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Unveiling the Intellectual Tapestry of Far West



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ABOUT THE JOURNAL

Welcome to SP Swag: Sudur Pashchim Wisdom of Academic Gentry Journal, where academic excellence meets intellectual enlightenment. The academic gentry represents a community of scholars, researchers, and intellectuals who embody the essence of academic excellence and intellectual curiosity. Sudur Pashchim, with its rich cultural heritage and deep-rooted traditions, offers a unique perspective that enriches the scholarly landscape.

By highlighting the wisdom of Sudur Pashchim, we aim to showcase the profound insights, innovative research, and intellectual contributions that emanate from our region. Through SP Swag, we celebrate the fusion of tradition and modernity, creating a platform where academic gentry can shine and illuminate the path to knowledge and enlightenment.

MISSION

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1. **Excellence:** We uphold the highest standards of academic rigor and integrity in all our publications.
2. **Diversity:** We embrace diverse perspectives and encourage inclusivity in our scholarly discourse.
3. **Innovation:** We promote innovation and creativity in research, pushing the boundaries of knowledge.
4. **Community:** We value the collective wisdom of our academic gentry and foster a supportive scholarly community.

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2. **Impact Factor:** Strive to increase the journal's impact factor by attracting top-tier research and enhancing citation rates.
3. **International Reach:** Expand the journal's readership and author base globally to promote cross-cultural exchange and collaboration.
4. **Diversity and Inclusivity:** Encourage submissions from diverse backgrounds and underrepresented groups to foster inclusivity and broaden perspectives.
5. **Quality Peer Review:** Enhance the peer review process to ensure rigorous evaluation of submissions and maintain academic integrity.
6. **Collaborations:** Establish partnerships with academic institutions, research organizations, and industry stakeholders to facilitate knowledge sharing and collaboration.
7. **Reader Engagement:** Increase reader engagement through interactive content, social media presence, and community events to create a vibrant scholarly community.
8. **Emerging Research Areas:** Focus on emerging research areas and interdisciplinary studies to stay at the forefront of academic innovation and knowledge dissemination.
9. **Training and Development:** Provide training and mentorship opportunities for early-career researchers and scholars to support their professional growth and academic success.
10. **Sustainability:** Implement sustainable practices in journal operations, such as digital publishing, to reduce environmental impact and promote eco-friendly initiatives.

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By implementing a comprehensive peer review process with multiple levels of evaluation, SP Swag: Sudur Pashchim Wisdom of Academic Gentry Journal upholds academic standards, promotes quality research, and ensures the credibility of published content.

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1. **Peer Review Process:** All submissions undergo initial editor screening followed by a blind peer review to ensure scholarly rigor and integrity.
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SP Swag welcomes theoretical, technical, research, and empirical papers across various fields, including Business, Management, Social Science, Technology, Arts, and other innovative and emerging trends. Submissions will be evaluated based on originality, technical research, and relevance to the journal's thematic focus.

1. We aim to publish high-quality research articles, reviews, and perspectives in each issue.
2. Our goal is to advance interdisciplinary discussions to enhance social conditions and foster intellectual growth.

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Government Investment in Agriculture and Policy Recommendations

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ABSTRACT

This editorial delves into the impact of agricultural financing policies in Nepal, highlighting their role in enhancing farmers' access to credit and improving agricultural productivity. Drawing on studies by various researchers, it explores the positive outcomes of initiatives like the Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme (ACGS) and Prime Minister Agriculture Modernization Project (PMAMP), which have led to increased credit disbursements and adoption of modern agricultural practices. Despite these successes, challenges such as limited collateral, high-interest rates, and financial literacy gaps persist, underscoring the need for further reforms. The editorial also discusses opportunities for improvement, including innovative financing models and enhanced rural infrastructure, in alignment with Nepal's agricultural perspective plan and monetary policies. Overall, it emphasizes the crucial link between agricultural financing, economic development, food security, and poverty reduction in Nepal.

