

Annual Nepal Engineers' Day 2009

Nepal Engineers Association, Japan Chapter (NEA-JC)

“A One-Day Seminar on the Auspicious Occasion of Engineers Day Celebration-Kyoto, 2009”

Kyoto University, Yoshida Campus, 18 July 2009, Kyoto (map attached)

PROGRAM

Program Anchor: Er. Netra Prasad Gyawali

10:45-11:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Chairmanship of the program – Mr. Roshan Bhakta Bhandari (NEA-JC Vice-President)➤ Welcome speech and program layout – Er. Ram Krishna Regmi (Program Coordinator /Coordinator EMC, NEA-JC)➤ Vote of thanks and closing the opening session by the Chairperson
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11:00-11:30	Speaker: Er. Dr. Netra Prakash Bhandary Title: Coupling Hazard Management and Sustainable Development: Role of Engineering Education and Engineers in Nepal
11:30-11:40	Q & A
11:40-12:10	Speaker: Er. Dr. Rabindra Raj Giri Title: Photochemical oxidation of pharmaceuticals and personal care products (PPCPs) in mixed aqueous solution using low pressure UV lamp and H ₂ O ₂
12:10-12:20	Q & A

12:20 – 13:20 Lunch Break (Campus Cafeteria)

Program Anchor: Dr Basanta Gautam (miscellaneous refreshment – briefing on literary blog)

13:20-13:50	Speaker: Er. Binaya Kumar Mishra Title: Flood estimation techniques and issues in Nepal
13:50-14:00	Q & A
14:00-14:30	Speaker: Er. Bidur Ghimire Title: Numerical simulation of unsteady storm storage into granular road sub-base for sustainable urban drainage.
14:30-14:40	Q & A

14:40 – 14:50 Break

14:50-15:20	Speaker: Er. Badri Bhakta Shrestha Title: Sediment Disasters and their Countermeasures as Sabo Technologies in the Context of Nepal
15:20-15:30	Q & A
15:30-15:40	Speaker: Mr. Bhaskar Gautam Title: The Politics of Possibilities in Nepal: Constitution-writing and Beyond
15:40-15:50	Q & A

15:50 – 16:00 Break

16:00 – 17:00 Panel Discussion

Theme: Emerging issues on the seminar theme raised during presentation sessions

Panelists: Speakers of presentation sessions and experts from audience

Brief summary of emerging issues on the seminar: Dr. Basanta Gautam

Closing Remark: Chairman of Program – Mr. Roshan Bhakta Bhandari

17:00-18:00 Visit Yoshida Shrine

18:00 Departure for dinner at a Nepali Restaurant

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Presentation summaries and speakers' profiles

Title: Coupling Hazard Management and Sustainable Development: Role of Engineering Education and Engineers in Nepal

Speaker: Netra Prakash Bhandary, Ph.D.



Abstract:

Nepal at present loses hundreds of million rupees every year in natural disasters such as landslides and floods, and spends an equal amount or more than the amount lost in repairing the damaged infrastructures mainly involving roads and highways. Data indicates that the road building and maintenance trend in Nepal is more towards making them functional rather than service oriented. Last 30-40 years of experience in the field of hazard management and infrastructure development in Nepal indicates that no appreciable achievement has been made yet. In addition to economical reasons, one of the main problems in Nepal may be identified as inadequate consideration of natural hazard management in civil engineering course curriculum. Despite the fact that Nepal heavily suffers from water-induced disasters every year and lies in the highest earthquake hazard zone in the Himalayan Region, most domestically- as well as internationally-produced civil engineers in Nepal are trained only of general civil engineering, which might have never let them understand the importance of natural hazard management while going for infrastructure development in the country. So, it may be appropriate time now to revise civil engineering course in Nepal to include greater content of natural hazard/disaster science and techniques to deal with their management. All infrastructures in Nepal need to be designed and built with adequate consideration for natural hazard. For example, building a road may need to be coupled with proper design of slope management technique; legal enforcement of building code all over the nation may be equally important for the reduction of earthquake disaster risk; and appropriate river training work as well as damming of rivers may be immediately required to overcome ever increasing problem of flood in Terai plains. At the same time, an integrated network of academic institutions, government organizations, professional societies, and all stakeholders including involvement of international agencies and academic and research institutions towards this effort may largely change the current practice of dealing with natural hazards, thereby leading to an exemplary practice of sustainable development in Nepal and similar nations.

