the women in the East. Picture 11 (the funeral pyre) also succeeded with 25% of the men and 10% of the women in the Far West.

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12. Artist's intention: INDICATION OF DIRECTION (arrow)

Question 1: What is this?

Responses:

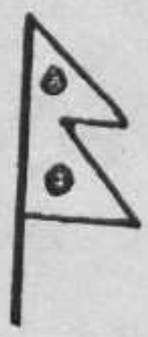
Arrow	32%
Weapon	9%
Trident	8%
Something by the road	5%
Flag	2%
Aeroplane	2%
Don't know	13%

Question 2: What does it indicate?

Responses: Indicates direction 8%

Notes: Quite a number of respondents said they had seen this sign beside the road or track near police posts, etc., but they did not know what it meant

The "Trident" and "Flag" responses may seem unusual, but are easily accounted for. The trident is one of the major weapons of the Lord Shiva, and is carried by many local healers and sages, and is thus familiar to large numbers of Nepalis. The Nepalese flag is shaped like this:



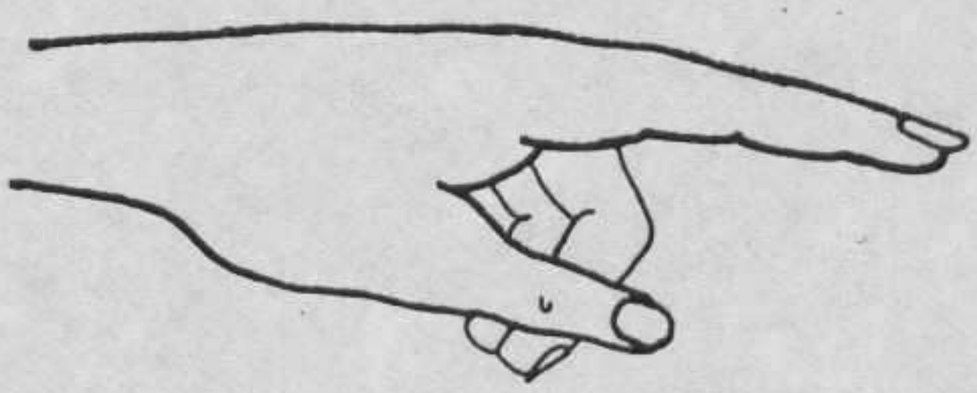
A selection of the other answers: umbrella, pillar, pen, buffalo, fish, stick, scorpion, temple, fool, tape, tower of Nepal, eagle, tree, spade, magic spoon, map.

13. Artist's intention: INDICATION OF DIRECTION (hand)

Question 1: What is this?

Responses:

Hand	53%
Don't know	40%



Question 2: What does it indicate?

Responses: Indicates direction 40%

Notes: The hand is apparently far more widely recognised than the arrow as a means of indicating direction (as logically it should be, since many Nepalis do indicate direction by pointing with their hands). However, it would still be worthwhile promoting the understanding of the arrow as an indication of direction, since it is widely used in printed materials, signs, etc., and is much easier to draw than a hand is. In some pictures the use of a hand to indicate direction could actually cause confusion, if it were interpreted literally.

Fifty-one of the people who responded "Hand" were not asked the follow-up question ("What does it indicate?"). If they had been asked this question, the figure of 40% given above could be expected to have gone as high as 50%.

There were marked regional differences in responses to this picture. In the Far West only 8% recognised the hand, and 5% said it indicated direction. Corresponding figures for the West/Central Region are 70% and 34%, and for the East 83% and 78%.

A selection of the other answers: range of hills, ploughing, aeroplane, tree, horse carriage, rope, flag, road, snake, bullock cart, house, hook, loom, fish, gun, bird, something to eat, pillar, stick, water, wood.

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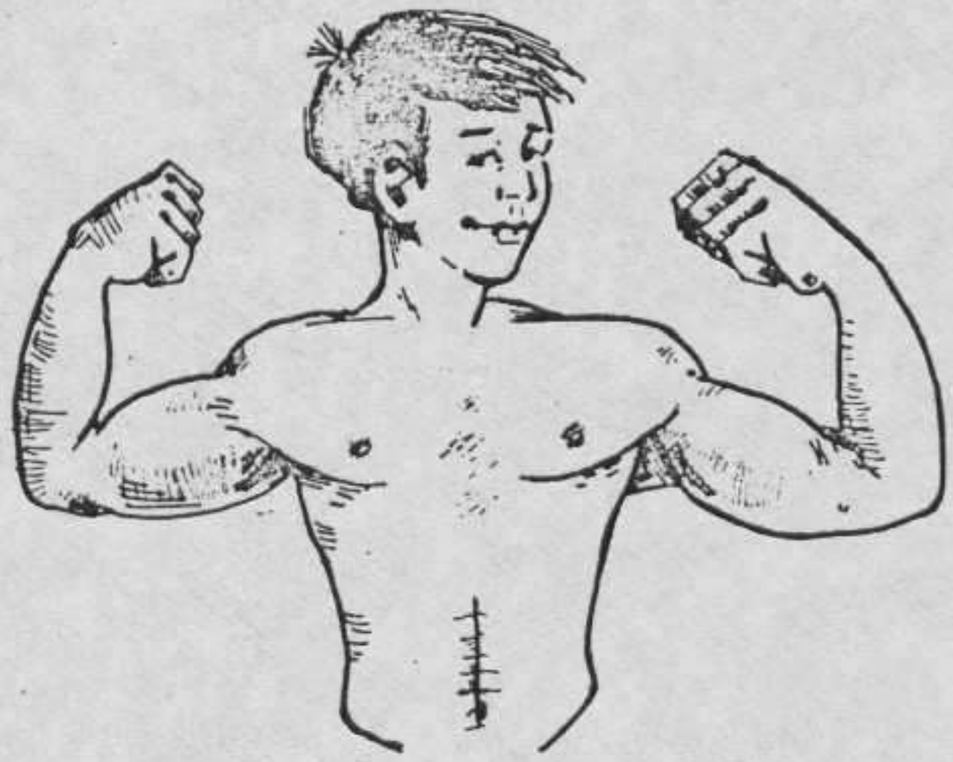
14. Artist's intention: STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS (first and second stages)

Lifting big pumpkins as a trial of strength is a game played in some parts of Nepal. However, less than 5% of the villagers who were shown this picture said that one man was strong and the other weak. Over 24% took the pumpkins to be flowers. This picture was dropped before the final stage of the study.

15. Artist's intention: STRENGTH (first stage)



This highly Westernised he-man was included in the first stage of the study at the suggestion of an educated Nepali with much village experience. However, it did not suggest the idea of strength to the villagers participating in the study, and was excluded from later stages.

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16. Artist's intention: STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS
(all three stages)

Question 1: What is this?

Responses: People 95%

Question 2: (if first answer was "people") Is there any difference between them?

Responses:

Strong and weak	10%
Fat and thin	32%
Big and small	8%
Man and woman	10%
Happy and sad	3%

Notes: In Nepal, being "fat" is thought of as a good thing, as it is often connected with being healthy or wealthy. It is quite likely that some of the 32% who said the men were "fat and thin" actually understood the idea of the drawing.

Only 2% mentioned that the strong man had no hands. However, when asked about the difference between the two men, quite a number mentioned the different position of the hands, e.g. "One is showing his hands, and the other has his hands behind his back".

Others thought the people depicted were well dressed, police, nice man and devil, young and old, two persons quarrelling.

17a. Artist's intention: BAD (first stage)

The interviewers reported that this drawing, depicting the head of the god Bhairab, was quite successful in arousing negative feelings, many villagers suggesting it was a giant or an evil spirit. For stage two of the study it was combined with other drawings to make up picture 17b.

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17b. Artist's intention: BOTTLE OF SOMETHING BAD AND BOTTLE OF SOMETHING GOOD (second stage)

Question 1: What is this?

Question 2: (if bottles were mentioned in the first answer)
What do you think is in the bottles?

Notes: The intention at this stage was to find out whether the negative feelings aroused by the "bad" face (picture 17a) would be transferred to another object shown in the same picture (in this case a bottle).

In the first stage attempts had been made to convey the idea of "good" by depicting water-pots with flowers and curd (when someone goes on a journey or returns, Nepalis place these outside their doors as a sign of good luck). This picture had not succeeded in conveying the idea of "good", and for the second stage of the study a face drawn by an unschooled resident of Kathmandu to express his idea of "goodness" was paired with the second bottle.

These drawings did not convey their message (i.e. "Bottle of something good and bottle of something bad") to a single one of the 99 villagers interviewed during the second stage of the study. No one appeared to make any connection between the good/bad faces and the contents of the bottles. When asked what might be in the bottles the villagers either said (quite reasonably) that they did not know, or made random suggestions such as "water and

Drawing the faces inside (or on) the bottles was suggested but not tried, as this would probably have led back into problems of literal interpretation.

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18. Artist's intention: DANGER

Question: What is this? How does it make

Responses:

Something frightening	23%
Skull, bones	21%
Monster	10%
Ghost	9%
Crab	3%
Dead person	3%
Wild person	2%
Don't know	16%

Notes: Although only 1% of respondents actually saw this picture as indicating dan
a much higher proportion gave answers indicating that they found the picture unple
Altogether 61% of the villagers gave answers indicating that the picture aroused ne
feelings (skull, bones, monster, ghost, dead person, wild person, and/or something
frightening). In one third of the cases, the interviewers did not ask respondents
the picture made them feel, so one might fairly assume that the picture aroused fee
of fear somewhat more often than the above figures indicate.

If any symbol were to be promoted as symbolising danger, this one would seem to
a number of advantages as compared with picture 17a, which is hard to draw and also
religious associations. The skull and crossbones symbol is already in use in Nepal
limited extent.

A selection of other answers: spider, god, moon, bird, flower, scorpion, tiger
abominable cat, spinning wheel, bumble-bee, sewing machine, buffalo, monkey, bear, ma

19. Artist's intention: DON'T DEFECATE IN THE BUSHES - USE A LATRINE (first stage)

Another attempt to communicate the ideas of bad/good or prohibition/ recommendation. No villagers interpreted the frowning and smiling suns as expressing dis- approval and approval of the scenes they were surveying. The other objects and actions portrayed were not clear to many villagers, either.

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0. Artist's intention: BREAST-FEED, DON'T BOTTLE- FEED

uestion 1: What is this?

esponses: Adult(s) and child(ren) 82%

uestion 2: Is there any difference between the two pictures?

esponses: Bottle-feeding and breast-feeding 19%

One feeding, the other not feeding 14%

One feeding medicine, other feeding milk 3%

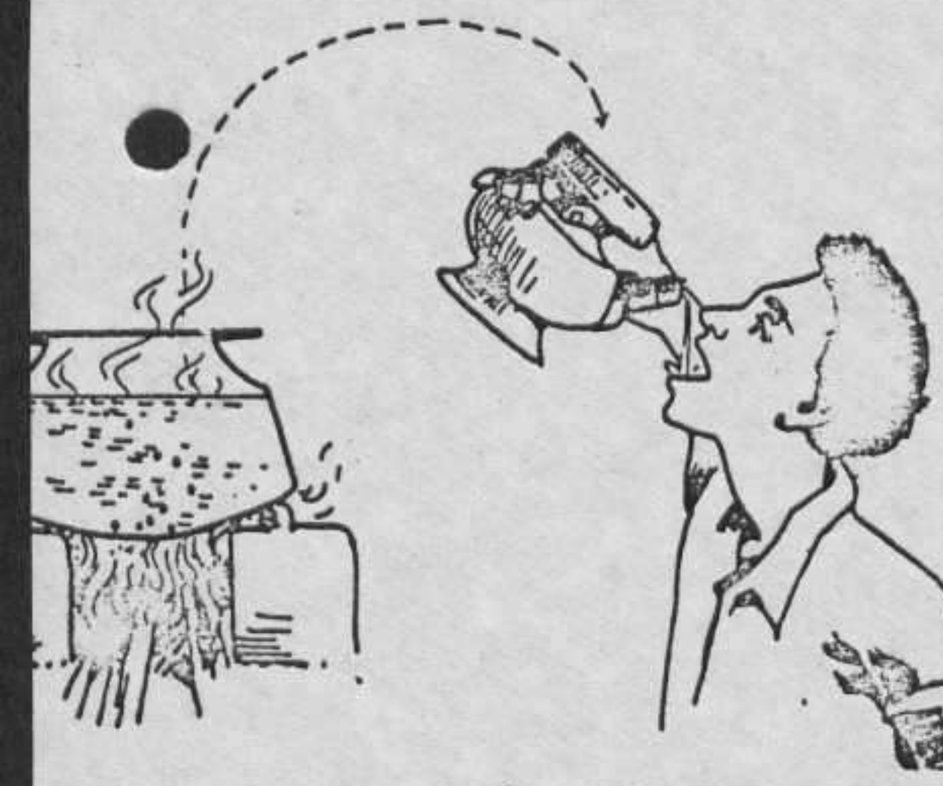
uestion 3: What might the pictures be trying to teach?

esponses: Breast-feeding better than bottle-feeding 3%

tes: Yet another attempt to express the ideas of "good" and "bad". Ticks and crosses e used in Nepalese schools to indicate "right" and "wrong", but it came as no surprise find that unschooled villagers were not familiar with these signs. Four of the respdents (i.e. about 1%) stated that "✓" meant "right", but only one of these connected e sign with the picture beneath it. It is likely that the other ten respondents who id "Breast-feeding is better than bottle-feeding" were stating their own opinions rather an "reading" the picture.

