

क्यानवास

"Dedicated For the Promotion of Art, Artist & Entrepreneurs"

नेपाल कलाकार समाजको 'Media of the Year 2062' बाट सम्मानित

वर्ष-१३ अङ्क-४१ २०७६ भाद्र १० मङ्गलबार 27, August, 2019 ने.सं. ११३९ पूर्णाङ्क ५३६ रू. २५।-



Entrepreneur of the week



Eunjin's Solo exhibition



KU talk show



Bikalpa's On the Move



Artist of the week

Understanding the Real Essence of Entrepreneurship

MUNA SUNUWAR

With the exponential growth of entrepreneurship, there are ample opportunities for both entrepreneurs and investors in a country like Nepal. Some enter the field with the passion to bring out changes in the society, while some join to solve problems, whereas some join wishing to prosper financially and others are just following the trend.

Entrepreneurship is about coming out of one's comfort zone and venturing into the world of opportunities, knowing they would have to face multiple risks. An entrepreneurial ecosystem requires individuals brave enough to risk a steady paycheck while they pursue the journey. Individuals should be aware of the risks and challenges involved and be ready to combat them with innovation.

Entrepreneurship is also about creating jobs for oneself and also for other like-minded people. In the context of Nepal, it is also about minimizing the tendency of people leaving for foreign employment opportunities. Moreover, it is about retaining and adjusting human resources in the ecosystem to intensify the value of entrepreneurship. The number of entrepreneurs is significantly rising but the essence of entrepreneurship is somewhat lost.

The Harsh Reality

Nepalis have created a façade for entrepreneurship. Starting a business might look promising but most entrepreneurs nowadays are unprepared for the hurdles that come across while up-scaling their businesses. Seeing some entrepreneurs succeed is tempting and some venture into the journey unaware of the time it takes for an idea to flourish, the needed investment and patience before they become successful. The hype of running a business and being the 'so-called CEO' has gotten over most of the youths' heads. They want to run the business without being ready to do what they need to do properly. Among the many issues, the

financial crisis is the most probable result entrepreneurs come across, and very few Nepali entrepreneurs are prepared for it. Most startups stop their operations because they fail to continue their purposes and, implement proper and effective revenue model(s).

A few policies have been made in support of startups, however, the lack of implementation of those policies is still posing a challenge for the young entrepreneurs and their ventures. The monitoring and evaluation aspects are also still weak and it fails to create a conducive environment for entrepreneurs to grow.

Entrepreneurship is about the outcome and its impact on society, however, entrepreneurs do make one mistake by seeking results very fast. Being result-oriented is one thing but seeking it prematurely will not contribute to the upliftment of the company. The Nepali entrepreneurship fraternity has been infiltrated by false derivatives. Seeing someone conduct business and excel has enticed youth into the journey of entrepreneurship but only a few manage to excel. So it is mandatory that they study and research before diving into the fraternity.

Another issue is the lack of ownership, which is the most important factor in any entrepreneurship. Ownership is not just about stakes and taking credit for success but also about taking responsibility for failures, production, delivery, and workers. Which is missing in most entrepreneurs.

Prospects of growth

Anyone can be an entrepreneur, no matter what age, race, gender and economic background they belong to. Not only men, but there has been a rise in women's participation in the ecosystem too. With the growing number, new and improvised innovations are being introduced in many sectors.

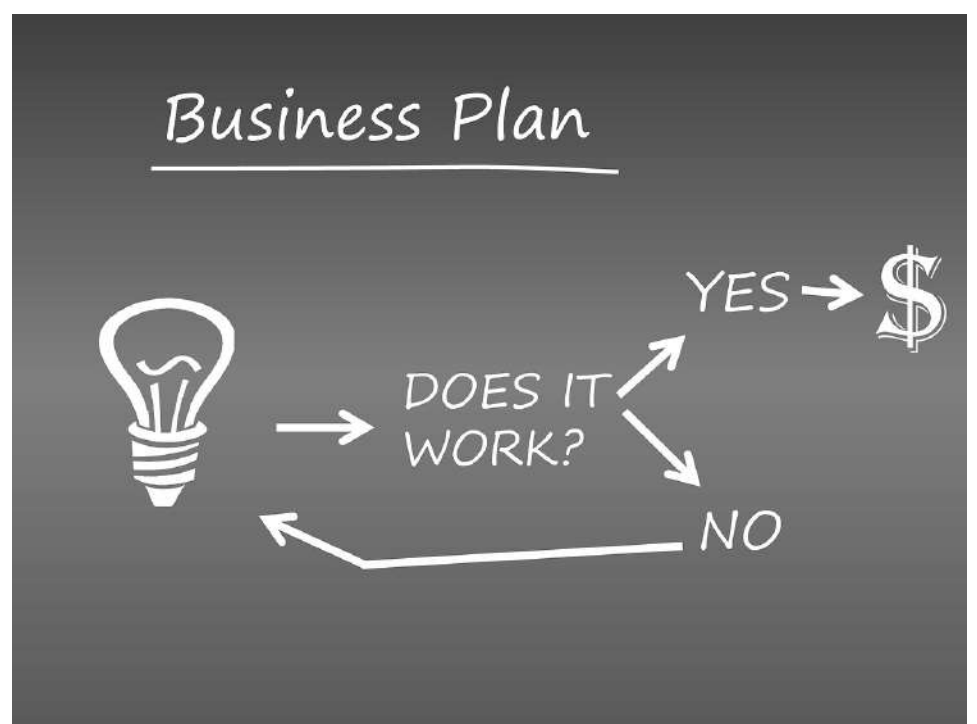


Photo: Pixabay/ Tumisu

Though not diverse, the existing entrepreneurs are contributing to the country's economy. With their dedication and hard work, they have also solved problems, which have been exemplary and motivating for many. But many Nepali entrepreneurs today are catering to niche markets only. Only a few industries indulge in mass production, which means there are a lot of spaces for entrepreneurs to prosper.