KEY WORDS: *natural disasters and hazard management, infrastructure development, slope management technique, integrated network of academic institutions.*

Speaker's profile:

Er. (Dr.) Bhandary is a life member of NEA as well as Member, Japanese Geotechnical Society (Currently Vice President), Member, Japan Society of Civil Engineers, Member, Nepal Geotechnical Society, Member, International Society of Soil Mechanics and Geotechnical Engineering and Alternate Representative (Ehime University), Board of Representative for International Consortium on Landslides. He holds PhD in Engineering (Landslides); 2003 as well as MSc. in Geotechnical Engineering; 2000 from the Ehime University, Japan and B.Sc. in Civil Engineering from Aligarh Muslim University, India. He is presently the Assistant Professor in Graduate School of Science and Engineering, Ehime University, Japan.

RESEARCH INTERESTS

✓ Residual strength of clayey soils

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- ✓ Creep behavior of soil at residual state of shear
- ✓ Mechanism of creeping landslides and preventive measures
- ✓ Landslide hazard and geotechnical aspects
- ✓ Landslide disaster and public awareness

MEDALS AND AWARDS

2003 *Best Paper/Presentation Award*, International Symposium on Groundwater Problems Related to Geo-environment, IS-Okayama 2003, Japan

2003 *Best Paper/Presentation Award*, 4-University Students Research Program (Shimane University, Yamaguchi University, Ehime University, Kochi University) in west Japan

2004 "*Mahendra Vidya Bhusan 'Ka'*" Medal in 2060

2004 "*Mahendra Vidya Bhusan 'Kha'*" in 2060

1994 "*Mahendra Vidya Bhusan 'Ga'*" Medal in 2050

PUBLICATIONS:

Books: One authored (Ehime University activities in Nepal), Two co-edited (Landslide hazard mapping along roads in Nepal; International Forum on Nepal Development in Ehime University), Chapter contributions in two books (Landslide related chapters)

Scientific Papers: about 35 (mostly in landslide issues)

Title: Photochemical oxidation of pharmaceuticals and personal care products (PPCPs) in mixed aqueous solution using low pressure UV lamp and H₂O₂

Speaker: Rabindra Raj Giri, Ph.D.

Brief Summary:

Ever increasing uses of pharmaceuticals and personal care products (PPCPs) combined with inefficiency of conventional treatment methods has resulted to widespread detections of the compounds in the water environment. PPCPs in the water environment can have serious consequences on human health, aquatic ecosystem and other living beings. UV/H₂O₂ is a widely investigated advanced oxidation method, but usefulness of the method to eliminate common pharmaceutical compounds in mixed solutions is not well documented. This investigation elucidates oxidation potentials of fourteen commonly used pharmaceutical compounds and two personal care products in mixed aqueous solutions by UV/H₂O₂ process using low pressure UV lamp.

Speaker's profile:

Dr. Rabindra Raj Giri has been working as a researcher in New Industrial R & D Center of Osaka Sangyo University since 2004. He has published several peer reviewed journal articles and presented his research in several international conferences.

Title: Sediment Disasters and their Countermeasures as Sabo Technologies in the Context of Nepal

Speaker: Badri Bhakta Shrestha, Ph.D. Student

Summary:

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Nepal is predominantly a mountainous country with more than eighty percent of its territory occupied by mountains area, where risk of sediment disasters is very high. Sediment disaster is one of the major problems in Nepal during the monsoon season due to the heavy rainfall, landform and fragile geology. The various aspects of sediment disasters in the context of Nepal are mainly the soil erosion, stream channel variations, reservoir sedimentation and mass movement. In this paper, sediment disasters and their countermeasures in the context of Nepal are presented.