Most of those who mentioned the ✓ and ✗ either said they did not know what they re, or gave them a pictorial interpretation, such as "plough", "hook", "spade" (for ✓), an", "aeroplane", "bananas" (for ✗), or "sticks", "rods" (for both ✓ and ✗).

. Artist's intention: DRINK BOILED WATER



Question 1: What is this?

Responses:

Person drinking	74%
Hot water	21%
Boiled water	3%
Cooking rice	7%
Pipe	6%
Don't know	8%

Question 2: What might the picture be trying to teach?

Responses: It is good to drink hot water to avoid disease 3%

tes: Nepalese villagers (and others) often do not distinguish between hot water and iled water. The interviewers themselves were hard to convince that it was worth differtiating between "hot" and "boiled" in the analysis of the interviews. This picture is viously not able to contribute to the necessary task of health education.

The message of the picture is indeed not very clear - even if it were clear that the

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man was drinking boiled water, strictly speaking there is nothing in the picture that say one should do this.

It is likely that the respondents who mentioned a pipe interpreted the arrow as a water-pipe.

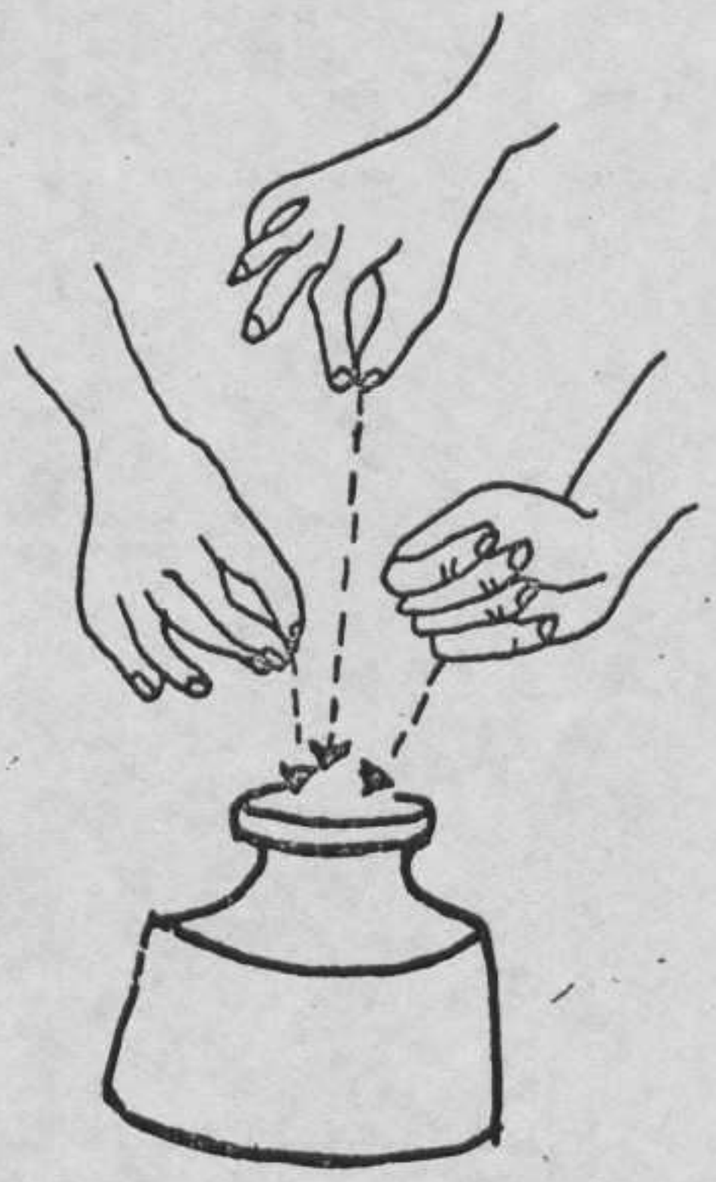
A selection of the other answers: horse, elephant, cow, bird, god, devil pushing something, school, window and tiger, ink pot, rat or cat drinking, elephant's trunk, preparing rakshi (local spirit), sewing, flower-pot, sparrow eating rice, smoking hubble-bubble, begging.

22. Artist's intention: PUTTING INGREDIENTS IN POT (final stage)

Question 1: What is this?

Responses:

Pot	50%
Hands	37%
No body, no arms	2%
Flower, plant	20%
Don't know	21%



Question 2: (if first answer was "hands") What are they doing?

Responses:

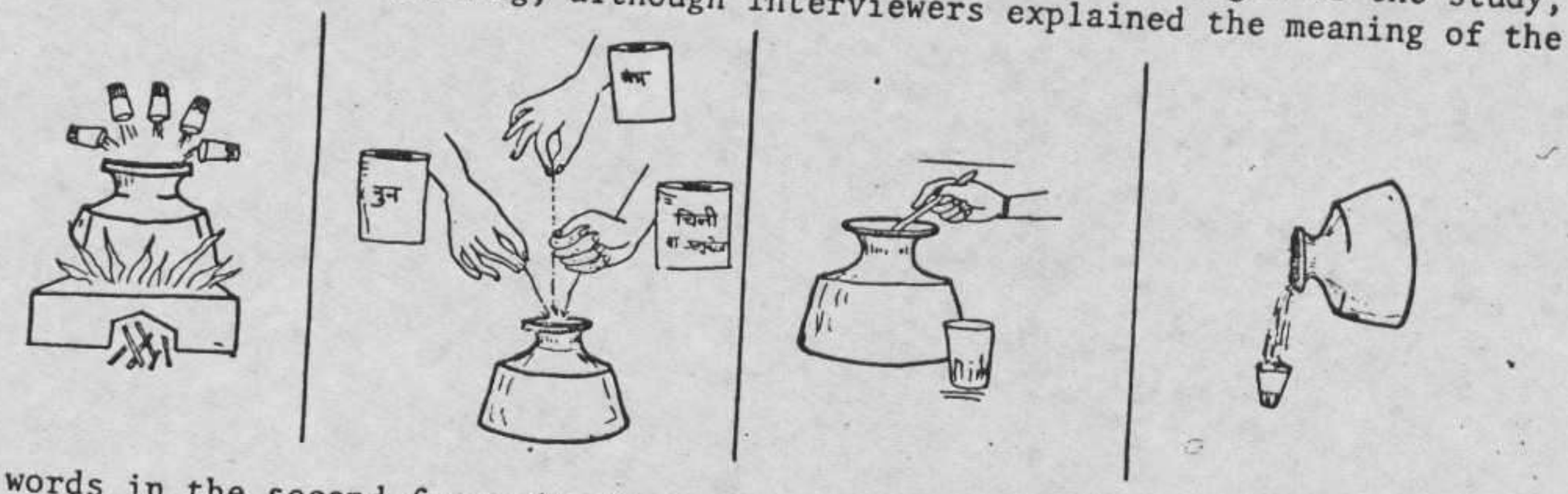
Putting something in pot	17%
Taking something out of pot	7%

Question 3: (if second answer referred to handling ingredients) How much?

Responses:

Varying quantities (e.g. "this hand much, this hand little")	6%

Notes: This picture is taken from a series of pictures showing how to make a rehydration mixture for the treatment of diarrhoea. The whole series was tested in the first two stages of the study, but failed to communicate its meaning, although interviewers explained the meaning of the



written words in the second frame ("salt, soda, sugar"). This single frame was used in the final stage of the study to find out whether the disembodied hands would be recognised, and whether the villagers noticed that the hands were supposed to be putting varying quantities into the pot.

Although only 2% of the villagers actually commented on the fact that the hands were

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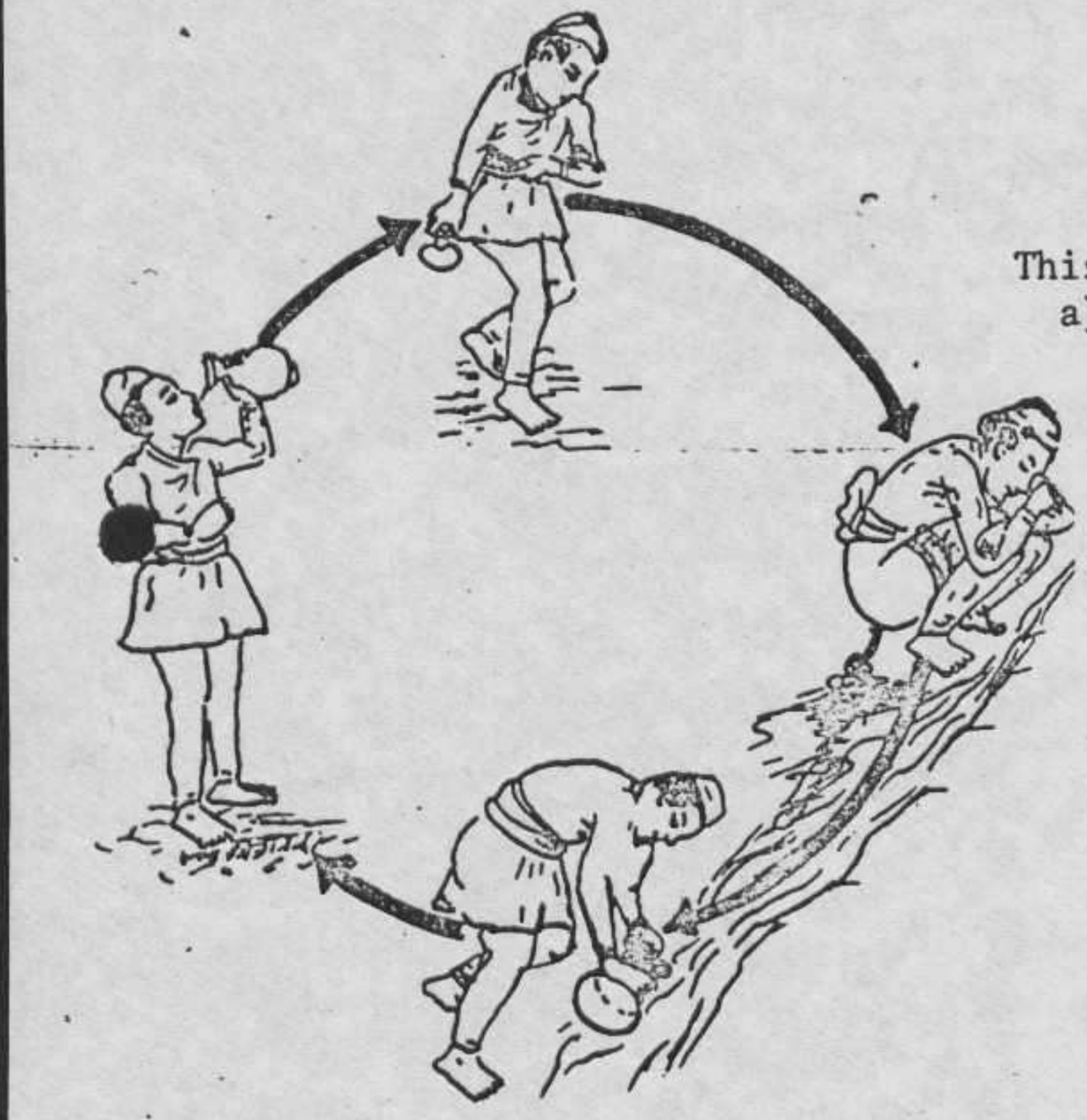
disembodied, it is quite likely that the fact that they were disembodied accounts for the fairly low recognition of the hands.

