



Cover Story

Celebrating Global Entrepreneurship Week 2010 in Nepal

With an aim to inspire and encourage youths to embrace innovation, imagination and creativity to become a 'job creator' rather than 'job seeker' Global Entrepreneurship Week (GEW) 2010 was celebrated world wide from 15th-21st November. Ewig Marian Kauffman Foundation and Enterprise, UK initiated GEW. Entrepreneurs' Clubs of different colleges in Nepal were also a part of GEW 2010, where they played an important role in promoting the message of entrepreneurship.

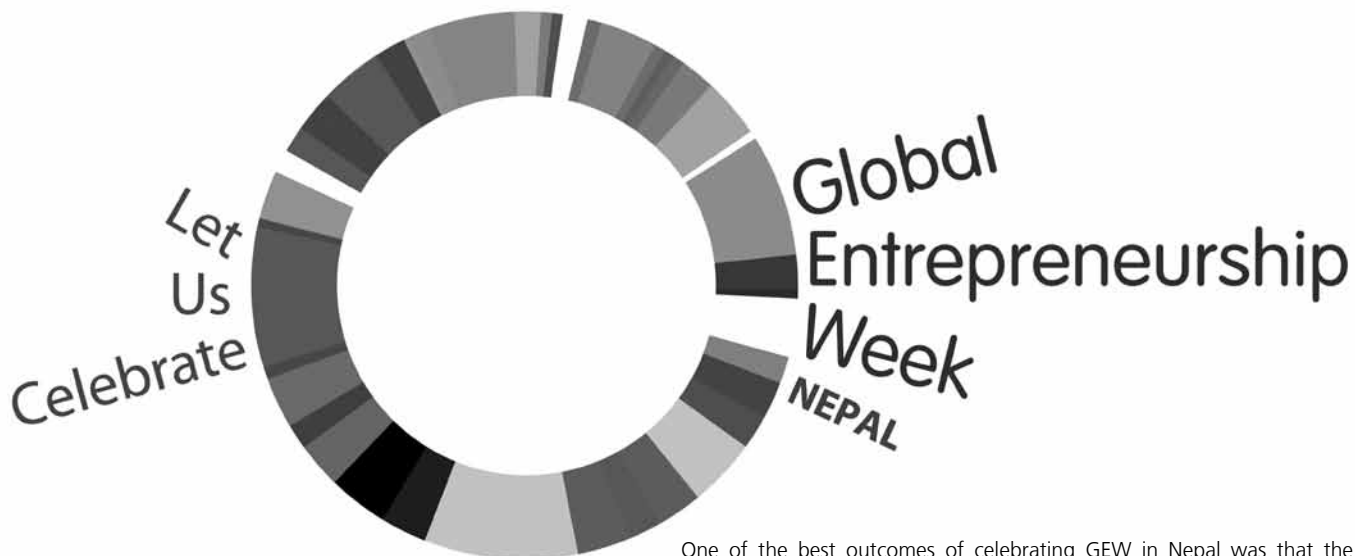
Renowned entrepreneurs like Anil Chitrakar, Ranjit Acharya and Hon. Rajendra Khetan were among the distinguished speakers during various programs organized during the week. They talked about making profit by solving the problems of society; they presented us with the problems existing in the current market and also showcased the importance of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) for national development and growth.

Although, this was the first time when GEW was celebrated in such a huge scale in Nepal, it was successful in delivering an important message that the entrepreneurs are one of the major players in the economic development of any country.



Sagar Dhakal
Tri-Chandra College

Recognizing this appreciative characteristic of entrepreneurs, Samriddhi, The Prosperity Foundation felicitated nine entrepreneurs working in different sectors in Nepal during the celebration of GEW 2010. This was possibly for the first time a private foundation had recognized entrepreneurs for what they do - Help the country to become economically prosperous.