Key Words: Sediment disaster, countermeasures, soil erosion, channel variations, sedimentation, mass movement

Speaker's profile:

Mr. Badri Bhakta Shrestha, currently a Doctoral Student, Department of Civil and Earth Resources Engineering, Kyoto University, Japan. He has over 5 years of professional experiences which includes his working from Hari Hari Nirman Sewa, Kathmandu, Nepal; and SASCON Pvt. Ltd., Kathmandu, NEPAL, as a Civil Engineer; and Rural Energy Development Programme, United Nations Development Programme, NEPAL, as an Energy Development Officer.

AWARDS AND HONORS

Best paper award -international session-, *Annual Journal of Hydraulic Engineering, Japan Society of Civil Engineers (JSCE)*, 2009.

Rank-1 (First position) in Master of Science in Water Resources Engineering, *Institute of Engineering, Tribhuvan University, Nepal*, 2004.

LIST OF SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS:

1. **Shrestha, B. B.**, Nakagawa, H., Kawaike, K., Baba, Y. and Zhang, H.: Debris flow with driftwood control function of slit-type check dam, *10th Annual Association of Pacific Rim Universities Doctoral Students Conference*, July 2009.
2. **Shrestha, B. B.**, Nakagawa, H., Kawaike, K., Baba, Y. and Zhang, H.: Capturing process of debris flow with driftwood by an open type check dam, *Annals of the Disaster Prevention Research Institute, Kyoto University*, No.52B, June 2009 (in print).
3. **Shrestha, B. B.**, Nakagawa, H., Kawaike, K., Baba, Y. and Zhang, H.: Numerical simulation on debris-flow with driftwood and its capturing due to jamming of driftwood on a grid dam, *Annual Journal of Hydraulic Engineering, JSCE*, Vol. 53, pp.169-174, February 2009 (Best paper award).
4. **Shrestha, B. B.**, Nakagawa, H., Kawaike, K. and Baba, Y.: Numerical simulation on prediction of debris-flow hydrograph of heterogeneous bed material and sediment transport in a mountainous river, *Fourth International Conference on Scour and Erosion (ICSE-4)*, pp.672-677, November 2008.
5. **Shrestha, B. B.**, Nakagawa, H., Kawaike, K. and Baba, Y.: Numerical simulation on debris-flow deposition and erosion processes upstream of a check dam with experimental verification, *Annals of the Disaster Prevention Research Institute, Kyoto University*, No.51B, pp.613-624, June 2008.
6. **Shrestha, B. B.**, Nakagawa, H., Kawaike, K. and Baba, Y.: Prediction of debris-flow characteristics with driftwood and process of its capturing due to jamming of driftwood on a grid dam, *Proceedings of the 27th Annual Meeting of the Japan Society for Natural Disaster Science*, pp.25-26, September 2008.
7. **Shrestha, B. B.**, Nakagawa, H., Kawaike, K. and Baba, Y.: Debris-flow deposition and erosion processes of the sediment deposit upstream of a check dam, *The Eighth International Conference on Hydro-Science and Engineering (ICHE-8)*, September 2008.
8. **Shrestha, B. B.**, Nakagawa, H., Kawaike, K. and Baba, Y.: Numerical and experimental study on debris-flow deposition and erosion upstream of a check dam, *Annual Journal of Hydraulic Engineering, JSCE*, Vol. 52, pp.139-144, February 2008.

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9. **Shrestha, B. B.**, Nakagawa, H., Kawaike, K. and Baba, Y.: Study on debris-flow deposition and erosion process upstream of a check dam, *Proceedings of First NEA-JC Seminar on "Current and Future Technologies"*, October 2007.
 10. **Shrestha, B. B.**: Numerical modeling on debris flows and its structural counter measure by sabo dam, *Master Thesis*, Institute of Engineering, Tribhuvan University, Nepal, December 2004.
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Title: Numerical simulation of unsteady storm storage into granular road sub-base for sustainable urban drainage.