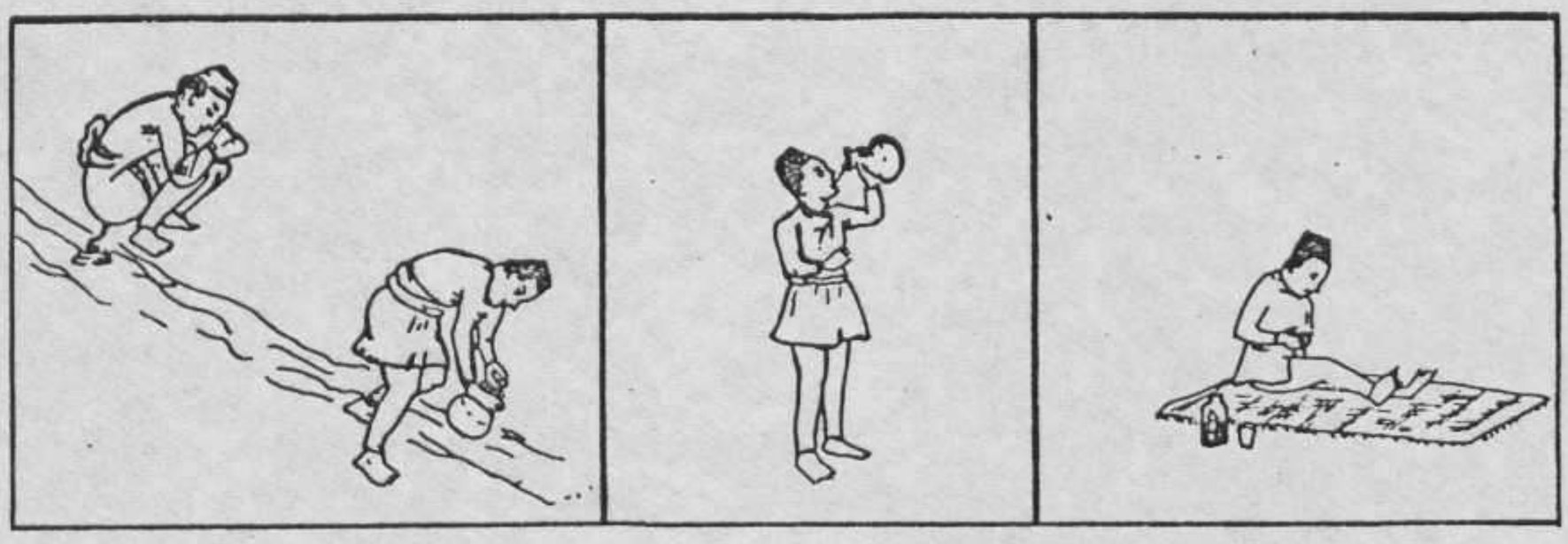
Only about half the people who mentioned putting ingredients into a pot or taking them out were asked the final follow-up question ("How much?"); the figure of 6% given above is probably only about half of what it otherwise might have been.

3a. Artist's intention: DRINKING POLLUTED WATER MAKES PEOPLE ILL (first stage)



This picture, designed to encourage people a) not to defecate in rivers and b) not to drink polluted water, was tried in the firststage of the study. Interviewers reported that it was not successful, and that some villagers had commented that one man appears to be standing on top of another one. The villagers did not appear to take any notice of the arrows in the picture.

3b. Artist's intention: DRINKING POLLUTED WATER MAKES PEOPLE ILL (second and final stages)



A B C

In an attempt to avoid the confusion reported in reactions to the previous picture, it was converted into picture-strip style for the second stage of the study. Still, only one out of 89 villagers understood the message intended. The pictures having given sufficient indication of their general incomprehensibility, they were left in the study solely to find out whether the villagers were looking at the pictures in the order intended (i.e. from left to right). The order noted was as follows:

ABC	45%	BAC	26%	CAB	0%
ACB	2%	BCA	9%	CBA	11%

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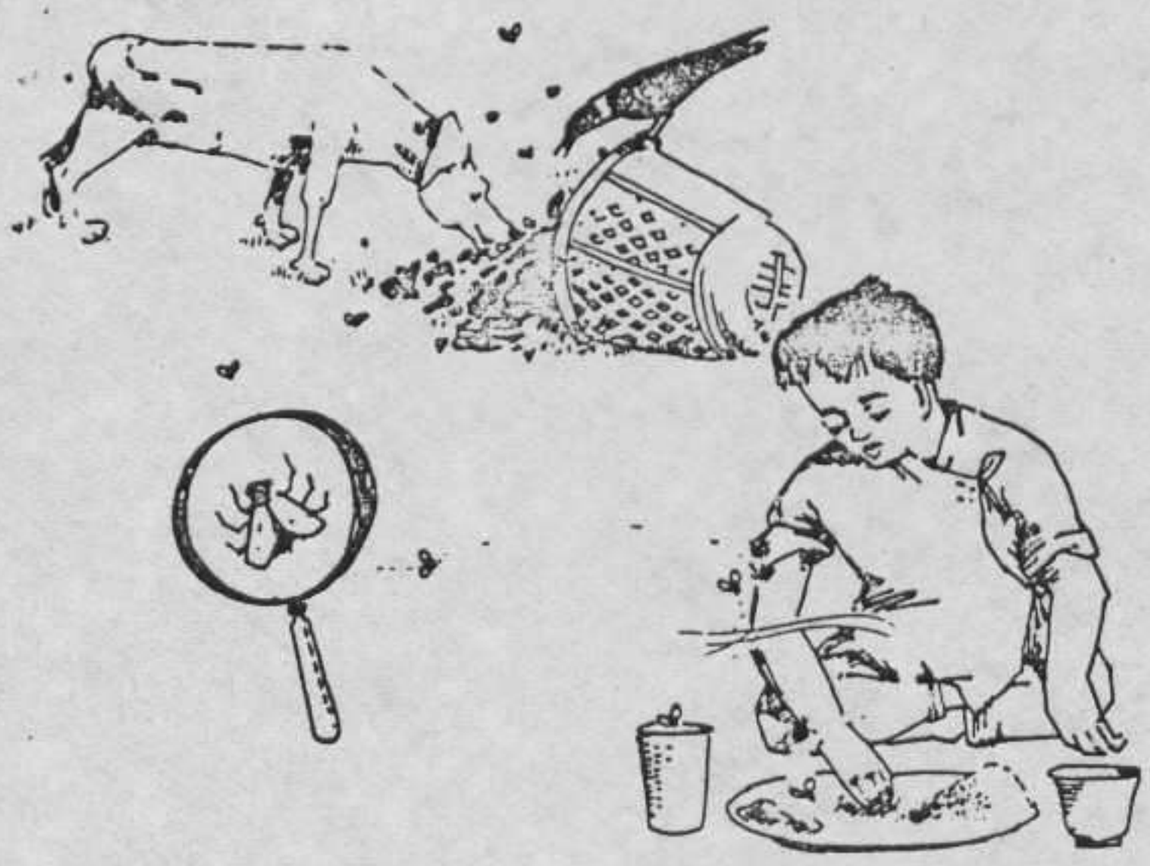
24. Artist's intention: SOMEONE TALKING ABOUT SOMETHING
SOMEONE THINKING ABOUT SOMETHING (first stage)

These two pictures attempted to convey the idea of people talking or thinking about something, using the device employed in Western and Asian comics or picture books - "bubbles" above people's heads.

Two villagers mentioned that the men in the first drawing were talking, but not that they were supposed to be talking about the particular things in the "bubble". No one understood the drawing of the man thinking. A few said he was sick, sorrowful or simply that he had his hand on his head.

Comics and picture books are popular in the cities of Nepal, and city-dwellers would probably be familiar with the meaning of the "bubbles". If these conventions could be taught in the villages also, they would expand the range of pictorial instructional material.

25. Artist's intention: FLIES CARRY DISEASE (first stage)



None of the villagers who were asked about these drawings could see any connection tween them. Some could see there was a dog, a crow and a man eating in one drawing, bu one assumed they had anything to do with each other.

No one recognised the flies. Some villagers said they could see butterflies. Magn ing glasses are not generally found in villages, so the process of enlarging the fly wa not understood.

The idea of the flies moving from one place (the garbage pile) to another (the foo was not understood. The sick man was not recognised as such. Some villagers said he w sitting on a chair or on a table (most villagers sleep on mats on the floor or a bench, rather than on a bed).

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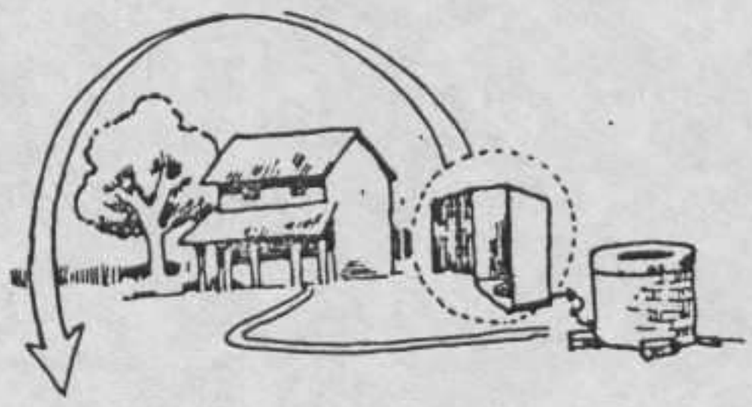
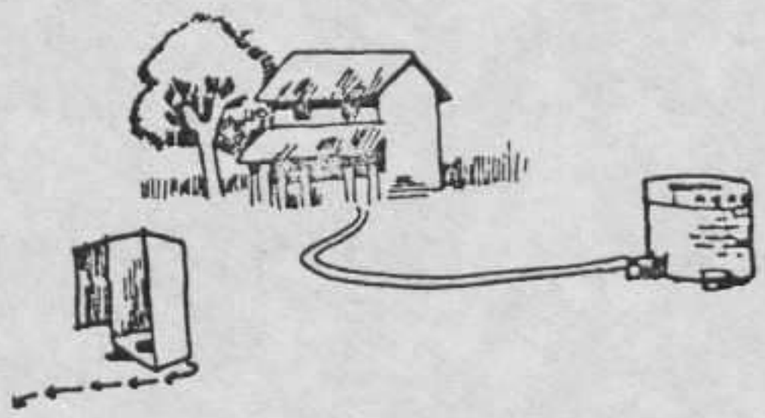
hese drawings probably contain too many details - there is too much going on in the es (see also picture 26).

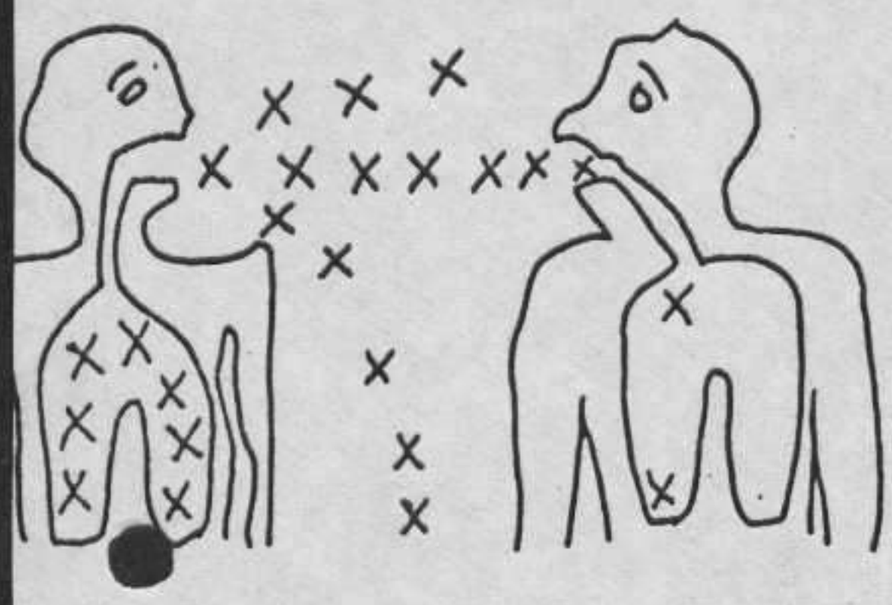
Artist's intention: BUILD LATRINES AWAY FROM THE WATER SUPPLY (first and second stages)



his drawing was not understood by any ondents. Even the objects portrayed not well recognised. For example, 53 of the 89 respondents in the sec- stage even mentioned the houses in the ure, although one would have expected her rate of recognition than this. of the reasons for the picture's lack success may be: the inclusion of a e number of objects in one drawing n though the actual drawing used was siderably larger than the reproduction this page), the use of arrows, which are widely understood to indicate direction, the lack of any indication of what the rines are supposed to be (a latrine is a common feature of Nepalese villages).



Artist's intention: TB CAN BE TRANSMITTED FROM A SICK PERSON TO A HEALTHY ONE (first and second stages)



This drawing was included in the study at the request of a member of the British Nepal Medical Trust, which uses it in TB-prevention campaigns. It was taken to six villages and shown to over 100 people. In five of the villages, none of the villagers could understand it, for reasons which probably included the fact that germs and lungs are not usually visible. However, in the remaining village, large numbers of villagers were able to explain what the picture meant. The reason for this proved to be that a team from the British Nepal Medical Trust had visited that particular village five months before, and had shown this picture and explained its meaning. This is very encouraging indeed, indicating that even quite crude drawings can serve as reminders for villagers, provided they are adequately explained.

