

First National Conference
On
Modern Research in Education,
Society, Management and Science

1-2 April 2023
१८-१९ चैत्र २०७९

Abstract Booklet



Organized by
Research Management Cell
Kailali Multiple Campus
Dhangadhi
Far Western University, Nepal

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Om Prakash Agrawal, Dhangadhi
Mishra Printers, Dhangadhi



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Research Management Cell
Kailali Multiple Campus, Dhangadhi
Far Western University, Nepal
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Table of Contents

Sub-Theme 1: English Language Education

1. **Translanguaging Practices in EFL Classrooms: Teachers' Perceptions**
Dammar Singh Saud
2. **Language in Education Policy at Local Levels: An Exploration of Ideologies and Practices**
Jnanu Raj Paudel
3. **Examining the Perspectives and Practices of Basic Level Teachers with respect to ELT Curriculum**
Prateet Baskota (M.Phil.) and Punam Thapa
4. **Strategies Used by English Teachers in Large Classes at University Undergraduate Level**
Ramesh Khatri
5. **Secondary Students' Perception of Reading English and Nepali Medium in Community Schools: A Case Study in Nepal**
Surendra Prasad Ghimire
6. **Artificial Intelligence (AI) for Professional Development of English Teachers in Higher Education**
Yadu Prasad Gyawali
7. **Women Empowerment through English Language Learning**
Kalpana Poudel (M.Phil.) and Kamala Tiwari

Sub-Theme 2: English Literature

1. **Utopia Turns into Dystopia: Orwell's Critic of Stalinist Marxist Innovativeness in Animal Farm**
Rajendra Prasad Pant (M.Phil.)
2. **Resistance against Necropolitics: A Study of Sheila Abdullah's Saffron Dreams**
Sitaram Bhatta (M.Phil.)
3. **Linguistic Rusticity: The Use of Colloquial Language in Pashupati Sharma's Dohori Songs**
Suresh Raj Dhakal (M.Phil.)

Sub-Theme 3: Education

1. **Effectiveness of the First International Conference Organized by Far Western University**
Man Bahadur Jora

2. **विद्यार्थी सिकाइ उपलब्धि परीक्षणको नतिजा: असमानताका आयामहरू र कक्षाकोठामा आधारित परीक्षा**
देवीराम आचार्य
3. **Leadership for the 21st Century Schools: A Narrative of Private School Head teachers of Kathmandu**
Kapil Jung Pandey and Sunita Tiwari
4. **Opportunities and Challenges of E-learning during COVID-19 Pandemic Lockdown among College Students of Nepal**
Poonam Pokhrel Sapkota
5. **Exploring the Practices of Critical Thinking in Culturally Diverse Classroom: Connecting Secondary Level Science Teaching with STEAM Education**
Kamal Prasad Koirala, PhD

Sub-Theme 4: Economics

1. **Women Empowerment through Cooperative: A Case Study of Ichangu Mahila Jagriti Multipurpose Cooperative Limited**
Padma Koirala
2. **Study of Cooperative Investment in Gandaki Province**
Lila Raj Lohani
3. **Effect of Real Exchange Rate Volatility on India's Bilateral Trade Performance with SAARC Nations: A Conventional Panel Data Analysis**
Mohammad Irsad (PhD) and M. Yousuf Malik (PhD)
4. **Fiscal Federalism and Revenue Collection in Nepal**
Rajendra Bir Chand (PhD)

Sub-Theme 5: Society and Culture

1. **Influence of Modernity on Tharu Culture and Practices**
Nathuram Chaudhary
2. **An Assessment on the Trend of Urbanization in Nepal**
Anand Prasad Subedi (PhD)
3. **Senior Citizens' Social Security Allowance: Purpose and Justification**
Anjali Limbu Lawati

Sub-Theme 6: Journalism

1. **मिथ्या तथा भ्रामक सूचनाको बढ्दो जोखिमबारे एक अध्ययन**
भुवन भण्डारी

2. Abuse and Harassment: Perception of Female Journalists in Karnali Province

Keshabi Kumari Joshi

Sub-Theme 7: Health

1. Developmental Status of Preschool Children in Nepal: A Bioecological Perspective

Belpatra Nath Yogi

2. Role of Social Norms in Utilizing Postnatal Services: A Case of Bajhang

Prayag Raj Joshi

3. Basic Level Students' Perceptions towards Sexuality Education: A Case of Kathmandu Valley

Sharmila Pokharel

4. Benefits Experienced by the Key Population after Exposure with HIV and AIDS-Related Messages

Toya Nath Pahadi (M.Phil.)

Sub-Theme 8: Mathematics

1. Perspectives of Secondary Level Students in Teaching Mathematics in Nepalese Context

Prem Kumari Dhakal

2. Fixed Point Theorems on Partially Ordered Metric Spaces

Dev Raj Joshi

3. Challenges Faced by Students with Disabilities in Learning Mathematics Education

Man Bahadur Chand

Sub-Theme 9: Management

1. Analysis of Entrepreneurial Activities for Promoting Organic Products in Karnali Province, Nepal

Ammar Bahadur Rokaya

2. Impact of Sustainable Marketing Activities on Customer Retention

Bablu Gurung (M.Phil.)

3. Strategic Imperatives of Sustainable Marketing of Religious Tourism in Nepal

Bhim Bahadur Khadka

4. Corporate Social Responsibility: The New Engine of Entrepreneurship Development

Bhupal Bikram Kathayat (M.Phil.)

5. **Financial Literacy, Saving Behaviour and Entrepreneurial Intention: The Moderating Effect of Family Financial Socialization and Self-control**
Dipak Singh Rawat (M.Phil.)
6. **Challenges and Prospects of Youth Entrepreneurship in Dhangadhi Sub-Metropolitan City of Nepal**
Ghanshyam Bhatta and Prof. Sanjay Baijal (PhD)
7. **Entrepreneurial Intention of Students of Mid-West University School of Management**
Govinda K.C. (M.Phil.)
8. **Evolutionary Overview of Social Marketing and Sustainability: A Retrospective Review**
Hari Singh Saud
9. **Role of the Personal Promotional Factors Determining Agri-entrepreneurship Performance in Surkhet District**
Hasta Bahadur Pulami
10. **Green Finance in Nepalese Banks: Policy and Position**
Rashesh Vaidya
11. **Impact of Talent Management Strategies on Organizational Performance in Nepalese Non-Government Organizations**
Rheet Rijal (M.Phil.) and Prof. Chandra Prasad Rijal (PhD)
12. **Revenue Collection and Spending Effectiveness of Nepal Government**
Shiba Prasad Sapkota (M.Phil.), Tek Bahadur Madai and Deepak Raj Pant
13. **Impact of Microfinance on Women Empowerment**
Surendra Basnet (M.Phil.)

Sub-Theme 10: Science and Information Technology

1. **Study of Compressibility and Atomic Radius of Lead Sulfide (PbS)**
Dipak Raj Adhikari (PhD) and Madan Karki
2. **First Principle Study on Structural, Electronic, Vibrational Properties and Molecular Docking Study of Tyramine**
Govind Bahadur Dhami, Madhab Raj Bhatt, Shiv Raj Joshi, and Bhawani Datt Joshi
3. **A Study of Dust Properties nearby Pulsar PSRJ0856-6137 Using Iris and Akari**
Keshab Chaudhary
4. **Molecular Structure, Vibrational and Electronic Properties of Furandimethanol by Density Functional Theory**
Madhab Raj Bhatt, Govind Bahadur Dhami and Bhawani Datt Joshi

5. Investigating Photoluminescence Properties of Dy³⁺-doped Lu₃AlGa₄O₁₂ and Y₃AlGa₄O₁₂ Phosphors Prepared via Sol-gel Process

Nepal Ramadevi

7. Internet of Things (IoT) Based Solution for Natural Disaster Management

Youba Raj Poudyal

8. Quality Assessment of Some Selected Soft Drinks Available in Birendranagar, Surkhet

Anup Basnet Chetry, PhD

Sub-Theme 11: Nepali

१. समकालीन कवितामा जातीय प्रतिनिधित्व

अनिल अधिकारी

२. दार्चुलेली भाषामा ऊर्जावत् पदसङ्गति

वासुदेव विष्ट

३. न्याउल्याभिन्न लुकेका संस्कृति, दर्शन र परम्परा : एक अध्ययन

धनकृष्ण उपाध्याय (पिएचडी)

४. ऐतिहासिक उपन्यासमा इतिहासको पुनर्लेखन

जीवन श्रेष्ठ (पिएचडी)

५. कर्णाली र सुदूरपश्चिम प्रदेशीय नेपाली भाषाको मानकीकरणको कार्यदिशा

खगेन्द्र घोडासैनी (पिएचडी)

६. भाषाशिक्षणमा कर्णालीको लोकसांस्कृतिक गीतको प्रयोग तथा उपयोगिता

खगेन्द्र प्रसाद उपाध्याय

७. बानीरा गिरिका कवितामा अस्तित्ववाद

निर्मला ढकाल

८. नेपाली नारी कविका कवितामा नारीवाद

रेखा रेग्मी

९. बैतडेली भाषामा लिङ्ग व्यवस्था

सुरेन्द्र कुमार बम

१०. धृतराष्ट्र खण्डकाव्यमा अङ्गीरस

चक्रप्रसाद अधिकारी

Sub-Theme 1: English Language Education

Translanguaging Practices in EFL Classrooms: Teachers' Perceptions

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Abstract

The concept and strategy of translanguaging are increasing in multilingual EFL classrooms to promote students' academic performance by using their multi-linguistic resources. Teachers and learners often have experiences using two or more languages for pedagogical purposes where translanguaging practices are implemented. Translanguaging pedagogy uses the students' existing linguistic knowledge to learn new language skills. Against this backdrop, this research studies EFL teachers' perspectives towards translanguaging practices in EFL classrooms. The hermeneutic phenomenology of the qualitative method was used as a research design in this study. Semi-structured interviews and observations were used to collect data for this study. The purposive selection was used for selecting the research participants. The participants were four English teachers from two secondary schools located in Darchula, Nepal. Based on the results, all participants used translanguaging in different situations in their EFL classrooms. They were using translanguaging practices in EFL classrooms with positive attitudes although they had different feelings towards translanguaging. Moreover, most EFL teachers indicated that the space for translanguaging practices would be enhanced more in multilingual EFL classrooms in the coming days. These findings shed light on the significance and use of translanguaging as multilingual pedagogical practices and further research directions.

Keywords: Multilingual classrooms, hermeneutic phenomenology, language pedagogy, lived experiences and feelings

About the Author

Dammar Singh Saud is an Assistant Professor of English Language Education at Far Western University, Darchula Multiple Campus, Darchula. He has an M.A. in English Literature and an M.Ed. in English Language Education from Tribhuvan University. Currently, he is also an MPhil Scholar in English Language Education at Kathmandu University School of Education. His fields of interest are English Language Education, Teaching Pedagogy, Teachers' Professional Development, Translanguaging and Information and Communication Technology.



Language in Education Policy at Local Levels: An Exploration of Ideologies and Practices

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Abstract

This paper aimed at identifying the language ideology of local level authorities and teachers in the process of language in education policy formulation. Moreover, the research seeks to unpack the perspective of local authorities and school system in the overall aspects of medium of instruction in school education. For this, I utilized phenomenological research approach to unpack the lived experiences of the key informants concerned to the phenomenon under study. Drawing the first hand experiences and information from the local level office bearers and teachers through interview and focus group discussion, it revealed that the local level authorities seems to lack the informed knowledge about the medium of instruction since it is the least prioritized area of concern. Though language in education policy has not been created and approved, they are found guided by neoliberal ideology supporting standard language as the medium of curriculum delivery. Unlike local authorities, school teachers have common voices on the medium of instruction. They refused ONLY language policy in school education. The teachers are to be given the agency to decide on the language to be used in the classroom based on the existing need. The teachers overtly favoured flexible language policy with the possibility of shifting one language to another ensures learning.

Keywords: Language in education policy, ideology, neoliberal ideology, ONLY language policy, agency

About the Author

Jnanu Raj Paudel has been working as an Assistant Professor at Tikapur Multiple Campus of Far Western University for 15 years. Currently, he is pursuing PhD in the area of language in education policy from Graduate School of Education (GSE), Faculty of Education, Tribhuvan University. He has been working as the Editor of Scholars Journal, ELT Chautari Online Magazine and Journal of Tikapur Multiple Campus. Moreover, he has been working as an International Visiting Faculty at Chandigarh University, India. His area of interest includes Language in Education Policy, Mother Tongue Based Multilingual Education, Critical Pedagogy, and Translanguaging.



Examining the Perspectives and Practices of Basic Level Teachers with respect to ELT Curriculum

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Abstract

This study explores the perspectives and methods used by elementary level teachers in relation to the ELT curriculum. A qualitative method using the interpretive research paradigm and the narrative inquiry with teachers was done. This study presents the participants' complete perspectives on the basic level English curriculum, and how it is really taught in classrooms. In order to examine the experiences of the participants, we used semi-structured interviews. The study's findings showed that, in the opinion of the teachers, even though they are aware of the curriculum and its significance, they are unable to put it into practice in their actual classroom settings. This is due to carelessness, a lack of time, a lack of clear instructions and the teachers' belief that their extensive experience exempts them from adhering to the curriculum. Additionally, this study demonstrated through the narration how scant the basic level English teachers understood about the curriculum.

Keywords: Elementary, English curriculum, qualitative research, narrative inquiry

About the Authors

Prateet Baskota is a researcher, translator, presenter, traveller, writer of research articles, and author of science fiction stories. He represents Cactus Communication, Navakiran Home, Nepal Snehi Kaakha, The Netherlands Education Group, World Literacy Fund (2021), Scholars Association of Nepal (SAN), English Language Teachers Association of India (ELTAI) (JELT-India), Higher Education Research and Development Society of Australasia (HERDSA), TESOL 2023 Graduate Forum Program Committee, Emerald Publishing, and writing center of the Department of Language Education at Kathmandu University School of Education. He received the Master of Philosophy in English Language Education Dissertation Funding Award from the National Examination Board in 2021–2022.



Punam Thapa, prior to enrolling in the Masters of Philosophy in English Language Education programme at the School of Education at Kathmandu University, worked as an English Language Teacher at Everest Secondary School and Kshitiz Boarding School in Lalitpur. She is a researcher, research article writer and motivational speaker. She works as a freelance researcher, an M.Phil. research scholar at KUSOED, and a member of the Nepal English Language Teaching Association.



Strategies Used by English Teachers in Large Classes at University Undergraduate Level

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to present teaching strategies employed by English teachers in teaching large classes at Mid-West University. For this study, the narrative inquiry was used to research the lived experiences of five English teachers teaching compulsory English in large classes at the undergraduate level in three campuses of Mid-West University. A semi-structured interview was used to collect data from the sampled participants. The study found that the teachers employed various teaching strategies namely group work, pair work, lecture method, question-answer technique, individual and group presentations, drama, simulation and role play were some of them. They also used several classroom strategies like rotation for the seating arrangement, setting up classroom code of conduct in collaboration with students, using technology like the Facebook Messenger and emails, multimedia projectors and assessment tools for addressing issues related to classroom activities, overcoming disciplinary issues, teaching materials related management and effective teaching-learning activities. So, teachers used various interactive and creative strategies for coping with teaching English in large classes.

Keywords: Large class, teaching techniques, classroom management, narrative inquiry

About the Author

Ramesh Khatri is an Assistant Professor at Graduate School of Education, Mid-West University. He teaches English Education at Undergraduate and Graduate levels. His research areas include language description, language policy and planning and incorporating ICT in language teaching.



Secondary Students' Perception of Reading English and Nepali Medium in Community Schools: A Case Study in Nepal

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Abstract

This study explores secondary students' lived perception of reading in Nepali and English mediums of community-based schools in Nepal. This study is based on a qualitative interpretative research design and data were collected through semi-structured interviews with the participants and their three classes were observed regularly to obtain qualitative information. Three secondary schools running both English and Nepali mediums were purposively selected and from each school, four secondary students (two from Nepali medium and two from English medium) were selected on the basis of their voluntary participation. The findings of the study reported that the majority of the students reading in English medium believed that their schools provided them with quality education in comparison to the Nepali medium of their own schools. However, some of the English medium students reported that they did not find a difference in reading in English and Nepali mediums as both mediums had almost similar teachers, similar ways of teaching using Nepali and English languages, and similar evaluation systems. Moreover, the majority of the students reading in Nepali medium reported that there was a disparity in education by restricting many students to join in English medium by taking entrance examination and providing them wider courses in comparison to Nepali medium. In addition, this study identified that community-based schools in Nepal did not have proper plans and policies for adopting a medium of instruction, thus they neither focused on English nor Nepali which caused problems in understanding the courses. The study has greater significance for exploring the perceptions of secondary students reading Nepali and English mediums of Nepali community-based schools and provides clear direction for further exploration of their perception.