Speaker: Bidur Ghimire, Ph.D. Student.

Summary:

Over recent decades, many megacities around the world have been through chaotic urbanization, producing changes on hydrological processes. The most obvious effect of urban development on the hydrological behavior of a catchment is the increase in impervious area producing larger quantities of runoff, which occur within shorter times leading to higher peak flow rates. Also the local ground water table is lowered as a result of reduced pervious area which limits soil moisture recharge. This can affect stream base-flows and water resources. Flow velocities will be increased in surface water sewerage and culverted channels. Flashiness tends to damage streams by causing increased erosion with moderately large storm events. Stormwater management is partly meant to control this increased flashiness and keep it from damaging property and the natural environment. The usual means of doing so is to provide detention storage, releasing water more slowly than it would be otherwise.

Various techniques have been developed to reduce the impact of urban runoff on the receiving watercourse and downstream catchment. These often require changes to the traditional approach of upgrading or rehabilitating urban drainage by simply increasing the capacity of the system, and are collectively known as Best Management Practice (BMP) techniques. These techniques can be categorized into three broad groups:-

- Reduction of flows entering the drainage system (source control techniques)
- Attenuation of flows within the drainage system (storage tanks, ponds and permeable conveyance systems).
- Passive treatment to collected surface water before discharge to a watercourse (end of pipe systems).

Among various source control measures for effective infiltration, porous pavements are very common which use porous macadam, permeable concrete surface, grass concrete surface, porous concrete block surfaces etc. Infiltration basins, swales, soakaways and infiltration trenches are also in use for the storage of a portion of the stormwater.

Our effort is to assist by modeling in the design guidelines for such source control systems described above. One such new typical drainage facility is proposed to overcome the shortcomings of the conventional methods and to enhance the effectiveness in the existing practices. During the storm, the runoff goes on increasing up to a peak value before it recesses again. Our main concern is to trap some of the stormwater in some kind of granular storage like pervious road sub-base, during peak hours, so that the in-site management of storm is achieved.

A porous media flow model is applied to simulate the unsteady storage of stormwater in the granular road sub-base. The flow is simulated as a free-surface flow of viscous and incompressible fluid through both the porous and bulk fluid region are described by a single set of continuity and Navier-Stokes type equations extended with porous media drag resistance terms. The method uses a volume of fluid function to define the water region and its saturation within the grid cell. **Annual Nepal Engineers' Day 2009** Kyoto, Japan, 2009 July 18 Program Draft

The governing equations are solved numerically on a uniform staggered Cartesian grid by finite volume method. The constrained interpolated propagation (CIP) method [T. Yabe and T. Aoki, 1991; T. Yabe et al., 1991] is adopted as the base scheme for the solution. The unsteady inflow is supplied to the model as an input to calculate various temporal hydrologic variables.

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Some of the results show the temporal change of various hydrological parameters obtained in response to the assumed total inflow. The delayed response of porous media flow seems very useful characteristic in the effective management of storm severity. The model seems very useful in predicting precisely the storage volume in a storm event. It could be used as a hydrological decision tool for event based calculation.

Limited land space and the need for more housing and infrastructure means greater emphasis is to be given to how we handle flood management. This of course impacts on watercourses and drainage systems with increased risk of localized flooding and pollution. To make matters worse, handling this added pressure of volume and water quality is fast becoming a developer's responsibility rather than the local water authority's. So what's the solution? Total flood protection is unrealistic and unwise. The ultimate goal of flood loss prevention is the improvement of the quality of life by reducing the impact of flooding. The answer lies underground, not with the current drainage system, but with a new Sustainable Drainage System. Planning and design of stormwater drainage systems, culverts, detention basins, and other stormwater facilities require information on storm peak flows and runoff volumes. The model of this kind can be utilized to estimate the information about the temporal storage volumes, variability and complexity, functionality, and applicability to a given region or storm type, through a process of calibration and verification for reliable results.