PART C - COLOURS

For this part of the study, cards (8 cm. by 4 cm.) in sixteen different colours were ttered in front of the villager, who was then asked:

1. Which colours do you like?
2. Which colours do you dislike?
3. Which colours are for happy occasions?
4. Which colours are for sad occasions?
5. Which colours are for women?
6. Which colours are for men?
7. Which colours are for gods?
8. Which colours are for devils?

villager responded by pointing to the cards or touching them, not by trying to name colours.

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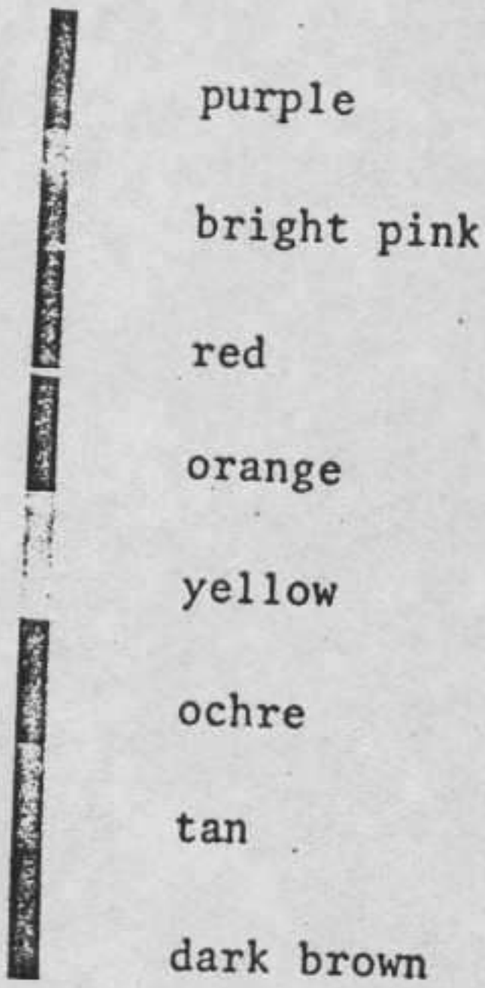
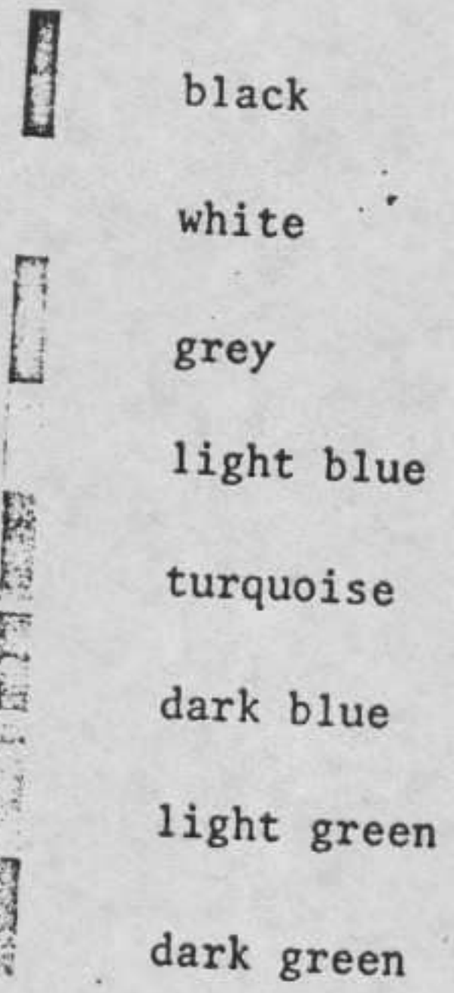
In addition, the villagers were invited to make further comments on any of the colou if they wanted to. However, the few additional comments that were made added nothing of importance to the information gained through the first eight questions. The additional comments either repeated opinions elicited by the first eight questions ("This is a colou for festivals") or were of the order of "I would like to paint my house that colour", or "I've got a pair of socks like that". No information was gained on possible symbolic mea ings attached to the various colours. Although the questions asked did not mention cloth there is a strong likelihood that many of the villagers were thinking of colours for clothes when they answered, particularly questions 5 and 6.

These are the colours which were shown to the villagers:



purple
bright pink
red
orange
yellow
ochre
tan
dark brown



black
white
grey
light blue
turquoise
dark blue
light green
dark green

Over-all, the most-liked colours were the purple, bright pink and red, and these were the colours most often mentioned as being for happy occasions, and also for women. Orange and yellow were also well liked, and these were the colours most mentioned as being "for Gods". The greens and blues were also popular colours, particularly in the villages in the Far West region.

The colour arousing the strongest negative reaction was black. It was the most dislike colour, most often mentioned as being for sad occasions (even though in Nepal it does not have the associations with mourning which it does in European countries), and by far the most often mentioned as being a colour for devils. Other disliked colours were the dark brown and grey, followed by tan and ochre.

The pattern of reactions to all these colours was a simple one (high score for questions 1 and 3 coupled with a low score for questions 2 and 4, or vice versa), but the pattern produced by white was much more complex. It was quite often picked out as a liked colour and a colour for happy occasions (under both these headings it had a higher score than any other colour in the Far West, and the fourth highest score overall). But it was even more frequently mentioned as being a colour for sad occasions (not surprisingly, since Hindu men in mourning wear white). And it had a relatively high score as a colour for gods and as a colour for devils.

The table on page 41 shows the overall totals scored by each colour. Totals by region can be found in Appendix 4. 413 villagers took part in this section of the study.

It is perhaps not necessary to caution against making too literal use of these results. In European countries, black is the traditional colour for mourning, but one does not take it for granted that a woman in a black dress is in mourning, or even sad. She may well be on her way to a party. Similarly, one cannot assume that a Nepalese villager will expect a

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age printed in red to be a happy message, or a child pictured in a red dress to be a y child.

This study did not investigate villagers' reactions to coloured pictures. However, g colour in any but a "realistic" way would seem to be fraught with possibilities for nterpretation. For example, if anyone is planning to print a picture of a group of le on bright green card, they would probably be well advised to pre-test this material carefully, to make sure it is not being seen as a picture of some bright green le.

Total scores for the colours used in the study

	purple	bright pink	red	orange	yellow	ochre	tan	dark brown	black	white	grey	light blue	turquoise	dark blue	light green	dark green
ed ●	75*	73*	61*	54	51	7	6	4	15	58	18	47	44	55	52	37
liked	4	6	9	11	12	56	33	129*	134*	18	78*	13	5	9	3	11
happy casions	80*	69*	72*	54	48	6	6	7	7	56	4	17	23	34	38	34
sad casions	5	13	8	7	14	27	33	79*	119*	81*	35	18	6	14	11	10
women	84*	109*	98*	67	37	1	4	4	13	3	0	17	40	50	60	49
men	21	17	23	12	35	17	13	14	24	119*	22	91*	72*	66	18	30
gods	9	35	84*	124*	170*	7	4	2	19	79	4	4	6	9	10	10
devils	5	14	27	17	24	8	11	88*	254*	42*	15	4	2	8	11	5
tal entions	283	336	382	346	391	129	110	327	585	456	176	211	198	245	203	186

* The highest three scores in each of the eight categories are marked with an asterisk.

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CONCLUSIONS

1. Attempts to communicate ideas and instructions to unschooled rural villagers by means pictures only are unlikely to succeed. Some of the reasons for this seem to be:

- Unschooled villagers do not expect pictures to convey messages.

- Pictures intended to convey messages often make use of symbols (✓, ✗, ⟶ , etc.) the meaning of which cannot be known unless it has been learned.

- The portrayal of objects in pictures may not be comprehensible for villagers.

- Pictures intended to convey messages often consist of a series meant to b read in a certain order (often from left to right if the language of the artist is written from left to right). People who have not learned to re or write do not necessarily look at pictures in the order intended.

- Even if the various objects portrayed in a picture are clear to villagers they do not necessarily try to interpret the picture in a way that accoun for the juxtaposition of the objects portrayed.

2. The most effective style of picture is clear, realistic, without inessential backgroun Three-tone drawings or block-outs are better than more "simplified" pictures. The more stylised a drawing is, the less success it is likely to have.

3. However, even quite a crude, schematic drawing can be useful as a reminder of a messag already conveyed by person-to-person contact.

4. Drawings are more likely to be successful if such things as buildings, clothes etc. ar based on locally familiar styles.

5. In general, Nepalese villagers like bright colours, particularly red, and associate them with happy occasions. Dull and dark colours are not liked, and are associated with unhappy occasions and evil spirits.

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PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS

Effort and time spent on attempting to communicate with unschooled villagers solely eans of pictures is probably wasted.

However, since pictures can be in many places at once and a development worker cannot, tures can profitably be used to reinforce development messages conveyed to unschooled lagers.

Pamphlets and handbooks will probably be most useful if they are aimed at networks of erate people who can help to convey their message to villagers. Examples of such networks National Development Service participants, Government extension workers, school-children. The pamphlets and handbooks can include pictures which can be used to remind villagers their message, and advice for the networks on how to use these pictures (and other visual s such as demonstrations) most effectively.

People using pictures and posters to reinforce development messages should discuss them h as many villagers as possible. They should make sure that the villagers recognise the ects portrayed and understand the message intended. (The discussion may have to be dled tactfully in the case of subjects such as pregnancy which are likely to cause arra ment in certain circumstances.) If pictures are not adequately discussed and lained, there is a good chance that they will serve nothing beyond a decorative function.

People helping villagers to understand the message of pictures and posters should lain the meaning of any conventional signs and symbols used by the artist (e.g. ✓, ?, ⟶, upturned mouth for happiness, downturned mouth for sadness, etc). is likely that if this is consistently done over a period in any given village, the lagers will learn to "read" the messages pictures are trying to convey.

Posters and wallcharts should express their message in words as well as pictures. e words should be large enough, few enough and simple enough to be read by children, en if the message is actually intended for adults. It can at least be hoped that children o are learning to read at school may read the message to unschooled adult villagers.

A single picture should not include a large number of objects, or attempt to portray veral steps in a process.

If a poster or wallchart consists of a series of pictures, these pictures should be mber to indicate what order they should be read in.

The picture style used will depend to some extent on the skill of the artist and on cilities and equipment available. Pictures should be as realistic as possible, and clude inessential background detail. Material produced for large-scale distribution ould make use of 3-tone drawings or blockouts rather than more simplified drawings, while llage-level workers can at least try to avoid extreme stylisation.

Unless there is some special reason for not doing so, pictures of objects, people nd the things people do) etc. should be made as much as possible like the objects, people nd actions in the area where the pictures will be used. Such things as different styles f dress easily lead villagers to assume that a picture does not refer to their own village r their own life. Since there are great variations in styles and customs from one part f the country to another, material produced for national distribution cannot be equally ppropriate for all areas, but village-level workers can take care with the details in ictures they are making or adapting for local use.

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South America

A study carried out in Brazilian youth clubs by Luiz Fonseca and Bryant Kearl led to the general conclusion that "two variables - age and education - are main forces influencing one's ability to comprehend and learn from pictorial symbols". Some of their other generalizations are as follows:

"1. Pictorial symbols to be most useful for young people of limited schooling must evidence intelligent selection of detail. Comprehension is reduced either by excessive unnecessary detail or excessive deletion of detail.

2. Recognizable familiar objects presented in an illustration add to comprehensibility. Conversely, the presence of locally unfamiliar objects tends to reduce correct interpretation of the symbol.

3. The illustration of a process involving separate steps or actions should have at least as many individual pictures or frames as there are main steps or actions of the depicted process.

4. To achieve best comprehension, pictorial symbols should be as realistic as possible. Any kind of imaginative treatment (such as "humanization" of animals) reduces comprehension.

5. Special care should be taken with symbols which have both a literal and a figurative meaning, since people of limited education tend to give its most limited literal interpretation to such pictorial symbols."

Fonseca and Kearl further advise illustrators to "place the clarity of the illustration above most other considerations of artistic presentation", to make clear the order in which a viewer should read a series of symbols describing a process or telling a story, and to be "especially careful with arbitrary symbols ($, ?, +, etc.) whose meanings are not intended to be self-evident but admittedly depend on prior education".

This study is reported in *Comprehension of Pictorial Symbols: an Experiment in Rural Brazil* by Luiz Fonseca and Bryant Kearl, published by College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, 1960.

Africa

A. Experiments in Zambia with four different picture-styles indicated that the block-out style is markedly more effective than the ordinary photograph, the line drawing or the silhouette. This is reported in *Applied Communication in Developing Countries: Ideas and Observations* by Andreas Fuglesang, published by the Dag Hammarskjöld Foundation, Uppsala, 1973 - a book which contains a good deal of other stimulating material of interest to people preparing visual material for use with villagers.