Keywords: medium of instruction, interaction, collaboration, psychology, technology

About the Author

Surendra Prasad Ghimire received MA in English from Tribhuvan University, and is an MPhil scholar of English Studies at Nepal Open University, Nepal. He has been teaching English language and literature at Hetauda School of Management and Social Sciences. He presented a research paper entitled "Secondary Students' Perception of COVID-19 Information on Facebook: A Case Study in Nepal" in an international conference jointly organized by STAR Scholars and Nepal Open University in 2020. He has an interest in Cultural Studies, Subaltern Studies, and School Education in Nepal. He truly loves travelling, reading novels, and participating in intellectual and philosophical discussions.



Artificial Intelligence (AI) for Professional Development of English Teachers in Higher Education

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Abstract

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is increasingly becoming an important part of many industries and sectors, including education. In Nepal, English language teaching in higher education is a crucial area that needs continuous professional development. This presentation aims to explore the potential of AI for the professional development of English language teachers in higher education in Nepal. This presentation aims to provide insights into the potential of AI for the professional development of English language teachers in higher education in Nepal. The presentation overviews the current state of English language teaching in higher education in Nepal and the challenges faced by teachers in their professional development. Similarly, the potential of AI in addressing these challenges by offering new approaches to teacher training and development were discussed. With the review of literatures, it was found that teachers faced difficulties in integrating technology and AI in their teaching practices due to limited access to digital tools and infrastructure. Moreover, there was a lack of awareness among teachers about the potential benefits of AI in language teaching, which leads to resistance towards its implementation. Similarly, the presentation explores the various AI-based tools and resources that are available for English language teachers, such as automated writing evaluation, intelligent tutoring systems, and speech recognition technology. AI offers English language teachers' potential benefits, including time-saving and increased efficiency, as well as potential drawbacks, such as the need for ongoing technical support and the possibility of losing human interaction in the learning. The presentation includes some recommendations for the effective integration of AI into English language teaching in higher education in Nepal. Similarly, the importance of developing a supportive and collaborative environment for teachers, providing ongoing training and technical support, and maintaining a balance between the use of AI and traditional teaching methods as the future directions.

Keywords: English teachers, professional development, AI tools, digital divide, interaction

About the Author

Yadu Prasad Gyawali, the Assistant Professor in the Faculty of Education at Mid-Western University (MU), Surkhet, Nepal has been contributing in teaching and research domains of English Language teaching. In addition to his teaching duties, Mr. Gyawali serves as a teacher trainer, consultant, and editor for various journals. He is also pursuing a Ph.D. at Chandigarh University in India. Mr. Gyawali's research interests include teachers' professional development and the use of ICT in second language education.



Women Empowerment through English Language Learning

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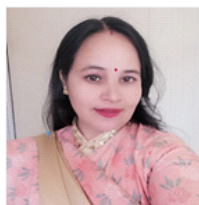
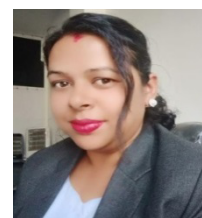
Abstract

This study explores the relationship between the English language education and women empowerment in the context of Nepal. The main purpose the research was to see how the knowledge of the English Language helped women to empower economically, socially and psychologically to maintain gender equality in a patriarchal society. I applied narrative inquiry method to collect the stories from 8 different research participants. My research participants were the women who were graduated from different universities of Nepal and knew the English language and they had been working in different sectors such as schools, NGOs and INGOs. On the basis of the stories of participants, it was found that the knowledge of the English language was helpful for women to get better job opportunities, change the social status and have promotion in their jobs. This study concludes that the knowledge of English language function as a tool for women empowerment. Women with the knowledge of the English language considered that they have great opportunities in the society and such opportunities lead them to be independent and capable. Capabilities and independence mitigates the gender inequalities by fighting the stereotyped gender discriminations.

Keywords: empowerment, social, equality, feminism

About the Authors

Kalpana Poudel is an Assistant Professor in Graduate School of Education, Mid-West University, Surkhet. She has completed her M.Phil. from Kathmandu University, School of Education. Her areas of interest are in the field of teacher education and research.



Kamala Tiwari is an Assistant Professor in Graduate School of Social Sciences and Humanities, Mid-West University, Surkhet. She teaches Sociology and Anthropology. She is perusing her M.Phil. from Nepal Open University. Her area of interest is gender studies.

Sub-Theme 2: English Literature

Utopia Turns into Dystopia: Orwell's Critic of Stalinist Marxist Innovativeness in *Animal Farm*

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Abstract

This paper aims to examine modernity in Marxism as an allegory of the animals' revolution in George Orwell's *Animal Farm*. Modernity has come to mean as many things as many different men as Marxism. Now that both have been consigned to the capacious dustbin of history, it is worth considering the essential characteristics of these movements and the possible relationship which existed between them. One is immediately puzzled by the fact that modernist literature, art, and political theory seem, at first inspection, to have little or nothing to do with Marxism, are, in fact, reactionary to Marxism. Modernity in Marxism is change in the life of the people belonging to lower class or proletariats. In a similar way, this concept of Marxism is theoretical in many senses. The research tool used for research is Marxism and modernity, with reference to Robert Bocock, Abram L. Harris, and Henri Lefebvre. The research methodology used for analysis is generally textual analysis. The major finding is the concept that Marxism views the society as Utopia where there is everybody happy and prosperous. Communism, however, is the same in many extents but the main idea of this concept is from Marxism. This notion of modernism comes into existence from different practices in the tradition in European as well as global society. The historically changing process is the base for the modernity in the society. *Animal Farm* also addresses the abuse of power that is practised by Stalin in Russia in the name of Marxism.

Keywords: Marxism, proletariats, modernism, Soviet socialism, revolution

About the Author

Rajendra Prasad Pant is an Assistant Lecturer at Kailali Multiple Campus, Dhangadhi, Far Western University, Nepal. He has completed M.A. and M. Phil. from Tribhuvan University, Nepal.



Resistance against Necropolitics: A Study of Sheila Abdullah's *Saffron Dreams*

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Abstract

This paper examines the exercise of necropower by the Americans on the South Asians, especially the Muslims, in the aftermath of 9/11. The purpose of the study is to expose how the US government and the citizens (ab)used their social and political power on the lives of the Muslims, making it difficult for them to exist in the hostland, i.e. US. For this purpose, the study analyzes the narrative data from Sheila Abdullah's *Saffron Dreams* (2009). In the novel, the pregnant protagonist Arissa Illahi suffers racial hatred and discrimination while she was undergoing the trauma of losing her husband in the Twin Tower attack of 9/11. Drawing upon the concept of necropolitics by Achille Mbembe, the study discusses how the so-called advanced society of the USA is limited to parochialism of White supremacy. The paper concludes that the events of September 11 resulted in the cultural clash between the West and the Muslim world, and fighters of the so-called War on Terror were exacerbating the terror through their conduct of Islamophobia.

About the Author

Sita Ram Bhatta is an Associate Professor of English at Kailali Multiple Campus, Dhangadhi. He has done his M.Phil. in English literature from Tribhuvan University. Currently, he is a PhD scholar at TU and his research area is South Asian diaspora with the title "Ethics of Memory in South Asian Diasporic Women's Writing."



Linguistic Rusticity: The Use of Colloquial Language in Pashupati Sharma's Dohori Songs

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Abstract

Incorporating colloquial terms in Nepali Dohori songs has become a common thing. In this regard, this study discusses the matter of using the rustic terminologies in the Dohori songs sung by the most popular folk and Dohori singer Pashupati Sharma, and it further discusses the major causes for using such terminologies. This study espouses a qualitative descriptive approach along with the casual interview as the tools for data collection. In the study, eight Dohori songs of the chosen singer which use some colloquial terminologies were used for analysis. They are Kyarna Maya Maricheu Mayale (Why have you forgotten me, my love?), Duita Hatti (Two Elephants), Roila Dohori, Cycle Kinna Jam (Lets go to buy a bicycle), Lauri Haraayo (Stick got lost), Jantai Jaamla Bhaterai Khaamla (will go to wedding ceremony and have the feast), Maaya Laako ho Bhane (If love is there), Pani Puri and Chatta Lokal Kukhura (Yes, Local Chicken). The songs for analysis are taken from the official YouTube channel of Pashupati Sharma. The singer himself, a Nepali Language teacher and two fans of Pashupati Sharma were interviewed to find out the reasons for the use of colloquial language in folk and Dohori songs. The result shows that most of the listeners of the folk and Dohori songs are from rural area who basically prefer to enjoy the use of colloquial Nepali language of their area in the songs. Nepali folk and Dohori songs have played an important role to protect the folk culture in the country but sometimes in the name of attracting the listeners by the use of rustic and colloquial terms in the songs, there is the fear that pure Nepalese terminologies are likely to be shadowed.

Keywords: Folk culture, rustic, shadow, terminologies, YouTube

About the Author

Suresh Raj Dhakal is an M.A. in English from Tribhuvan University and M.Phil. in English from Pokhara University. He has more than 10 years of experience in teaching. Besides, he has held various academic and social positions in many educational institutions and organizations. He is an Assistant Professor of English at Gandaki University. His areas of interest in literature and research are Communication Studies, African-American, Diasporic, women's literature and media.



Sub-Theme 3: Education

Effectiveness of the First International Conference Organized by Far Western University

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Abstract

This article tries to explore the effectiveness of international conference organized by Far Western University. It is in the sense that different participants attended and presenters presented papers at the conference. Participants and paper presenters viewed their ideas in terms of conference organization. I designed interview guidelines for taking the interview of paper presenters. Similarly, I recorded the views of the respondents on the audio recorder and noted down them in the diary as well. Five respondents from the nation and abroad were interviewed. The recorded data were compared with the diary notes and written notes developed by listening to the audio recorder by cross checking for their validity. The themes were derived manually and rigorously. They were drawn by transcribing the data. The conference was fruitful, and established the norm of sharing and getting ideas between or among the national and international scholars. In the same line, the conference supported the paper presenters and participants to share their ideas on Sudurpashim Studies. The organization of the conference can be done in a managed way effectively. The conference can be carried out with the gap of three to five years for talking on relevant issues. The location of it was at Mahendranagar of Kanchanpur district of Nepal, paved the waves of research in the fertile way. The convention circulated the networks of studies in diverse dimensions of the nation. It has tried to work on the further type of tensions scattered in Sudurpaschim. Thus, the convention became a milestone to study the areas remaining from an interdisciplinary lens.

Keywords: International conference, Far Western University, Sudurpaschim Studies, management

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विद्यार्थी सिकाइ उपलब्धि परीक्षणको नतिजा: असमानताका आयामहरू र कक्षाकोठामा आधारित परीक्षा

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लेखसार

औपचारिक शिक्षा प्रणालीमा विद्यार्थीहरूमा राष्ट्रिय पाठ्यक्रमले निर्धारण गरेका सिकाइ उपलब्धि हासिल गराउनका लागि विभिन्न प्रक्रिया, संरचना र क्रियाकलाप निर्धारण गरिएको हुन्छ। सोही अनुसार संरचित पाठ्यक्रम, पाठ्यपुस्तक, शिक्षक निर्देशिका, पाठ्यक्रम प्रबोधिकरण, अन्य शैक्षिक सामग्री, निश्चित योग्यता र क्षमता भएका शिक्षक, शिक्षक छनौट प्रणाली, पेसागत क्षमता विकास, प्रधानाध्यापक, व्यवस्थापन समिति, विद्यालयको भौतिक पक्ष लगायत अन्य प्रशासनिक संरचनाको व्यवस्था गरिएको हुन्छ। यी सबै व्यवस्थाहरूको उद्देश्य विद्यार्थीमा तोकिएको सिकाइ उपलब्धि अधिकतम रूपमा हासिल गराउनेतर्फ लक्षित हुन्छन्। देशको समग्र शिक्षा प्रणाली विद्यार्थीमा तोकिएको सिकाइ उपलब्धि हासिल गराउने कार्यमा केन्द्रित हुने हुँदा त्यसको परीक्षण गर्ने कार्यलाई पनि उत्तीकै र अझ महत्वपूर्ण मानिन्छ। परीक्षाको नतिजाका आधारमा शिक्षा प्रणालीलाई मूल्याङ्कन गर्ने अभ्यासहरू संसारभर प्रचलित छन्। विद्यार्थीको सिकाइ उपलब्धि परीक्षणका विश्वव्यापी अभ्यासहरूमध्ये नेपालमा कक्षा ३, ५, ८ र १० मा राष्ट्रिय उपलब्धि परीक्षण र कक्षा ८, १० र १२ मा सार्वजनिक परीक्षा हुने गरेको छ। यी परीक्षाहरूका नतिजाले विद्यालय तहको विद्यार्थीको सिकाइ उपलब्धि निरन्तर कमजोर हुदै गएको र त्यो कमजोर सिकाइ उपलब्धिमा पनि विभिन्न खाले गहिरा असमानताहरू (प्रदेशहरूबीच, लैङ्गीकता, विद्यालयको प्रकार) देखिएका छन्। यो आलेख विद्यार्थीको सिकाइ उपलब्धिमा देखिएका विभिन्न असमानताका आयाम कस्ता छन् ? कुन कुन समूहकाविच के कति मात्रामा असमानता छन्, कक्षागत र विषयगत रूपमा असमानता कसरी बढीरहेको छ र ती असमानता कम गर्न कक्षाकोठामा आधारित परीक्षाले कसरी सहयोग गर्छ भन्नेमा केन्द्रित छ। राष्ट्रिय परीक्षा बोर्ड, परीक्षा नियन्त्रण कार्यालय, शैक्षिक गुणस्तर परीक्षण केन्द्र, शिक्षा मन्त्रालय र अन्य गैससले गरेका विभिन्न अध्ययन अनुसन्धानलाई सन्दर्भ सामग्रीको रूपमा प्रयोग गरी ती असमानताहरूको तथ्याङ्कीय विश्लेषण गरिएको छ। यसका साथै अन्य सान्दर्भिक लेख तथा दस्तावेजहरूको पनि सहायता लिइएको छ। सिकाइ उपलब्धिमा विभिन्न असमानताहरू रहेका छन् ती असमानताहरूलाई न्यूनीकरण गर्न कक्षाकोठामा आधारित परीक्षालाई प्रभावकारी बनाउन शिक्षक क्षमता विकास र परीक्षाका अभ्यासका लागि विद्यालयको स्यावत्तामा जोड दिनुपर्छ।

मुख्य शब्दावली : मूल्याङ्कन, शिक्षा प्रणाली, परीक्षा, सिकाइ

लेखक परिचय

देवीराम आचार्य काठमाडौँ विश्वविद्यालयमा सामुदायिक विद्यालयमा कक्षाकोठामा आधारित परीक्षाका अभ्यास विषयमा विद्यावारिधि गर्दैछन्। शैक्षिक गुणस्तर परीक्षण केन्द्रमा विगत १० वर्षदेखि विद्यार्थी सिकाइ उपलब्धि परीक्षणको कार्यमा संलग्न छन्। यसका साथै काठमाडौँ विश्वविद्यालय भिजिटिड फ्याकल्टी र नेपाल खुला विश्वविद्यालयमा Course Facilitator का रूपमा समेत संलग्न छन्। विद्यार्थी सिकाइ उपलब्धि, कक्षाकोठाका आधारित परीक्षा, शिक्षाको गुणस्तर, शैक्षिक असमानताजस्ता विषयमा उनको रुचि छ।



Leadership for the 21st Century Schools: A Narrative of Private School Head teachers of Kathmandu

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Abstract

Globalization and digitalization have influenced every sector in this world including educational area. The stakeholders have been facing many challenges in implementing the issue in their organization. This study has focused on the perceptions of school leadership in the 21st century schools. The study was conducted to explore school leaders' views. Three school leaders from private schools in Kathmandu were purposively chosen on the basis of their execution of new practices in school. They were interviewed physically and virtually and a conclusion was drawn from the process of coding, categorizing, thematizing and meaning making process. The school leaders have focused on organizational leadership, teamwork, and increased use of ICT as the major concern of schools and their leaders and they are found ready for every unpredictable situation that the school will be facing very soon in the complex, globalized, and culturally blended world making the educational organization service oriented.

Keywords: Twenty-first-century school, school leaders, complex world, ICT

About the Authors

Kapil Jung Pandey is a Lecturer and Secondary Level Teacher at Gramin Adarsha Multiple Campus / Tarun Madhyamik Vidyalya, Kathmandu, Nepal. He is an MPhil scholar in educational leadership from Kathmandu University. Mr. Pandey is working in the education sector for more than 15 years. He is awarded with Science Teacher Award 2076 by NAST. His areas of interest for research are educational leadership, transformative education and curriculum design.