To flourish the entrepreneurship culture, there are organizations like Antarprerana, One to Watch, Nepal Communitere, etc. nurturing entrepreneurs and incubating their ideas; helping them in every step of the way. They help people refine their products and services so that they can stand strong in front of their international counterparts, to compete and create synergy at the same time. Angel investors and venture capitalists are showing interest to inject money into the businesses they find interesting. Investors in Nepal have now become familiar with the concept of entrepreneurship and their investments give businesses that much

needed financial-push, to multiply their presence and impact in society.

Similarly, there are co-working spaces encouraging startups and entrepreneurs to gather up, network and build their empires. Which all resonates the same thing that there are a lot of opportunities for those seeking to start their own ventures.

But the most essential thing is for an entrepreneur to have a clear idea about what s/he wants to achieve from their initiatives. To understand they have the privilege to contribute to society with their ideas and commitment towards their work.

An entrepreneur needs to understand that it is not only about starting a business; it's about never giving up and always moving forward. Patience is the key to become a successful entrepreneur. And most importantly, it is about bringing necessary changes to the traditional business norms and presenting alternative solutions to the existing problems.

सम्पादकीय

नयाँ संस्करण, नयाँ सोच

क्यान्भास साप्ताहिक पत्रिकाका सम्पूर्ण पाठक र सुभचिन्तकहरूलाई नमस्कार। तपाईंहरूमाभूत हामी क्यान्भासका नयाँ अंकहरू लिएर फेरी एक पटक उपस्थित भएका छौं।

क्यान्भासको पहिलो प्रयासमा हामीले कला र कलाकारहरूलाई समेत प्रयास गरेका थियौं भने यस संस्करणमा हामीले कला र कलाकार साथ उद्यम र उद्यमीका विषयहरूलाई पनि समेतले प्रयास थालेका छौं।

यस संस्करणमा कला र कलाकार साथ उद्यम र उद्यमीका कुरा हरू समेतले छौं, तर क्यान्भासको विश्वास र विचारधारा भने त्यही नै छन। क्यान्भासका मार्फत हामी कलाकार साथै उद्यमी र उनिहरूका सराहनीय कामहरू र योगदानहरूलाई आगाडी ल्याउने प्रयास गर्ने छौं। त्यसका साथै स-साना उद्यमीहरूलाई पर्याप्त ठाउँ दिने प्रयास पनि गर्ने नै छौं।

यसका लागि हाम्रो यो संस्करणमा हामी के हि नयाँ कुरालाई निरन्तरता दिने छौं। सर्वप्रथम त उद्यमशीलताका ११ चक्रका बारे मा हामी विस्तारमा कुरा गर्ने छौं। यसको उद्देश्य नेपाली उद्यमीहरूलाई मद्दत गर्नु र अधि बहन, आफ्नो व्यवसाय बढाउने मध्यम दिनु हो। त्यही निम्ती कलाकार र उद्यमीहरूले गरे का सुरुवातहरू, उनिहरू संलग्न भएका काम, कार्यक्रमहरू, उनिहरूका प्रयास र पहलहरूलाई समेतले छौं।

नयाँ विश्वास र नयाँ जोसका साथ हामी सकेसम्म धेरै भन्दा धेरैलाई समेतले र व्यक्तिगत स्तरमा पुग्ने प्रयास पनि गर्ने नै छौं।

यस अंकबाट क्यान्भासका लागि नयाँ सो चका हामी अगाडी आएका छौं, र जसरी क्यान्भासलाई पहिले सहयोग गर्दिनुभयो, यस संस्करणमा पनि त्यसरी नै अगाडी बढ्न सहयोग गर्न हुन्छ भन्ने आशा रख्दै छौं।