B. A study carried out by Alan C. Holmes in Kenya in 1961-62 led him to conclude, among other things, that:

1. If one wants to represent a process involving a series of actions (e.g. boiling water before drinking it) it will be more easily understood by people of limited education if a series of pictures is used (rather than trying to compress the series of actions into one or two pictures).

2. Stylised drawings ("isotype" symbols or stick drawings) present no particular difficulties of interpretation, if they are of objects familiar to the viewer.

3. Excessive unnecessary detail in a picture will make understanding more difficult.

4. Excessive deletion of detail in a picture also reduces comprehensibility.

5. Pictorial symbols which can be interpreted literally or can be given an "extended" meaning will tend to be interpreted literally by people of limited education.

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11. People preparing pictures for use in the villages should bear in mind the possibility that they will be taken quite literally by villagers. Thus enlargement of a detail for effect may well have a negative effect on understanding of the picture. (And of course the depicting of an unfamiliar object such as a magnifying glass to explain the enlargement can only provide an additional obstacle to understanding).

12. If people involved in producing pictures for use in villages could agree on a common "vocabulary" of signs and symbols, and if these symbols were consistently used and taught to villagers, the range of ideas effectively expressed by pictures could gradually be extended. Such a "vocabulary" of symbols might include:

✓ = Good

✗ = Bad

= Danger

= Indication of direction

= Happy

= Sad

Any other symbols could be effective, so long as they were easy to draw and consistentl used, but since there does not seem to be in Nepal an established "vocabulary" of symbols which are widely used and recognised by villagers, there is much to be said for adopting symbols already in use internationally.

13. Use of colour in posters, etc. for villagers should probably be guided by two considerations. The first is the colour preferences and associations indicated by the study which would lead one to use bright colours, particularly reds, to indicate happiness, goodness etc., and dull, dark colours for unhappy situations. However, the second and perhaps more important consideration is the likelihood of villagers interpreting pictures literally. It would seem most unwise to use colours in a non-realistic way merely to express a mood. However, often a compromise between these two considerations may be reached. For example, purple or bright pink could be used for the clothing of a happy woman, and dark brown or black for the clothing of an unhappy woman, but it would be unwise to use these colours for the women's faces.

OTHER STUDIES

A number of studies have been done in this same general field in other parts of the world, but some people interested in the production of visual materials in Asia have expressed doubts about whether findings obtained, say, in African villages, would have any application in Asia.

It therefore seems particularly worthwhile to mention some of the conclusions of a few studies carried out in other countries. Some of these conclusions are directly confirmed by this study, and others, which lie slightly outside this study's field of enquiry, nevertheless seem likely to be relevant to the villages of Nepal.

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Mr Holmes remarks that "it is never safe to act on assumptions as to what people will or will not understand visually without first testing the assumptions".

This study is reported in *A Study of Understanding of Visual Symbols in Kenya* by Alan C. Holmes, published by the Overseas Visual Aids Centre, London. Further investigations in this field, started by Mr Holmes and completed by Bernard Shaw, are reported in *Visual Symbols Survey - Report on the Recognition of Drawings in Kenya* by Bernard Shaw, published by the Centre for Educational Development Overseas, London.

Asia

* *Communicating with Villagers in North-East Thailand* is the title of a study by N. Damman of USOM, who tested radio programmes, stories, photographs, drawings and colours among literate and illiterate villagers. Some of his conclusions were:

1. The villager is primarily interested in familiar subjects. Material should be realistic and specific. Abstraction have no meaning for the typical villager. (The "skull and crossbones" symbol for danger was seen as some sort of ghost.)

2. Representations of parts of the body were not as well recognised as representations of the whole body.

3. Colour pictures were found to be more popular than black and white. (However, it is not clear whether the pictures were tested for comprehension, or whether the people were simply asked which pictures they preferred).

4. Stick figures were understood by the villagers if the subjects were familiar.

5. Red was the most popular colour, orange was seen as the colour of religion, black suggested old age and death, white was for purity, blue a cold colour without meaning, and green was the least favoured colour.

6. In coloured pictures and posters, the colours that were most true to life were preferred and most easily understood.

7. Of the black and white picture-styles tested, the photograph was found to be the most popular and the line drawing least popular. (However, it is not clear which picture-styles were tried, and whether, for example, the block-out photograph was among them).

* Since it took place in Nepal, one should mention an experiment carried out by Donald B. Gooch in 1961, and reported by him in *Picture-Talk in Kathmandu*, published by the University of Michigan Faculty Research Fund. The author states that he is "more than ever convinced that the principle of word sentences composed of pictographic symbols is the quickest, easiest and cheapest way of communicating elementary ideas to predominantly illiterate or non-literate people in remote and technologically underdeveloped areas". However, experience with the study described in this report does not lead one to share Mr Gooch's confidence about the effectiveness of pictures for communicating ideas in a "non-personal" situation. Perhaps it is a matter of what one is prepared to count as "successful communication". Mr Gooch showed his pictures to groups of between 20 and 50 illiterate or semi-literate villagers simultaneously, and apparently counted a drawing as a failure only if nobody in the group was able to understand the artist's intention.

General

* A very useful guide to work done in this field is to be found in *Visual Perception - A Review of the Literature Relating to Studies Relevant to the Development of Teaching Materials in the Commonwealth* by Helen Coppen, published by the Commonwealth Secretariat, London, 1970.

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APPENDIX 1

PART B - ORDER IN WHICH PICTURES WERE PRESENTED TO VILLAGERS IN FINAL STAGE OF STUDY

ARTIST'S INTENTION	FOR COMMENTARY SEE
Sadness	page 25, picture 6b
Death (carrying body)	page 28, picture 10
Person running	page 22, picture 4
Happiness	page 26, picture 7b
House	page 21, picture 1
Strength and weakness	page 32, picture 16
Fish	page 22, picture 2
Death (funeral pyre)	page 29, picture 11
Man and woman	page 23, picture 5
Sickness	page 27, picture 8
Pregnancy	page 28, picture 9
Drink boiled water	page 35, picture 21
Breast-feed, don't bottle-feed	page 35, picture 20
Drinking polluted water makes people ill	page 37, picture 23b
Putting ingredients in pot	page 36, picture 22
Indication of direction (arrow)	page 30, picture 12
Danger	page 34, picture 18
Indication of direction (hand)	page 30, picture 13

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APPENDIX 2

Part B - Development of pictures from first stage to final stage

First stage	Pic no.	Second stage	Pic no.	Final stage	Pic no
House	1	Same as 1st stage		Same as 1st stage	
Fish	2	"		"	
Sun	3	"		"	
Person running	4	"		"	
Man and woman	5	"		"	
Sadness	6 a	Simplified	6 b	Same as 2nd stage	
Happiness	7 a	Simplified	7 b	Same as 2nd stage	
Sickness	*	Simplified	*	Simplified further	8
Pregnancy (woman & child)	*	Simplified	9	Same as 2nd stage	
Death (carrying body)	10	Same as 1st stage		Same as 1st stage	
Death (funeral pyre)	*	Simplified	11	Same as 2nd stage	
		Indication of direction (arrow)	12	Same as 2nd stage	
		Indication of direction (hand)	13	Same as 2nd stage	
Strength & weakness (pictures shown separately)	14	Same (pictures linked together)	14	Excluded	
Strength	15	Excluded		Excluded	
Strength & weakness (pictures shown separately)	16	Same (pictures linked together)	16	Same as 2nd stage	
Bad	17 a	Excluded (see 17b)		Excluded	
		Bottle of something good & bottle of something bad	17 b	Excluded	
Good	see pg. 33	Excluded		Excluded	
				Danger (skull & crossbones)	18
Don't defecate in bushes-use a latrine	19	Excluded		Excluded	
		Breast-feed, don't bottle-feed (tick & cross)	20	Same as 2nd stage	
Drink boiled water	21	Same as 1st stage		Same as 1st stage	
How to make re-hydration mixture	see pg. 36	Same as 1st stage		Putting ingredients in a pot (one picture from the strip shown separately)	22
Drinking polluted water makes people ill	23 a	Modified	23 b	Same (but question asked only about in what order pictures were read)	
Someone talking about something, someone thinking about something	24	Excluded		Excluded	

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First stage	Pic no.	Second stage	Pic no.	Final stage	Pic no.
Flies carry disease	25	Excluded		Excluded	
Build latrines away from the water supply	26	Same as 1st stage		Excluded	
TB can be transmitted from a sick person to a healthy one	27	Same as 1st stage		Excluded	

Pictures that were tested in 1st stage, but are not discussed in the report :

Healthy(boy playing football)	*	Excluded	
Bad(man hits boy)	*	Excluded	
Injections prevent disease	*	Excluded	
Eating fruit is good for health,drinking boiled drinks is not good for health	*	Excluded	
Latrine should be below, not above water supply(tick & cross)		Excluded (see picture 20)	
Flies cause disease, injections prevent disease	*	Excluded	
Use a level spoonful, not a heaped one. Make the spoonful level by smoothing off with straight object	*	Excluded	
Wash your hands before eating		Excluded	

* In the "picture no." column, an asterisk means the picture was tested, but has not been reproduced in this report.

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APPENDIX 3

PART B - A SELECTION OF RESPONSES BY REGION AND SEX

Number of respondents

	Men	Women	Total
Far West	91	49	140
West/Central	68	57	125
East	76	69	145
Total	235	175	410

Note Figures in the table below are percentages of the total for each category.

Picture no. & Title	Responses	FAR WEST			WEST/CENTRAL			EAST			NEPAL
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Total
1. HOUSE	House	22	12	19	74	60	67	75	71	73	53
	Building (including house)	29	20	26	76	86	78	93	90	91	65
2. FISH	Fish	51	24	39	91	81	86	70	80	74	66
	Khukri (Nepali knife)	1	0	1	1	0	1	26	17	22	8
3. SUN	Sun	43	39	41	63	60	62	74	71	72	59
	Moon, clock, wheel	41	32	39	19	34	25	25	18	22	28
4. PERSON RUNNING	Person	40	37	39	68	61	65	37	33	35	45
	Walking, running	7	2	5	12	21	16	4	1	3	8
5. MAN & WOMAN	People	58	63	60	78	70	75	64	58	62	65
	Male and female	25	35	29	34	19	27	32	12	22	24
6b. SADNESS	Person	73	69	76	96	98	97	99	94	97	90
	Sad, unhappy	10	8	9	28	28	31	50	41	46	33
	Laughing, happy	11	24	20	19	23	21	11	10	10	17
7b. HAPPINESS	Person	81	76	79	97	100	98	95	100	98	92
	Happy	38	53	44	56	70	62	55	70	62	60
	Unhappy	13	4	9	16	12	13	14	6	10	12
8. SICKNESS	Person	84	78	82	98	94	96	90	88	89	90
	Sick, wounded	29	16	24	26	25	26	25	25	25	25

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Picture no. & Title	Responses	FAR WEST Men	FAR WEST Women	FAR WEST Total	WEST/CENTRAL Men	WEST/CENTRAL Women	WEST/CENTRAL Total	EAST Men	EAST Women	EAST Total	NEPAL Total
9. PREGNANCY	Pregnant	31	27	29	46	51	48	64	61	63	47
	Fat	12	8	11	16	21	18	12	17	14	15
10. DEATH (carrying body)	Carrying dead body	25	10	20	59	56	58	70	45	58	45
	Carrying something else	36	39	38	34	33	34	20	28	23	32
11. DEATH (funeral pyre)	Person	71	59	66	98	92	94	84	66	77	79
	Sleeping, lying down	23	27	24	41	39	40	42	28	35	33
	Dead	25	10	20	26	39	34	37	35	36	32
12. DIRECTION (arrow)	Arrow	19	10	16	32	18	26	55	46	51	32
	Indicates direction	12	2	8	18	11	14	5	0	3	8
	Something by the road	11	2	7	12	0	7	1	0	1	5
13. DIRECTION (hand)	Hand	9	8	8	81	58	70	82	84	83	53
	Indicates direction	4	6	5	40	28	34	79	77	78	40
16. STRENGTH & WEAKNESS	Strong and weak	10	16	12	13	9	11	11	0	6	10
	Fat and thin	40	20	33	22	19	21	41	43	42	32
18. DANGER	Skull, bones	2	0	1	49	23	37	29	23	26	21
	Indicates danger	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	1	1
	Negative feelings	49	27	41	84	84	84	63	55	60	61
20. BREAST-FEED ...	Adult(s) and child(ren)	70	69	70	81	91	86	94	89	92	82
	Breast- and bottle-feeding	9	12	10	36	24	30	23	13	17	19
	Breast-feed, don't bottle-feed	1	0	1	7	2	5	1	4	3	3
21. DRINK BOILED WATER	Person drinking	59	33	47	87	86	86	92	84	88	74
	Hot water	1	2	2	29	21	26	37	42	39	21
	Boiled water	3	4	4	9	2	6	0	0	0	3
22. PUTTING INGRED-IENTS...	Pot	49	35	44	74	63	69	41	38	40	50
	Hands	13	14	14	72	54	64	36	36	36	37
	Putting something in pot	4	8	6	43	21	33	20	7	14	17
	Varying quantities	4	2	3	19	16	18	0	0	0	6
23b. DRINKING POLLUTED WATER...	Reads from left to right	41	33	38	43	56	49	36	57	48	47
	Reads from the middle	43	43	43	29	33	31	36	29	32	35
	Reads from right to left	9	12	10	24	10	17	11	6	8	11