Sunita Tiwari is an MPhil scholar in educational leadership from Kathmandu University. Ms. Tiwari is working in a different educational institution as a consultant. She has achieved her GCIBS Degree from De Mont Ford University. She has 12 years of working experiences as a primary, secondary and Bachelor's level English Language Teacher.



Opportunities and Challenges of E-learning during COVID-19 Pandemic Lockdown among College Students of Nepal

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Abstract

COVID-19 pandemic had affected all sectors of human life around the globe. Education is one of them where traditional method of teaching had to shift to virtual learning all of sudden in both developed and developing countries. Therefore, the study reflects the opportunities and challenges of e-learning among college students of Nepal during emergency shift of teaching paradigm due to COVID-19 lockdown. Cross-sectional quantitative study with convenient sampling method using online questionnaire was used to collect 385 data from college students of Nepal during COVID-19 pandemic lockdown. The study showed that 85% of the students had engaged in e-learning during COVID-19 pandemic lockdown whereas only 30% of the students had all the required resources for e-learning. The study further found that 70% respondents had developed new skills and could manage time for study in spite of lockdown. However, more than half students had challenging situation to access the Internet surfing for e-learning followed by management of electronic devices and interaction with teachers by nearly 33%. In conclusion, educational institutions need to be responsive towards the challenges faced by students during e-learning so that learning needs of the students will be fulfilled even in crisis situation.

Keywords: Crisis education, Higher education, online learning

About the Author

Poonam Pokhrel Sapkota is a Programme Incharge of Health faculty (CTEVT affiliated programme) at Balkumari College, Narayangarh, Chitwan, Nepal and a lecturer at TU affiliated Bachelor's and Master's education programme in the same college. She is a public health professional and a researcher. She is involved in designing health literacy campaigns especially on cancer and women's health, teaching health education, research and nursing subjects.



Exploring the Practices of Critical Thinking in Culturally Diverse Classroom: Connecting Secondary Level Science Teaching with STEAM Education

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Abstract

This paper examines activities that have direct and indirect impacts on critical thinking practices in secondary science classrooms in Nepal. It also tries to explore the science teachers' activities for the development of critical thinking practices for the secondary school students. Moreover, philosophical and theoretical dimensions were used as the conceptual bases for this study. This study highlighted the major conceptual and methodological issues in identifying, assessing and exploring critical thinking as well as the implication in science education for the exploration of student's creative and critical thinking. Based on the qualitative research approach, critical case study was used. Participatory classroom observation and an open-ended interview were conducted with the students and teachers to pursue the research objectives. Both pedagogical strategies and the use of local learning materials helped teachers and students to think critically at secondary level science learning. Scientific Critical Thinking (SCT) model was found effective in the present days connecting science teaching with STEAM education but its use was not found in the present context of Nepalese science teaching.

About the Author

Kamal Prasad Koirala (*PhD*) is a lecturer of Science Education at Gorkha Campus, Gorkha. He has done his PhD from Graduate School of Education, Tribhuvan University, Nepal. He has published many papers in national and international journals including Scopus indexed journals. He has actively been involved in research related to Science Education.



Sub-Theme 4: Economics

Women Empowerment through Cooperative: A Case Study of Ichangu Mahila Jagriti Multipurpose Cooperative Limited

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Abstract

Women empowerment involves participation of women in political structures and formal decision-making and economic decision-making which is achieved through education, raising awareness, literacy, and training. Co-operatives in general and specifically women-led co-operatives have played an important role in women empowerment. This study aims to identify the contribution of Ichangu Mahila Jagriti Multipurpose Co-operative Limited (IMJCL) located in Nagarjun Municipality Kathmandu on economic, socio-cultural and political aspects of women empowerment who became its member. The study was conducted in Nagarjun Municipality Kathmandu among the 124 women inheritors with 10 years of experiences and cooperative activities were randomly selected using lottery method for data collection. Primary data was collected via structured questionnaire, focus group discussion and key informant interviews. For data analysis, paired sample t-test was applied in three different domains of empowerment: economic, socio-cultural and political dimensions. The finding showed there was positive impact on women empowerment with significant difference in socio-cultural, economic and political empowerment of its member. The study shows there were significant changes after involvement in different programmes of IMJCL. The findings focus on the crucial role of cooperative in the overall empowerment of women. Extension of cooperative organizations is indispensable for the nation.

Keywords: socio-cultural, economic, political, empowerment, impact on women

About the Author

Padma Koirala currently works at Central Department of Education, Tribhuvan University. She is a lecturer of Economics Education. She is doing research in the field of women empowerment, education, gender responsive budget, cooperative, and teacher's job satisfaction. Her research articles are published in national journals. She is involved in supervision of Master's degree student's thesis, curriculum designing, and pedagogy development.

She is PhD scholar at Graduate School of Education, TU. She is doing research on the topic job satisfaction of university teacher funded by the Dean's Office, Faculty of Education.



Study of Cooperative Investment in Gandaki Province

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Abstract

Cooperatives can truly transform the economy of a country to the level of prosperity. In this regard, this study aims to explore the possible overall aspects of cooperatives in Gandaki Province. It is based on the data provided by Cooperative Registrar Office, Kaski and the data published by Department of Cooperative (2022). The present study uses integrated research designs for overall discussion. The investment deficiency syndrome of the nation as well as the province could be healed through the better management of cooperative's fund and can achieve the goal of 'Prosperous Nepal; Happy Nepali', the slogan of the fifteenth plan. The study found that the cooperative movement is well practised in Gandaki Province but the regulation and control of cooperatives sector is very weak. If the proper database is maintained and thoroughly monitored, the aim of cooperative movement can be achieved with less time. It would wipe out the major unemployment problem of the country and boost the national economy, and corrects the unfavourable Balance of Trade. This study recommends the investment of cooperative's fund in the productive sector rather than in unproductive one. Moreover, cooperatives must give concern to uplift the status of marginalized, deprived, women and weak section of the society which assures the sustainable development of the society and the nation. Additionally, cooperatives must support and attract young people to the agricultural and cottage sector, and Small and Medium Enterprises.

Keywords: Economic development, investment, loan, prosperity, sustainable development

About the Author

Lila Raj Lohani holds an M.Phil. in Economics from Tribhuvan University. He has been teaching economics to undergraduate and graduate students for more than ten years. His current position is an Assistant Professor of Economics at Gandaki University. His reading and research interests are in the fields of foreign employment and remittances, cooperatives and other macroeconomics issues.



Effect of Real Exchange Rate Volatility on India's Bilateral Trade Performance with SAARC Nations: A Conventional Panel Data Analysis

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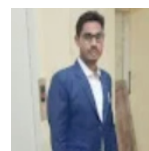
Abstract

Exchange rate volatility creates an uncertain environment for imports and exports, reducing international trade, foreign direct investment, trade earnings, trade volumes, economic growth, and welfare. The purpose of this study is to investigate the effect of exchange rate volatility on India's bilateral trade performance with SAARC member nations using the FMOLS dynamic model for the period 2010-21. This paper includes all members of the SAARC organization - Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. For the empirical analysis, various macroeconomic variables - Real GDP, Exchange rate, Export and import of goods and services, and CPI have been used. The results reveal that India's bilateral trade balances with her trading partners in SAARC countries become worse if India's real income rises. When the real income rises in SAARC countries, the demand for India's goods and services increases, and India's trade balance improves. The depreciation of the exchange rate also has a significant impact on improving India's trade balances with the SAARC countries.

Keywords: SAARC Nations, Exchange rate volatility, Bilateral trade, FMOLS

About the Authors

Mohammad Irsad has done PhD entitled "An Econometric Study of Twin Deficits in Indian Economy after Globalization" in the Department of Applied Economics, University of Lucknow. He has been awarded a Doctoral fellowship by the Indian Council for Social Science Research for my Ph.D. thesis. He is working as a Research Assistant in the project "Does Being Enrolled under Publicly Funded Health Insurance Schemes Render Financial Protection? Finding from a primary Study of Impact of PMJAY on Handbooks in Uttar Pradesh." He has published many papers on the topics like Fiscal policy, BOP policy, and trade relations of India with the rest of the world.



M. Yousuf Malik has done PhD from the University of Lucknow, on the topic mobilization of revenue receipts among major north Indian states. He has been awarded a fellowship by the Indian council for social science research for my thesis. He has been appointed as G20 Ambassador, Board of studies member, paper evaluation, and setter in National PG College, University of Lucknow. He has published papers in SAGE, Springer, and Scopus on topics like fiscal policy, tax reforms, economic growth, and trade relations among SAARC nations.

Fiscal Federalism and Revenue Collection in Nepal

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Abstract

Sustainable development and welfare state is achieved through the effective implementation of fiscal federalism. For a long time, Nepal has experienced the centralized mechanism of financial mobilization. Local needs and aspirations are more appropriately satisfied by managing the local resources in federalism. Fiscal federalism is the mechanism of three tier revenue collection and redistribution of resources to the target group of nations as per the provision of the constitution. Nepal is using the federal constitution of 2072 B.S. Fiscal management is the integral part of federalism. A sound management of financial resources of all federal provinces indicates the future of federalism in the country like Nepal. Fiscal federalism is a new practice in Nepal. The systems of governments are not experienced for mobilizing financial resources. Certain issues of fiscal federalism, amount of revenue collection by all provincial governments, expansion of tax generating activities, impact of fiscal federalism in gross domestic production are basically discussed by this study. In the same line, the present study attempts to answer the raised questions by using panel data from 2074 -2078 B.S., of seven provinces of Nepal, collected by FCGO Nepal, CBS, NRB and Provincial government. The federal system is newly applied in Nepal. That is why, there is a lack of historical provincial data. Descriptive statistical tools and techniques were used to analyze the data. Low proportion of revenue collection, efficient mobilization of resources, insignificant improvement in GDP and narrow tax base of all provinces are the major findings and the fear of loss of sustainable fiscal federalism in Nepal as well. Thus, revenue reform measures are required by all governments to remove these problems of the fiscal system of Nepal.

Keywords: fiscal federalism, federalism, gross domestic production

About the Author

Rajendra Bir Chand (PhD) is an Associate Professor of Economics at Kailali Multiple Campus, Dhangadhi. He has done his PhD in Economics from Kumaun University, India. He has been teaching at Kailali Multiple Campus for more than 20 years. He has presented papers in different national and international conferences. He has worked as a research consultant under SNV programme financed by the Netherlands. His areas of interest in research involve economic development of a country.



Sub-Theme 5: Society and Culture

Influence of Modernity on Tharu Culture and Practices

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Abstract

The Tharus, an ethnic people of Nepal, have been tremendously leading to the formation of indigenous modernity in various aspects of their culture. This study attempts to explore the influence of modernization on the customary laws (*Barghar* system) and lifestyles of Dangaura Tharus living in Far Western Nepal. Drawing upon modernization theory, this study applies ethnographic research design to obtain information from *Barghars/Bhalamansa* (village chiefs) and Tharu elders (above 60 years) through participant observation and in-depth interview. It covers Kailari Rural Municipality of Kailali District – a cultural hub of Tharu community as a research field. Finding from the research indicates that the influence of modernization on the entire mechanism of Barghar system - cultural foundation and identity of Tharus- is in critical condition. Cultural articulation and cultural adaptation of western and mainstreaming culture of Nepal has created indigenous modernity or hybridized culture among the Tharus. It points to maintain judicial balance between indigenous and modern cultural practices by cultural restoration, curriculum reformation focusing on multicultural education. This results to enhance social harmony and national integration.

Keywords: Tharus, modernization, customary laws, indigenous modernity

About the Author

Nathuram Chaudhary is an Associate Professor of Education at Tikapur Multiple Campus, Far Western University. He has more than 18 years of professional experiences teaching in higher education. He is currently pursuing PhD in "Indigeneity to Modernity: Learning from Tharu Culture to School Education" from TU. He has published half a dozen of papers in national and international journals. He has attended and presented research papers in 3 international conferences held in Tikapur and Kathmandu. He is interested in research activities especially on culture and pedagogy and he is mostly familiar with SPSS, Atlas.ti and Endnote X9.



An Assessment on the Trend of Urbanization in Nepal

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Abstract

Nepal is considered as one of the least urbanized countries in the world. The pace of urbanization in Nepal in terms of economic development and infrastructural development is very low. In Nepal, even there is inconsistency in the definition of urban because Nepal has defined and redefined the meaning of urban time and again which makes us confused. On the other hand, the definition has not strictly been followed even at present before declaring the certain areas to be urban ones and the number of human settlements is declared as urban even without adequate infrastructure, facilities and services. This paper has assessed the historical context of declaring urban centers in Nepal and the trend of population growth in urban centers which is useful for development practitioners. Secondary information has been used and analytical research design has been followed. The urban population as a percentage of the total population of the country was 2.9 since 1950s -1961 and after that it reached 4.1 percent by 1971, 6.3 percent by 1981, 9.2 percent by 1991, 13.9 percent by 2001, 17.07 percent by 2011, and 27.2 percent by 2014. According to the progress report (FY 2076/077) issued in 2020 by the Ministry of Urban Development of Nepal, the total number of municipalities after the census of 2068 is 293 when the urban population is 62.2%.

Keywords: Urban, population, metropolitan city, sub-metropolitan city

About the Author

Anand Prasad Subedi (PhD) is an Associate Professor of Sociology at Mid-West University, Nepal. He received his PhD degree in 2016 from Tribhuvan University, Nepal. Since 2005, he has been teaching in higher education in Nepal.



Senior Citizens' Social Security Allowance: Purpose and Justification

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Abstract

Nepal Government's social security plan has been implementing senior citizens' Social Security Allowance (SSA) for people 68 years old and above. SSA leaves a huge space for the newly certified senior citizens (60 years old) and cutting them off eight years sooner from their daily economic earnings—additionally, the allocated amount of monthly NPR 4,000 may not cover all their expenses. This research is a continuous search for knowledge about the senior citizens' status on their social security and their opinion on their use of SSA. Jorpati Older People Association in Kathmandu was chosen as a study area, with the research question focusing on the justifiability of SSA and its purpose. 42.42% of the respondents said that SSA money only complements their needs. The monthly income from SSA and tenants' fees goes into the domestic expenses (54.54% of the respondents receiving SSA), thus showing that although the elderly are rendered economically inactive from gaining income or being productive, they continue to be financially responsible for their house and family. The opinion on the requirement of high SSA is directly proportional to their poor economic standing and their participation in their domestic expenses in the family.

Keywords: Social welfare, Ageing, Elderly, Economic stability, Social status

About the Author

Anjali Limbu Lawati is a 3rd semester M.Phil.-PhD in Sociology student at CDSO, TU. She is aspirant to write her M.Phil. thesis on the community advocacy for disaster risk reduction. She also works fulltime in a role of advanced research intern at British Red Cross. She has past experiences in academic and content writing.