सम्पादकीय बोर्ड

बोर्डका सदस्य

रेविना मुल्मि बज्राचार्य
विश्ववास बज्राचार्य
नसना बज्राचार्य

सल्लाहकार

लेखकहरू

मुना सुनुवार
मोनिका लोहनी
सलिना उप्रेति
स्मृति थापा

डिजाइन

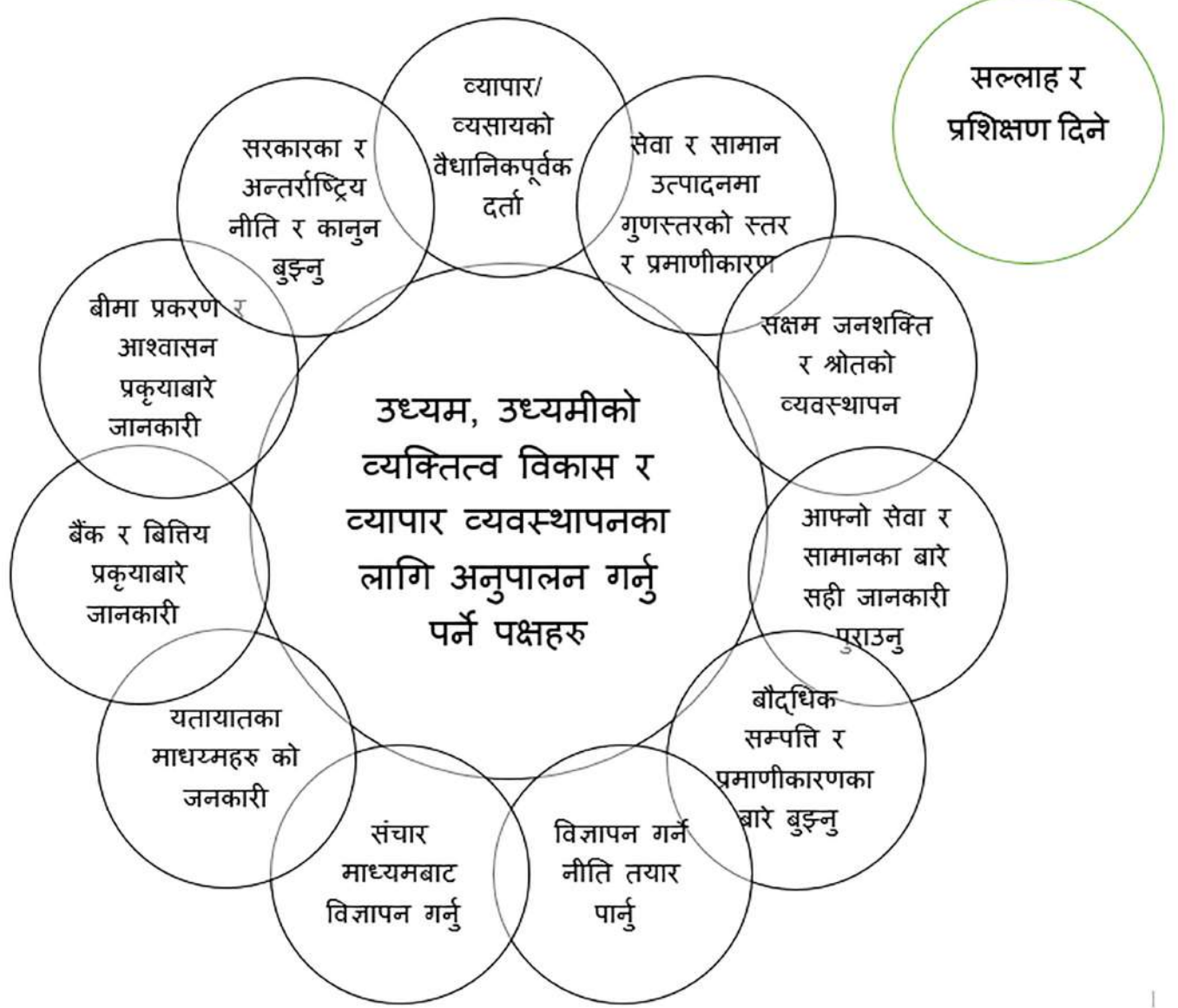
मतिना शाक्य, लोड्तेल मिडिया प्रा लि

उद्यम, उद्यमीको लागि

हामीले कुनै पनि नयाँ काम थालनी गर्दा हामी यही चाहन्छौं कि हाम्रो हरेक पाइला वा निर्णयहरूले हामीलाई सफलता तिरनै अधि बधाओस। तर चाहेर नचाहेर हाम्रा हरेक निर्णयले सोचे जस्तो नतिजा भने दिन सक्दैन। यसमा कति त हाम्रो नै कमी कमजोरीका कारण हुन्छन भने कति समयमा हामीले उद्यमशीलताका पक्षहरू बुझ्न नसकेर

हुन्छन। धेरै उद्यमीहरू काम त थालेन तर विचमै कि त हार मन्छन या आफ्नो व्यवसाय बन्द गर्न बाध्य हुन्छन। हामीले धेरै उद्यमीहरूसँग काम गर्नु र त्यही अनुभवका आधारमा हामीले के बुझ्यौं भने एक व्यवसायको निरन्तरता र वृद्धिका लागि केहि कुरामा ध्यान दिन भने आवश्यक हुन्दो रहेछ। र त्यही बुझाइ र अध्ययनका आधारमा हामीले

यी निम्न बुंदाहरू तयार पारेका छौं। यी बुंदाहरू हरेक उद्यमीले यदी बुझे र अपनाए व्यवसायको निरन्तरता र प्रगतीमा सहयोग पुगिन्छ। हामीले यस्ता उद्यमशीलताका ११ चक्रका रूपमा रखेका छौं। त्यसका साथै हामीले सल्लाह र प्रशिक्षणका कुरालाई नै प्रथमिक्ता दिएका छौं।



माथिको चक्रमा भएका हरेक पक्षहरू व्यवसायीले बुझ्नु नै पर्ने कुरा हो। त्यसमध्य पहिले त व्यापार व्यवसायको वैधानिकपूर्वक दर्ता गर्नको महत्व लाई बुझ्नु पर्छ। त्यसपछि, आफ्नो सेवा र सामान उत्पादनमा गुणस्तरको स्तर र गुणस्तरताको प्रमाणीकरण गर्न पनि बुझ्न जरुरी छ।

त्यस्तै आफ्नो व्यवसायमा सक्षम जनशक्तिलाई नियुक्ती गर्ने देखी लिएर, कसरी परिचलन गर्ने र साथै श्रोतको व्यवस्थापन कसरी गर्ने हो पनि बुझ्नु पर्छ। आफूले मान्छे रखेभैं आफ्नो सेवा र सामानको बारेमा पनि अरुलाई सही जानकारी दिनु पनि जरुरी हुन्छ। र आफू काम गरिराखे पछि अफूले गरेको कामको मुल्य

पनि बुझ्नु पर्छ। काममा प्रयोग भएका बौद्धिक सम्पत्ति र त्यसका प्रमाणीकरणका बारे बुझ्नु सँग-संगै लाईजानु पर्दछ।