Mr. Birendra B. Basnet, Managing Director of Buddha Air, shared his story behind setting up an aviation company, the challenges he faced and how he overcame them. Samriddhi, The Prosperity Foundation had organized an essay competition titled "Entrepreneurship for a Prosperous Nepal" for college students. Members of Entrepreneurs' Clubs of different colleges bagged two out of top three awards. Likewise, banners of GEW were displayed in various colleges including information desk on GEW in some. Celebration of GEW 2010 was officially ended in Nepal by facilitating nine entrepreneurs from different field.

One of the best outcomes of celebrating GEW in Nepal was that the felicitated entrepreneurs have promised to mentor new or upcoming entrepreneurs. It is surely going to benefit many of the budding entrepreneurs who are facing trouble in kick-starting their new ventures.

The celebration of GEW 2010 in Nepal was really successful in spreading the message of the importance of private enterprises and individual entrepreneurs in the prosperity of the country, besides encouraging young minds to become entrepreneurs and help themselves to help the country to grow wealthier. ■

"Nobody talks about entrepreneurship as survival, but that's exactly what it is and what nurtures creative thinking."

by Anita Roddick

Founder of 'The Body Shop'

"Creative thinking and innovation" is what entrepreneurship is all about, which automatically starts creating wealth and jobs. The third week of November (15-21) saw the whole world come together to celebrate Global Entrepreneurship Week 2010. In Nepal, we celebrated it till 26th of November. And it was a great pleasure to see various Entrepreneurs' Clubs be a part of it whose role in making it successful was no less than remarkably done job. Discussion programs with three different entrepreneurs for three regular days, active participation in essay competition from different clubs, information desks placed in various colleges and programs for a week, banner promotions etc. were some of the part that were visible works of the different clubs during the week let alone visibly unseen dedication.

Embracing the New Year, or popularly known as Nepal Tourism Year 2011, this issue of Artha is dedicated to all those entrepreneurs who have played pivotal role in driving the country's economy this far. Artha salutes everyone from our *didis* and *dais* who run *nanglo pasals* in the streets to the ones who run multi-million worth companies; employing themselves and creating new jobs and wealth every day.

The experience gained during the week was wonderful with amazing ideas shared by the renowned entrepreneurs and the unforgettable support of different Entrepreneurs' Clubs - without which it would not have been possible for GEW 2010 to be celebrated successfully in Nepal.

We thank all our readers and supporters who were part of the Global Entrepreneurship Week 2010. This has created new enthusiasm among all of us and we are looking forward to celebrate GEW in 2011 again!



Bibhu Gautam
Arthalaya, 4th Batch

व्यावसायिक नेपाली रेडियो, यसको क्रम र विकास

नेपाली रेडियो प्रसारणको औपचारिक प्रारम्भ वि.सं. २००७ चैत्र २० गते रेडियो नेपालको स्थापना देखिएको हो । यसको स्थापनाकालदेखिनै व्यावसायिकताको चर्चा सुरु भए पनि निजी रेडियो सञ्चारको प्रयोग भने करिब ४५ वर्षपछि फेरि रेडियो नेपालकै पहलमा १०० मेगाहर्जमा सञ्चालित रेडियो नेपाल एफ एम काडमाडौँबाटै भएको पाइन्छ । यसले सुरुमा केही निजी संस्थाहरूलाई सःशुल्क कार्यक्रम सञ्चालन गर्ने अवसर उपलब्ध गराइएको पाइन्छ । सबैभन्दा पहिले क्लासिक एडभरटाइजिड सर्भिस प्रा.लि. ले त्यो खरिदको क्रम सुरु गर्‍यो र उसले सुरुमा २ घण्टा समय खरिद गरेको थियो । क्लासिक एडभरटाइजिडले यसरी सुरु गरेको व्यवसायिकता हाल उसको आफ्नै संरचना अन्तर्गत पूर्ण समयको व्यवसायिकतामा परिणत भएको छ ।