Sub-Theme 6: Journalism

मिथ्या तथा भ्रामक सूचनाको बढ्दो जोखिमबारे एक अध्ययन

भुवन भण्डारी

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लेखसार

चल्लाका मिडिया र सोसल मिडियामा परिलक्षित विज्ञापन वा सम्पादित सामग्री, व्यंग्य वा प्यारोडी, पूर्वाग्रही सवाल, गम्भीर हानि पुऱ्याउने नियत भएको र कसैलाई मूर्ख बनाउन खोजिएको सामग्रीलाई मिथ्या वा भ्रामक सूचना भनिन्छ। डिजिटल वारमा सचेतअचेत वर्ग मज्जाले सहभागी छन्। सन् १९३३ मा जर्मन चान्सलर बनेका हिटलरको पालादेखि फैलिएको मिथ्या सूचनाको संस्कृति आज हरेक देशको टाउको दुखाइ बनेको छ। हिटलरको नाजी पार्टीका प्रमुख प्रचारक जोसेफ गोयबल्स भने 'सय पटक झूट बोले त्यो साँचो हुने' बताउँथे। सामाजिक सञ्जालको उदयपछि सय होइन एकैसाथ हजारौं पटक झूट दोहोऱ्याउन सम्भव भएको छ। यसले झूटा सूचनाको महामारी पैदा गरेको छ। एक तथ्याङ्कमा फेसबुक सञ्चालन गर्ने कम्पनी मेटाले आफ्नो विज्ञापनसम्बन्धी प्रचार सामग्रीमा १ करोडभन्दा बढी फेसबुक खाता नेपालको रहेको उल्लेख गरेको छ। तथ्य जाँच गरिएका सामग्री मध्ये ८२ प्रतिशत सूचना फेसबुकमा, ट्विटरका १२ प्रतिशत सूचनाको तथ्यजाँच भएको छ। अर्को लोकप्रिय सामाजिक सञ्जाल टिकटकका झण्डै ४ प्रतिशत सूचनाको तथ्य जाँच भएको छ। मान्छेलाई आफू 'मिस्डिन्फरमेसन' वा 'डिस्डिन्फरमेसन'को शिकार बनिरहेको छु भन्ने हेक्का समेत छैन। चुनाव मात्रै नभई आम वर्गमा पनि मिथ्या र भ्रामक सूचना तथा द्वेषपूर्ण अभिव्यक्तिको प्रचारप्रसार व्यापक छ। मिथ्या सूचनाको अभ्यासमा अमेरिकी पूर्व राष्ट्रपति डोनाल्ड ट्रम्पजस्ता चर्चित र शक्तिशाली व्यक्तिहरू लागिपर्दा मिथ्या सूचनाको रोकथाम अझ बढी जटिल हुँदैछ। मेटा प्लेटफर्मले सुरुमा अमेरिका हुँदै हाल २ सय ४२ वटा देशमा 'पोलिटिकल एड ट्रान्सपरेन्सी टुल' सार्वजनिक गरेको छ। ट्विटरले पनि सन् २०२० देखि सम्भावित हानिकारक र भ्रामक सामग्रीको प्रचार रोकन वा निगरानी गर्न विशेष टिम खटाउनुको साथै 'मिस्डिन्फरमेसन', 'डिस्पुटेड क्लेम' र 'अनभेरिफाइड क्लेम' भनी लेबल लगाउने नीति छ। प्रविधिगत साक्षरताको स्तर कम भएको नेपाल र भारत जस्ता देशमा कुनै पनि सूचनालाई समालोचनात्मक ढङ्गले विश्लेषण गर्ने नागरिक सचेतना कम छ। भारतमा मात्रै सन् २०१९मा १७ जना मानिस भिडको कुटापिटबाट मारिए। ती सबै जना मोबाइल एप ह्वाट्सएपमा फैलाइएको बालबालिका अपहरण सम्बन्धी मिथ्या सूचनाको आधारमा मारिएका थिए।

शब्दावली: सोसल मिडिया, काउन्टर, बौद्धिकवर्ग, प्रविधिगत साक्षरता, पोलिटिकल एड ट्रान्सपरेन्सी टुल

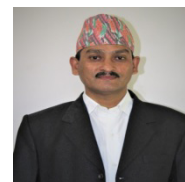
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Abuse and Harassment: Perception of Female Journalists in Karnali Province

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Abstract

This study explores the experiences of abuse and harassment faced by active female journalists in the Karnali Province. In the base of concurrent research design, mixed method has been adopted in this study. Questionnaire was developed and online survey was conducted for data collection. For qualitative study, focus group discussion and key interviews were performed. This study set up within the theoretical framework of objectification and spiral of silence is established on a survey of 60 respondents and key interviews with experts and senior female journalists. Results reveal that patriarchal societal norms contribute to the objectification of female journalists, leading to a high prevalence of abuse that is often not reported due to ineffective laws, discrimination, shame, economic vulnerability, and lack of political access. Female journalists often lack self-confidence and may bear the harassment silently or try to hide it. It highlights the issues of unequal wages, lack of credit for their work, and exploitation by senior journalists.

Keywords: Objectification, violence, discrimination, gender, exploitation

About the Author

Keshabi Kumari Joshi is an Assistant Professor of Mass Communication and Journalism at Mid-West University, Surkhet, Nepal. She received a Master's degree in Communication Studies from the University of Punjab, Pakistan (2014) and a Master's in Mass Communication and Journalism from Tribhuvan University, Nepal (2017). She is a journalist, who previously worked with print media: Kantipur and Aarthik Abhiyan. Her current research areas are social injustice and gender discrimination in workplaces.



Sub-Theme 7: Health

Developmental Status of Preschool Children in Nepal: A Bioecological Perspective

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Abstract

Early years of life are the most crucial periods for child development. This study aimed to determine the bioecological factors associated with developmental status of preschool children through the lens of Bronfenbrenner and Morris's (2006) bioecological model. A cross-sectional design was adopted that followed multi-stage cum stratified sampling to select 280 preschool children from the community and institutional schools in Birendranagar Municipality of Karnali Province in Nepal. The developmental skills of the children in terms of their gross and fine motor, cognitive and socio-emotional skills were tested using a standardized checklist and their parents/caregivers and teachers were interviewed to collect their home and preschool characteristics. The data were analyzed through Chi-square test and binary logistic regressions models. A significant proportion of the children was delay in their gross motor (41.4%), socio-emotional (37.9%), fine motor (12.1%), and cognitive (3.6%) domains. Their composite measure demonstrated 61.4% to be delayed in one or multiple domains. Several factors related to the children's personal, process and context characteristics such as caste/ethnicity, parent's education and occupation, family income, availability of toys and equipments, nutritional practices like food habit, frequency of taking food and type of tiffin, parental engagement in child-stimulating activities, type of school, preschool hour, availability of canteen, and teacher's education and experience were significantly associated with their developmental outcomes. But four analytical models of regressions revealed their food habit, frequency of taking food, type of tiffin, parental engagement in child-stimulating activities, caste/ethnicity, and availability of school canteen as significant predictors of child development. It shows the roles of multiple factors over children's development but parental engagement in child-stimulating activities remained to be the most powerful factor with its odds between 3.5 and 4.3. Thus, it is recommended to consider multiple factors existing in the bioecological contexts of the children with a particular emphasis on parental engagement in their children's development while developing and implementing plans and policies for childhood development.

Keywords: Bioecological factors, child development, parental engagement, preschool children

About the Author

Belpatra Nath Yogi is a lecturer of Health and Physical Education at Surkhet Multiple Campus, Tribhuvan University, Nepal. He is currently a PhD scholar who has been awarded a PhD research fellowship from University Grants Commission of Nepal. He reviews articles for various journals like KMC Journal, Scholars' Journal and Journal of Health Promotion. His research and writings are focused on child development, nutrition, sexual and reproductive health, early marriage and sexual and gender minorities.



Role of Social Norms in Utilizing Postnatal Services: A Case of Bajhang

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Abstract

Most maternal and newborn mortality occurs during postnatal period, and the problems related to maternal and child health can be prevented if women utilize health services appropriately. However, postnatal care is often neglected in Nepal because of several social norms. This study focuses on the role of social norms in utilizing postnatal care in Bajhang district, Nepal. The social norms theory was taken as a lens of research. A quantitative survey was conducted among randomly sampled mothers using an interview schedule with a validated questionnaire. Voluntary written and informed consent was obtained before carrying out the study. Survey data were analyzed in SPSS 20th version. The mean and column percentages for each category were calculated through univariate analysis. The association of independent variables with the dependent variable was determined by cross-tabulation using a Chi-square test in bivariate analysis. Similarly, the net effects of predictors were examined to determine the likelihood of association in multivariate analysis. The statistical significance criterion was set at $p < 0.05$. The results showed that culturally restricted women use comparatively less health services than others. Most of the mothers were more influenced by injunctive social norms, and it is found that they take mother-in-law and religious leaders as the reference group. This study concludes that despite having to adopt social norms due to family pressure and fear of being socially isolated, this practice is gradually disappearing automatically, and women themselves are willing to abandon it. Therefore, this study recommends that there is a need for awareness programmes on culture-based education.

Keywords: health education, postnatal services, seclusion period, social norms

About the Author

Prayag Raj Joshi is an Associate Professor of Health Education at Kailali Multiple Campus, Far Western University, with over 20 years of teaching experience at various levels. He is a PhD scholar at Tribhuvan University. Along with a passion for teaching, Mr. Joshi enjoys exploring new ideas and conducting research, as well as travelling to new places. He has authored several textbooks for both school and campus level students. Originally, he is from Bajhang district and currently resides in Dhangadhi, Kailali. Mr. Joshi is engaged in different fields and has made significant contributions to the academic community.



Basic Level Students' Perceptions towards Sexuality Education: A Case of Kathmandu Valley

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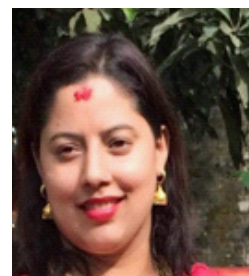
Abstract

Young people need accurate timely information, skills and training to understand sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) to live healthy and harmonious life. In low- and middle-income countries, adolescents face special SRHR challenges such as early marriage, sexual coercion, and violence, high rates of sexually transmitted infections and HIV, unwanted pregnancies, and unsafe abortions. The study explored the student's perspectives on teacher's strategies on delivering sexuality content including the students' sources of sexuality knowledge and influencing factors of learning sexuality education. Adopting a mixed method study, questionnaire, interview and FGD were used as the data collection tools with simple random and quota sampling. The study revealed that contradictory impressions were held by students on their sexuality education experiences. Due to a variety of circumstances, including cultural barriers, religious convictions, and personal backgrounds, as well as teachers with the appropriate teaching abilities and learning resources, students have difficulty learning about sexual matters. The majority of the students expressed that the teachers felt shy to teach sexuality content. Students' sources of sexuality information seem to come from outside sources of the classroom rather than from what is taught and learned in schools despite the appearance of integration of sexuality education across the subjects.

Keywords: Cultural barriers, religious convictions, teaching abilities, learning resources

About the Author

Sharmila Pokharel currently works at Central Department of Education, Tribhuvan University and a PhD scholar from the Graduate School of Education. She is doing research in pedagogy, curriculum, and adolescent health promotion. Her PhD title is "Teaching sexuality education at the basic level: Perceptions of teachers and students". She has achieved a University Grant Commission fellowship. Her articles have been published in national and international journals. She is also a part of the LinkedIn, Google Scholar and Research Gate family. She believes in hardworking.



Benefits Experienced by the Key Population after Exposure with HIV and AIDS-Related Messages

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Abstract

The HIV epidemic among key population in Nepal including sexual minorities and female sex workers has not shown the expected decline despite targeted communication campaigns. To better understand the experiences of this key population regarding the benefits of HIV and AIDS-related messages, a descriptive phenomenological study was conducted in the Banke district. This study utilized in-depth interviews with nine participants from these key population, as well as two focus group discussions with additional participants, all of whom were between the ages of 20 and 40 and were already exposed to the messages. Data were analyzed using Colaizzi's descriptive phenomenological analysis method. The findings of this study indicate that HIV and AIDS-related messages were beneficial for the participants in enhancing their awareness and changing their attitudes and behaviours related to HIV and AIDS. These messages increased self-esteem and risk perception as well as facilitated the adoption of safer sex practices and the utilization of available HIV and AIDS care. Additionally, the participants developed a positive attitude towards people living with HIV (PLHIV) and engaged in information-seeking and peer-support behaviours related to HIV and AIDS. While these results suggest that the messages were beneficial from the participants' perspectives, further research is required to explore the coverage of the communication programmes and identify additional strategies that may be effective in reducing the HIV epidemic in these populations.

Keywords: Awareness, behaviour change, HIV communication, risk perception

About the Author

Toya Nath Pahadi is an Assistant Professor of Health Education at Mid-West University with 16 years of teaching experience. He holds an MPhil in health education from Nepal Open University. He has published 15 research articles and eight reference books for B.Ed. and M.Ed. courses, with one book being recommended by TU, MU, and FU. His research primarily focuses on HIV communication, stigma and discrimination, and cyber-bullying. He has held the positions of Head of the Teaching Practice Department and Health Education Department and currently serves as Coordinator of the Research Management Cell.



Sub-Theme 8: Mathematics

Perspectives of Secondary Level Students in Teaching Mathematics in Nepalese Context

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Abstract

This paper aims to identify the perspectives of secondary level students in teaching mathematics. This is a quantitative survey. As the instrument of data collection, a questionnaire was developed on the basis of 4-points Likert Scale. One private and one public secondary schools of Surkhet district were selected as the sample schools on the basis of the number of students enrolled in Science and Mathematics background after completion of School Education Examination. The students of class twelve studying Mathematics in Science stream were the participants of this study. The questionnaire was distributed individually to 100 participants with the help of their Mathematics teachers after describing the objective of the study. Collected data was entered into SPSS software. The data was analyzed descriptively using percentage, pie chart and bar graph as required. The result indicated that most of the students were not interested in teaching profession; however, 20% students showed the interest in teaching Mathematics.

Keywords: Interest, permanence, priority, promotion, respect

About the Author

Prem Kumari Dhakal is an Assistant Professor of Mathematics education at Mid-west University, Nepal. She has completed her M.Phil. degree from Nepal Open University and currently, she is a PhD scholar from Tribhuvan University, Nepal. She has presented many papers in different National and international conferences. She has also published many research papers nationally and internationally. She is interested in research and teaching Mathematics. Now, she is a central committee member of Council for Mathematics Education (MEC), Nepal. She is also a member of subject committee of Mathematics Education, Tribhuvan University, Nepal.



Fixed Point Theorems on Partially Ordered Metric Spaces

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Abstract

This study proves common fixed point theorem of four mappings on partially ordered metric spaces under generalized (φ, ψ) rational type weak contraction. There are different types of contractions used to prove common fixed point theorems for two or more self-mappings in the literature. This study uses rational type generalized (φ, ψ) weak contraction to prove common fixed point theorem for four self-mappings in complete ordered metric spaces. We prove the theorem by combining the generalized (φ, ψ) weak contraction for four self-mappings in complete partially ordered metric spaces [3] and generalized (φ, ψ) weak rational type contraction for two self-mappings in complete partially ordered b-metric spaces [4]. This research work adds a new knowledge of contraction in the field of fixed point theory and this is known as “generalized (φ, ψ) weak rational type contraction for four self-mappings in complete partially ordered metric spaces.”

Keywords: Weak contraction, (φ, ψ) , weak rational type contraction, ordered metric spaces, dominating mapping

About the Author

Dev Raj Joshi is an Associate Professor at Far Western University, Tikapur Multiple Campus, Tikapur, Kailali, Nepal. He is pursuing his PhD from Amity University Lucknow Campus, Lucknow. He has more than 21 years teaching experience at Bachelor's and Master's Levels. He has published many research articles in international and national journals. He has presented papers in four international conferences in Nepal and India. His interest area is fixed point theory and its applications.



Challenges Faced by Students with Disabilities in Learning Mathematics Education

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to analyze the challenges faced by students with disabilities in learning mathematics education. This study is based on interpretative paradigm employing qualitative research method and case study research design. Five mathematics teachers teaching at secondary level and five students with disability studying at secondary level were selected purposively. The result of the study showed that the disabled students were passive in mathematics class, the interest of most disabled students in learning mathematics was comparatively low, teaching learning activities were not significant and appropriate for disabled students, assessment system was not flexible and appropriate for disabled students, achievement score of disabled students in mathematics was not satisfactory and below average, interpersonal relation of disabled students with peer was not harmonious and teachers were not aware about rapport building with students. Therefore, students' participation can be increased by visualization of real number and mathematical concepts by using concrete materials, diagrams and information communication technology. Group work, cooperative teaching, differentiated instruction and universal design of instruction are effective teaching learning strategies for students with disabilities. The mathematics curriculum should be flexible to teach and access disabled students. Adequate teacher training is essential to address disability in students.

Sub-Theme 9: Management

Analysis of Entrepreneurial Activities for Promoting Organic Products in Karnali Province, Nepal

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Abstract

Organic products not only provide numerous health benefits but also contribute to environmental sustainability. The entrepreneurial skills needed for the promotion of organic products in the Karnali Province of Nepal can contribute significantly to the regional economy. But it requires a comprehensive policy framework to support and encourage the growth of this sector. The objective of this study was to explore the current status of entrepreneurial activities not only to produce but also to promote organic products in the Karnali Province and identify the challenges faced by entrepreneurs in this sector. The study is based on qualitative methods, including in-depth interviews with leading entrepreneurs, government authorities, and experts by using quota and convenience sampling techniques, and a review of relevant literature. This study finds the effective strategies for promoting entrepreneurship in the organic products sector in the Karnali Province of Nepal. By analyzing the current state of organic agriculture and entrepreneurship development in the region, the study recommends the policymakers to support the growth of entrepreneurs in this sector. This study seeks to contribute to the development of policies that promote entrepreneurship and sustainable development in the Karnali Province.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship development, sustainable merchandise, marketing campaigns, sustainable marketing, policy formulations

About the Author

Ammar Bahadur Rokaya is an Assistant Professor at Mid-West University with 15 years of teaching experience. He holds an MPhil degree in Management and currently pursuing a PhD under the supervision of Dr. Akhilesh Chandra Pandey from the University of Allahabad, Praygraj, India. He has participated in national and international research conferences and authored articles on various platforms.