सेवा होस या सामान यदी तपाईंले गरिरख्नु भएको कामलाई सही सन्छर मध्यमबाट विज्ञापन गर्न भएन र सही नीति तयार पार्नु भएन भने तपाईंको काम र सामानका बारे न त कसैलाई थाहा हुन्छ, न त त्यसको प्रशंसा नै हुन्छ। र त्यस्तै आफ्नो सामान को बिक्र, आयात निर्यात का लागि पनि भएका यतायातका माध्यमहरूको पनि सही जानकारी हुनु अवस्यक हुन्छ। समान्य तपाईंको व्यवसाय होस या तपाईंको आफ्नो व्यवसायलाई देश, विदेशमा लग्ने सोच्दै हुनुहुन्छ

भने सरकारका तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय नीति र कानुन पनि बुझ्नु जरुरी छ।

अहिलेको समयमा बैंक र वित्तिय प्रकृयाबारे जानकारी पाउनु पनि उत्तिकै जरुरी छ, तपाईंको सबै काम बैंकबाट गरिन्छ। र आफ्नो व्यवसायलाई जोखिमबाट बचाउना बीमा प्रकरण प्रकृयाबारे पनि जानकार हुनु पर्दछ।

क्यान्भासको आगामी संस्करणहरूमा हामी यही ११ पक्षहरूका बारे विस्तारमा कुरा गर्नेछौं जहाँ हामी कार्यरत उद्यमी र नयाँ उद्यम थालनी गर्न चाहने सबैलाई आवश्यक र महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी दिने छौं।

फोन नं.: ४-३३१५५९,

मो: ९८४९६४९२४४

इ-मेल

canvas_nepali@yahoo.com,

news@canvasweekly.com

वेबसाइट

www.canvasweekly.com

सम्पादक/प्रकाशक

रेविना मुल्मी

५००५५२७, ९८५९००९४८७

मुद्रक

युनिक प्रिन्टीङ हाउस

ENTREPRENEUR OF THE WEEK

“... हस्तकलामा नेपालको अपार सम्भावना छ”

नेपाल सरकारबाट महत्वपूर्ण व्यापारिक व्यक्ति (अथवा कर्मसंयत्ती इम्पोर्टेन्ट पर्सन) २०१४ बाट सम्मानित **महेश्वर श्रेष्ठ** नेपाली हस्तकला उद्योग क्षेत्रका एक प्रख्यात व्यक्ति हुन। बेस्ट अन्टर्प्रेन्यर अफ द इयर २०१६/२०१७ बाट सम्मानित, श्रेष्ठ अहिले एभरेष्ट फेसन र फे यर क्राफ्ट फ्रम हिमालयमा सिङ्गोको रूपमा कार्यरत हुनुहुन्छ।

एभरेष्ट फेसन, नेपाली हस्तकला उद्योगमा आइएसओ प्रमाणीकरण पाउने पहिलो कम्पनी बनेर नमुना कम्पनीको रूपमा स्थापित भइसकेको छ। त्यसैगरी, अमेरिकाले प्रदान गर्ने प्रख्यात 'फेयर ट्रेड प्रमाणीकरण' प्राप्त गर्ने पनि पहिलो कम्पनी हो। स्वदेशमा विक्री वितरण नगरे तापनि विदेशमा नेपाली हस्तकला साथै फेल्ड समाग्री युरोप, जापान, अमेरिका लगायतका विकसित देशहरूमा निर्यात गर्नभने निकै नै सफल कम्पनी हुन सफल हुँदै आएको छ।

नेपाल हस्तकला महासंघ, फेल्ड एसोसिएसन अफ नेपाल, तथा ललितपुर उद्योग वाणिज्य महासंघबाट संबन्ध प्राप्त गरिसकेको यस कम्पनीको मुख्य उद्देश्य भनेको परम्परागत नेपाली हस्तकलालाई विश्वसामु परिचित गराउँदै, देशको अर्थतन्त्रलाई निर्यातमा बलियो बनाउन सहयोग नै हो।

यसै सन्दर्भमा **व्यान्भास** साप्ताहिक पत्रिकाका संवाददाता **उर्वशी श्रेष्ठ**ले गर्नभएको कुराकानीको सम्पादित अंशः

तपाईंको उद्यमिालताको यात्रा कस्तो रहयो वताई दिनुहोस न ?

एकदमै सानो स्तरबाट सुरु भएको व्यवसाय हो यो र परिवारबाटै सुरु भएको हो। मेहेनत गऱ्यो भने काम हुन्छ भन्नेको उदाहरण बनेको छ यो। यो व्यवसाय सुरु गर्न पुर्व थरी-थरीका काम हरु गरें। यस्तै कम्पनीमा एक वर्ष काम गरेपछी म पनि केही गर्न सक्छु जस्तो लगेर सुरु गरेको थिएँ। परिवार र परिवारको साथ बिना त केहि पनि सम्भव नै हुने थिएन। अहिले हामी २५ वर्ष भयो व्यवसाय नै गरिरहेको र यस्को प्रगति देखा खुशी अनि गर्भ नै महसुस हुन्छ।

एभरेष्ट फेशनबाट सामान निर्यात पनि गर्नहुन्छ, निर्यात गर्दा के-कस्ता समस्याहरूको सामना गर्न



फोटो : सुरज वज्राचार्य

परेको छ ?

त्यति ठुलो समस्या त परेको छैन। कहिले काहिँ भन्सारमा भने समस्या आउँछ। सरकारी पदाधिकारी अनि सरकारी निकायबाट पनि समस्या आई नै रहेको हुन्छ किनकी उहाँहरूलाई थाहै हुँदैन प्राय सामानहरूको बारेमा र वहाँहरू सिकनै वा खोज्ने प्रयास पनि गरेको देखिँदैन। विदेशमा पनि त्यति समस्या परेको छैन किनकी यो विलासिताको सामान अन्तर्गत पर्छ र त्यहाँ सजिलै बिकने गर्छ। तर उनीहरूको अर्थतन्त्रमा भने निर्भर गर्छ। हाम्रो हातमा त हुँदैन। तर हामी उनीहरूको अर्थतन्त्रको अवस्थाको लेखाजोखा भने गरिरहेका अनि हुन्छौं।

निर्यात गर्ने देशहरूको संस्कृती कसरी नियालनु भएको छ नि ? र के-कस्ता सांस्कृतिक भिन्नता पाउनुभएको छ ?