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APPENDIX 4

TOTAL SCORES FOR THE COLOURS USED IN THE STUDY - BY REGION

FAR WEST

	purple	bright pink	red	orange	yellow	ochre	tan	dark brown	black	white	grey	light blue	turquoise	dark blue	light green	dark green
Liked	8	34*	10	14	23	3	3	1	5	37*	1	5	18	19	25*	13
Disliked	4	1	4	6	4	9	9	49*	55*	4	20*	2	1	3	0	5
For happy occasions	7	19*	19*	10	22*	1	2	2	3	41*	1	4	10	13	14	9
For sad occasions	2	6	4	1	6	7	8	32*	35*	14*	10	5	5	6	6	5
For women	11	16	27*	14	15	0	1	2	10	2	0	7	26*	18*	16	17
For men	8	7	8	6	10	4	5	6	7	56*	7	15	7*	15*	3	11
For gods	4	18	30*	41*	20	3	0	0	4	31*	1	2	4	0	3	4
For devils	5	7	5	1	5	2	3	32*	71*	10*	9	0	1	5	3	0
Total Mentions	49	118	107	93	105	29	31	124	190	195	49	40	72	79	70	64

WEST/CENTRAL

	purple	bright pink	red	orange	yellow	ochre	tan	dark brown	black	white	grey	light blue	turquoise	dark blue	light green	dark green
Liked	27*	20*	26*	17	15	1	3	2	7	18	3	6	8	18	15	12
Disliked	0	4	4	5	7	18	14	28*	37*	6	29*	10	3	2	3	4
For happy occasions	18	22*	22*	23*	18	1	3	4	3	11	3	4	7	15	11	18
For sad occasions	3	5	4	5	8	13	19*	26*	37*	5	8	9	1	8	4	4
For women	30*	35*	29	29	13	1	3	2	2	1	0	4	14	26	32*	25
For men	11	8	13	2	24*	8	7	7	12	46*	4	18*	15	15	4	7
For gods	4	12	42*	35	51*	2	2	1	13	37*	3	0	2	9	5	6
For devils	0	5	20*	13	8	3	6	24*	66*	19	3	3	1	3	6	3
Total Mentions	93	111	154	129	144	47	57	94	177	143	53	54	51	96	80	79

* The highest three scores in each of the eight categories are marked with

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EAST

	purple	bright pink	red	orange	yellow	ochre	tan	dark brown	black	white	grey	light blue	turquoise	dark blue	light green	dark green
Liked	40*	19	25*	23	13	3	0	1	3	3	14	36*	18	18	12	12
Disliked	0	1	1	0	1	29*	10	52*	42*	8	29*	1	1	4	0	2
For happy occasions	55*	28*	31*	21	8	4	1	1	1	4	0	9	6	6	13	7
For sad occasions	0	2	0	1	0	7	6	21*	47*	62*	17	4	0	0	1	1
For women	43*	58*	42*	24	9	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	6	12	7
For men	2	2	2	4	1	5	1	1	5	17	11	58*	50*	36*	11	12
For gods	1	5	12*	48*	99*	2	2	1	2	11	0	2	0	0	2	0
For devils	0	2	2	3	11	3	2	32*	117*	13*	3	1	0	0	2	2
Total Mentions	141	117	115	124	142	53	22	109	218	118	74	117	75	70	53	43

* The highest three scores in each of the eight categories are marked with an asterisk.

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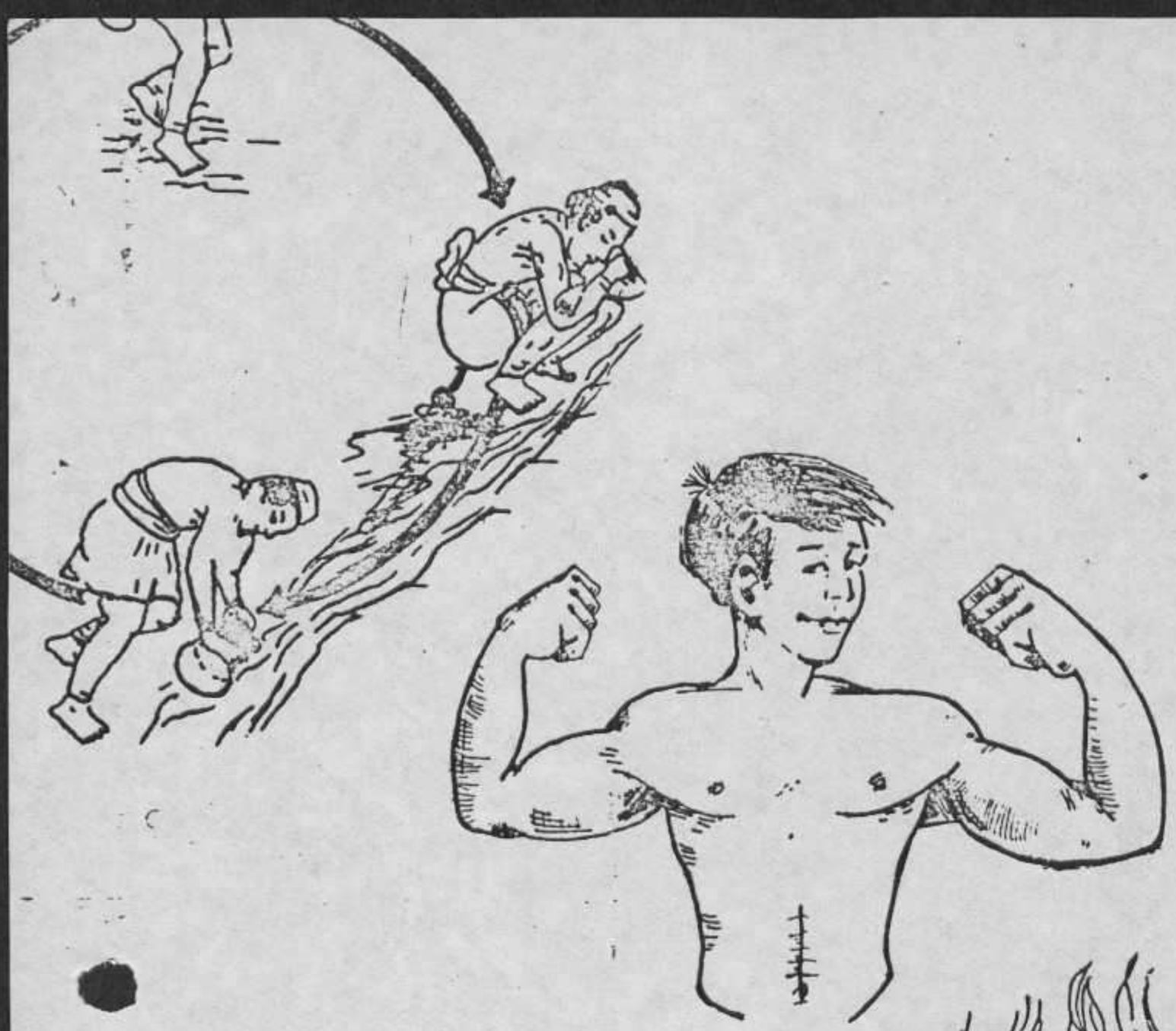