Shree Ram Ghimire
Ascol College

नेपाल वातावरण पत्रकार समूहद्वारा सञ्चालित रेडियो सगरमाथाले २०५५ जेठ ९ गते प्रसारण सुरु गर्दा यही रेडियो नै नेपालको पहिलो गैर सरकारी क्षेत्रबाट सञ्चालित रेडियो मात्र नभई दक्षिण एसियाकै पहिलो सामुदायिक रेडियो बन्न पुग्यो । तर नेपाली रेडियो सञ्चार क्षेत्रमा निजीतवरमा सञ्चालित पहिलो व्यापारिक रेडियो कान्तिपुर एफ एम भएको छ, जसले वि.सं. २०५५ फाल्गुण ६ गते प्रसारणका लागि इजाजत प्राप्त गरेको थियो ।

वि.सं. २०६२ सम्मको तथ्यांकलाई हेर्दा २० वटा सामुदायिक रेडियो र ३६ वटा व्यापारिक रेडियो स्थापना भएको पाइन्छ । व्यापारिक रेडियोहरू शहर बजारमा सीमित भई विज्ञापन प्रसारण मार्फत नाफामुखी रहने भएकाले हाल नेपाली अर्थतन्त्रमा व्यापारिक रेडियोको महत्व अझ बढेको देखिन्छ ।

नेपाली रेडियोलाई अझ व्यावसायिक बनाउने हेतुले वि.सं. २०६० माघ ३ गतेका दिन व्यापारिक रेडियोहरूको छाता सङ्गठनका रूपमा ब्रोडकास्टिङ एसोसिएसन अफ नेपाल (ब्यान) को स्थापना भएको पाइन्छ ।

व्यापारिक हिसाबले नेपाली रेडियोहरूले आफ्नो व्यवसायलाई सुरुमा सांणीतिक क्षेत्र, खास गरी क्यासेट कम्पनीहरूको विज्ञापनबाट सुरु गरेको थियो । तर आज संघसंस्था, उद्योग, वाणिज्य, कृषि, पर्यटन, शैक्षिक हुँदै साँकृतिक समूहहरूसम्म फैलिन सफल भएको छ ।

रेडियो व्यावसायिकता विस्तारको अर्को रूप स्वतन्त्र कार्यक्रम उत्पादन गृहहरूको स्थापनालाई पनि लिन सकिन्छ । पहिलो निजी कार्यक्रम उत्पादन गृहका रूपमा वि.सं. २०५५ मा कम्प्युनिकेशन कर्नर र त्यसपछिका दिनहरूमा एन्टेना फाउन्डेसन नेपाल, इक्वल एक्सेस जस्ता संस्थाहरूको स्थापनाले नेपाली रेडियो सञ्चारले अर्थ क्षेत्रमा दिने योगदानको दायरा भन्ने बढाएको पाइन्छ ।

रेडियो सञ्चारको विस्तारसँगै थुप्रै विज्ञापन एजेन्सीहरूको स्थापना भएको छ । हजारौं नयाँ रेडियो पत्रकारहरू जन्मिएका छन् । हजारौं रोजगारीका अवसरहरू पैदा भएका छन् । देशका ठूला शहरहरूमा प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रहरू खोलिएका छन् । विश्वविद्यालयहरूको पाठ्यक्रममा रेडियो सञ्चारले छुट्टै स्थान पाएको छ ।

अतः व्यापारिक रेडियोहरूको स्थापना बढ्दै जाँदा थुप्रै कार्यक्रम उत्पादन गृहहरू खुलेका छन्, विज्ञापन एजेन्सीहरू स्थापना भएका छन्, विज्ञापनकै कारण ठूला उद्योगधन्दाहरूको विस्तार भएको छ र अझ भन्नुपर्दा नेपालको व्याङ्किङ क्षेत्र पनि विज्ञापनकै कारणले गर्दा यसको फैलावटमा व्यापकता आएको छ, मानौं कि अब रेडियो सञ्चार नेपाली अर्थतन्त्रको उदाउँदो महाउद्योग हो । ■

essay title

ENTREPRENEURSHIP for a prosperous Nepal

Nepal is a developing country with the potential of being a developed one by the optimum utilization of available resources and opportunities. With an annual Per Capita Income (PCI) of 467 USD, more than 32% of the total population still lives in absolute poverty in Nepal. Similarly, though the industrial movement started in 2013 BS, it moved in a tortoise's pace. At the mean time, the industrial sector contributes approximately 3% to our GDP and employs 2% of the economically active population. Many youths are unemployed or under employed. However, despite these statistics, we have different natural, human and social-cultural resources with the capacity to change the status quo. In this scenario, the innovation and creativity of entrepreneurs along with their willingness to bear risks can be the greatest weapon in the fight for economic prosperity in Nepal.

