

## **EDITORIAL**

Editorial writing in research journal is a contemporary focus of research trends in the specified discipline. Research Nepal Journal of Development Studies (RNJDS) is as its name suggests it is the bulletin of the development studies. Thus it has to provide, as its universal nature, the detail information of contemporary research and its findings for the application of the knowledge in future.

Knowledge is the process of analysis of information in human brain. Study is the basic foundation of knowledge for decision making. Thus any kind of decision making is the product of brain through the foundation of knowledge. The formation of foundation of the knowledge is research. Generally, there are three states of phenomena – the past, present, and future. Study of the past, study of theoretical foundation, and finding out the present status of information is literature review. Simply the process of finding the research gap or the foundation of the future research is literature review. The linkage between past and present over the specified phenomenon is the literature review. The review gives the guideline for future course of action. What is to be done is decided in literature review. Research is a process of formation of knowledge and generalizable theory. In such a way a researcher has to drive the research toward future.

Output of the research is its conclusion and recommendation. Development is the outcome of the research. Development is the systematic process of the positive change. Development is scientific planning, implementation, control, and evaluation. The present status of Nepalese Development is the 15 the plan of government of Nepal- Prosperous Nepal Happy Nepali. The fifteenth plan advocates the Constitution of Nepal has envisioned to develop Nepal as an independent, advanced and socialism-oriented economy by ensuring good governance, development, and prosperity through embracing the federal democratic republican system of governance. In the course of implementing the constitution, the federation, provinces, and local levels - all three tiers of government-- have now become fully operational and been actively progressing towards achieving socio-economic development in the country.

Similarly, it adds, the past efforts on planned development have helped realize significant progress in the social sector while mixed results are evident in the economic, infrastructure, and other sectors. The percentage of people living under absolute poverty and maternal and child mortality rates have declined. Life expectancy and enrolment rates at schools have increased, the drinking water and sanitation sector has improved, and roads, communication, and air transport infrastructure have significantly expanded. The country has reached closer to the goals set forth by the Fourteenth Plan by embarking on the path of

high economic growth. Improvement signals are also apparent in production and productivity. The government has adopted the policy of equitable distribution of development returns by involving socioeconomically backward communities and areas into the process of overall development through social protection. It is, therefore, essential to make additional improvements in the citizens' living standards by maintaining good governance, achieving rapid economic growth, enhancing productive employment, and reducing income inequality. The document is fine. The question is its implementation, and assurance of good governance. The issues raised in the 15<sup>th</sup> five-year development plan is in crisis along with the change of government. Output of the research –the plan document is fine however the outcome of the research is in crisis. Development is not in tune with the programs of governments as per the long term vision mission and goals of the plan. Implementation and good governance are seriously lacking in Nepal. The document says that the major problems of development are: inadequate development of infrastructure based on rural needs and priorities; lack of quality and sustainability of completed infrastructure; the cost of infrastructure development due to scattered settlements; lack of national balance in infrastructure development due to remote areas and geographical complexities; and lack of optimum use of resources and investments allocated for rural development.

Development demands the increasing public expectations on use of technology, and the impact of globalization, but the achievements cannot be taken as satisfactory. It is, therefore, necessary to ensure the quality of life by increasing interconnectivity between urban and rural areas, increasing production and productivity, creating employment opportunities, establishing linkages between local products and the market, enabling meaningful participation of marginalized groups, and promoting equitable distribution of development returns. Thus development must ensure the governance.

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Editor in Chief

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