Keywords: Agriculture, Finance, Policy Gap, Source, Suggestions.

Introduction

Nepal's economy is deeply rooted in agriculture, with the sector contributing approximately 25 percent to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employing a significant portion of the population. The agricultural sector not only fulfills the food needs of the nation but also serves as a major source of employment, particularly in rural areas (GON, NPC 2022). Additionally, agriculture plays a crucial role in Nepal's foreign exchange earnings and contributes to economic self-reliance and the development of the industrial sector.

Despite these contributions, Nepal faces persistent challenges, with a significant portion of its population still living below the poverty line, especially in rural areas where agriculture is

the primary livelihood (NRB, 2014). Addressing agricultural development is thus paramount for poverty reduction, economic growth, and environmental sustainability.

The importance of modernizing and developing the agriculture sector in Nepal cannot be overstated. It not only supports livelihoods but also drives economic growth and ensures food security. However, inadequate financing, limited irrigation facilities, technological gaps, high labor costs, and logistical challenges hinder the sector's growth potential (CBS, 2023).

Agricultural financing emerges as a critical component in transforming subsistence farming into a commercially viable enterprise. Access to finance enables farmers to invest in modern

inputs, technologies, and practices that can significantly boost productivity and income (IFC, 2022). Yet, challenges such as high default rates on agricultural loans and inadequate financial literacy among farmers remain barriers to effective credit utilization.

Efforts from government bodies and financial institutions to enhance agricultural financing are commendable, including mandates for banks to allocate a portion of their loans to agriculture, subsidies, microcredit initiatives, and support for deprived sectors (IFC, 2022). However, more targeted interventions and capacity-building programs are needed to ensure efficient credit utilization and repayment among farmers.

Agricultural Sector of Nepal: Cultivating Latent Opportunities

The agricultural sector in Nepal holds a crucial position, contributing significantly to the economy and providing livelihoods for a large portion of the population. It constitutes approximately one-fourth of the nation's GDP and employs two-thirds of the workforce (IFC, 2022). Despite its importance, the sector faces numerous challenges that hinder its growth and productivity.

One of the key challenges is the transition from traditional subsistence farming to modern commercialization, which necessitates access to agricultural credit (Paudel, 2016). The sector grapples with low productivity, weather-related risks, inadequate technology adoption, and insufficient supply of essential inputs like seeds and fertilizers (IFC, 2022).

Efforts to enhance agricultural productivity through government interventions and policies have shown mixed results. While production has increased by 3.2 percent over the past two decades, challenges such as climate variability, declining land holdings, and limited access to modern technologies persist (Government of Nepal, 2020/21).

Access to agricultural credit emerges as a critical factor in addressing these challenges and

improving productivity. Farmers can leverage credit to invest in irrigation facilities, improved seeds, and mechanized techniques, leading to higher technical efficiency (Jaffrin, Shrestha & Ferrari, 2006). Studies indicate that access to loans has facilitated the adoption of yield-enhancing technologies and modern agricultural practices, positively impacting agricultural output and GDP (Rimal, 2014).

Despite the potential benefits, limited access to credit, especially in rural areas, remains a concern. Farmers need credit not only for farming inputs but also for working capital and consumption items, highlighting the multifaceted role of agricultural credit in rural economies (Rimal, 2014).

Role of Agriculture in Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction

Agriculture plays a pivotal role in the economic growth and poverty reduction efforts of developing countries. It serves as a significant source of income, employment generation, poverty alleviation, and improvement in living standards.

Research by the World Bank (2008) indicates that agricultural growth directly correlates with poverty reduction, with agriculture-based GDP growth being twice as effective in reducing poverty compared to growth from other sectors. Countries experiencing rapid agricultural growth have seen a substantial decrease in rural poverty levels.