Entrepreneurs have key roles in helping a developing country like Nepal prosper. Using their innovation and creativity, entrepreneurs can create new enterprises by analyzing prospects and venturing into bringing in requirements like labor, raw materials, technologies, capital and managerial ability together to generate success. These entrepreneurial characteristics will create fresh job opportunities and help develop the skilled human resources. Furthermore entrepreneurs can even invest in industrial development and mobilize profit to grow their enterprises even larger. As a whole, entrepreneurship helps create regional development and economic prosperity in a nation through the utilization of unused resources.

Entrepreneurs in Nepal can flourish by exploring the many individual and national opportunities for success. Presently, many people are abroad for foreign employment. Thus, remittances make up a large fraction of our GDP. However, due to the lack of skills, the labor cost of our workers is extremely low. Similarly, bad becomes worse for our nation when these people invest their money in non-productive sectors like acquisition of land, use of gold and silver assets, and buying luxury items. People invest in these seemingly secure but non-productive areas because they fear the high risk factor of other sectors. In this context, it will be beneficial to entrepreneurs if they start a business which trains people to acquire skills, like in a manpower company. Laborers should be taught higher levels of skill so that their wage rises in the foreign markets. This will increase their PCI and in turn help increase the GDP of Nepal. On the other hand, entrepreneurs will also flourish with many people employed. At the same time, contracts can be made with the skilled laborers in such a way that a certain percentage of their income is integrated in micro projects operated by the entrepreneurs.

In a naturally beautiful country like Nepal, there are many tourist attractions that are waiting to be explored by more people. Hence, it is better if entrepreneurs begin businesses in hotels, restaurants, lodges, transport systems, etc. as in other tourist hot spots. Similarly, a tour guide company can expand rapidly and remain profitable because they have a

monopoly on information regarding these places. Local people can even be entrepreneurs here by creating self employment in these sectors.

Entrepreneurship can happen, not only at high levels, but also at the local level. In the diverse Nepalese society, different kinds of cultures, traditions, norms and values exist. These cultural assets can be harnessed to optimally raise the economy of local people. They can build museums and galleries to display their traditional art and culture. They can also perform folk songs, dances or other cultural presentations through any organization that they form. These activities are sure to attract tourists and consequently money in a country like Nepal. In addition, at the individual or collective level, locals can open shops that sell local handicraft items. Therefore local entrepreneurship is the best way to utilize the opportunities our culture promises.

Despite having so many entrepreneurial opportunities the Nepalese entrepreneurs lack incentive because of limited financial resources, lack of proper entrepreneurial education and training facilities and low rates of return from industrial investment. Similarly, they are discouraged by unstable and unsuitable industrial and economic laws, lack of financial securities, corruption and the unattainable aspiration of overnight riches. These barriers to entry have resulted in the "brain-drain" of possible entrepreneurs in Nepal.

Nepal does have a bright future if entrepreneurship can be developed. For that, the above problems must be resolved and government policies can play a vital role in that. The industrial and economic policies must be clear, liberal and attractive. Similarly, for those wanting to start a business, financial support should be provided with easy procedures and low interest rates. Simultaneously, to secure ventured investment, industrial laws that help domestic productions compete with foreign markets must be formulated. The government can also give subsidies and fix practical customs values to encourage entrepreneurship. Finally a congenial environment with suitable infrastructure, political stability and security is a must for prosperous entrepreneurship in Nepal.