Key Words: Sustainable drainage system, effective urban drainage, CIP method, unsteady storm storage

Speaker's profile:

At present, Mr. Bidur Ghimire is a doctoral student in the department of Urban Management, Graduate school of Engineering, Kyoto University, Japan. Mr. Ghimire's research interests include: Mathematical modeling and simulation of hydraulics and hydrologic systems, GIS modeling of watershed dynamics, Computational fluid dynamics (CFD), Flow through porous media, Flood hazard mapping and mitigation measures, Modeling of soil erosion and sediment transport in watersheds, Multi-Criteria decision making(MCDM) and Optimization, Urban flood drainage and sustainability .

Mr. Ghimire has been working as an academic professional for more than 6 (six) years. He holds the post of a senior lecturer in the department of Civil Engineering, Kathmandu Engineering College, Kathmandu. He has been dealing with the subjects like Hydraulics, Fluid Mechanics, Hydropower Engineering, Surveying, Engineering Hydrology and Irrigation Engineering for Bachelor's degree students. He has been the head of the department for 4 years prior to the study leave for his Ph.D. He has served as a consulting engineer for Multi-disciplinary Consultant, Lalitpur, for environment-friendly road construction project JDEFRR, an ADB funded project in Khotang district, Nepal. Mr. Ghimire has been the team leader in the detailed surveying and designing of about 60 km of road stretches for Multi-tech Consultants, Kathmandu. **Annual Nepal Engineers' Day 2009** Kyoto, Japan, 2009 July 18 Program Draft

LIST OF SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS:

Scientific Journals with Referees:

1. Ghimire B., Nakashima S., Hosoda T., Application of spatial integral models to water intrusion process into porous media and its verification, *Journal of Applied Mechanics, JSCE*, April, 2009(in press).
2. Ghimire B., Nakashima S., Hosoda T., Formulation of integral model and numerical simulation for the unsteady free surface flows inside porous media under various inlet conditions, *Advances in Water Resources*, Elsevier, February, 2009(under review).
3. Ghimire B., Hosoda T., Nakashima S., An investigation on lateral intrusion process of water into porous media under different upstream boundary conditions, *Journal of Applied Mechanics, JSCE*, Vol. 10, pp. 839-846, September, 2007.

Conference Papers:

1. Ghimire B., Hosoda T., Nakashima S., Numerical solution of the Navier-Stokes equations for incompressible free surface flow in porous media under forced drainage condition, *Proceedings of the 2nd Workshop on Present and Future Technology, NEA-JC*, Tokyo, October 12, 2008.
2. Ghimire B., Nakashima S., Hosoda T., Study of Various Flow Regimes in the Water Intrusion Process Into Porous Media Under Different Upstream Boundary Conditions, *Proceedings of The 8th*

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International Conference on Hydro-science and Engineering(ICHE), Nagoya, Vol. VIII, pp. 81, September 8-12, 2008.

3. Ghimire B., Nakashima S., Hosoda T., Lateral Inflow Characteristics of Rain Water from Permeable Road Ditch into Granular Sub-base, *Proceedings of the Annual Conference, Japan Society of Fluid Mechanics*, Kobe, pp. 259, September 4-7, 2008.
4. Ghimire B., Sediment Yield In Jhikukhola (a Nepalese watershed) using a Runoff-Erosion Kinematic Model, *The Ninth National Convention of Engineers*, Kathmandu, Nepal, May 6-8, 2005.

Other Publications:

1. Ghimire B., Kafle V. P., and Karna A. K., A Summary of Proceedings Report on Present and Future Technology, *Second Annual Workshop*, NEA-JC, Tokyo, Japan, October 12, 2008.
2. Ghimire B., A Summary of Proceedings Report on the Disaster Preparedness and its Mitigation, *A Talk Program on Engineers' Day*, Kyoto, July 20, 2008.
3. Ghimire B., Simulating Fully-Coupled Runoff and Sediment Concentration Equations Using KINEROS2 And Optimization of Model Parameters for Use In AGWA, *A Thesis Submitted For the Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of Master of Science in Water Resources Engineering*, IoE, TU, Nepal, 2004.
4. Ghimire B., Role of Computer and Telecommunication for Creating Information Society, *A Glimpse: Annual Publication of Kathmandu Engineering College*, 2001.