Examples from China, India, Vietnam, Bangladesh, Uganda, and Ghana highlight the positive impact of agricultural growth on poverty reduction. Land reforms, trade liberalization, and technological advancements in agriculture have led to remarkable economic growth and poverty alleviation in these nations (World Bank, 2008).

Investments in agricultural research, development, extension services, and education have resulted in increased agricultural productivity, leading to significant socio-economic benefits (OECD, 2015). Moreover,

agriculture serves as a safety net during economic downturns, external shocks, or financial crises, providing stability and resilience to developing economies (Stringer, 2001).

Improving access to finance for smallholder farmers is crucial for maximizing the benefits of agricultural growth. Micro-credit institutions have emerged as effective tools for reaching underserved populations and promoting inclusive agricultural development within countries like Nepal.

Agriculture Financing

Agricultural financing policies in Nepal have shown positive impacts on farmers' access to credit and agricultural productivity. Studies by Bhatta (2019) found that schemes like the Agricultural Credit Guarantee Scheme (ACGS) and Prime Minister Agriculture Modernization Project (PMAMP) led to increased credit access and improved agricultural practices.

However, challenges persist, particularly for smallholder farmers. Factors like lack of collateral, high-interest rates, and limited credit history hinder access to finance (Acharya, 2019). To address these, the Nepalese government has introduced policies such as loan guarantees and subsidies, aiming to incentivize financial institutions to lend to farmers (Bhatta, 2019).

Opportunities for improvement include adopting innovative financing models like mobile money and peer-to-peer lending, enhancing financial literacy among farmers, and developing rural infrastructure for market access (Bhatta, 2019). These initiatives align with Nepal's agricultural perspective plan and monetary policies, which emphasize inclusive agricultural development and increased access to finance (Economic Survey, 2020/21).

Research from Gauchan (2012) emphasizes the importance of agricultural growth for food security and poverty reduction. Similarly, Hatlebakk and Das (2009) highlight challenges like high-interest rates and pricing discrimination in rural credit markets, urging for reforms to support agricultural development.

Studies by Devi (2012), Rimal (2014), and Nepal Rastra Bank (2014) underscore the positive impact of agricultural credit on productivity and income, provided farmers receive technical support and use loans effectively. Hibbett (2018) also stresses the link between financial access, interest rates, and agricultural productivity.

Agriculture stands as not just a vital sector but a cornerstone of economic stability in many developing nations. Its significance is not merely economic but also social and environmental, making it imperative for governments to invest substantially in agricultural financing. A robust literature review of empirical studies underscores the critical role that credit accessibility plays in shaping the trajectory of agricultural productivity, smallholder farmers' livelihoods, and ultimately, sustainable rural development.

Numerous studies have delved into the impact of credit on agricultural productivity, with compelling evidence highlighting the positive correlation between credit accessibility and enhanced productivity, particularly among small farmers (Raza, 2017). These findings underscore the pivotal role that financial support plays in empowering farmers to invest in crucial inputs like seeds, fertilizers, and machinery, as well as irrigation systems, all of which are pivotal in bolstering crop yields and mitigating risks associated with climatic fluctuations.

Moreover, the efficacy of different financing mechanisms has been scrutinized, revealing a nuanced landscape where formal financial institutions offer lower interest rates but often pose collateral challenges for smallholder farmers. Microfinance institutions provide more accessible credit but at higher interest rates, while government-sponsored programs, though well-intentioned, often grapple with bureaucratic inefficiencies (Raza, 2017). These insights underscore the need for tailored financial instruments that balance accessibility with affordability, especially for vulnerable farming communities.

Factors influencing credit accessibility extend beyond financial considerations, encompassing social, institutional, and environmental dimensions (Raza, 2017). Education, income levels, institutional policies, and environmental conditions all play pivotal roles in determining farmers' ability to access credit. Addressing these multifaceted barriers requires a comprehensive approach that goes beyond mere financial provisioning.