हामीले उनीहरूको संस्कृति अध्ययन गरे पछी यती बुझेकाछौं कि हाम्रो देश संस्कृतिमा एकदमै धनी भएपनि एउटै डिजाइन त सधैं चल्दैन। त्यसमाथी हामी नेपालीको रचनात्मक क्षमता एकदमै राम्रो छ र हस्तकलामा पनि एकदमै दक्ष छ। हामीमा अनुकरण गर्ने क्षमता पनि छ र अरु देशहरूको शैलीहरूमा पनि मिश्रण गर्न सक्छौं। तर, हामीले आफ्नो तरिकाबाट मात्र बनायौं भने विक्री भने हुँदैन, उनीहरूको आवश्यकता अनुसार चल्नुपर्ने हुन्छ।

हाम्रो देशको संस्कृती मात्र धनी छ भनेर मात्र हुँदैन, उनीहरूको संस्कृती अनुसार पनि हिँड्नु पर्छ। इन्टर्नेटबाट पनि धेरै कुरा सिक्नुपर्छ। कती पटक त हाम्रो आफ्नो नै ग्राहकहरूले हामीलाई डिजाइनहरू दिनुहुन्छन, खरिदारहरूले नै सिकाउँछन र सुचित गर्छन।

हाम्रो सांस्कृतिक परम्परा फल्काउने सामानहरू एउटा-दुईटा बाहेक जाँदैनन। विदेशमा नेपाली परम्परागत पसलहरू, सांस्कृतिक सामानहरू फे लिरहेका छन र हाम्रो पनि त्यही सोचका साथ हामी नि निर्यातनै गर्छम र निर्यातमा नै राम्रो छ कम्पनीलाई।

यस्तो ठुलो कम्पनीमा अहिलेसम्म दक्ष जनशक्तिको व्यवस्था कसरी गर्न भइरहेको हुनुहुन्छ ?



महेश्वर श्रेष्ठ
फोटो : सुरज वज्राचार्य

जनश्रोत व्यवस्था गर्न हामी परीक्षण र त्रुती (अथवा ट्रायल एण्ड एरर) विधि प्रयोग गर्छौं। आफै गर्दै, आफै सिक्दै अगाडी बढिरहेका छौं। २५ वर्षमा हामीले हरेक महिला दिदी-बहिनीहरूलाई आफै सिकाइरहेका छौं, २ र ३ जना जो अरु ठाउँबाट काम गरेर आउनु भयो, वहाँहरू बाहेक, सबैले यहाँ सिक्नु भएको हो। नयाँ कर्मचारीहरूलाई पनि हामी आफै सिकाउँछौं। नयाँ कर्मचारीहरूको योग्यता साथै सांस्कृतिक मौलिकतालाई पनि महत्त्वका साथ हेर्छौं।

कम्पनी र कम्पनीले बनाउने सामानका प्रचार प्रसारका लागि के-कस्ता प्रचारप्रसारका यो जनाहरू बनाउनु भएको छ ?

काम सुरु गर्दा त केहि प्रचारप्रसार गर्ने रणनीतिहरू थाहा थिएन। हामी सामानको भोला बोकेर ठमेल जन्थ्यौं, ठमेलमा सानो स्टोर खोलेका थियौं र त्यहिँ बेच्यौं। त्यसपछी हामीले विदेशी ग्राहकहरू पायौं र हामीले अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय प्रदर्शनीहरू गर्न सुरु गर्छौं। तर अहिले आएर प्रदर्शनी भन्दा पनि सिफारिस एकदमै सहयो गी छ। अनि विदेशी ग्राहकहरूले पनि हाम्रो सामानहरूको ईन्टरनेट मार्फत प्रचारप्रसार गरिदिनुभएका छन। हामी आफैले चाहिँ कुनै सामाजिक सन्जालको प्रयोग अथवा विज्ञापनहरू दिने चाहिँ गरेको छैनौं।

तपाइले सुरुगर्न भएदेखि अहिलेसम्म यस व्यवसायमा आएका सकारात्मक र नकारात्मक कुराहरू के-के छन ?

पहिले मोटरसाइकलहरू थिएनन, हामी भोला बोकेर, हिन्दै जाने गर्थ्यौं। अहिले सबै ठाउँमा यातायातको व्यवस्थापन छ। सतरी प्रतिशत सामानहरू भारतको कलकत्तासम्म ट्रकमा कन्टेनरहरूमा लगेर र त्यहिबाट निर्यात गर्छौं। तर सरकारले हामीलाई निर्यातमा दुई प्रतिशत छुट दिएको छ, प्रोत्साहनका लागि। अरु खासै केही दिएको छैन। स-सानो कुराहरू मिलाउन बाँकी नै छन। लाईसेन्स नवीकरण गर्न सात-आठ महिना लाग्छ जुन दुई मिनेटको मात्र काम हो। सिस्टममा छैनौं तर कुरा मात्र ठुल-ठुला भएका छन।

यस क्षेत्रमा सामाजिक अनुपालनको भूमिका के-के देख्नु भएको छ ?