In conclusion, everybody can see a glorious era for Nepal in the near future if the innate potentiality of entrepreneurs is harnessed. We have both opportunities and entrepreneurs willing to work hard for us. They are discouraged only because they are not fully supported or secured. Hence the government must be accountable to bring about a workable environment for entrepreneurs, making a prosperous "New Nepal" as a first gift to the "Republican Nepalese". ■

1st prize winner

First prize winner of the essay competition, **Krishna Shah** is a student of A-levels in **Chelsea International College**, Kathmandu. He is also a member of Entrepreneurs' Club of Chelsea International College.

essay title

CHALLENGES to ENTREPRENEURSHIP in Nepal

The Oxford dictionary states entrepreneur as "A person who sets a business or businesses taking financial risk in hope of profit." Entrepreneurs are a rare breed. They venture in areas where other people feel reluctant. A successful entrepreneur is loaded or filled with creative and innovative ideas, fresh spirit and unique vision of the future, leadership quality and finally, strong determination to take a risk. The activity of an entrepreneur converting his visions to action is called entrepreneurship. In the present context of Nepalese society, along with tremendous possibilities in the sectors like tourism, hydroelectricity, handicrafts and other aspects, a bulk of challenges needs to be addressed.

2nd
prize winner

A popular proverb states "Half a loaf is better than to bread." True to the words, in spite of youth in Nepal having such entrepreneurial skill and willingness to work for their country, the of political instability and lack of clear vision of the government has resulted in brain drain from the country and regular shift from one business to another. The examples of Bal Krishna Joshi, the famous goat seller of Nepal, support the statement extremely. After being forced by government's intervention, he had to repeatedly shift from one profession to another.

Entrepreneurship in Nepal is largely affected by problems like lockout, strike, price hike, liquidity crunch, corruption, lack of good business policies, insecurities, shortage of skilled manpower, lack of advanced technology, high bureaucracy, which are the major challenges for entrepreneurs in Nepal. One of the basic problems seen is the unwillingness of both the government and nongovernmental economic practioners to invest in the Nepalese market. Thanks to lack of any concrete plans and activities from the side of government. Even already established big industrial houses and corporations are finding it difficult to sustain. From the recent data published by Morang chamber of commerce, in the Koshi Zone, industries are producing only 40% of its production capacity. Let's take a glimpse of some industries over here. Some years ago, there were 100 plastic factories running but now only 11 remain. Similarly there were 5 factories of zinc oxide running but now we cannot even find one.

It is a fact that entrepreneurs take risks but those risks are calculated, which entrepreneurs are ready to tackle. No one will bear such uncalculated and uncertain risks. The 12 year long conflict seen in Nepal has hampered the growth and development of infrastructure to a large scale. Nearly 30% of infrastructure has either been destroyed or damaged. Likewise import tax is much higher in Nepal then export tax which deepens the problem. As a result, only a partial or lopsided development is noticed, leaving out large

scale undeveloped. The present educational pattern of Nepal deepens the problem as well. The colleges and universities in Nepal focus on theoretical aspects rather than vocational concept. Thus, youth in Nepal lack idea of entrepreneurship, enterprises, freedom and free market economy. As a result, Nepal's education is a blooming garden for foreign Multinational Corporation rather than national development. Along with it, government delay in fronts like announcing the annual budget concerning the economic infrastructure and development, absence of proper motivation and reward for entrepreneurs, discard the growth of the ideas of entrepreneurship. A big question that generally comes to the mind of common Nepalese is "How long can a country sustain only by collecting foreign remittance? How can a country sustain by depending totally on foreign donation and aids? How can the country be prosperous without the enactment of constitution for such a long period of time? How long can entrepreneurs bear such challenges?

Much is left to be done in order to march forward in the direction of economic progress and development. Formulation of new policies, proper monitoring and evaluation by the government authorities, along with community initiatives need to be practiced. Law and order should be properly implemented in order to check the problem of security. Public awareness should be created about good governance. The concept of decentralization should be well implemented by government. The concept of, 'think globally, act locally' should be prioritized and new economic dimension should be open in order to attract foreign investors. All these are to be supplemented by proper diplomatic relations with neighbor countries. Also the unwanted hurdles and concentration of financial institution in city areas has created the inaccessibility of people in loan. New policies for distribution of loan and other entrepreneur friendly measures should be taken by the government. Along with it, the government of Nepal lacks proper long term economic policies. In the other hand, the expenses of government's administrative costs are much higher than that of economic sector. The taxation policy of the government needs to be revised in order to promote the growth and development of economic activities. Moreover, focus to establish special economic zone, dry sea port, and separated industrial area for proper management looks necessary.