The effectiveness of agricultural credit programs and the role of technology in enhancing financial inclusion for farmers have also garnered scholarly attention (Rahman & Hassan, 2017; Rahman & Khan, 2019). These studies underscore the potential of well-designed credit programs and digital innovations in democratizing access to credit and improving farmers' economic outcomes.

While challenges such as high transaction costs, collateral demands, and information gaps persist (Ayegba & Ikani, 2013), there is a growing consensus on the transformative potential of agricultural financing. Innovative financial instruments, including microloans and value chain financing, offer pathways to not only boost agricultural productivity but also uplift rural communities out of poverty (Celal, 2014; Sijabat, 2020).

Government intervention is crucial in bridging the financing gaps and fostering an enabling environment for agricultural development. This entails not just financial injections but also policy reforms that streamline credit accessibility, mitigate risks, and incentivize private sector participation in agricultural financing.

Gap Analysis

Gap Analysis is done with an informal consultation of a Senior agricultural engineer, NARC under policy, institution, operation and others along with possible ways forward.

Policy Level Gap

The policy level gap in Nepal's agricultural sector is characterized by the lack of agricultural

acts and refinement of agricultural policy in the federal structure. Despite Nepal being an agricultural country, there has been no formulation of agricultural acts to date, and the refinement of agricultural policy 2061 in the federal structure is still not accomplished (Joshi & Joshi, 2021); (Subedi et al., 2020). The Agricultural Development Strategy (ADS) 2015-2035 is a major policy-level document guiding the whole agriculture sector, which came before the federal structure. However, there is no clear and concrete policy-level advocacy of the impact of climate change in the agricultural sector, despite agriculture being the most vulnerable sector.

The Agricultural Development Strategy (ADS) 2015-2035 aims to achieve high and sustainable economic growth through a commercial agricultural system contributing to food security and poverty reduction, increased agricultural production and productivity, making agriculture competitive in regional and world markets with the commercial agricultural system, and conserving, promoting, and utilizing natural resources, environment and bio-diversity (Subedi et al., 2020). However, there are challenges in implementing the policy provisions, such as the lack of implementation of land use policy to discourage the transformation of fertile land for non-agricultural uses, and the lack of focus on adopting Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) in the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) countries.

The lack of policy-level advocacy of the impact of climate change in the agricultural sector is a significant gap, as agriculture is the most vulnerable sector to climate change. Climate change can have a significant impact on agricultural productivity, food security, and rural livelihoods. Therefore, there is a need for clear and concrete policy-level advocacy to address the impact of climate change in the agricultural sector.

Is only land reform act 2021 sufficient to address all issues?

Institute Level Gap

The institute level gap in Nepal's agricultural sector is characterized by poor agricultural research-extension-education linkage (R-E-E linkages), poor human resource management at the tier government system, and poor interest of the banking sector in agricultural investment. The poor agricultural research-extension-education linkage (R-E-E linkages) is a significant gap, as it affects the agriculture service delivery at the local level. The literature review shows that top-down research and extension management, fragmented research, extension, and academic institutions, lower perception of the value of linkage, poor infrastructure of basic services, absenteeism of human resource, and inadequate competencies are the main causes of weak research, extension, education, and farmer linkages at the local level. Publishing the case of climate change in Nepal in any top tier journal never address national agriculture issue of Nepal, Will it?

The poor human resource management at the tier government system is another gap that affects agricultural development at the local level. The local bodies are the key sector for agricultural development, and the lack of proper human resource management in these bodies can lead to inefficiencies and ineffective service delivery.

The poor interest of the banking sector in agricultural investment is also a significant gap that affects the agricultural sector's growth and development. Agriculture is a sector that requires significant investment, and the lack of interest from the banking sector can lead to a shortage of funds for agricultural activities.

Operational Gap

The operational gap in Nepal's agricultural sector is characterized by duplication in programs, inefficient program management, poor budget allocation, inadequate research funding, and poor agricultural input status.