Impact of Sustainable Marketing Activities on Customer Retention

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Abstract

Today, customer retention is considered one of the most eminent drivers for the overall escalation of business enterprises. Besides, the fundamental shift in customer psychology also makes conducting sustainable marketing activities for the business more challenging. In order to address critical knowledge gaps, the present study aims to examine the impact of sustainable marketing activities on customer retention. Sustainable marketing activities include economic, social-cultural, environmental, and legal aspects. The study employed a deductive approach, causal-comparative research methods, and convenience sampling techniques for its operation. The total number of customers related to food and beverage products in the Surkhet district was taken as the target population. The study included 425 customers as a sample size. The structured questionnaire was used to collect and analyze data through descriptive and inferential statistics. For data analysis, SPSS 20 and AMOS 23 were used. The study found a significant positive impact of economic, socio-cultural, environmental, and legal sustainable marketing activities on customer retention. Therefore, business organizations should consider more sustainable marketing initiatives. The study results will serve as a source of information for stakeholders like business people, customers, researchers, and academicians.

Keywords: Economic activities, social activities, environmental activities, technological activities

About the Author

Bablu Gurung is from Birendranagar-4, Surkhet. He recently completed his MPhil degree from the Graduate School of Management, Mid-West University. He is working as an account officer at Mid-West University. For a very long time, he has been involved in the teaching profession at different management colleges in Surkhet. Furthermore, he also provides career counseling about accounting and financial systems to government and non-government personnel.



Strategic Imperatives of Sustainable Marketing of Religious Tourism in Nepal

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Abstract

Religious tourism has emerged as a significant segment of the travel industry, attracting millions of tourists to religious sites each year. The growth of this industry presents both opportunities and challenges and requires effective marketing strategies to promote sustainable development. This study aims to develop marketing strategies for religious tourism in Nepal, emphasizing social, economic, and environmental sustainability in all marketing initiatives. The research method includes a comprehensive review of existing literature, and in-depth interviews with Nepalese experts in tourism, tourism entrepreneurs, and government officials. The study examines the current state of the religious tourism industry in Nepal. The findings are based on a qualitative study, so their generalizability is limited. The findings of the study reveal that a balanced approach incorporating economic, social and environmental marketing initiatives is crucial for the sustainable development of Nepal's religious tourism industry. The study emphasizes the interdependent nature of economic, social and environmental marketing initiatives and their significant impact on the industry's long-term viability. The results of this study provide insights into the key strategies and best practices for marketing religious tourism in Nepal, which can be applied by governments, tourism boards, tourism entrepreneurs, and stakeholders to drive long-term success and growth.

Keywords: Sustainable marketing, economic sustainability, social sustainability, environmental sustainability, religious tourism marketing

About the Author

Bhim Bahadur Khadka is an Assistant Professor at the Graduate School of Management, Mid-West University, Nepal. He is pursuing his PhD from the University of Allahabad, Prayagraj, India. Professor Anjani Kumar Malviya supervises his PhD.



Corporate Social Responsibility: The New Engine of Entrepreneurship Development

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Abstract

Due to the changing psychology of modern societies, entrepreneurial sustainability has a diverse range of applications in developed and developing countries. The issue of corporate social responsibility (CSR) in business has grown significantly, and it has been identified as a strategic weapon for entrepreneurship growth today. Thus, the present study attempted to examine CSR's influence on entrepreneurship development. Carroll's four social responsibilities in this study can be considered as CSR: economic, legal, ethical, and philanthropic. The study followed a positivist research paradigm, deductive reasoning, a causal-comparative research method, and convenience sampling techniques for its procedural operations. The study's target population was the total number of registered small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Dailekh District. The study incorporated 465 business owners as a sample size. The structured survey questionnaire was used to collect the primary data. The data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics like percentages, frequency, and structural equation modeling. In order to analyze the data, SPSS 20 and AMOS 23 were used. The results of the study demonstrated that there is a significant positive impact of CSR on entrepreneurship development. Therefore, the concerned stakeholders should consider preserving CSR in their businesses. In addition, the study's results will be a source of information for stakeholders like entrepreneurs, customers, researchers, and academicians.

Keywords: Small and medium-sized enterprises, economic responsibility, legal responsibility, ethical responsibility, philanthropic responsibility

About the Author

Bhupal Bikram Kathayat is from Dullu Municipality-9, Dailekh, Nepal. For over eight years, he has been working as an Assistant Professor at the Graduate School of Management, Mid-West University (MWU), Surkhet. Recently, he completed his MPhil degree from MWU. He has also taken part in research-related activities. He also published a few more research papers in various journals. He aspires to be a dedicated professional with proven performance in research and academic fields to improve my conceptual, human, and technical skills.



Financial Literacy, Saving Behaviour and Entrepreneurial Intention: The Moderating Effect of Family Financial Socialization and Self-control

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Abstract

Today entrepreneurial intention is considered one of the most eminent drivers for the overall escalation of the nation's economic development. This study examines the relationship between financial literacy, saving behaviour, family financial socialization, self-control, and entrepreneurial intention among individuals and investigates how family financial socialization and self-control moderate the relationship between these factors and entrepreneurial intention. The study followed the positivist research philosophy. The deductive approach, quantitative research method, and explanatory research design were applied to draw the study's conclusion. Data included information from the 415 university-level business students of Karnali Province using a convenience sampling technique. The collected data were analyzed using SPSS and Amos graphics software. The hypotheses were tested through the structural equation modelling technique. Financial literacy, saving behaviour, family financial socialization and self-control are significantly and positively related to entrepreneurial intentions. Family financial socialization and self-control moderate the relationship between financial literacy, saving behaviours and entrepreneurial intention. The findings could provide insights and recommendations for policymakers, educators, and other stakeholders to promote financial literacy, saving behaviour, and self-control and to develop effective strategies for enhancing entrepreneurial intention among individuals.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, economic development, positivist research philosophy, Structural equation modelling

About the Author

Dipak Singh Rawat is from Birendranagar-9, Surkhet. He is currently serving as an Assistant Professor at Graduate School of Management, Mid-West University. He has recently completed an MPhil degree from the Graduate School of Management, Mid-West University. For a very long time, he has been involved in the teaching profession at different management colleges in Surkhet. Furthermore, he also provides career counseling about accounting and financial systems to government and non-government personnel. For the last several years, he has been actively participating in research on finance, governance, and public policy in different government and non-government sectors.



Challenges and Prospects of Youth Entrepreneurship in Dhangadhi Sub-Metropolitan City of Nepal

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Abstract

Youth entrepreneurs are the driving forces of business innovation enhancing the economic development and transformation of the society. This study investigates the challenges and prospects of youth entrepreneurship in Dhangadhi Sub-metropolitan City. Employing a descriptive survey research design of quantitative method, the data were collected through structured questionnaire and analyzed using descriptive statistical tools. 56 respondents were selected using purposive sampling method among young entrepreneurs of Dhangadhi Sub-metropolitan City. The study found that the main reason to start business is being self-dependent followed by economic wellbeing. Regarding the challenges of young entrepreneurs, it is found that financial issue is the main challenge followed by competition. However, the major opportunities are innovation and creativity, opportunity of micro enterprising, development of entrepreneurial skills, access with advance technology/IT and possibility of abroad business. The government should build up business environment to use their ideas, methods, techniques, skills and abilities for entrepreneurship development through flexible rules and regulations and financial supports. This study could be a milestone for future researchers, policy makers, academicians, owners and youth entrepreneurs.

Keywords: Young entrepreneurship, Dhangadhi City, challenges, opportunities

About the Authors

Ghanshyam Bhatta is an Assistant Professor at Kailali Multiple Campus, Dhangadhi, Nepal. He has been teaching Management, Human Resource Management, Organizational Behaviour, and Entrepreneurship at the graduate and undergraduate levels. He has secured first division in the MBS examination from Tribhuvan University. He has visited many places to attend seminars, and workshops and presented a paper on problems and prospects of women entrepreneurship in Nepal and Motivational factors and Challenges of Women entrepreneurs in Dhangadhi. He is a PhD scholar at Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur, India. He has published the books *Principles of Management*, *Human Resource Management*, and *Fundamentals of Marketing* at the Graduate Level.



Sanjay Baijal (PhD) is a Professor of Management at Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur, India. He has supervised many PhD scholars. He has presented papers in many national and international conferences. He is associated with various Institutes/Universities in various capacities and published a large number of papers. He is a Chancellor's Gold Medalist.



Entrepreneurial Intention of Students of Mid-West University School of Management (MUSOM)

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Abstract

The holistic development of a place or the nation at large requires a thoughtful and through development of each sub-sector of the local, regional and national economy. Entrepreneurship plays a very important role in the growth and development of an economy. This study uses the Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) as a framework and adds to our suggested model. This study places a lot of emphasis on the variables of individual attitude, subjective norms, perceived behavioural control, entrepreneurial education, and structural support. This research is based on quantitative research paradigm. Data were collected using structured questionnaire. Population of this study was students of Mid-West University School of Management (MUSOM) who are currently pursuing MBA and BBA degree. Census sampling method was used as the population is relatively small. The practical implications of this study revolve around a trend that policymakers should keep an eye on in the future: Give students the fundamentals for obtaining information about starting a business from the market, increasing their access to finance, and making their business ideas more viable.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship, entrepreneur, MUSOM, Theory of Planned Behaviour

About the Author

Govinda K.C. is an Assistant Professor at Mid-West University School of Management. He has been working in this university for ten years. He has published a couple of articles in the journals published by MUSOM. He participated in international business conference in 2019 conducted in Birendranagar, Surkhet.



Evolutionary Overview of Social Marketing and Sustainability: A Retrospective Review

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to undertake a bibliometric analysis of social marketing and sustainability works of literature and to suggest a research agenda for the future. This study conducted a bibliometric analysis based on scientific production, relevant authors, relevant affiliation and countries, keyword co-occurrences and thematic evolution by analyzing 575 articles published on social marketing and sustainability from 1989 to January 2023. The data were extracted from the Scopus and Web of Science databases. VoSviewer and Biblioshiny software were used to analyze the data. Both softwares provide a strategic diagram of topics, clusters, networks and relationships, allowing for identifying and assessing relational connections among social marketing and sustainability topics. The result shows that the most important social marketing and sustainability topics have been behaviour change, health promotion, nutrition and physical activity. The report also identifies relevant issues for further study, including best green marketing, social marketing theory, environment protection, recycling and policies. This analysis can serve as a reference guide for future social marketing and sustainability research. This study focused on quantitative analysis, and the qualitative analysis would be valuable for future research.

Keywords: Literature review, behaviour change, sustainable, bibliometric analysis, VosViewer

About the Author

Hari Singh Saud is an Assistant Professor of Marketing at Far Western University, Mahendranagar, Nepal. He has 11 years of teaching experience in different colleges and universities. He has published three books and one research article and presented two research papers at international conferences. His research interests focus on social marketing, sustainable behaviour change, and consumer behaviour. He also has a good command on SPSS, Amos, R Studio, Biblioshiny, and VoSviewer software.



Role of the Personal Promotional Factors Determining Agri-entrepreneurship Performance in Surkhet District

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Abstract

This study focuses on the role of personal promotional factors determining agri-entrepreneurship performance, with a sample size of 405 respondents from small and medium agri-entrepreneurship of Surkhet district. The data were collected using structured questionnaire containing multiple choice questions and Likert scale questions. The survey was conducted in Kartik 2079 from active agri-entrepreneurs. The factors determining agri-entrepreneurship performance were grouped into three main variables, i.e. self-efficacy (SE), creativity and innovation level (CI), and risk preference level (RP). Modeling of multiple regression analysis was used in inferential statistics. The result showed that agri-entrepreneurs self-efficacy level, creativity and innovation level, and risk preference level have a significant impact on the agri-entrepreneurship performance. Based on univariate analysis self-efficacy has the most significant effect on agri-entrepreneurship performance followed by creativity and innovation skill, and risk preference level. Although variables are jointly regressed in bivariate regression, coefficients are decreased. This study concluded that agri-entrepreneurship performance of agri-entrepreneurs of Surkhet district is more determined by self-efficacy level. Agri-entrepreneurs in the field of agriculture could consider this factor to have better choices while entering or continuing with their agri-entrepreneurships.

Keywords: Self-efficacy, creativity, innovation, risk preference

About the Author

Hasta Bahadur Pulami is from Birendranaga, Surkhet. He is currently serving as an Assistant Professor at Graduate School of Management, Mid-West University. He has completed an MPhil degree from the Graduate School of Management, Mid-West University. For a very long time, he has been involved in the teaching profession at different management colleges in Surkhet. Furthermore, he also provides career counseling about entrepreneurship to young entrepreneurs. Since the last several years, he has been actively engaged in research on entrepreneurship, accounting system, and public policy in different multiple sectors.



Green Finance in Nepalese Banks: Policy and Position

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Abstract

Green finance is an emerging concept of finance where investment and credit for renewable energy, energy efficiency, pollution control, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable uses of natural resources boost environmentally friendly activities for a better financial return. Nepal, with a high concentration of natural resources and biodiversity, requires green finance. Hence, the Central Bank of Nepal, Nepal Rastra Bank (NRB), in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC), drafted Environmental and Social Risk Management (ESRM) in May 2018. Then, the banks and financial institutions (BFIs) were directed and encouraged to make green financing within the total credit portfolio. The paper used data published by the NRB, where the 'A' class banks have allocated credit for agriculture, hydro-power projects, the tourism sector, and small and medium enterprises (SMEs) under green financing, where agriculture covered 11–13 percent of the total credit portfolio, while the remaining three sectors credit portfolios varied from 2018-19 to 2021-22. The paper also found that the banks have not invested in waste management under the green financing programme. Hence, an immediate diversification of credit portfolio under green financing by 'A' class banks and transparent green financing reporting by BFIs is needed.

Keywords: Green finance, Nepalese banks, policy, position

About the Author

Rashesh Vaidya is a PhD Scholar at Faculty of Management, Tribhuvan University, Nepal. He is a Lecturer as well as a lawyer by profession. He is interested in multidisciplinary research in management and law sectors.



Impact of Talent Management Strategies on Organizational Performance in Nepalese Non-Government Organizations

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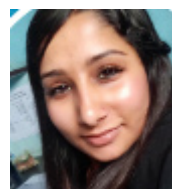
Abstract

This study used a positivist perspective inclining deductive approach to determine the impact of talent management on organizational performance in Nepalese Non-Government Organizations. Causal-comparative research design was used to determine the cause or consequences of selected variables on dependent variables. In order to collect the primary data, an email survey was administered to 404 respondents of various demographic levels replied with the duly completed survey questionnaires. For data analysis, both descriptive and inferential analyses were used. The key findings of the structural equation model revealed that talent attraction, talent selection, and talent retention are the drivers of improving organizational performance in the context of Nepalese NGO. However, talent development has no influence on organizational performance.

Keywords: HRM, talent attraction, talent selection, talent development, talent retention

About the Authors

Rheet Rijal specializes in Human Resource Management, and development as well as a social entrepreneurship in the experience economy. She has been working as an HR Professional since 7 years.



Chandra Prasad Rijal (PhD) is an executive director in Planning, Development, and Monitoring Directorate at Mid-West University. He is an expert in federal planning, development, monitoring and implementation, public-private participation, education and rest of social sector strategic thinking and policy reforms.



Revenue Collection and Spending Effectiveness of Nepal Government

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Abstract

The government bears the responsibility of basic needs and developmental activities of the nation. The sources of revenue determine the strength of government spending. The spending efficiency enhances the effectiveness. This study examined and analyzed the revenue collection and effectiveness of spending for the period of 16 years (2005-2020). The study employed the causal comparative research design. For the comparison of results, it has demarcated findings before and after 2015, because the government of Nepal adopted federal system instead of unitary system in 2015. Where the revenues are independent variables, government spending are mediating variables and effectiveness are dependent variables. The population growth moderates relationship between revenue collection and spending. Similarly, corruption and inflation rate moderate the relationship between government spending and measure of effectiveness. The empirical data were taken from official website of Nepal Government and World Bank. Three effectiveness measuring variables have been appeared increasing for the study period. But employment to total population ratio has been found decreasing. The government spending has been positively related to per capita income after 2015, which was negative before that period. The government spending on health has been found positive and significant relationship with life expectancy at birth. The education expenditure has been found positively associated with literacy rate after 2015, whereas there was a negative association before that period. The outcome of the study will be applicable to identify the areas for fiscal policy improvements to better serve its citizen.