Weakness among the youth is also instrumental in this aspect. Today youth in Nepal are directed much towards political issues than other aspects like economic development. They lack the ideas of stock market and investment sectors. Predisposition of thoughts rather than materializing is a common phenomenon in Nepal. Self reliance and self esteem is really low in the sector of economic investment. The concept of political economy and sustainable development should be brought forward. Youth should be the agent of change not merely 'object' of change by actively participating in entrepreneurial activities. ■

Second prize winner of the essay competition, **Subuna Basnet** is a student of B.B.S. in **Metropolis College**, Biratnagar. Besides being an Arthalaya graduate, she is also a member of Entrepreneurs' Club of Metropolis College.

essay title

ENTREPRENEURSHIP for a PROSPEROUS Nepal

As a proverb goes, "If you want one year of prosperity, grow grain. If you want ten years of prosperity, grow trees. If you want one hundred years of prosperity, grow people". This adage is completely true in its meaning and substance. It means if we want to ensure life long prosperity, we should educate people. They should be educated about enterprising, the value of new ideas and the spirit of being an entrepreneur which will lead to a better life and better future, ultimately leading towards prosperity.

Nepal is a developing country. We are in the post conflict (transition) phase. We still have a long way to go but only wishing and praying for some miracle to happen won't help. We should wholeheartedly work for it. Before discussing about the importance of entrepreneurship, let's discuss about its concept. Entrepreneurship is the process of discovering new ideas or ways of combining resources which will help discover previously unnoticed profit opportunities. Manpower and abundant natural resources are the assets that our country can boast. If these things are utilized well to create a greater value, it will result in progress and create numerous opportunities. Since, entrepreneurship deals with taking initiation and generation of ideas, it will help unleash potentialities and opportunities that could be generated in an economy as a whole. Moreover, advanced technologies coming with globalization has narrowed down the world into "global Village" which can be beneficial especially for the country like ours to move forward and compete with other advanced economies. The term "prosperity" has a very broad horizon. It not only includes economic progress but also refers to development of overall standard of people i.e. quality of life. So, apart from expanding the output level and income level alone, successful entrepreneur should also try to expand the size the economic pie for everyone through the process of "job creation" and efficient utilization of resources which will result on higher standard of living for all.

The history of advanced countries show that economic progress has been advanced by people who are entrepreneurial and innovative, able to

Third prize winner of the essay competition, **Anita Poudel** is a student of B.B.S. in **Shankerdev Campus**, Kathmandu. She is also a graduate of Arthalaya 10th Batch.

exploit opportunities and willing to take risks. It won't be a good idea to say that entrepreneurship only fosters economic sector. Economically, it invigorates market, forms new businesses leads to job creation and has multiplying effect in an economy whereas socially, it empowers citizens, generates innovations, changes mindsets. These changes are indispensable for integrating developing economies into the global economy.

Generally viewing, government seems to have a major role in promoting entrepreneurship through policies and programs like establishing business development centers, generating loan funds etc. If those are deeply reviewed and researched, we can plot out various counter effects and impacts of those programs which act as a hindrance for entrepreneurship development. The economist now believes that "Economic Freedom" which is a measure of presence of good institution to both entrepreneurship and economic growth is a tool that fosters entrepreneurship. Enforced property rights, low taxes, limited government, sound monetary systems are some of the major characteristics of an economically free country. Thus, we can safely conclude that government can play a vital role by only focusing on reforming basic institutions to create an environment where creative individuals can flourish and put in their ideas.