Duplication in programs is a significant issue that affects the efficiency of agricultural programs in Nepal. The lack of coordination and

collaboration between different programs and organizations can lead to the duplication of efforts and resources, which can negatively impact the overall effectiveness of agricultural development initiatives. Inefficient program management is another challenge in Nepal's agricultural sector. The lack of target-wise achievement in Prime Minister Agriculture Modernization Project (PMAMP) indicates that programs are not being managed effectively, and there is a need for better planning and monitoring to ensure that programs achieve their intended goals by reaching real farmers through their involvement in agriculture operation rather than just smartness in documentations only for insurance, loan and subsidies. Poor budget allocation is also a significant issue in Nepal's agricultural sector. The budget allocation for agriculture is less than 3%, which is insufficient to promote adequate agricultural growth and ensure food security. Inadequate research funding is another challenge, with the research budget also being poor, which affects the generation of applied and adaptive technologies necessary for increasing agricultural productivity. This can be evidenced from lack of specific agriculture profile based on geography as Nepal ranges from 74 m to 8848 m and in every specific location particular crop suitability need to be studied (Mishra, Nepal & Aithal, 2022).

The poor status of agricultural inputs, such as seed, fertilizer, irrigation, credit, and mechanization, is also a significant challenge in Nepal's agricultural sector. The lack of access to improved seeds, fertilizers, and irrigation facilities affects agricultural productivity, while the poor status of credit and mechanization affects the ability of farmers to adopt modern agricultural practices.

Coordination, Collaboration and Foreign Direct Investment

The agricultural sector in Nepal also faces issues related to poor lateral and vertical coordination, lack of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), and hard cash subsidies. The poor lateral and vertical coordination indicates that there is a lack of

communication and collaboration between different levels of government and organizations, leading to inefficiencies and ineffective service delivery. The lack of FDI in agriculture, particularly in large production pockets and processing industries, affects the growth and development of the agricultural sector. There is a need for better coordination and collaboration between different levels of government and organizations, increased investment in agricultural research and development, and the promotion of FDI in agriculture. Additionally, there is a need to shift from hard cash subsidies to production-based subsidies that encourage farmers to adopt modern agricultural practices and increase productivity. Real farmer should be identified for all the promotional services.

Policy Recommendations for Agriculture Uplift

To address the operational gaps in Nepal's agricultural sector, several measures can be taken. Firstly, there is a need for a clear act and policy, such as an umbrella policy in the federal structure, to provide a framework for agricultural development. This policy should focus on enhancing the technological literacy of farmers, making technologies more accessible and user-friendly, and promoting financial literacy campaigns.

Secondly, there is a need to improve the linkages between research, extension, and education (R-E-E linkages) to ensure that farmers have access to the latest research and technologies. This can be achieved by establishing stronger linkages between research institutions, extension services, and educational institutions, and by promoting farmer-to-farmer knowledge sharing.

Thirdly, there is a need to promote enterprise development and business incubation centers at each local body to support the growth of agricultural enterprises. This can help to create employment opportunities and promote the commercialization of agriculture.

Fourthly, there is a need to shift from hard cash subsidies to production-based subsidies to encourage farmers to adopt modern agricultural practices and increase productivity. This can be achieved by providing subsidies for inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, and irrigation, and by promoting the use of mechanization in agriculture.

Fifthly, there is a need to provide collateral-less soft loans to farmers to support their agricultural activities. This can help to reduce the financial barriers that farmers face in accessing credit and promote the adoption of modern agricultural practices.

Sixthly, there is a need to improve the effectiveness of the farmer registration process to ensure that farmers have access to the support services they need. This can be achieved by improving the accuracy and completeness of farmer registration data, and by promoting the use of digital technologies to streamline the registration process.