Keywords: Government revenue, government spending, relationship, unitary system, federal system

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Impact of Microfinance on Women Empowerment

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Abstract

In recent years, most microfinance programmes have focused on gender issues with significant support given to poor female clients to facilitate their access to capital. The study examines the impact of Economic Development, Improvement in Family Matters, Decision to Use Public Amenities and Political Empowerment on Women Empowerment of participants in the Surkhet district. The study followed the positivist research philosophy. The deductive approach, quantitative research method, and the descriptive and causal-comparative research design were applied to draw the study's conclusion. 390 women participants were selected for the study using the convenience sampling method. The study is based on self-made questionnaires to the women taking microfinance services. The primary data were collected from household surveys using structured questionnaires and interview methods. The collected data were analyzed using SPSS and Amos graphics software. This study used descriptive and inferential statistics for data presentation and analysis. The hypotheses were tested through the SEM technique. The study's findings show that Economic Development, Improvement in Family matters, Decision to Use Public Amenities, and Political Empowerment significantly impact Women's Empowerment. Further, microfinance services and women empowerment have a significant relationship. The results of this study provide substantial implications for government and microfinance organizations to shape their plans for women's empowerment.

Keywords: Economic empowerment, social empowerment, political empowerment, family matters

About the Author

Surendra Basnet is from Birendranagar, Surkhet. He is an Assistant Professor at the Graduate School of Management, Mid-West University. He has recently completed an MPhil degree from the Graduate School of Management, Mid-West University. For a long time, he has been teaching at different management colleges in Surkhet. Furthermore, he has been actively involved in different social works through different organizations.



Sub-Theme 10: Science and Information Technology

Study of Compressibility and Atomic Radius of Lead Sulfide (PbS)

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Abstract

The purpose of the paper is to study the relationship between temperature and various physical properties of Lead Sulfide (PbS) such as atomic radius, nanoparticle size, compressibility, energy band gap, and density. It is noted that PbS has a narrow band gap at low temperature and acts as a semiconductor. The atomic radius is found to be linearly dependent on temperature. The size of the nanoparticle is influenced by the energy band gap and the effective mass of electrons and holes in the material. The unique properties of PbS have various applications in the fields of optoelectronics, thermo-electronics, and nanotechnology. We have used various parameters to calculate the atomic radius, bulk modulus, nanoparticle size, and compressibility, which play an important role in recent technologies and devices. The results are in good consistent with experimental data.

Keywords: Lead sulfide, atomic radius, compressibility, nanoparticle

First Principle Study on Structural, Electronic, Vibrational Properties and Molecular Docking Study of Tyramine

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Abstract

First principle study of cyclic compound has a great interest because their products are very much useful in biological and clinical applications. In this work, Density functional theory (DFT) and Time dependent DFT calculations have been performed to study structural, electronic and vibrational properties of Tyramine (a neuromodulator) at B3LYP/3-21G level employing Gaussian 09 software. All the theoretical calculations were carried out to study the

equilibrium geometries, vibrational spectra, molecular electrostatic potential (MEP), highest occupied molecular orbital (HOMO), lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (LUMO) and UV-Vis spectra of the title compound. Also, the molecular docking analysis of Tyramine against two different proteins (Trace amine-associated receptor 1 and Dopamine D₂ receptor) was carried out using AutoDock Vina. The scaled values of calculated vibrational frequencies were used for vibrational assignments on the basis of the potential energy distribution (PED). The structure activity relation has been interpreted by mapping MEP and Time dependent DFT method has been adopted to elucidate electronic properties. Graphical representation of frontier molecular orbital for both gaseous and solvent phase provides valuable insight into the nature of reactivity, stability and some of the structural and physical properties of the title molecule. Also, the calculated HOMO and LUMO energy values show that the charge transfer occurs within the molecule. Further, the title molecule shows good potentiality for binding against Trace amine-associated receptor 1 (1TQN) with binding affinity -6 kcal/mol The binding site of the Tyramine is found to be amine (NH₂) group.

Keywords: DFT, tyramine, spectroscopy, neuromodulator, binding affinity

About the Authors

Bhawani Datt Joshi (PhD) is the Professor of Physics at Siddhanath Science Campus, Mahendranagar, Tribhuvan University, Nepal. He is one of the leading researchers in the field of science and technology in Nepal. Prof. Joshi has specialization on Material Science, Vibrational Spectroscopy, Quantum Chemistry, DFT and many more. He has high ranked and indexed publication in reputed journals.



Govind Bahadur Dhimi is a graduate student with Master's Degree in Physics from Tribhuvan University, Siddhanath Science Campus, Mahendranagar, Nepal. He has deep interest in research in molecular modeling and currently working on DFT study and molecular Docking study of molecules.



Madhab Raj Bhatt has completed his Master's Degree in Physics from Tribhuvan University, Nepal. He is currently working on theoretical study of molecules including molecular docking.



Shiv Raj Joshi has Master's Degree in Physics from Tribhuvan University, Nepal. He is currently working on theoretical study and molecular modeling of molecules.



A Study of Dust Properties nearby Pulsar PSRJ0856-6137 Using Iris and Akari

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Abstract

This study is a detailed analysis of the dust structure around PSR J0856-6137 in the far infrared band by using Sky View Virtual observatory in two surveys: IRIS (60 μ m and 100 μ m) and AKARI (90 μ and 140 μ m) survey. I have studied different physical properties such as dust colour temperature, dust mass, and Planck's function. The maximum and minimum temperature was found to be $24.815 \pm 0.008\text{K}$, $23.899 \pm 0.008\text{K}$ and $27.759 \pm 0.016\text{K}$, $26.178 \pm 0.016\text{K}$ in the IRIS and the AKARI surveys respectively. In both cases, the offset temperature was obtained less than 2 k. The average dust mass was found to be 1.341966×10^{27} kg and 1.460251×10^{25} in the IRIS and the AKARI surveys respectively. I found a small offset temperature, which suggests that the system is in a state of thermal equilibrium. I conducted a comparison of these physical parameters and found similar results to those of earlier research. This research can aid in comprehending the evolution of the pulsar.

Keywords: Dust colour temperature, dust mass, interstellar medium, visual extinction

About the Author

Keshab Chaudhary is studying at Master's degree third semester at Central Department of Physics, Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur, Nepal. He has done his B.Sc. in Physics from Kailali Multiple Campus, Dhangadhi.



Molecular Structure, Vibrational and Electronic Properties of Furandimethanol by Density Functional Theory

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Abstract

Under this study, geometrical parameters, electronic properties and vibrational properties of furandimethanol (BHMF) have been calculated and analyzed theoretically by using density functional theory (DFT) at B3LYP/6-31g level of theory. Molecular structure, bond lengths, bond angles and dihedral angles have been calculated theoretically under geometrical parameters. The same level of theory was used to calculate the vibrational frequency. 45 normal modes of vibrations were calculated and analyzed with their potential energy contributions. The calculated Raman and IR spectra were plotted using scaled wavenumbers. Highest occupied molecular orbital/lowest unoccupied molecular orbital (HOMO/LUMO), molecular electrostatic surface potential (MESP) and ultraviolet visible (UV-Vis) spectra and Mulliken charges were plotted under electronic properties. Furandimethanol, 2, 3 – Bis(hydroxymethyl) furan (BHMF) is a five membered heterocyclic organic compound with oxygen (O) as hetero member. It is furan carrying two hydroxymethyl substituents at the 2-and 3-position and is a member of furans and diol. It is produced from cellulose and has received attention as a bio feedstock. BHMF is a white crystalline solid with molecular mass 128.13 grams. It is a versatile building block in synthesis of polymer, fuels and micro cycle polyethers. Under this study all bond lengths were recorded between 0.9724 Å to 1.4741 Å, all the bond angles were recorded between 106.1187° to 133.7975° and all the dihedral angles were recorded between 0.0033° to 179.9644° in clockwise direction and 0.0114° to 179.9949° in anticlockwise direction respectively. Also, it was found that the stretching deformations of CH, CH₂ and OH bonds have maximum contributions to potential energy distribution of the molecule with respective values 99%, 99% and 100%. The HOMO/LUMO energy difference of 9.9950eV shows the molecule is highly stable and HOMO/LUMO analysis shows charge transfer takes place in the molecule. Raman and IR spectral analysis implies the molecule is both Raman and IR active. This work is the foundation for the further research in the field of computational physics and computational chemistry.

Keywords: DFT, BHMF, HOMO/LUMO, MESP, UV-Vis, molecular characterization

About the Authors

Madhab Raj Bhatt has completed his Masters' degree in Physics from SNSC (TU). Currently he is working as a secondary level science teacher at Shree Janjyoti Secondary School, Dodhadrachandani, Kanchanpur. He has been involved in research activities since last four years and has published one research paper. Also, he has participated and presented more than 5 national and international conferences.



Govind Bahadur Dhami has completed Master's degree in Physics from Siddhanath Science Campus (TU), Mahendranagar. He has published one research paper and has participated and presented more than 5 national and international level conferences. Currently he is working as a secondary level science teacher at a governmental school.



Bhawani Datt Joshi is a Professor of Physics at Siddhanath Science Campus, TU. He graduated with PhD degree in 2013 from the University of Lucknow, India, and studied Post Doc. from Universidade Federal do Ceará, Brazil in 2015. He has published more than thirty research papers in national and international journals and participated in more than fifteen national and international conferences.



Investigating Photoluminescence Properties of Dy³⁺-doped Lu₃AlGa₄O₁₂ and Y₃AlGa₄O₁₂ Phosphors Prepared via Sol-gel Process

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Abstract

Over the past few decades, many efforts have been devoted to investigate lanthanide (Ln) doped luminescent materials as they have broad range of everyday applications including displays, cathode ray tubes, temperature sensor, biological labelling, imaging and detector systems. In the recent past, white light emitting devices (WLEDs) have gained considerable interest as they can replace conventional incandescent and fluorescent lamps due to their unique properties such as low power consumption, high brightness, high efficiency, high longer lifetime, environment friendly, low temperature performance and better reliability. The synthesis and characterization of Dy³⁺ doped nano-crystalline lutetium aluminum gallium (LuGAG) and Yttrium aluminum gallium (YGAG) garnet nano crystals are reported in this article. Sol-gel method is used to synthesize these materials. X-ray diffraction, Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy and scanning electron microscopy characterization techniques are used to study the phase and structure of the synthesized materials. Luminescence, which is the main property of the phosphor material, is characterized by photoluminescence spectroscopy. Using origin software, crystalline size and colour coordinates and CCT values of synthesized samples are calculated. The XRD peaks of both synthesized materials match the peaks of the respective reference material. From these graphs, it is clear that all the synthesized Dy³⁺ doped LuGAG and YGAG nanocrystals in single phase cubic structure with average crystallite size of around 48 nm. The SEM micrographs reveal that the synthesized nanocrystals are agglomerated in spherical shape. These nanocrystals exhibit strong blue and yellow emissions ascribed to the $4F_{9/2} \rightarrow 6H_{15/2}$ and $4F_{9/2} \rightarrow 6H_{13/2}$ transitions respectively. Colour coordinates and correlated colour temperatures have been evaluated and found to be in the warm white light region. The results reveal that the studied Dy³⁺ -doped nanocrystals could be a potential candidate for warm white light emitting devices.

Keywords: Dy³⁺, YGAG, LuGAG, nano-garnets, photoluminescence

About the Author

Nepal Rama Devi is an Assistant Professor of Physics at Kailali Multiple Campus, Far Western University. She earned her Master's degree in Science from Sri Venkateswara University in Costal Andhra, India in 2008. She is doing PhD in Photonics from Tribhuvan University, Nepal. Recently, she published an article titled "Synthesis, structure, Stokes and anti-Stokes visible luminescence of Tm³⁺-Yb³⁺ co-doped Lu₃Sc₂Ga₃O₁₂ nanorods" in the Journal of the Korean Physical Society. She worked for the research grant awarded by the Research Management Cell of Kailali Multiple Campus in 2022.



Internet of Things (IoT) Based Solution for Natural Disaster Management

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Abstract

Internet of Things (IoT) is a promising technology used in several applications including disaster management. In disaster management, the role of IoT is very important and ubiquitous and could be life-saving. This paper explores how IoT is used in natural disaster management and specially focuses on earthquake disaster management. IoT was respond in time on natural disaster management especially during earthquake disaster management for human being. It is the major tool to use for the effective and reliable management of earthquake disaster. IoT is introduced in different digital opto-electronics devices like vibration sensor, transmitter, and receiver, smart phone GSM mobile and real object. The main propose of IoT is used to detect the natural disaster and to alert the public early. IoT can be done by sending waring messages in more accurate and smarter way for transferring messages to public. It means smart phones with the alert message by IoT are helpful to make human being aware. It is mainly applied in three steps. In first step, information gathering from environment by vibration sensor; secondly, transmit analyzing data by transmitter and processed data reach to the reviver; and finally, required message send to smart and GSM mobile.

Keywords: IoT, Natural Disaster Management, Zigbee, MQTT, M2M, SHM

About the Author

Youba Raj Poudyal is an Assistant Professor of Computer Science at Mid-West University. He received his MSc in Information Technology and now he is a PhD Scholar. His research focuses on the Internet of Things, Remote Sensing, and Artificial Intelligence with a particular emphasis on the impact of natural disaster management. In his free time, he enjoys involving social works and travelling with his family.



Quality Assessment of Some Selected Soft Drinks Available in Birendranagar, Surkhet

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Abstract

Soft drinks have been reported to contain some toxic substance and other unwanted material beyond the acceptable limits in some countries including Nepal. Therefore, the main objective of this study was to access the quality and characteristic of selected soft drinks found in Birendranagar, Surkhet. Fifteen samples of marketed soft drinks were collected from the market. Qualitative test for the presence of reducing sugars, phosphates, alcohol and carbon dioxide in the samples were carried out. Quantitative test were also done for hardness, pH, iron content ammonia, chloride and also density measurement for ensuring the quality of available soft drinks. The presence of high sugar content in the sample and also the acidity of sample also indicate the presence of contaminants in the available sample. The pH value of coca-cola (2.5), highly acidic in nature, total hardness in mountain dew sample is found to be 350 mg/lit whereas for pepsi is 76 mg/lit. Therefore, the quality of marketed soft drinks must be regulated by the regulatory bodies.

Keywords: Soft drinks, Acidity, Quality assessments

About the Author

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Sub-Theme 11: Nepali

समकालीन कवितामा जातीय प्रतिनिधित्व

अनिल अधिकारी

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सारसङ्क्षेप

प्रस्तुत कार्यपत्र समकालीन नेपाली कवितामा प्रतिनिधित्वसम्बद्ध रहेको छ । प्रस्तुत कार्यपत्रमा समकालीन, नेपाली कविता र प्रतिनिधित्व मुख्य विषय भए पनि कवितामा जातीय प्रतिनिधित्वअन्तर्गत दलित प्रतिनिधित्वको विश्लेषणमा केन्द्रित छ । समकालीन नेपाली कविता वर्तमानको युगचेतनाको प्रतिबिम्बित, ज्ञानविज्ञानका विविध क्षेत्र, परिवर्तित सामाजिक-राजनीतिक सन्दर्भ तथा अभ्यासका आधारमा उठेका वर्गीय, जातीय, लैङ्गिक, क्षेत्रीय, स्थानीय, भाषिक, परम्परागत संस्कृतिको प्रतिनिधित्व भएका समावेशी आवाज प्रस्तुत गर्ने माध्यम भएको छ । गुणात्मक अनुसन्धान, पाठविश्लेषणकेन्द्री विश्लेषण विधिको प्रयोग रहने यस कार्यपत्रको सैद्धान्तिक आधार सांस्कृतिक प्रतिनिधित्व हो । सांस्कृतिक प्रतिनिधित्व भाषा र सङ्केतका रूपमा निर्माण भएका भाष्यले सामाजिक स्थितिलाई कसरी परिभाषित गरेको छ भन्ने सन्दर्भको खोजी गर्ने अध्ययनपद्धति हो भने यसले भाषिक सङ्केतले सामाजिक विषयलाई कसरी र कुन रूपमा प्रस्तुत हेर्छ भन्नेपक्षको खोजी गर्दछ । यस सैद्धान्तिक आधार अन्तर्गत जातीय प्रतिनिधित्व, प्रभुत्वको प्रतिरोध र सत्ता-अधीनस्थता यस कार्यपत्रको विश्लेषण ढाँचा हो । जातीय प्रतिनिधित्व समकालीन नेपाली कविताको अन्तर्वस्तु बनेको छ भने यसप्रकारका रचनामा ब्राह्मणवाद निर्देशित जातिव्यवस्था रहेको नेपाली सामाजिक संरचनामा अल्पसङ्ख्यक जातीय समूहले बहुसङ्ख्यक समूहमाथि विचार धारात्मक दमन गरी अधीनस्थ तुल्याएको विषयप्रति प्रतिरोध प्रस्तुत भएको छ । नेपालको राष्ट्रियता निर्माणमा सबै जातिको समानान्तर भूमिका रहे पनि सत्ताका नाममा भएका उत्पीडनका कारण नेपाली सामाजिक संरचनामा दलित प्रतिनिधित्व, पहिचानका साथै जातिगत आधारमा हुने केन्द्र-किनारा सत्तासम्बन्ध प्रस्तुत भएको निष्कर्ष निकालिएको छ ।

