financial support of the Deutsche Stiftung für Internationale Entwicklung, a curriculum for a three-month course to train Local Development Officers. That despite their good qualification these LDOs failed to effects a decisive and long-term impact must be attributed to the fact that the above-mentioned criterion of communication remained unfulfilled, since the officials of the various ministries were unwilling to come to an agreement with the LDOs over individual projects.

In addition, the Panchayat System with its political hierarchies also impeded participation. Not only was it a rigid partyless system which left no room for dissenters, but it also made decentralization the task of its highly centralized political structure - a system of a manifestation in the political parties and other non-governmental organizations, several seminars and symposia provided a forum for discussing the tasks of the Local Development Committees. In October 1991, an Administrative Reform Commission was established with the aim of formulating proposals for a more efficient administration and a more adequate personnel structure with due regard to the principles of decentralization. In March 1992, Parliament had passed a Local Body Election Procedure Bill regulating the modalities of the elections to the Village, Town and District Development Committee, which took place in May and June.

This development laid the institutional foundations of a democratic decentralization and a more efficient people's participation. Fortunately and quite in contrast to the Panchayat System, the Government now also aims at an intensive cooperation with non-governmental organizations, too, in the conception and execution of economic and social projects. It should also be noted that the eighth Development Plan (1992-1997) gives particular consideration to improving the living standard of the poor; up to 70% of the public development expenditure shall be for the benefit of the rural and backward areas.

To conclude, Nepal has arrived at a turning point by taking important steps towards economic development, decentralization and people's participation. Their success, however, presupposes an improvement of the so-called talk-action ratio: the hitherto prevalent discrepancy between word and deed must diminish considerably, indeed.

European Researchers affiliated with Tribhuvan University
Mangala Shrestha

Nepal was opened formally for foreigners after 1950. The foreigners were attracted to Nepal on account of its natural beauties, its virgin land, its unique and hidden culture, history, unique anthropological back ground, diversified geographical conditions, art and architecture and the high Himalayan ranges. The affiliation of foreign researchers with Tribhuvan University (TU) began only in 1968 (Shakya, 1984). However, many foreign scholars had done their researches on different disciplines even before the establishment of Tribhuvan University (1957) in Nepal.

The first authentic foreign researcher in Nepal was Kirkpatrick followed by Hamilton and Hodgson. In 1952, the Swiss government appointed with the permission of the Nepalese government a geologist, Toni Hagen, to conduct a geological survey for Nepal. At present, there are many foreign researchers formally affiliated with different institutions or central departments or R.D. of T.U. The Research Division of T.U. renders academic administrative service to foreign researchers, i.e., receiving application forms and research proposals, evaluating the research proposals by the departments concerned and research centres, accepting or rejecting the proposals, affiliating the researchers to the departments concerned or research centres and recommending non-tourist visas through the Ministry of Education, Culture and Social Welfare.

The aim of this paper is to explore the number of European researchers formally affiliated with T.U. between the year 1980-
Number of European researchers affiliated with T.U. (1980-1990)

There were altogether 104 European Researchers registered for their research studies in T.U. during the years 1980-1990. It was found from the Research Division's records that researchers from 14 different European countries were registered to conduct their researches in affiliation with T.U. during the years 1980-1990. Among these 104 foreign researchers, 34 came from Germany, 30 from U.K., 8 from France, 7 from Switzerland, 6 from the Netherlands, 5 from Norway, 3 each from Sweden, Austria and Denmark, and 1 each from Spain, Hungary, Finland, Belgium and Ireland. The percentages of researchers from different European countries were 32.69% from Germany, 28.84% from U.K., 7.69% from France, 6.73% from Switzerland, 5.76% from the Netherlands and 4.80% from Norway. Likewise 2.88% researchers were from Sweden, Austria and Denmark and 0.96% researchers were from Spain, Hungary, Finland, Belgium and Ireland.

Conclusion

After the political change in Nepal, the country was opened for foreigners in 1950. Like other foreigners, Europeans also started taking an interest in Nepal. The European researchers were interested in Nepalese culture, history, archeology, and the sociological and anthropological aspects of Nepal. Some also were interested in medicine, science and technology, forestry and so on. Nepalese life, its cultural heritage, castes, geological structure and other aspects were new to Europe, so the European researchers were attracted towards these subjects. Through its Research Division, Tribhuvan University helped to affiliate those researchers with T.U. who came to Nepal to undertake research projects on subjects related to Nepal.

As a consequence, the flow of European researchers has been increasing every year. However, T.U. has not had maximal benefit from these researchers due to the fact that many of the researchers collected the information and data in Nepal and returned to their countries without submitting the final reports to the Research Division (Thapa, Shrestha, Sharma et al., 1992.)

Among the European researchers German researchers were highest in number. The reason for this may be due to the fact that Tribhuvan University has an agreement with the Nepal Research Centre and Heidelberg University regarding the conducting of research by their researchers through these institutions.

References