Life has no limitations, except the ones we make. So, let's think out of the box, be innovative and be relentless on the pursuit of the goal. If each of us is committed towards building a prosperous country, realization of the dream of a prosperous Nepal is not very far. ■

3rd
prize winner



around the world

Singapore

The start of GEW featured a showcase of innovative services and products from schools and start ups and presentations from local entrepreneurs.

United Kingdom

In the UK, Prime Minister David Cameron put his weight behind Global Entrepreneurship Week and outlined his vision of 'the entrepreneurial decade'.

United States

GEW marked the opening of the campaign with an announcement from Carl Schramm of the Kauffman Foundation and Jim Turley, CEO of Ernst & Young, in front of 1,400 entrepreneurs gathered for the Strategic Growth Forum.

Bolivia

Bolivia's official opening witnessed a strong focus on entrepreneurial arts and crafts, textiles and culture and ended with a huge street party.

essay competition winners

Global Entrepreneurship Week Special

essay title

Nepalese YOUTH and ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Understanding the importance of education, numbers of people have started enrolling into schools and colleges these days even in rural areas. Out of these literate bunches, only few choose to stay back and explore the possibilities in the country. Rest goes to abroad and secures their future even by doing every kind of work that they call not-my-type in their home country. Even the selected youths who choose to stay back searches for the right jobs to earn for their livelihood. But these youths never think that they themselves can create jobs and help uplift the economy of the country.

According to working paper of ILO, more than 1 billion people are between the age of 15 to 25. Eighty five percent of these young people live in developing countries. In Nepal, 300,000 people enter the job market every year out of which most are youths. The disability to address the solution of unemployment problem in the country has led the youth to land in foreign countries both for work and quality education. However, these migrant workers have benefited the national economy through remittances. According to the Central Bank, Nepal has received Rs. 38.4 billion in the second month of the current fiscal year which decreased than last year due to weak global economy. The government data shows that around 294,094 Nepali migrant workers left for the destination countries in the last fiscal year. Nepal cannot rely on remittances only but start looking for alternatives that is promotion of entrepreneurship inside the country as well.

The lack of knowledge about the entrepreneurship has led the youth to be job seekers rather the job creators. People think they can start their business

only after having enough experience and money for investment. What they don't realize is that only an innovative idea and its initiation is required to start their own business. Entrepreneurship is all about making 1000 from 1. However, the story of few successful young entrepreneurs can be an inspiration for my reader.

Usha Gurung of age 24 has been successfully running three businesses currently. She has a clothing store, Pink, a b-boy dance institute and a bingo parlor. She started her business at the age of 14 with Rs. 5000 given by her father. She bought clothes from Khasa and sold it to the shops of Kathmandu. With the profit she made, she opened a shop in Nayabazar. After completing her SLC, she went to Bangkok and the clothes she brought from there were sold to the retailer shop in Kathmandu. Though she couldn't study after SLC due to financial problem, with the business in her mind at the very early age, she now owns a big shop in Durbar marg along with other two businesses.

Similarly, a 23 year old Sushant Shrestha works in a clothing shop with a few of his friends in the crowded street of Thamel. They create exclusive and customizable designs to suit every type of customer and then emboss

them on the spot. Instead of working under someone else, he is earning for his livelihood with his imagination by creating different designs in clothes.

Despite the political and financial factors, they were able to become young entrepreneurs while we keep on complaining about the situations that restrict us to be the one. All we need is the zeal and commitment towards what we decide to do. Youths are considered as the backbone of the nation. If these youths opt to go to foreign land, then who will lead the country?

According to a study by UNDP, the South Asian youth entrepreneurs have to face more challenges compared to their counterparts in the world. The study said the challenges that youth have to face are lack of skilled manpower, financial resources, management skill and low profit rate, unfriendly government policies, etc. Nevertheless, these challenges can be minimized if we start working from the grass-root level. For this, entrepreneurship should be taken as a serious issue for economic growth. Education system should include this subject as a core one that can help to build entrepreneurial mindset and attitude for students. Awareness about the Small Enterprises to be self employed is required. Not only the literate people but also the uneducated ones should be made aware of these skills through trainings and counseling. Young people can be source of growth and development; this should be understood by all. Besides, successful entrepreneurs should act as mentors to help foster the entrepreneurship by supporting the beginners through guidance about the tricks of business world and with financial support as well. Hence, if these things can be implemented, then Nepal is not far to go ahead with its economic development. ■

Consolation prize winner of the essay competition, **Sangam Shilpakar** is a graduate of Media Studies from **Kathmandu University**. She is also a graduate of Arthalya 10th Batch.