Title: Flood estimation techniques and issues in Nepal

Speaker: Binaya Kumar Mishra, Ph.D. Student

Summary:

Levee construction and flood hazard mapping are made for reducing the flood losses in Terai region of Nepal. However, these works have been found not effective in reducing the flood damage as much of expected level. Accurate estimation of design flood, which is an essential element in these flood-reducing works, and enforcement of locality-based flood mitigating regulations may be helpful in reducing the flood damage. This presentation will shed light on flood estimation techniques and issues in relation to Nepal.

Key Words:

Design flood, frequency analysis, rainfall, regional

Speaker's profile:

Mr. Binaya Kumar Mishra is expected to complete Doctoral degree (in hydrology) by September 2009 from Department of Urban and Environmental Engineering, Kyoto University, Japan. He started his professional carrier in 1999 at Everest Engineering Consultant, Kathmandu, Nepal as civil engineer. He worked as lecturer at Department of Civil Engineering, Kathmandu Engineering College during 2000-2005. He joined the Department of Irrigation, Government of Nepal as Irrigation engineer in 2006.

LIST OF SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS:

1. Mishra, B.K., Takara, K., and Tachikawa, Y. (online available, print in October 2009): Integrating the NRCS runoff curve number in delineation of hydrologic homogeneous regions, *Journal of hydrologic engineering*, DOI: 10.1061/(ASCE)HE.1943-5584.0000101.
2. Mishra, B.K., Takara, K., Yosuke Yamashiki and Tachikawa, Y. (2009): Estimation of index flood in hydrologic regions with limited data, *Annual Journal of Hydraulic Engineering*, JSCE, ISSN 1880-8751, vol. 53, pp. 55-60.

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3. Mishra, B.K, Takara, K. and Tachikawa, Y. (2008): Regionalization of Nepalese river basins for flood frequency analysis, *Annual Journal of Hydraulic Engineering*, JSCE, ISSN 1880-8751, vol. 52, pp. 91-96.
 4. Jha, R. and Mishra, B.K. (2007): Impact of land-use change on runoff using RS and GIS: a case of the Bagmati River, Nepal, *IAHS publication*, ISSN 0144-7815, vol. 311, pp. 480-484.
 5. Mishra, B.K., Tachikawa, Y. and Takara, K. (2007): Suitability of sample size for identifying distribution function in regional frequency analysis, *Annual of Disas. Prev. Res. Inst.*, Kyoto Univ. Japan, vol. 50B, pp. 69-74.
 6. Mishra, B.K. and Jha, R. (2006): Frequently used stream flow estimation techniques for ungauged rivers in Nepal, *Proceedings of the workshop on flood forecasting management in mountainous area*, Kathmandu, Nepal, pp. 143-152.
 7. Mishra, B.K., Takara, K., Yamashiki, Y. and Tachikawa, Y. (*accepted*): Hydrologic simulation aided regional flood frequency analysis of Nepalese river basins, *Journal of flood risk management*, Wiley-Blackwell.
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Title: The Politics of Possibilities in Nepal: Constitution-writing and Beyond

Speaker: Bhaskar Gautam, PhD Student

Summary:

Since 1950s Nepal is believed to be in transition to democracy. Though autocratic Panchayat regime, 1960 to 1990, was a long hiatus to this transition, the final decade of crumbling Panchayat led foundation to political struggles that gradually opened up possibilities to democratize Nepali state and society. Following its success the year 1990 marked the beginning of new democratic era in Nepal. However, the then Nepali state failed to tackle the question of democratization, simultaneously providing more fertile ground for the Maoist armed struggle and several social movements to intensify. As a result, democracy in Nepal remained in transition making political situations more fragile and uncertain. In turn, it led to severe state crises for the first time providing an opportunity to hold election of Constitution Assembly so that power-relation at state and societal level can be reconfigure and the question of democratization be dealt adequately. In this paper, we will try to examine how and why the politics in Nepal is full of possibilities and transitory in nature.