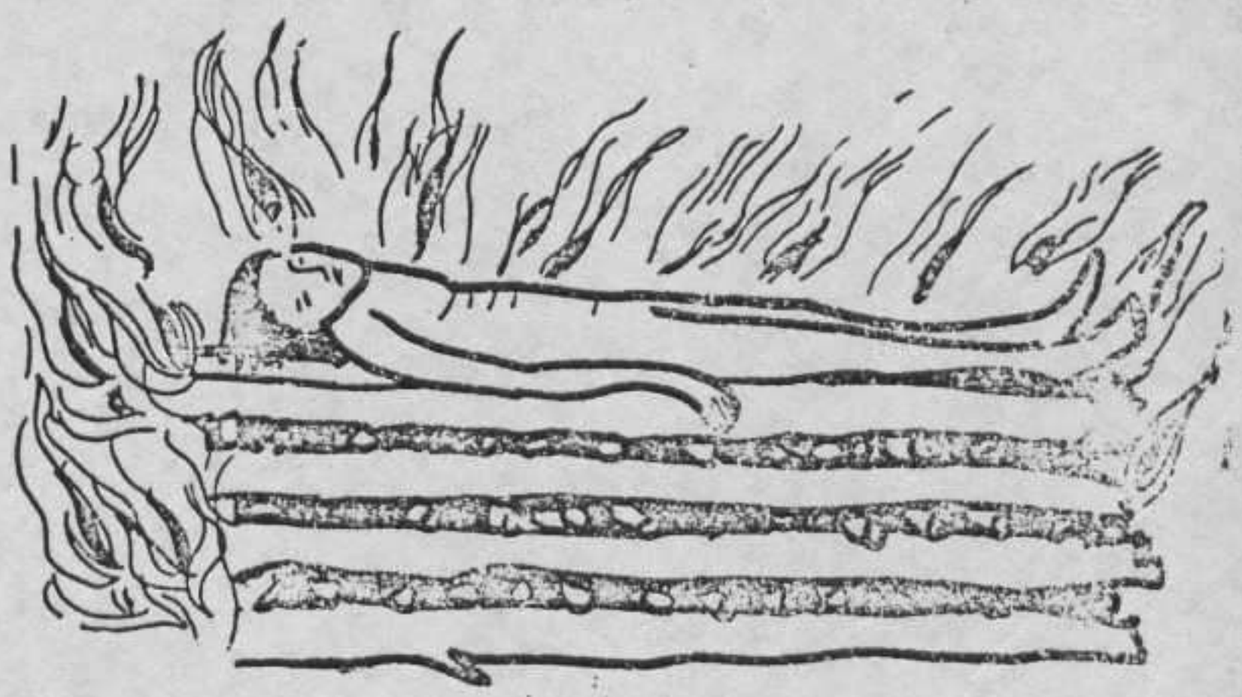

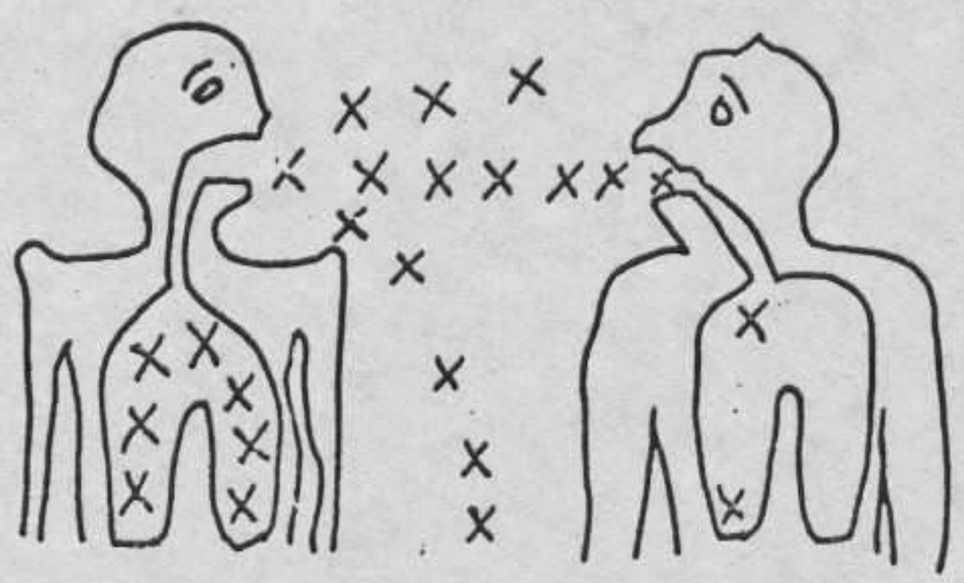

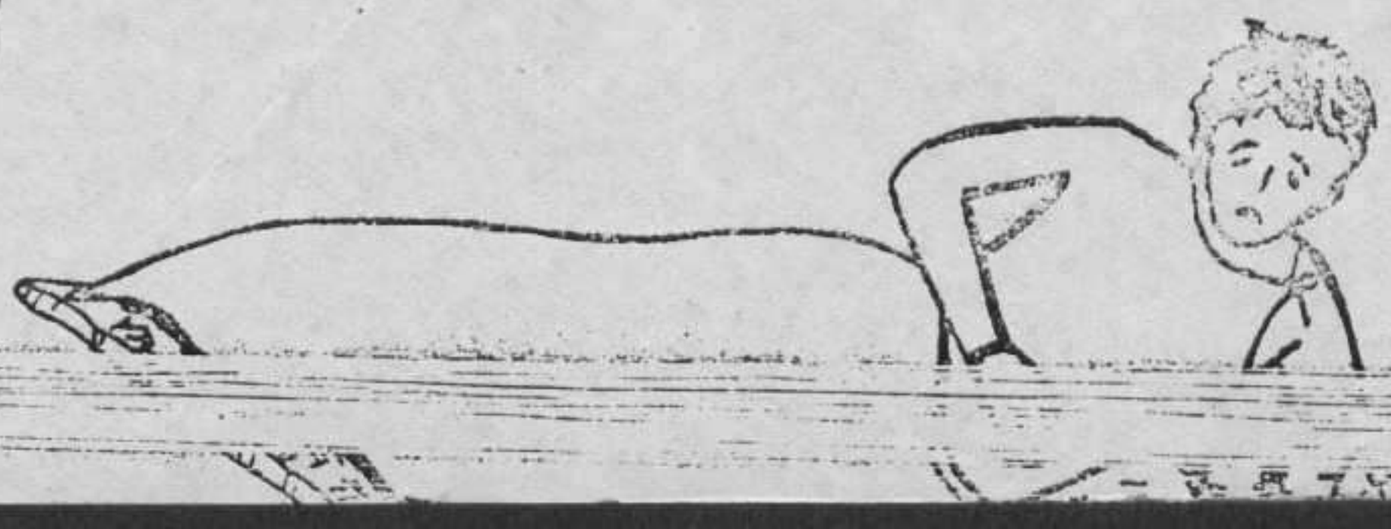

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WASSER FÜR KATHMANDU

Ein

Trink-

wasserpro-

jekt in der Haupt-

stadt Nepals. Das Gemein-

schaftsvorhaben der Nepal-

Scouts und des Verbandes

Christlicher Pfadfinde-

rinnen und Pfadfinder

VCP - Land

Hamburg

Gossner Mission

Lieber Leser,

Sie halten hier ein erstes Informationsblatt über unser Gemeinschaftsvorhaben mit den NEPAL-SCOUTS in den Händen. Wir möchten Sie damit auf ein Entwicklungs-Projekt aufmerksam machen, daß wir nach einigen Vorüberlegungen finanziell unterstützen wollen. Konkret geht es um eine Trinkwasseranlage, die ca.20.ooo Personen in Kathmandu, Lainchour und im Zentrum der nepalesischen Pfadfinder versorgen soll.

Nachdem die Planungen hierfür nun abgeschlossen sind, haben wir, die Mitarbeiter des VCP - LAND HAMBURG, Zusagen gemacht, die Errichtung der Trinkwasseranlage finanziell abzusichern. Da es für unseren Verband aber alleine nicht möglich ist, die Kosten zu decken, es werden ca. 25.ooo DM benötigt, sind wir auf Ihre Mithilfe angewiesen.

Damit Sie sich ein Bild von den Verhältnissen in Nepal machen können, wollen wir Sie auf den nächsten Seiten ein wenig über die Hintergründe des Trinkwasser-Projektes informieren. Wenn Sie darüber hinaus noch Fragen haben, wenden Sie sich bitte an die auf der Rückseite angegebene Adresse unseres Verbandes.

Für Ihre Unterstützung im Voraus herzlichen Dank!

Ihre VCP-Mitarbeiter

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NEPAL - ALLGEMEINE INFORMATIONEN

Nepal ist ein kleines Land und mit 140.797 km² so groß wie Bayern, NRW und Baden-Würtemberg zusammen. Es ist rund 800 km lang, 160 km breit und zwischen 150 und 8882 m hoch.

Nepal umfaßt die tiefliegenden Akker- und Waldflächen des fruchtbaren Terai, das Mahabhrat - Vorgebirge, eine dichtbesiedelte mittlere Hügelzone, und die Doppelkette des Himalaya - Gebirges mit dem Mount Everest.

In Nepal leben insgesamt 13 Mio. Menschen, davon 270.000 in der Hauptstadt Kathmandu.

Obwohl das Bildungssystem seit 1951 einen beträchtlichen Aufschwung erhalten hat, gelten noch 85% der über 14-Jährigen als Analphabeten. Die Lebenserwartung beträgt durchschnittlich 35 Jahre. Allein die natürlichen Voraussetzungen haben dazu geführt, daß es heute das drittärmste Land der Erde ist.

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NEPAL - POLITISCHE UND SOZIALE SITUATION

Die Politik in einem von unserem grundlegend verschiedenen Land ist in wenigen Worten schwer zu beschreiben. Politische Ideen und Systeme entstehen auf einem bestimmten wirtschaftlichen und kulturellen Hintergrund.
Die wirtschaftlichen Gegebenheiten lassen sich kurz so umreißen: hohe materielle und soziale Verelendung verursacht durch Klima, Geographie, Geschichte, Bevölkerungsbewegung, Bildungsstand, agrarische Produktionsweisen, einfaches Handwerk.

Nepal ist heute das einzige hinduistische Königreich. Politik und Religion sind deshalb noch stark miteinander verwoben. Religion ist Bestandteil des Alltags. Andererseits gibt es auch Anstrengungen seitens des Königshauses, nach britischem Vorbild eine konstitionelle Monarchie zu erschaffen. Es gibt progressive Elemente in der Bevölkerung, die die Forderungen nach Parteienherrschaft und Parlament tragen.

Da das ganze Land aber noch tief in für uns "mittelalterlichen" Arbeits- und Lebensweisen verhaftet ist, mußte die Volksabstimmung für eine konstitionelle Monarchie vorerst negativ ausfallen. Die Bevölkerung wollte ihr Panchayat-System erhalten. In diesem System entscheiden Dorfräte, die meist identisch sind mit den reichen Großgrundbesitzern.

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DAS TRINKWASSERPROJEKT

Die NEPAL SCOUTS bemühen sich darum, die gemeinschaftliche Verantwortung für ihr Land zu stärken und leisten in zahlreichen Einsätzen weitgehend freiwillige Hilfe . Finanziell sind sie von der Regierung und internationalen Entwicklungsdiensten abhängig.

Die Trinkwasserknappheit im Kathmandu-Tal ist ein Problem, das im Zusammenhang mit Bodenerosion,mangelnder infrastruktureller Versorgung und ungenügendem Bildungsstand der Bevölkerung steht.Es muß auf den verschiedensten Ebenen angegangen werden. Aber es wird Jahre dauern. Das Trinkwasser-Projekt der NEPAL SCOUTS ist eine wichtige Quelle ihres weiteren Handelns. (Für uns in der BRD ist ja aus dem Wasserhahn fließendes Wasser weitgehend eine Selbstverständlichkeit wenn auch immer noch nicht in allen Haushalten.)

In Kathmandu geht es um gemeinschaftliche Trinkwasserversorgung. Auf dem Gelände des Pfadfinderzentrums soll ein Brunnen gebohrt werden,an den sich mehrere Wasserleitungen anschließen sollen, um Trinkwasserstellen für die Bevölkerung bereitzustellen.Brunnenbohrung, Vorratsbehälter, elektrische Pumpe, Wasserturm und -leitungen und die Wasserstellen werden etwa 25.000 DM kosten. Dabei geschieht die Erstellung der Anlage vorwiegend manuell.

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Nep. allg.

PFADFINDER FÜR DEN FRIEDEN

UNSERE SACHE: ERZIEHUNG ZUM FRIEDEN

VCP
Verband
Christlicher
Pfadfinderinnen
und Pfadfinder

VCP-Land Hamburg
Hirschgraben 25
2000 Hamburg 76
Tel.040-25 20 85

NEPAL - SCOUTS
National Headquarter
Lainchour, Kathmandu
Nepal

Spendenkonto:
Freunde und Förderer der christl.
Pfadfinderschaft e.V. (FFCP)
Postscheck Hmb. Nr. 181 81-208
BLZ 200 100 20 / Kennwort Nepal

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1

Nepal allg

Entwicklungshilfe in der gesellschaftpolitischen

Situation Nepals - von Dr. Hermann Warth, Kathmandu

(leicht gekürzt)- entnommen dem DED-Brief Jan.-März 1976

==========

"Traumland Nepal", "Eisgipfel und Goldpagoden", Spieldose des Himalaja","Mit Charme und Schirm durch das Götterland", "Nepal eines der letzten Paradiese der Erde" - so und ähnlich lauten die Titel der Bildbände, werben die Manager der Tourismusindustrie.

Die so rosa gefärbte Brille erschwert dann den Besuch den ungetrübten Blick auf die Wirklichkeit. Diese Wirklichkeit besteht sicher aus heiterer Lebensfreude, aus natürlicher Höflichkeit, aus kindlicher Offenheit und aus einer Kombination von Kultur und Natur, die auf der Welt ihresgleichen sucht.

Die Wirklichkeit Nepals

Aber Nepal - das ist mangels sanitärer Einrichtungen auch knöcheltiefer Dreck, in dem sich Kinder und Hunde tummeln und der ein erstklassiges Reservoir von Krankheitserregern darstellt; Nepal - das ist auch Tbc-Husten bis zum Tode, ecklige Ausschläge, apathisches Hinnehmen von Krankheiten und Verkrüppelungen mangels ärztlicher Hilfe, einseitige Ernährung mangels proteinhalter Nahrungsmittel, Unwissenheit hinsichtlich der Überwindung dieser Krankheiten und ihrer Ursachen, Angst vor dem Alter, weil es eine staatliche Altersversorgung für alle Bürger nicht gibt; Nepal - das ist auch Leben in ständiger Angst zwischen den großen Nachbarn Indien und China,

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Abgeschnittensein von allen menschlichen, kulturellen und wirtschaftlichen Verbindungen mit dem tibetanischen Nachbarvolk; Nepal- das ist auch drohender Identitätsverlust durch die einbrechenden negativen Erscheinungen der westlichen Zivilisation; Nepal - das ist auch rapider Verfall kunstvoller Wohnhäuser und Königspaläste, Tempel und anderer Kultstätten. Diese Seite der Wirklichkeit stellt sich in nüchternen Zahlen so dar:

Das Bevölkerungswachstum beträgt etwa 2,4 % (2oo.ooo Geburten pro Jahr), in 3o Jahren führt es zur Verdoppelung der jetzt 12 Millionen Einwohner. Die durchschnittliche Lebenserwartung liegt bei 38 Jahren. Ein Arzt kommt auf 49.ooo Einwohner. Für die 12 Millionen Einwohner stehen nur 2 100 Krankenhausbetten zur Verfügung. Ein hoher Prozentsatz der Bevölkerung ist lungenkrank. 85% leiden an Wurmkrankheiten. Tuberkulose, Typhus, Cholera, Malaria sind weit verbreitet. Der größte Teil der Menschen ist fehlernährt. Die Analphabetenrate bei der Bevölkerung über 14 Jahren liegt bei 86%. Der Staatshaushalt beträgt 536 Millionen; 45% davon bestehen aus ausländischer Hilfe was eine beachtliche Abhängigkeit darstellt. Das Pro-Kopf Einkommen beläuft sich auf DM 200 pro Jahr. Die Volkswirtschaft ist in gefährlichem Grade monokulturell fundiert; über 9o% der erwerbstätigen Bevölkerung sind in der Landwirtschaft tätig, ihr Anteil am Bruttosozialprodukt beträgt 66%; kleinere und mittlere Anschlußindustrien wie Zucker, Jute, Zigaretten, Zündholz, Leder, Ziegel, Keks und Obstverarbeitende Industrien befinden sich erst langsam im Aufbau. Weil die Durchführung der Landreform stockt, sind noch immer 4/5 der Bauern Pächter, ohne besondere Motivation zu verbesserten Produktionsweisen. Von einem Hektar bebaubarem Land müssen neun Menschen leben, ein Durchschnitt,

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der dem von Bangladesh oder Java entspricht, allerdings mit dem Unterschied, daß dort das Land fruchtbarer ist. 97% des Außenhandels müssen mit und über Indien getätigt werden, eine Abhängigkeit die das Land auf Dauer wohl nicht verkraften kann.