सामाजिक अनुपालन भनेको चाहिँ मान्छेको आधारभुत आवश्यकता, इच्छा, चाहना, सुरक्षा आदिको व्यवहार वा तरिका हो। कार्यलयको

व्यवहार, प्राकृतिक प्रकोप, कम्पनी संरचना सबैलाई ध्यान दिनु पर्छ यसमा। सामाजिक अनुपालन भयो भने कम्पनीको कारोबार राम्रो हुन्छ। विश्व जगतमा अहिलेका ग्राहकहरू सामान बनाउने कर्मचारीहरूको अवस्थाको बारेमा सचेत हुनुहुन्छन र सामान किन्छन। गुणस्तरतामा सुधार गर्न पनि समय लाग्ने अनि जाँच गर्दा पनि समस्या आउने भएकाले यसो गर्दा राम्रो हुन्छ, र हाम्रा ग्राहकहरूले पनि दिनुभएको सुभावा यही नै हो।

तर यसका बारेमा हाम्रो सरकारलाई पनि र ।म्री थाहा छैन र म सबैलाई सिकाउन पनि चाहन्छु। सामाजिक अनुपालनको बारेमा धेरै कुराहरू गर्न मनलाग्छ, र यस विषयमा सिकाउन सरकारले मलाई भन्यो भने म विस्तृत रूपमा सबै सिकाउन, बुझाउन तयार छु। हामीलाई श्रम कानूनद्वारा दायरामा राखिन्छ, तर



फोटो : सुरज वज्राचार्य

सामाजिक अनुपालन त्यो भन्दा पनि एक पाइला अगाडी हुन्छ। यो गर्ने पर्ने चिज हो। रमाइलो छ यसमा। अभ्यास गर्दै जाँदा मज्जा आउँछ।

तपाईंको अगामी दिनहरूका व्यक्तिगत तथा व्यापारिक योजनाहरू के-के छन ?

एभरेष्ट फेशनमा काम गर्न म एकदमै रमाइलो महसुस गर्छु र मेरो सबै थोक भनेकै यही हो। व्यक्तिगत वा व्यापारिक योजना जे भने नि यसैको लागि हो। एभरेष्ट फेशनको नै कुरा गर्दा, सरकारले सहयोग गर्छो भने, ५००० जना नेपालीहरूलाई रोजगारी दिने उद्देश्य छ। हामी नेपालीहरूको भविष्य उज्ज्वल छ भन्ने विश्वास छ।

तर हाम्रो हातमा सबै कुराहरू हुँदैनन। सरकार अनि सरकारका नीतिहरू राम्रा हुनुपर्छ किनकी सरकार बिना त केहि काम पनि हुन सक्दैन। हाम्रो सम्भावना बलियो भए पनि सरकारको थप संलग्नता महत्त्वपूर्ण हुन्छ। यसका लागि सरकारले थप श्रोतहरूको प्रयोग गर्नपर्छ र अरु सफल निर्यात गरिरहने देशहरूको अध्ययन गर्न पर्छ।

Upcoming Events

4th National Social Business Challenge 2019

August 28-29, 2019

Venue: King's College, Baneshwor

AMITY Painting Exhibition

August 24-September 3, 2019

Venue: Nepal Academy of Fine Arts, Naxal

To Remember

August 28-September 4, 2019

Venue: Siddhartha Art Gallery, Babar Mahal

Sirjana BFA show 2019

August 29-September 3, 2019

Venue: Nepal Art Council, Babar Mahal

Hexagon

August 30- September 14

Venue: Gallery MCube, Chakupat

3rd Responsible Business Summit

September 5-6, 2019

Venue: Hotel Yak & Yeti, Darbar Marg

Kholo

September 7, 2019

Venue: Woodcraft Gallery, Thamel

NATIONAL

Ko, Eunjin's solo exhibition



(1 and 2) Paintings by Korean artist- Ko, Eunjin- displayed at Mithala Yain Art Gallery at Thamel, for her solo art exhibition titled 'Shelter', held from August 8 to 12, 2019.

Photos: Smriti Thapa

Kathmandu University organizes entrepreneurial talk show for students

With an aim to encourage students towards entrepreneurship, Kathmandu University had organized a talk show with the theme 'Leadership and Technology in Entrepreneurship' on July 28, 2019, at its premises in Dhulikhel.

The varsity had invited three speakers -- KU Alumni Bobby Basnyat, Chief Executive Officer of Plus Leader Kim J Baaden, and Co-founder of Idea Studio Rupesh Krishna Shrestha-- to share their experiences and knowledge about entrepreneurship with the students.

Sharing the experiences, Basnyat said, "One should always have the motivation to move forward with new things and push themselves every day to do a real thing. It is good to work or to do something out of our comfort zone."

Talking about his venture, Nepal VR, he recalled how he developed an interest in virtual reality (VR) and started the venture even when there were no online tutorials and Nepal lagged in software development. He also mentioned how Nepal is still in the shadow of India, adding that, "When we talk about VR technology, one would get a lot of opportunities based on skills."

Similarly, sharing his insights, Baaden talked about four factors of growth including Entrepreneurship as one. He talked a great deal about how entrepreneurship is the key



Guest speakers--(from right) Rupesh Krishna Shrestha, Kim J Baaden, and Bobby Basnyat-- taking part in a panel discussion held during a talk show, in Kathmandu University, Dhulikhel on July 2019.

Photo Courtesy: KU

to unlock one's potential.

Baaden also talked about his venture, Positive Leadership Unlimited Success (PLUS) and introduced the term 'Entrepreneurial leader' where it influenced the performance of group members towards achieving mutual goals. He showed the importance of distinguishing between leader-manager, and entrepreneur-business person through diagrams.

Whereas speaking further on entrepreneurial leadership, Baaden said, "Entrepreneurship is a risky investment and entrepreneurs are simply calculated risk-takers. He added that Entrepreneurial orientation consists of RIP (Risk Innovation Proactiveness) and stressed the qualities are essential for an entrepreneur

to explore and grow.

