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Editorial

EDITORIAL

Decentralization of Scientific Research in Nepal

“Since the last decade of the twentieth century, many countries have pursued new mechanisms to promote more direct citizen engagement in the processes of governance, ranging from the creation of new decentralised institutions, to a wide variety of participatory and consultative processes in national and global policy deliberations.”

-Gaventa 2002

It is an established fact that decentralization in power, funds, facilities and almost all resources available in any country is key factor of uniform and over all development of the country. District Development Committees (DDCs), Village Development Committees (VDCs) and Municipalities when will be powerful, naturally the whole nation will be benefitted by minimizing the overload of the increasing crowd in capital city Kathmandu in Nepal. The key factor discussed in this editorial is a recommendation of the key issues which should be identified and discussed in the policy making process leading to decentralization, the organizational structure and tension in the proposed system, the systems of resource generation, allocation, planning and management and lastly the forms of accountability, participation, public-private relations and collaborative strategies. Now these days a number of professional sciences have been emerged having ability of eradicating or minimizing the poverty of the nation to generate foreign money providing solutions of the day to day facing problems by scientific research and their development. Local problems can easily be identified residing in locality and by utilizing the local resources and man power can be solved.

I have not attempted to show the exact increasing human population in Kathmandu; but, a layman can easily feel the problems which is being increasing day by day in Kathmandu which is being raised by the increasing human population there. Almost all people of Nepal feel that his progress is only possible when he resides in the capital city. Why we are so afraid residing in different part of countries rather than Kathmandu? The main factor which is compelling himself that without any approach with ministers and higher authorities, no one get any chance of better opportunity. All the higher authorities are posted in capital and it is natural phenomenon. But, our priority of selection is not healthy and all are searching short term and immediate benefit ignoring the long term benefit of his own and also of the country. Although decentralization in almost all sector is essential; but, I would like to focus decentralization of scientific research here only. The topmost research organization in Nepal is National Academy of Science and Technology (NAST). Identifying the local resources in different part of country, NAST should open its

branches or if funds not allowed public sector should be encouraged giving partial assistance. By mobilizing the local scientists in guidance of reputed scientists present in Kathmandu investments from public should be encouraged in Biratnagar, Birganj, Pokhara, Nepalganj, Janakpur etc. which may play better role the development of nation to conduct scientific research. National integrity is only possible to give opportunity to all who deserve; otherwise, feeling of caste, religion, region and family relationship may damage the growth of the nation. Selection process must be unbiased. Decentralization should never correlated with regional feeling also; because development of particular region is really the development of nation. No one can neglect that country is made up of various development regions. Similarly, development regions are made up various zones, districts etc. If progress occurs in all districts nation will ultimately develop.

Volume-2, issue-2 of International Journal of Applied Biology and Biotechnology is in your hand in which eighteen articles have been published from Bangladesh, Egypt, India, KSA, Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines, Srilanka and USA. Although some other countries contributed in previous issue and we are hopeful that our area will increase in future issues also. Being open access journal all the articles are available free to everyone. We can extend the works which is being done in every part of the world in our present capacity. One of the important tasks is to check the brain drain from the country providing opportunity in Nepal also. If our honesty is confirmed there are many funding agencies of world may invest in Nepal for scientific research also. One of our main positive points is that we can work in less remuneration and our potential is also international standard. Let us hope for better Nepal.

Umesh Prasad Shrivastava

Editor-in-Chief

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