शब्दकुञ्जी : जाति, जातीयता, सत्ता, अधीनस्थता, दलित, पहिचान, प्रभुत्व

लेखक परिचय

नाम : अनिल अधिकारी

जन्मस्थान : टक्सार गा. वि. स. वार्ड नं. ८ पैयाँपानी, भोजपुर ।

स्थायी ठेगाना : भोजपुर नगरपालिका वडा नं.-१२, टक्सार

हाल बसोबास : विराटनगर महानगरपालिका वडा नं.-४, जामुनगाछी ।

शैक्षिक योग्यता (एम.ए.) हाल नेपाली कवितामा विधाभञ्जन विषयमा विद्यावारिधिरत

शिक्षण अनुभव : २०६२/०४/१६ देखि हालसम्म निरन्तर

हाल कार्यरत : महेन्द्र मोरङ आदर्श बहुमुखी क्याम्पस, विराटनगर

प्रकाशन

१. राष्ट्रिय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय जर्नलमा चारदर्जन बढी अनुसन्धानात्मक लेख प्रकाशित ।

२. नेपाली साहित्यको समकालीन तथा भाषापरक अनुसन्धान (५ वटा)

३. सैद्धान्तिक र प्रायोगिक समालोचनाका ४ पुस्तक प्रकाशोन्मुख

४. छन्दोबद्ध कविता खण्डकाव्य र महाकाव्यको रचना (सबै अप्रकाशित)



दार्चुलेली भाषामा ऊर्जावत् पदसङ्गति

वासुदेव विष्ट

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सारसङ्क्षेप

दार्चुलेली मातृभाषा नेपालको सुदूर पश्चिम प्रदेशको नेपाली मातृभाषा हो । गढवाली, कुमाउनी, दार्चुलेली मातृभाषा पहाडी भाषा हुन् । नेपाली मातृभाषालाई परम्परागत रूपमा पूर्वी पहाडी भाषा भन्न सकिन्छ तर कुमाउनी र दार्चुलेली, बैतडेली, डडेल्धुरेली महाकाली वारिपारि बोलिने भाषा हुन् । 'भाषा र भाषिका' भन्ने शब्द समाज भाषा विज्ञानका पारिभाषिक शब्द हुन् । राजनीतिलाई अघि नसारी कुनै पनि मातृभाषालाई 'भाषा' हो कि 'भाषिका' भनेर छुट्ट्याउन सकिदैन । डेभिड क्रिस्टल (सन् २००३) ले के भनेका छन् भने 'जुन भाषालाई राष्ट्रिय भण्डा र सेनाले परिभाषित गर्छ, त्यो चाहिँ भाषा हो भने, जुन भाषा राष्ट्रिय भण्डा र सेनाले सुसज्जित हुँदैन, त्यो 'भाषिका' हो । यसरी हेर्दा महाकाली नदी वारिको दार्चुलेली र महाकाली पारिको कुमाउनी एउटै भाषा हो तर नेपालको सिमानाभित्र पर्ने हुनाले दार्चुलेली चाहिँ पछिल्लो राजनीतिक परिवर्तनभन्दा अगाडिसम्म नेपालीको भाषिका मानिन्थ्यो भने कुमाउनी अहिले पनि हिन्दीको भाषिका मानिन्छ । ग्रियर्सनकै दृष्टिमा नेपालीभन्दा बढी पश्चिम पहाडी, केन्द्रीय पहाडी अरू सबै पहाडी भाषा जस्तै दार्चुलेली भाषा भारोपेली आर्य भाषा हो । दार्चुलेली भाषामा क्रियाको पदसङ्गति र नामको पदसङ्गति ऊर्जावत् छ । अकर्मक क्रिया चाहिँ कर्तासँग हुन्छ भने सकर्मक क्रिया कर्मसँग हुन्छ । कर्मको पछाडि विभक्ति आयो भने चाहिँ र कर्मसँग पनि नभई क्रियाको अन्य पुरुष एकवचन हुन्छ, मानवेतर जन्तुसँग पनि त्यस्तै पदसङ्गति हुन्छ । यसमा कोटिकार र लिङ्गको पनि प्रयोग हुन्छ ।

शब्दकुञ्जी : कोटिकार, सकर्मक, मातृभाषा, सुसज्जित, वचन

लेखक परिचय

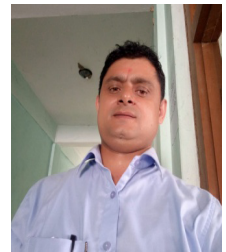
नाम : वासुदेव विष्ट

पेसा : शिक्षण

क्याम्पस : कैलाली बहुमुखी क्याम्पस

आबद्धता : सुदूरपश्चिमाञ्चल साहित्य समाज, सुदूरपश्चिमाञ्चल संस्कृति सम्बर्द्धन

समिति, कैलाली (सचिव) सदाचारका लागि सामाजिक पहल (पूर्व उपाध्यक्ष)



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लोककवि

सारसङ्क्षेप

नेपाली भाषाको उद्गमस्थल काली कर्नाली क्षेत्रमा प्रचलित मागल, पडेली, चाँचडी, पैकेलो, भुवार, भारत, सगुन, फाग, भुल्याउलो, धमारी, भुओ, ठुस्को आदि लोकलयका साथसाथै न्याउल्याको महत्त्वपूर्ण स्थान रहेको छ । न्याउली चरीको आवाजसँग सम्बन्धित भई नामकरण गरिएको न्याउल्या गीत ऐतिहासिक, सांस्कृतिक, राजनीतिक, दार्शनिक, परम्परागत मूल्यमान्यताको पहिचान हो । भारतको कुमाउँ, गढवाल र नेपालको सुदूरपश्चिम र कर्नाली प्रदेशसम्म न्याउल्याको अस्तित्व रहेको पाइन्छ । अहिले न्याउला भाकामा गाइने सबैलाई देउडा शब्द बढी प्रचलनमा रहेको देखिन्छ । न्याउल्या व्यापक पक्षसित सम्बन्धित छ भनेदेउडा सीमित वर्तुलाकार रूपमा खेलिने खेलसँग सम्बन्धित रहेको छ । काली कर्नालीमा गाइने र खेलिने न्याउल्याभिन्न विविध पक्ष रहे पनि संस्कृति, दर्शन र परम्परामा आधारित भएर यस लेखलाई तयार पारिएको छ । यस क्षेत्रका लोकगायक र न्याउल्यासँग सम्बन्धित व्यक्तिहरूसित अन्तर्वार्ता, छलफल र प्रश्नोत्तर जस्ता विधिका साथै युट्युबमा रहेका तत्सम्बन्धी अन्तर्वार्ता र गीतहरूबाट पनि सामग्री सङ्कलन गरिएको छ । प्राप्त सामग्रीलाई तत्सम्बन्धी विद्वान् र स्थानीय अग्रजको सहायताले सत्यापनका साथै वैधता तथा विश्वसनीयता कायम गरिएको छ । पुस्तकालयीय सामग्रीमा आधारित भएर शोध अध्ययन विधि र व्याख्या विश्लेषणमा केन्द्रित भएर गुणात्मक ढाँचामा न्याउल्याभिन्न लुकेका संस्कृति, दर्शन र परम्परालाई केलाउँदै तिनको पहिचान गरी निष्कर्षमा पुग्ने प्रयास गरिएको छ ।

ऐतिहासिक उपन्यासमा इतिहासको पुनर्लेखन

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सारसङ्क्षेप

उपन्यासका माध्यमबाट इतिहासको पुनर्लेखन गरी परिवर्तित यथार्थको खोजी गर्न सकिन्छ भन्ने मान्यतालाई आधार बनाएर नेपाली ऐतिहासिक उपन्यासमा इतिहासको पुनर्लेखन गरिएको छ । तथ्य र प्रमाणमा आधारित इतिहास र कल्पनामा आधारित उपन्यास दुई भिन्न विधा भए पनि यी दुवै विधा वैयक्तिक मानसिकताको उपज हुन् । इतिहासका तथ्यहरू निश्चित विचार, आदर्श र परिस्थितिबाट प्रभावित हुने भएकाले यो पूर्णतः वस्तुगत बन्न नसकेको अवस्थामा उपन्यासलाई पनि यसको समानधर्मी विधाका रूपमा चर्चा गरिएको छ । त्यसमा ऐतिहासिक उपन्यासको विषयगत सम्बन्ध अझ नजिक रहेको छ । यसले इतिहासका तथ्यहरूलाई केलाएर सत्यको नजिक पुग्ने प्रयास गर्दछ । नेपाली भाषामा पनि ऐतिहासिक तथ्यहरूलाई आधार बनाएर उपन्यासहरू लेखिएका छन् । यी उपन्यासहरूमा इतिहासप्रतिको नवीन दृष्टिलाई किन र कसरी प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ भन्ने समस्यामा केन्द्रित रहेर यो शोधकार्य गरिएको छ । त्यसका लागि नेपाली ऐतिहासिक उपन्यासहरूको सर्वेक्षणात्मक अध्ययन गरी नवीन दृष्टियुक्त उपन्यासको खोजी गरिएको छ र तिनको विश्लेषण गरिएको छ । यस क्रममा नेपालीमा मुख्यतः तीन प्रकारका ऐतिहासिक उपन्यासहरू पाइएका छन् : इतिहास-पुरुषको स्तुतिका माध्यमबाट उनीहरूको व्यक्तित्व उजागर गरिएका उपन्यास, वर्तमानप्रतिको असन्तुष्टि र विगतप्रतिको मोह रहेका उपन्यास र प्रचलित इतिहासलाई तथ्यपरक र विश्वसनीय बनाउन इतिहासको पुनर्लेखन गरिएका उपन्यास । यस लेखमा पुनर्लेखनका दृष्टिले महद्बोधपूर्ण पछिल्ला दुई वटा प्रवृत्तिका प्रतिनिधि उपन्यासहरूको विश्लेषण गरिएको छ । तिनमा समसामयिक व्यवस्थाप्रतिको असन्तुष्टि तथा इतिहासप्रति तथ्यपरक र फरक दृष्टि प्रस्तुत गरिएका छन् ।

शब्दकुञ्ज: ऐतिहासिकता, तथ्यपरकता, पुनर्सिजन, पुनर्मूल्याङ्कन

लेखक परिचय

नाम : डा. जीवनकुमार श्रेष्ठ

जन्म स्थान : पथरीशनिश्चरे-२, मोरङ

शैक्षिक योग्यता : नेपाली विषयमा एम.ए, एम.एड, एम.फिल., पिएच्.डी. र एम.ए. अङ्ग्रेजी

संलग्नता: उपप्राध्यापक (त्रि. वि., पाटन संयुक्त क्याम्पस)

प्रकाशित कृति : सैद्धान्तिक आधार : प्रायोगिक विश्लेषण (समालोचना, २०७५)

अधिआख्यान : सिद्धान्त र विश्लेषण (समालोचना, २०६९)

उत्तरआधुनिक साहित्य : सिद्धान्त र विश्लेषण (सहलेखन, समालोचना, २०६९)

हालको ठेगाना : बुढानीलकण्ठ-६, पासिकोट, काठमाडौं



कर्णाली र सुदूरपश्चिम प्रदेशीय नेपाली भाषाको मानकीकरणको कार्यदिशा

खगेन्द्र घोडासैनी, *पिएचडी*

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सारसङ्क्षेप

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन कर्णाली र सुदूरपश्चिम प्रदेशमा बोलिने नेपाली भाषाको मानकीकरणको कार्यदिशासँग सम्बन्धित अवधारणा निर्माण गर्नमा केन्द्रित छ। यी प्रदेशमा बोलिने भाषिका समूहलाई पश्चिमी भाषिका समूह, केन्द्रीय भाषिका समूह र भेरी क्षेत्रीय भाषिका समूह गरी मुख्य तीन भाषिका समूहमा विभाजन गरेर अध्ययन गरिएको प्रस्तुत पङ्क्तिारकै पूर्वाध्ययनलाई आधार मानी यिनको मानकीकरणका उपायहरू सुझाउने प्रयास गरिएको छ। गुणात्मक ढाँचाको प्रस्तुत अध्ययनमा यस क्षेत्रका भाषिक पक्षको मानकीकरणका सम्भावनालाई अध्ययनको विषय बनाउनुका साथै भावी कार्यदिशाको पनि सङ्केत गरिएको छ। प्रायोगिक भाषाविज्ञानअन्तर्गतको भाषा योजनाभित्र पर्ने मानकीकरणको सिद्धान्तलाई यस लेखमा सैद्धान्तिक पर्याधार बनाइएको छ। प्रत्येक भाषाको मानकीकरण गर्न उक्त भाषाको अत्यधिक प्रयोगमा जोड दिनुपर्छ। भाषाको जति धेरै प्रयोग हुन्छ त्यति नै त्यसले जीवन्त अवस्था प्राप्त गर्छ। भाषाको प्रयोग शिक्षा, सञ्चार, साहित्य, प्रशासन, कानून, उद्योग आदि विविध क्षेत्रमा हुन्छ। यसका लागि कोश र व्याकरण निर्माणको आवश्यकता हुन्छ। पत्रिकाहरूको प्रकाशन हुनुपर्छ। भाषिक भेद भिन्न भए भाषा नै भिन्न हुन्छ अन्यथा सोही भाषाको क्षेत्रीय भेद हुन्छ तर नेपालका सन्दर्भमा पुर्वेली पनि भाषिका नै हो तर त्यसले मानकस्वरूप प्राप्त गरेको छ। जबकि नेपाली भाषाको उत्पत्ति कर्णाली र सुदूरपश्चिम प्रदेशमै भएको हो। भाषाको उत्पत्ति भएकै ठाउँमा बोलिने भाषाचाहिँ भाषिका तर सुदूरपूर्वमा बोलिने नेपालीचाहिँ भाषा भएको अवस्था छ। कर्णाली र सुदूरपश्चिम प्रदेशमा बोलिने नेपाली मानक नहुनाको प्रमुख कारण प्रयोगकै अभाव हो, नेपाली भाषाको प्रयोग गर्दाकै अवस्थामा यसको प्रयोगमा जोड दिएमा यस क्षेत्रको भाषालाई मानकीकरण गर्न सकिन्छ भन्ने सार यस लेखमा निकालिएको छ।

शब्दकुञ्जी : भाषा, प्रयोग, लेखन, मानकस्वरूप, प्रायोगिक भाषा



लेखक परिचय

नाम : डा. खगेन्द्र घोडासैनी

जन्मस्थान : ढकरी-८, घोडासैन, अछाम, सुदूरपश्चिम प्रदेश

शिक्षा : शास्त्री (नव्यव्याकरण र नेपाली), एम.ए. र एम.एड. (नेपाली), विद्यावारिधि (भाषा)

सम्पत्ति : उपप्राध्यापक, जनता विद्यापीठ, दाङ (२०६९ देखि निरन्तर)

लेखन तथा सम्पादन

१. अभ्यास शिक्षण पुस्तिका सिद्धान्त र प्रयोग २०६६

२. सम्पादन : स्पन्दन, सारस्वतप्रभा र हैमप्रभा आदि।

प्रकाशित कृति

१. अनुसन्धानात्मक र समीक्षात्मक लेखहरू : नेपाली भाषा, साहित्य, संस्कृति, लोकसाहित्य र समीक्षाहरू (करिव पाँच दर्जन)

२. अछामी गालीको अध्ययन २०६७ पहिलो र २०७७ दोस्रो संस्करण

३. कथाको रचनाविधान २०७७

४. अछामि भासाको व्याकरण २०७७

५. नवजेका धुनहरू (गीतकविता सङ्ग्रह) २०७७

६. कोसेली (संयुक्त गजल सङ्ग्रह) २०७७

पाठ्यपुस्तक

१. भाषा सारथि (कक्षा-१) २०७७ (सहलेखन)