Likewise, speaker Shrestha shed some light on the reasons behind Nepal not progressing in the field of entrepreneurship. "The graph shows a dead line for Nepal from around 275 years ago. The same graph shows an improving bump for other countries. Hence, along with a passion to do something or bring a change, you must have the motivation coming from within yourself." Adding, he said, the degrees would be worthless if one is unable to contribute to society based on their knowledge and talent.

"To become an entrepreneur, not just education, but an entrepreneurial mindset plays an important role. You may know

what to do but you should also know how to do it. It is all about how you transform your knowledge into service. The lack of entrepreneurial mindsets is not because of our politicians or any other factors, it is because of us," he said.

A panel discussion was also held at the event where a question-answer session was held between students and speakers.

The fourth-year students of the Department of Computer Science and Engineering (DoCSE), with support from Kathmandu University Computer Club and Department of Management Informatics and Communication, had organized the event.



Speaker Bobby Basnyat, co-founder of Nepal VR, sharing his experiences in a talk program, held by students of the Kathmandu University, in Dhulikhel in July 2019.

Photo Courtesy: KU

INTERNATIONAL

British conservationists work to restore acclaimed slavery painting

LONDON (Reuters) - Ahead of the annual remembrance day for the abolition of the slave trade, art conservationists are working to restore a rare painting of a kneeling African slave to go on display in the British port city of Liverpool.

Acquired by the International Slavery Museum in 2018, the 'Am Not I A Man And A Brother' painting depicts an enslaved African, kneeling, bound in chains and looking to the sky.

It is based on a design commissioned by the Committee for the Abolition of the Slave Trade in 1787 and was used by the potter Josiah Wedgwood to campaign against slavery, making it one of the first instances of a logo used for a political cause.

"We've done quite significant conservation on the painting," Laura Pye, director of National Museums Liverpool, told Reuters. "(The) conservation team has done an incredible job of cleaning it up. So I don't

think there's anyone that's seen the painting as it currently looks."

August 23 is the International Day for the Remembrance of the Slave Trade and its Abolition. The painting is still being restored and is due to go on display later this year.

In the biggest deportation in known history, weapons and gunpowder from Europe were swapped for millions of African slaves who were then shipped across the Atlantic to the Americas.

Millions of African men, women and children were torn from their homes and shackled into one of the world's most brutal globalized trades between the 15th and 19th centuries. Many died in merciless conditions.

Those who survived endured a life of subjugation on sugar, tobacco and cotton plantations. Britain abolished the trans-Atlantic slave trade in 1807 although the full abolition of slavery did not follow for another generation.



David Crombie, Senior Paintings Conservator at the National Museums, Liverpool carries out restoration work on the painting 'Am Not I A Man And A Brother', one of only 2 known paintings of its type in existence in Liverpool, Britain, July 30, 2019. Photo: REUTERS/Phil Noble

A Picasso sold during Nazi flight can stay at New York's Met - U.S. court



FILE PHOTO: Visitors walk along the steps of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, March 6, 2006. Photo:REUTERS/Keith Bedford/File Photo

NEW YORK (Reuters) - A masterpiece painted by Pablo Picasso that a German Jewish businessman was allegedly forced to sell to fund his escape from the Nazis can stay at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York rather than be returned to the businessman's heirs, a federal appeals court ruled on Wednesday.

The 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Manhattan said the great-grandniece of Paul Leffmann, who once owned Picasso's "The Actor," waited too long by not demanding the painting's return until 2010, which was 72 years after it was sold and 58 years after it was donated to the Met.

Writing for a three-judge panel, Chief Judge Robert Katzmann recognized that the federal Holocaust Expropriated Art Recovery Act of 2016 and other recent measures respected the need to provide "some measure of justice, albeit incomplete," to victims of Nazi brutality and their heirs. But he said it would be unfair for the Met to give up the Picasso to Leffmann's great-grandniece, Laurel Zuckerman, given the "unreasonable" delay in demanding its return.

"This is not a case where the identity of the buyer was unknown to the seller or the lost property was difficult to locate," Katzmann wrote. "The Met has been prejudiced by the more than six decades that have elapsed since the end of World War II."

Zuckerman's lawyer had no immediate comment. A lower court judge also sided with the Met in February 2018.

According to the complaint, Leffmann sold "The Actor" to a Paris art dealer for \$12,000 to fund the escape by him and his wife to Switzerland from Italy, which was then led by Benito Mussolini, an ally of Adolf Hitler. Zuckerman said the Met did not properly recognize Leffmann's ownership until 2011, after decades of incorrect cataloging.

A Met spokeswoman said the museum "considers all Nazi-era claims thoroughly and responsibly," and has returned works that were unlawfully appropriated.

The Picasso was not such a work, she said, adding "and it is our responsibility and joy to share it with the widest possible audience." The 2016 federal law gives people six years to file claims after learning the whereabouts of artwork lost between 1933 and 1945 because of Nazi persecution.

Painted during Picasso's "Rose Period" in 1904 and 1905, "The Actor" also made news in January 2010 when an art student lost her balance and fell into it. The resulting six-inch (15 cm) tear was repaired.

The case is Zuckerman v. Metropolitan Museum of Art, 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, No. 18-634.

Bikalpa Art Cafe relives memories with 'On the Move'



Mathilde Castaignede's collection displayed at Bikalpa Art Gallery (Pulchowk) for 'On The Move' exhibition from August 2-12, 2019.

Photo: Smriti Thapa

Photography is a form of modern art. It is a process of recording light or other electromagnetic radiation by using the electric device with the help of an image sensor or by light-sensitive material like the photographic film to capture the moment.

Photography is also a medium of expression and way to capture memories. Three artists, who shared and relived their memories through their lens, were featured in 'On the Move' at Bikalpa Art Cafe in Pulchowk, Lalitpur. The photography exhibition started on August 2 and concluded on August 12.