Nepal exportiert gegenwärtig jährlich etwa 3 Millionen Tonnen Nahrungsgetreide. Die wachsende Bevölkerung wird ab 1980 jedoch ständig steigende Nahrungsmittelimporte notwendig machen. Woher die Devisen dafür kommen sollen, bleibt vorerst offen. Nur noch 25% der Gesamtfläche Nepals sind bewaldet (früher 75%). Die Bodenerosion nimmt katastrophale Ausmaße an.

Entwicklungshemmende Faktoren

Nach der Revolution von 1951, die der Herrschaft der Rana ein Ende setzte und die Öffnung Nepals nach außen einleitete, entschlossen sich die politisch Verantwortlichen zum Experiment "Entwicklung". Es ist in der Tat ein Experiment, denn die Hemmnisse sind offenkundig und machen den Ausgang ungewiss:

1. 87% des Landes haben Gebirgscharakter. Erdbeben, Erosion erschweren den Ausbau der Infrastruktur. Nepal hat extreme Transport- und Kommunikationsprobleme. Rohstoffe wurden in abbauwürdiger Menge bisher nicht gefunden. Der Bau von Staudämmen zur Gewinnung von Energie ist problematisch, weil die Staubecken immer wieder in relativ kurzer Zeit durch die Geröllmassen der Flüsse aufgefüllt werden. Das Land bleibt in großem Maße abhängig von Rohstoffimporten.

2. Nepal hat keinen Zugang zum Meer. Der außenpolitische und wirtschaftliche Spielraum ist minimal. Das Land

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liegt zwischen China und Indien, den beiden volkreichsten Staaten der Erde, die zudem unterschiedliche politische und gesellschaftliche Strukturen haben. Die Straße zur chinesischen Grenze ist sehr oft verschüttet, der Handelspartner außerdem zu weit entfernt. Fast alle Importe und Exporte müssen über Indien getätigt werden. Transit und Handel werden aber trotz des Handels- und Transitabkommens von 1972 von Indien scharf kontrolliert. China und Indien, offensichtlich am Status quo Nepals interessiert, zwingen das Land zu einer Politik des Wohlverhaltens. Außenpolitische und wirtschaftliche Initiativen der nepalischen Regierung stoßen sehr schnell auf unüberwindbare Schranken.

3. Die jährliche Bevölkerungszunahme beträgt derzeit 2,4 %. Kinder bedeuten Altersversorgung im Großfamilienverband, und Kinderreichtum ist der Stolz der Armen. Das Wirtschaftswachstum von 2-3% wird in kurzer Zeit mi dem Bevölkerungswachstum nicht mehr Schritt halten. Di Abholzung der letzten Waldbestände zur Ausdehnung der bebaubaren Fläche und damit zur Sicherung des Lebensunterhaltes und die Abwanderung der Landbevölkerung in den dichtbevölkerten Süden oder ins Ausland sind u. a. die Folgen dieser Bevölkerungsexplosion.

4. Die Bevölkerung setzt sich aus über 2o verschiedenen Stämmen mit eigenen Sprachen zusammen, geeint lediglich durch die Religion und die Nationalsprache "Nepali". Ob dieser Konsens auch für ein gemeinsames entwicklungspolitisches Bewußtsein und Handeln ausreicht, mag dahingestellt bleiben.

5. Nepal ist laut Verfassung ein hinduistisches Königreich. Der Dogmatisierung - dem wohl unentrinnbaren

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Schicksal aller schriftlich niedergelegten geistigen Erfahrungen - entgingen auch die Veden (hinduistische Grundtexte) nicht. Die Einsicht, daß die Menschen trotz ihrer Gleichheit verschieden sind, erstarrte im Hinduismus zur hierarchisch gestuften Kastenordnung. Die Kasten wurden zwar 1963 gesetzlich abgeschafft, bestehen aber in Wirklichkeit weiter und bestimmen das ganze gesellschaftliche Leben. Die Kasten sind nahezu unüberwindliche gesellschaftliche Schranken. Entwicklungsfördernde Maßnahmen müssen die jeweiligen Kastennormen berücksichtigen und können deshalb im allgemeinen nicht mit dem notwendigen Elan gemeinschaftlich und kooperativ durchgeführt werden.

6. Die Administration ist den Problemen des Landes nicht gewachsen. Sie ist hierarchisch, zentralistisch, mehr herkunfts- als leistungsorientiert. Von rund 40.000 Staatsbeamten sind 5% in klassifizierten Posten mit Entscheidungsbefugnissen und entsprechender Verantwortung tätig. Der Rest verrichtet Büroarbeiten, die keinerlei Kompetenzen enthalten. Die hohen Funktionäre sind daher hoffnungslos überlastet mit Routineaufgaben, die ohne weiteres auf der unteren Ebene bewältigt werden könnten. Noch immer steht die Unterordnung unter den persönlichen Willen des Vorgesetzten über die sachliche Verpflichtung.

7. Nepal fehlt eine genügend große Intelligenzschicht, die ein Nepaladäquates entwicklungspolitisches Konzept zu entwerfen und durchzusetzen und damit der Apathie der Bevölkerung und der unreflektierten Nachahmung westlicher Modelle durch die modernistische Bildungselite etwas Eigenständiges entgegenzusetzen verstünde.

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Entwicklungsplanung und - politik Nepals

Daß die Regierung vor diesen nahezu unüberwindlichen Schwierigkeiten nicht kapituliert, verdient Respekt. In dieser Entwicklungsplanung bedient sie sich der Instrumente: Planungsperioden, Panchayat-System und ausländische Hilfe. Die allgemeine Entwicklungsplanung liegt seit 1972 bei der außerhalb der Ministerialbürokratie direkt dem König unterstehenden Nationalen Planungskommission. Sie versteht sich als "Funktionselite" neben der traditionellen Bürokratie. Fünfjahrespläne bilden Orientierungsrahmen. Die Planungskommission entwirft die Pläne und überwacht deren Durchführung..... ....Bei der Umsetzung der Pläne ist nicht so sehr Geldmangel das Problem, sondern vielmehr der adäquate Einsatz des Geldes durch die noch zu wenig entwicklungsbewußte Administration. Und so wundert es nicht, daß im allgemeinen die Ziele der Fünfjahrespläne nicht wie vorgesehen erfüllt werden konnten.

.....Vor allem werden jedoch aus der Analyse der entwicklungshemmenden Faktoren heraus die verbleibenden Möglichkeiten klar gesehen und danach Prioritäten gesetzt. So sieht der lfd. Fünfjahresplan 50% des Entwicklungshaushaltes für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, 25% für soziale Leistungen (Gesundheit-Schulen), 23% für Transport und Kommunikation und 22% für Industrie, Handel und Energie vor. Die im jetzigen Fünfjahresplan sichtbare Priorität der Landwirtschaftförderung wird nochmals unterstrichen durch den Charakter des lfd. Finanzjahres, dem "Jahr der Landwirtschaft".....

Mit Hilfe des Panchayatsystems sollen die "von oben" formulierten Ziele durch die "Bevölkerung" verwirklicht

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werden. "Panchayat" bedeutet "Rat von 5 Weisen). Die P.'s dienten früher als "Instramente der Kastenverwaltung oder als Rechtskörper bei der Durchführung der brahamanischen Sozialvorschriften". Das P.-System als politisches Ordnungsmodell orientiert sich am Rätegedanken. Der Staatsaufbau ist pyramidenartig. Gemeinde- und Stadträte; aus diesen wird die Districtversammlung gewählt. Sie wiederum wählt einen Distriktrat. Das Land ist in 75 Distrikte aufgeteilt, die mit den Entwicklungsdistrikten der Fünfjahrespläne edentisch sind.....
...Durch die Verfassungsänderung von 1975 können nun die Mitglieder der Distrikträte direkt durch die Distriktversammlung ins Parlament gewählt werden.....
Die Minister sind Parlamentsmitglieder: Sie werden vom König ernannt und sind ihm verantwortlich. Die Beamten sind dem Prinzip der Ämterrotation unterworfen. Parteien sind verboten, obwohl sie existieren. Die Gemeinde und Stadtpanchayats haben gewisse Verwaltungs- Steuer- und Gerichtsvollmachten. Das P.-System, das der Basis eine gewisse Autonomie einräumt und die Möglichkeit gibt, durch Diskussion, Wahlausübung und Kandidatur am politischen Leben teilzuhaben, soll die Bevölkerung mobilisieren und motivieren, entwicklungsfördernde Maßnahmen zu bejahen und durchzuführen. Außerdem soll die Verwaltung deszentralisiert und die einseitige Entwicklung Kathmandus und seiner näheren Umgebung zu Lasten der übrigen Landesteile verhindert werden.

Doch Konzept und Wirklichkeit stimmen nicht überein. Die geistige und materialle Abhängigkeit der Bürger ist noch so groß, daß sie - einer Regierungsuntersuchung zufolge- fast ausschließlich Großgrundbesitzer oder Großbauern in das Dorfpanchayat wählen. Von einer Kontrolle der Gewählten durch die Wähler kann da keine Rede sein. Erst

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recht erscheint die Kontrolle der Parlamentsabgeordneten durch die Wähler illusorisch, da auch die geographische Distanz zwischen beiden mangels Infrastruktur groß ist. Auch die Wahrnehmung der verfassungsmäßig garantierten Vollmachten der Gemeinden scheitert in mancherlei Hinsicht aus Mangel an finanziellen Ressourcen, an persönlichen Interessen und Inkompetenz der nächst höheren Verwaltungsebene; der häufige Amtswechsel auf der höheren Verwaltungsebene verhindert das Heranwachsen einer für einzelne Sachgebiete kompetenten Expertenschicht. Ferner führt die Tatsache, daß die Entscheidungsbefugnis von oben nach unten durch alle Ebenen hindurch gewahrt ist, zur Lähmung von Eigeninitiative und zu passiver Erwartungshaltung gegenüber den Maßnahmen von oben.

Unbestritten ist, daß das P.-System als eigenständiges nepalisches Ordnungsmodell zur Entwicklung von Zusammengehörigkeitsgefühl und Nationalbewußtsein beigetragen hat, das im Bestreben nach Unabhängigkeit von China und Indien von entscheidender Bedeutung sein kann.

Das Auseinanderklaffen von Theorie und Praxis des P.-Systems, die Schwierigkeiten bei der Planung und Durchführung und die dargelegten entwicklungshemmenden Faktoren führen dazu, daß Nepal sich noch auf unabsehbare Zeit auch des 3. Instrumentes, der ausländischen Hilfe, bedienen muß. 45% des Staatshaushaltes bestehen aus ausländischen Geldern. Hauptgeldgeber sind Indien, USA, China und die SU. Die Mittel werden hauptsächlich für den Straßenbau, Elektrifizierung, kleine und mittelgroße Fabriken und für den Bildungsbereich eingesetzt. Bei manchen Projekten kann man sich allerdings des Eindrucks nicht erwehren, daß Nepal als Schachfigur auf dem großen Spielbrett der Großen fungiert.

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Angesichts der Kapitalhilfe, der vielen Experten und Entwicklungshelfer in ihrem Land fragen sich mehr und mehr auch die Nepali, wie effektiv denn nun dieses Instrument ausländischer Hilfe ist. Müßte dieser geballte Einsatz nicht schon sichtbare Erfolge aufweisen? Durchleuchtet man dann noch die Art und Weise der "westlichen" Entwicklungshilfe, unser Selbstverständnis, mit dem wir dem Land begegnen, dann häufen sich die Fragen denen auch wir uns zu stellen haben.

Das Experiment und die Zweifel

Über die Menschen dieses Landes, die in ihrer Mehrheit ihre eigene Identität zu wahren suchen, ist nicht nur der Tourismus, sondern inzwischen auch eine Flut von meist westlichen Vorstellungen und Errungenschaften hereingebrochen, die fremde Einflüsse überall nach sich ziehen. Es stellt sich daher die Frage, wohin wird die Übertragung dieses "Importgutes" die Nepali führen? Von Bedürfnislosigkeit und armer Zufriedenheit zu unzufriedener Erwartungshaltung? Von asiatischer Ruhe zu westlicher Unrast? Von gelassener Lebenseinstellung zum Selbsterlösungsbestreben einer säkularisierten Christentums? Vom Bewußtsein der menschlichen Grenzen zur Hybris der Macher? Von einer der Umwelt angepassten Lebensweise zur Entfremdung von Kultur und Natur? Von Subsistenz zum kapital- und marktorientierten Denken, zur Konsumideologie? Ist das Entwicklung?

Versuchen wir einmal, uns in das Denken eines Nepali zu versetzen, mit seinen Augen die "fortschrittlichen, entwickelten Westler" zu sehen. Was sehen sie? Frauen in Shorts, Touristen, behängt mit Kameras, kaputte Typen, die die Achtung vor sich selbst verloren haben, professionelle

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