भाषाशिक्षणमा कर्णालीको लोकसांस्कृतिक गीतको प्रयोग तथा उपयोगिता

खगेन्द्र प्रसाद उपाध्याय

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लेखसार

नेपाली भाषा र साहित्यको उद्गम थलो मानिने कर्णाली संस्कृतिको भण्डार नै मान्न सकिन्छ। सनातन देखि चलिआएका लोक संस्कारहरू नै नेपाली भाषाको विकासमा टेवा पुऱ्याउने तत्वका रूपमा देखिन्छन्। कुनै बेलाको विश्व साम्राज्यको राजधानी रहेको कर्णाली (सिंजा) नेपाल एकीकरणको क्रममा नेपाल अधिराज्यमा गाभिए पश्चात् हाल राज्य कै पिछडिएको क्षेत्रको रूपमा परिचित हुन पुगेको छ। जसको फलस्वरूप यहाँका अनेकौँ लोक संस्कृति हाल ओझेलमा परेका छन्। नेपाली भाषा र संस्कृतिको अनुपम भण्डार कर्णालीमा प्रचलित लोकसांस्कृतिक गीतहरूको प्रयोग भाषाशिक्षणमा कसरी गर्न सकिन्छ ? यसको उपयोगिता के छ ? भन्ने विषयवस्तुमा लेख केन्द्रित छ। घटना क्रिया सिद्धान्तमा आधारित भएर कर्णालीमा प्रचलित लोक सांस्कृतिक गीतको महत्त्व उजागर गर्दै भाषाशिक्षणमा यसको प्रयोग अवस्थाको अध्ययन तथा उपयोगिताको खोजी गर्ने उद्देश्यले लेख तयार पारिएको छ। लेख पूर्णतः गुणात्मक ढाँचामा रहेको छ। सामग्री संकलनमा क्षेत्र कार्यलाई प्राथमिक श्रोतकारूपमा लिइएको छ भने पुस्तकालयीय विधिको पनि आंशिकरूपमा प्रयोग गरिएको छ। जसमा खुला अन्तर्वाता, प्रश्नावली, छलफल, अवलोकनद्वारा सामग्री संकलन गरिएको छ। लेख प्रस्तुतिकरणका क्रममा मूलतः वर्णनात्मक विधिको अवलम्बन गरिएको छ। भाषिक सिपहरूमा विद्यार्थीलाई अव्यस्त बनाउन यस क्षेत्रमा प्रचलित लोक सांस्कृतिक गीतहरूको उपयोग गर्न सकेमा प्रभावकारी हुने देखिन्छ। नेपाली भाषाको माउभाषा खसजुम्ली भाषाको संरक्षण तथा लोक संस्कृतिको उत्थानका लागि गीतको भाषाशिक्षणमा प्रयोग अपरिहार्य रहेको निष्कर्षमा पुगिएको छ।

मुख्य शब्दावली : लोकगीत, सांस्कृतिक अध्ययन, भाषा सिकाइ, सदाबहार गीत

लेखक परिचय

नाम : खगेन्द्र प्रसाद उपाध्याय

ठेगाना : तातोपानी गा.पा.-३, जुम्ला

कार्यरत संस्था : कर्णाली स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान प्रतिष्ठान, शिक्षण अस्पताल, जुम्ला

अध्ययनरत संस्था : त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालय, केन्द्रीय विभाग (ग्याजुयट स्कूल अफ एजुकेसन)

एम्.फिल. लिडिङ्ग पिएच.डी. (पाँचौँ व्याच)



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सारसङ्क्षेप

प्रस्तुत कार्यपत्र बानीरा गिरिका कवितामा अस्तित्ववाद तथा त्यससम्बद्ध वरणस्वतन्त्रताको विश्लेषणमा केन्द्रित छ। नेपाली नारी साहित्यमा बानीरा गिरि आख्यान, कविता, निबन्ध र नियात्रा लेखनका लागि परिचित नाम हो भने उनको मुख्य साहित्यिक प्रवृत्ति अस्तित्ववादी दर्शनको प्रस्तुति हो। मानवजीवनलाई व्यक्तिगत अस्तित्वको अर्थमा, जीवनको व्यक्तिगत अनुभवका आधारमा मात्र बुझ्न सकिन्छ भन्ने सन्दर्भबाट नामकरण र दार्शनिक आधार प्राप्त मान्छेको मूलसमस्या पहिल्याउनु र त्यसैको परिप्रेक्ष्यमा जीवनको सत्य खुट्याउने अस्तित्ववाद मानवदर्शन हो। अस्तित्ववादले व्यक्तिलाई सम्पूर्ण भ्रमबाट मुक्त पारी भ्रममुक्त भएको एउटा शून्यको बिन्दुबाट आफूलाई खोज्ने र आफ्नै प्रयासले आफूलाई चिन्ने र प्राप्त गर्ने आत्मविश्वास व्यक्तिभित्र जगाई जीवनको निस्सारता, निरर्थकता, निरुपायता, अनिश्चितता र विवशताको बोधबाट उत्पन्न नैराश्य र व्यक्तिप्रति स्वयमलाई उत्तरदायी बनाउने विषय अस्तित्ववादको सैद्धान्तिक स्रोत हो भने व्यक्तिमहत्त्व यसको विश्लेषणीय पक्ष हो। प्रस्तुत सैद्धान्तिक आधार अन्तर्गत वरणस्वतन्त्रता यस कार्यपत्रको विश्लेष्य पक्ष हो भने चयनको अभिव्यक्ति, व्यक्तिसत्ता र उत्तरदायित्व विश्लेषण ढाँचा हो। गिरिका कवितामा वरणस्वतन्त्रताको अभिव्यञ्जना सशक्त रूपमा भएको छ। व्यक्तिको पहिचान अन्यव्यक्ति तथा समाजका सापेक्षमा स्थापित हुनका लागि उसको चयन नै शक्तिशाली रहने विषयका साथै व्यक्ति रहेकै कारण स्वयम्को अस्तित्व सार्थक रहने धारणामा व्यक्तिसत्ता प्रबल रहेको छ भने व्यक्तिले स्वतन्त्रतावरणको निर्णयको भागीदार हुनुपर्दाको क्षण तथा त्यसको उत्तरदायित्वका लागि तयार मानसिकताको चित्रण सशक्त प्रवाहित रहेको निष्कर्ष निकालिएको छ।

शब्दकुञ्जी : वरणस्वतन्त्रता, व्यक्तिसत्ता, मनोविश्लेषणात्मकता, अन्यपन, चयन

लेखक परिचय

नाम : निर्मला ढकाल

शैक्षिक योग्यता : स्नातकोत्तर/बी.एड./ PHD Scholar

ठेगाना : कागेश्वरी मनोहरा-१, काठमाडौं

पद : शिक्षक

सम्प्रति : श्री राम जानकी आधारभूत विद्यालय, गोकर्णेश्वर-१, काठमाडौं

प्रकाशित कृतिहरू : नियति कथासङ्ग्रह (२०६७), घातैघात कथासङ्ग्रह (२०७१)



नेपाली नारी कविका कवितामा नारीवाद

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सारसङ्क्षेप

प्रस्तुत कार्यपत्रको शीर्षक “नेपाली नारी कविका कवितामा नारीवाद” रहेको छ भने यसैलाई मुख्य समस्या चयन गरिएको छ। नेपाली नारी कविका कविताको विश्लेषणकेन्द्री यस कार्यपत्रमा नेपाली नारी कवि, कविता र नारीवादजस्ता चर रहे पनि नारीवादअन्तर्गत पितृसत्ता, प्रतिनिधित्व र सत्तासम्बन्ध तथा विचारधाराको विश्लेषणमा केन्द्रित छ। धर्म, संस्कृति तथा आर्थिक आधारमा प्रभुत्व स्थापित गर्ने सामाजिक संरचनाको अभिव्यञ्जना नेपाली नारी कविका कविताको मुख्य कथ्यविषय रहेको छ। गुणात्मक अनुसन्धान, पाठविश्लेषणकेन्द्री विश्लेषण विधिको प्रयोग रहने यस कार्यपत्रको सैद्धान्तिक आधार नारीवाद रहेको छ। नारीवाद नारीलाई केन्द्रमा राखी नारीमाथि भएका विभेदकारी सांस्कृतिक विधान, प्रभुत्वले स्थापित गरेका विचारधारा, दमनकारी भाष्यको निर्माण गर्ने वैचारिकी र नारी शोषणका कारण सृजित असमानताको प्रतिरोधी चिन्तन हो। नारीवादले सिद्धान्ततः पितृसत्ता, नारीअस्तित्व, लैङ्गिक निर्मिति, नारी भूमिका, जैविक संरचनाका आधारमा हुने विभेद, उत्पीडन, लैङ्गिक समविकासको उपेक्षा, नारी प्रतिनिधित्व र पहिचान, पुरुष वर्चस्व, वर्चस्वप्रति प्रतिरोधका साथै लैङ्गिक संरचनाका आधारमा हुने असमानतालाई विस्थापित गरी लैङ्गिक स्वतन्त्रता, समानता तथा पुरुषसह नारीभूमिका स्थापित गर्ने सैद्धान्तिक मान्यता हो। यस सैद्धान्तिक आधारअन्तर्गत पितृसत्ता, प्रतिनिधित्व र सत्तासम्बन्ध तथा विचारधारा यस कार्यपत्रको विश्लेषण ढाँचा हो। नेपाली नारी कविका कवितामा परम्परागत पितृसत्ताको विभेदकारी सांस्कृतिक अभ्यासका कारण दमित रहेका नारीको लैङ्गिक अवस्था जैविक नभई सांस्कृतिक निर्मितिका आधारमा सामाजिक भूमिका निर्धारण भई किनारीकृत प्रतिनिधित्वको प्रणालीभित्र पुरुष वर्चस्वको आधीन विषयको प्रस्तुति रहेको निष्कर्ष निकालिएको छ।

शब्दकुञ्जी: पितृसत्ता, प्रतिनिधित्व, सत्तासम्बन्ध, अधीनस्थ, विचारधारा

लेखक परिचय

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हाल बसोबास : वेनी नगरपालिका वडा नं.-०८, म्याग्दी

शैक्षिक योग्यता : (एम.ए) हाल **समकालीन नेपाली कवितामा नारीवाद** विषयमा विद्यावारिधिरत

शिक्षण अनुभव : २०६० देखि हालसम्म निरन्तर

हाल कार्यरत : म्याग्दी बहुमुखी क्याम्पस, वेनी, म्याग्दी



बैतडेली भाषामा लिङ्ग व्यवस्था

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सारसङ्क्षेप

बैतडेली भाषाको लिङ्ग व्यवस्थामा केन्द्रित यस अध्ययनको मुख्य उद्देश्य बैतडेली भाषामा शाब्दिक, व्युत्पादनात्मक तथा वाक्यात्मक लिङ्ग पहिचान गर्नु रहेको छ। बैतडेली भाषा नेपालको बैतडी जिल्ला र त्यस आसपासका क्षेत्रमा बोलिने भारोपेली परिवारको भाषा हो। यसमा रहेका विभिन्न मौलिक विशेषताहरूमध्ये लिङ्ग व्यवस्था एक हो। लिङ्ग मूलतः नामसँग सम्बन्धित व्याकरणात्मक कोटि हो। यसले नामको भाले वा पोथी जातिलाई जनाउँछ। व्याकरणात्मक लिङ्ग प्राकृतिक लिङ्गभन्दा भिन्न हुन्छ। यसमा नाम, विशेषण, क्रिया र अव्ययमा लिङ्गभेदको अध्ययन गरिएको छ। बैतडेली भाषामा मानवीय, मानवेतर सजीव तथा निर्जीव, कोटिकर, विभक्ति तथा क्रियायोगीमा लिङ्गभेद रहेको निष्कर्ष निकालिएको छ। त्यसैगरी स्थान, जाति, वस्तु, भाव आदि जनाउने मूल शब्द बैतडेलीमा पुलिङ्गी र स्त्रीलिङ्गी रहेका छन् भने स्त्रीलिङ्गी व्युत्पादनका प्रत्ययहरू पनि नेपाली भाषाका भन्दा भिन्न रहेको तथ्य अनुसन्धानबाट देखिएको छ। यसमा व्याकरणिक रूपमा मानवीय तथा मानवेतर शब्दहरू पुलिङ्गी र स्त्रीलिङ्गी रहेका छन्। अध्ययनबाट बैतडेलीमा व्याकरणात्मक लिङ्गविधान रहेको पाइएको छ। यसरी बैतडेली भाषामा शाब्दिक, व्युत्पादनात्मक र वाक्यात्मक रूपमा नेपाली भाषामा भन्दा भिन्न लिङ्ग व्यवस्था रहेको निष्कर्ष निकालिएको छ। यसले बैतडेलीभाषी विद्यार्थीहरूलाई मानक नेपालीको लिङ्ग व्यवस्था शिक्षण गर्न तथा बैतडेली मातृभाषामा शिक्षा दिन मद्दत गर्नेछ। गुणात्मक अनुसन्धान ढाँचामा आधारित यस अध्ययनमा क्षेत्रकार्यबाट सामग्री सङ्कलन गरी व्याख्या विश्लेषण गरिएको छ।

शब्दकुञ्जी : शाब्दिक, व्युत्पादनात्मक, वाक्यात्मक, प्राकृतिक, व्याकरणात्मक

लेखक परिचय

सुरेन्द्र कुमार बम सुदूरपश्चिम विश्वविद्यालय जगन्नाथ बहुमुखी क्याम्पस, गोठलापानी बैतडीमा नेपाली शिक्षा विषयका उपप्राध्यापक हुनुहुन्छ। विगत डेढ दशकदेखि प्राध्यापन, लेखन तथा अनुसन्धान पेसामा क्रियाशील बम हाल त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालय अन्तर्गत विद्यावारिधि तहमा अनुसन्धानरत हुनुहुन्छ। उहाँका भाषा, भाषा शिक्षण तथा समालोचनासँग सम्बन्धित एक दर्जनभन्दा बढी लेखहरू प्रकाशित छन्।



धृतराष्ट्र खण्डकाव्यमा अङ्गीरस

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‘धृतराष्ट्र खण्डकाव्यमा अङ्गीरस’ शीर्षकको प्रस्तुत लेखमा सर्वप्रथम कवि घनश्याम कँडेलको र उनको धृतराष्ट्र खण्डकाव्यको सामान्य परिचय दिइएको छ। विषयवस्तु प्रस्ट्याउन अलग-अलग शीर्षक राखी धृतराष्ट्र खण्डकाव्यको कथावस्तुलाई सामान्य चिनारीका रूपमा प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ। अङ्गीरसको सामान्य परिचय दिई त्यसका उपकरणको चर्चा गर्दै आलम्बन र उद्दीपन विभाव, अनुभाव एवम् व्यभिचारी भावको सान्दर्भिक चर्चा गरिएको छ। यस क्रममा धृतराष्ट्रलाई आलम्बनका रूपमा, महाभारतीय युद्धलाई उद्दीपनका रूपमा, धृतराष्ट्रका जीवनभोगाइलाई अनुभावका रूपमा, युद्धमा घटित घटनाबाट उत्पन्न चिन्ता, ग्लानी, वितर्क, स्मृति आदिलाई व्यभिचारी भावका रूपमा प्रयोग गरिएको छ। प्राज्ञिक समस्याका रूपमा धृतराष्ट्र खण्डकाव्यमा कुन अङ्गीरसको प्रयोग गरिएको छ भन्ने समस्या राखी धृतराष्ट्र खण्डकाव्यमा प्रयुक्त अङ्गीरसको निरूपण गर्ने उद्देश्य किटान गरिएको छ। सामग्री सङ्कलन तथा विश्लेषणका क्रममा पुस्तकालयीय अध्ययनको उपयोग गरी विश्लेषण गरिएको छ। सैद्धान्तिक पर्याधारका रूपमा पूर्वीय वाङ्मयको रससिद्धान्तको प्रयोग गरिएको छ। यसअघि भए गरेका पूर्वकार्यको सामान्य चर्चा गरी विश्लेषण गरिएको छ। धृतराष्ट्र खण्डकाव्यको परिचय, रचनागर्भ लगायतका विश्लेषणीय पक्षलाई अँगाल्दै उक्त काव्यमा प्रयुक्त अङ्गीरस र अङ्गरसको विश्लेषण गरिएको छ। यसरी धृतराष्ट्र खण्डकाव्य करुणरस अङ्गीरस तथा अन्य अङ्गरसको प्रयोग भएको रसयुक्त काव्य हो भन्ने निष्कर्षमा पुगिएको छ।

शब्दकुञ्जी : रस, भाव, उद्दीपन, आलम्बन, परिपाक

लेखकको परिचय

नाम: चक्रप्रसाद अधिकारी

अस्थायी ठेगाना : जिल्ला कैलाली टीकापुर नगरपालिका वडा नं. १,

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शैक्षिक योग्यता : शास्त्री, एम.ए., बी.एड., एल.एल.बी.

पेशा: वीरेन्द्र बहुमुखी क्याम्पस टीकापुर कैलालीमा सह-प्राध्यापक पदमा कार्यरत



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