The art gallery featured exclusive collections of the three talented artists; Nepali artists

Nabin Baral, Kaushal Sapkota and French artist Mathilde Castaignede. These artists shared their personal views of their discovery of emotions, passion and their experiences of traveling around different countries.

Nabin Baral's photography exhibited the ten years period of his lifetime. The image selected shows us all the memories and moments he captured during his 10 years of journey. His photos capture emotions and sensations of the subjects and the ambiance.

There were a total of nine photos from Nabin Baral including 'To Be Sacrificed' and 'Victim of Superstition'. His 'To Be Sacrificed' pictures a buffalo, amid a

number of buffaloes, waiting to be sacrificed in a land. It feels like the buffalo is staring right at you, expressing its helplessness; calling for help. His 'Victim of Superstition' shows a tired man and woman crossing a river to worship their God

In the exhibition, Mathilde Castaignede's photos expressed her intimate life through her beautiful art of photography. Her work explores the limits of real and imaginary representations. Among many pictures, she showcased only 11 pictures that were taken through her three years of her life. The photo includes pictures of different countries of Europe, Asia, and Australia.

French artist's collection has a total of 10 photos. This collection consists of pictures like 'Madrid, Spain' which shows a man sitting on a bench waiting for the train in a train station. The empty station juxtaposes the man's emptiness. Another picture 'Melbourne, Australia' which shows a picture of a building.

Meanwhile, Kaushal Sapkota has presented his series of pictures titled 'Moving Parallels', which was inspired by the idea of parallel lines. This collection consists of many different pictures showing us how we can make a perfect image in our life without even touching any image just like parallel lines. Out of many photos, only nine photos were displayed to express his art. The majority of his photos were taken in different parts of Nepal. While 'Winding

Parallels?' and 'Parallel Melody' were taken in part of the USA.

Among Kaushal Sapkota's collection of 11 pictures which included 'Little Red Riding Hood (A)' which showed women mixing cow dung with hay for making fire. While his 'Space and Mobility B' showed a group of people sitting on a bench and gossiping while the time is passing by.



Kaushal Sapkota's 'Space and Mobility A' (on top) and 'Space and Mobility B' (on bottom) with Mathilde Castaignede's 'Madrid, Spain' (in middle) displayed at Bikalpa Art Gallery (Pulchowk) for 'On The Move' exhibition from August 2-12, 2019.

Photo: Smriti Thapa

ARTIST OF THE WEEK

Bringing the right perspective on women's issues

Despite being born and raised in an art-friendly environment, **Ashmina Ranjit** never in her early days thought of being an artist. But today Ranjit has established herself as a conceptual artist. She has always been a strong-minded woman, who wanted to explore the sky. Having spent over three decades in the art field, she has raised women's issues and portrayed gender politics in her artwork. After seeing women's portrayal in art from men's perspective, she felt the need to fill the gap and take art forward from a feminist perspective.

She has been collaborating with many local, regional and global artists through exchange programs to strengthen artworks representing Nepal. She believes activism (art + activism) will bring out changes in our society that is guided by patriarchy. **Canvas' Muna Sunuwar** caught up with Ranjit to talk about her art journey, the status of artwork in Nepal and the promotion of artwork, among others. Excerpt:

Tell us about your personal and professional art journey.

I joined an art school to learn the basics of art. I pursued art academically where teachers taught us the needed skills. Then, the ability to imitate art was considered a success but I was always exploring. I realized that art could be my medium of expression.

Upon completion of my degree in Bachelor Fine arts, I went to Australia to pursue a Bachelors' degree in Fine Arts from the University of Tasmania. Later I completed the Master of Fine Arts from Columbia

University. During the period, I got many opportunities to witness and learn the arts of different places in the world.

How can women be empowered through art?

Art lets people view the world from a different angle; it can question one's existence. When I was engaged in women-related art projects, my teachers and senior artists told me not to include women in art, citing art has no gender.

But art is not just about imitating, it is expressing what you feel within. Only women can bring the right perspective on issues revolving around them, otherwise, they are seen as objects while being portrayed by people who don't understand women in art. Art never prescribes a solution and it never will be able to do so, but it gives a platform for artists to express themselves. Women are and can be very powerful in the Nepali art world.

How doable is it to integrate art into an entrepreneurial journey?

There are many who are making their living by working in the art field. Integrating art into an entrepreneurial journey is also a skill; it is doable for business-minded people and is happening around the world. But there should always be a balance between demand, supply, and expression through art to make it work. If imbalanced, art's definition will be derogated.

What is the status of artwork in Nepal?

It has progressed a lot. Many young artists in Nepal are doing very well



Ashmina Ranjit
Photo : Suraj Bajracharya

financially. But the question is, "Are they content with their work?" You are either creating a discourse or an object. It is possible to take them in a parallel manner. In Nepal, however, artworks that question and do not fulfill popular understanding might not make it to the market. On the contrary to which, they are easily accepted in foreign countries. Art can be viewed as good for consumers. But I feel it is more important that we learn to view it otherwise.

How can art be promoted in Nepal?

Artists get subsidies in other countries and this helps them stay focused on their creations. In the context of Nepal, art and artists have not received any support from the state. For its promotion, the state should support the Nepali art

field. Many artists of Nepal have made individual contributions to the position the Nepali art field has secured till now. It will make a vast difference if it receives support from the government. But you should also be able to think beyond it.

What are your future plans?

I have traveled to many places and showcased my work to fellow artists, people in foreign lands. They praised my work but they always used to question if art like that and artists like me really existed in Nepal. Their remarks regarding the concept of Nepal has always pinched me hard. I consider art my life and my future goals will revolve around the development of individual strength that exists in Nepal into collective strength.