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Entrepreneurs' Club Activities

accomplishments of building entrepreneurs

Being Competent

Entrepreneurs' Club of KIST College

Entrepreneurs' Club of KIST College organized "Being Competent", a one-day capacity building program on 4th December, 2010 for the new members of the club.

Resource person on the topic **Mr. Shailendra Raj Giri**, highlighted the importance of getting involved in the college level activities like Entrepreneurs' Club. He emphasized on how such activities make difference in one's life. Mr. Giri also discussed on the characteristics of the entrepreneurship and the quality required to become entrepreneurs. He mentioned that "As an entrepreneur we need to be competent enough to face upcoming challenges with our innovative ideas".

During the program **Mr. Deependra Chamlagain**, Program Manager of Samriddhi, The Prosperity Foundation presented objectives of Entrepreneurs' Clubs for the newly elected team of the club. During the program, the new Executive Committee members were introduced to the club members and previous members formally handed over their executive power to the new committee. During the occasion outgoing committee members also gave orientation to the new members regarding Entrepreneurs' Club. ■

Entrepreneurs' Club An Introduction

Entrepreneurs' Club is a group of college students in their respective college, where the primary objective is to be able to promote entrepreneurship and enterprise building activity amongst students. Its main objectives are to conduct discussions on issues affecting enterprise building in Nepal, training fellow students on the importance of entrepreneurship, holding interaction programs with entrepreneurs to know their experiences, and working with other like minded organizations to provide platform for budding entrepreneurs. ■

Spirit of Entrepreneurship Ace Institute of Management

A capacity building training on the topic "Spirit of Entrepreneurship" was held at **Ace Institute of Management** on 28th November. **Dr. Bhola Nath Chalise** (Economist), **Ms. Arpita Nepal** (Research Manager at Samriddhi, The Prosperity Foundation), **Mr. Shailendra Raj Giri** (CEO of Real Solutions) were the resource persons in the training. ■

Celebrating Global Entrepreneurship Week 2010

Most of the Entrepreneurs' Clubs were involved during the celebration of **Global Entrepreneurship Week 2010**. During the week an **Essay Competition** was held between students of various colleges. Winners were announced on the last day of the celebration. Similarly, different colleges displayed the banners of GEW in their college premises along with an information desk on GEW. Various Entrepreneurs' Clubs were also the part of joint activity for three regular days where three different entrepreneurs (**Mr. Anil Chitrakar**, **Mr. Ranjit Acharya** and **Hon. Mr. Rajendra Khetan**) were the speakers. ■



Blog Training

Total number of 17 participants from various Entrepreneurs' Clubs participated in the **Blog Training** held in the premises of Samriddhi, The Prosperity Foundation on 24 and 26th December, 2010. This training was organized jointly by Entrepreneurs' Club of **Campion College** and **Santwona College**. ■

INTRODUCTION TO arthālaya

making sense of it all

To realize the vision of a prosperous Nepal, young people have an eminent role to play. Be it in taking the first step towards enterprise building or towards shouldering the risk and leadership it takes to be innovative and creative.

Arthālaya (School of Entrepreneurship and Economics) is a five-day workshop promoting the spirit and skill of entrepreneurship and sensitizing young people about economic freedom and policy regime.

The main purpose of this program is to help young people explore alternative ideas for Nepal's existing problems; to help young people understand the value of entrepreneurship and to help them learn the know how of building new businesses and inject new ideas into the economy for promoting economic reform.

Samriddhi, The Prosperity Foundation organizes arthālaya. It is a public policy institute based in Nepal which works towards generating ideas for a free and prosperous Nepal. ■

for details log on to www.samriddhi.org



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