Speaker's profile:

Prior to joining a doctoral program at Kyoto University in October 2008, Bhaskar Gautam has worked as a researcher in Martin Chautari, Nepal for ten years. He has edited and co-edited several books and has contributed articles in various books and journals. Social movements, revolutions, livelihoods, sociology of knowledge, and media are his areas of interest.

PUBLICATIONS (BOOKS ONLY)

1. 2008 Maobai Samgarsha: Santipurna Rupantaran [Maoist Struggle: Peaceful Transformation]. (Co-ed Chiran Manandhar). Kathmandu: Martin Chautari.
2. 2008 Madhes Vidrohako Nalibeli [Contours of Madhes Revolt]. Kathmandu: Martin Chautari.
3. 2007 Maobadi Vidroha: Sasastra Sangrasako Avadhi [Maoist Rebellion: Period of Arm Struggle]. (Co-eds Purna Basnet and Chiran Manandhar). Kathmandu: Martin Chautari.
4. 2006 Saharikaran: Jibikako Vidid Aayam [Urbanization: Dynamics of Livelihood]. (Co-ed Jagannath Adhikari). Kathamandu: Martin Chautari.
5. 2005 Swastya, Samaj ra Rajniti [Health, Society, and Politics] [a reader]. (Co-eds Anil Bhattarai). Kathmandu: Martin Chautari.
6. 2004 Nepalma Garibiko Bahas [Debate over Poverty in Nepal] [a reader]. (Co-eds Jagannath

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Adhikari and Purna Basnet). Kathmandu: Martin Chautari.

7. 2001 Chhapama Janjati [Ethnic Groups in Print] [a reader]. (Co-eds Pratyoush Onta and Kumar Yatra). Kathmandu: Ekta Books.

Program venue:

Hall # International Seminar House (Room No. 17)

Foreign Student Division (FSD)

Yoshida Campus, Kyoto University

Contact phone: 080-3794-3616 (Roshan Bhakta Bhandari), 080-3032-4478 (Ram Krishna Regmi)

Yoshida Campus (Main Campus) from Kyoto Station

Yoshida Campus (from Kyoto Station)					
	MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION	ROUTE NO.	ROUTE	APPROX. TIME REQUIRED	DESTINATION BUS STOP
North Campus	Kyoto City Bus	206	Bound for Kitaoji Bus Terminal via Higashiyama Street	35min.	Hyakumanben (10 min. walk to the Campus)
		17	Bound for Kinrin-Syako via Kawaramachi Street	35min.	Kyodai Nogakubumae
Main Campus	Kyoto City Bus	206	Bound for Kitaoji Bus Terminal via Higashiyama Street	35min.	Kyoudai Seimonmae/ Hyakumanben
		17	Bound for Kinrin-Syako via Kawaramachi Street	35min.	Hyakumanben
West Campus	Kyoto City Bus	206	Bound for Kitaoji Bus Terminal via Higashiyama Street	35min.	Kyodai Seimonmae/ Hyakumanben
		17	Bound for Kinrin-Syako via Kawaramachi Street	35min.	Hyakumanben
Yoshida-South Campus	Kyoto City Bus	206	Bound for Kitaoji Bus Terminal via Higashiyama Street	35min.	Konoe-dori/ Kyodai Seimonmae
Faculty of Medicine Campus/ Faculty of Pharmaceutical Science Campus	Kyoto City Bus	206	Bound for Kitaoji Bus Terminal via Higashiyama Street	35min.	Konoe-dori
University Hospital Campus	Kyoto City Bus	206	Bound for Kitaoji Bus Terminal via Higashiyama Street	35min.	Kumano Jinja-mae