The implementation of the ILO manual WIND (Work Improvement in Neighborhood Development) in the agriculture sector of Nepal can significantly enhance productivity while ensuring a safe work environment. By applying the principles of WIND, farmers can identify and address hazards and risks in their workplaces, leading to improved health and safety for all workers. Additionally, the implementation of WIND can lead to more efficient work processes through check points no cost and low cost techniques, reduced waste, and increased productivity. By promoting a culture of continuous improvement and worker participation, the agriculture sector in Nepal can become more competitive and sustainable, ultimately benefiting both farmers and consumers. With the support of government agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders, the implementation of WIND in Nepal's agriculture sector can be a game-changer for the country's rural communities and contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development goals.

Improve Education System: Policy makers should focus on enhancing the education system to equip small farmers with the necessary skills and knowledge to access credit effectively and at lower costs. Educated farmers are more likely to adopt modern technologies and utilize credit wisely, leading to increased productivity (Mishra, 2023 a).

Subsidized Credit: Ensure that farmers have access to subsidized credit with lower interest rates. This will enable them to invest in improved seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, irrigation facilities, and mechanized production methods, ultimately boosting their productivity and income.

Farmer-Friendly Credit Services: Implement farmer-friendly agricultural credit services to promote rural development. These services should be tailored to meet the specific needs of farmers, particularly women, to improve technical efficiency and productivity.

Focus on Rural Areas: Direct financial institutions like Nepal Rastra Bank to focus on rural areas and deepen their services for providing timely agricultural credit. This will facilitate agricultural production and development in rural regions.

Efficient Loan Recovery: Implement financial education programs, suitable credit policies, and efficient loan monitoring mechanisms to improve loan recovery rates. Create a flexible and realistic approach to loan recovery to minimize fear among rural borrowers and present banks as supportive partners in rural development.

Supportive Policies: Introduce policies favoring farmers, such as timely availability of inputs like seeds and fertilizers, fair pricing for agricultural outputs, and measures to control monopolistic practices of intermediaries.

Technical Support and Insurance: Provide technical support to farmers for adopting modern agricultural practices. Strengthen agricultural insurance policies, focusing on crops, livestock, and poultry, to mitigate risks and ensure farmers' financial security in case of crop failures or other disasters.

Implementing these policy recommendations can significantly contribute to the promotion of the agriculture industry in Nepal, leading to sustainable rural development, increased productivity, and improved livelihoods for farmers.

Finally, there is a need to promote value chain development programs to support the growth of agricultural value chains. This can help to create employment opportunities, promote the commercialization of agriculture, and increase the value of agricultural products.

Conclusion

Prioritizing agricultural financing in Nepal is crucial for achieving economic growth, ensuring food security, reducing poverty, and fostering sustainable development. This requires a collaborative effort from government, financial institutions, and stakeholders to address challenges and unlock the sector's full potential for the benefit of the country's people and economy.

Addressing the challenges faced by Nepal's agricultural sector, such as limited access to credit and outdated farming practices, requires concerted efforts to improve access to agricultural credit, promote modern farming techniques, and enhance technological adoption. By doing so, Nepal can unlock the full potential of its agricultural sector, improve livelihoods, and contribute significantly to overall economic growth and development.

Prioritizing agricultural development and enhancing access to finance for farmers can lead to substantial economic growth, poverty reduction, and overall socio-economic progress in developing countries.

Empirical evidence underscores the imperative for increased government investment in agricultural financing. This investment is not only about bolstering economic returns but also about fostering sustainable rural development, enhancing food security, and uplifting millions of smallholder farmers worldwide.

The policy level gap in Nepal's agricultural sector includes the lack of agricultural acts and refinement of agricultural policy in the federal structure, the lack of focus on adopting Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), and the lack of clear and concrete policy-level advocacy of the impact of climate change in the agricultural sector. These gaps need to be addressed to ensure sustainable agricultural development and food security in Nepal. The institute level gap in Nepal's agricultural sector includes poor agricultural research-extension-education linkage, poor human resource management at the tier government system, and poor interest of the banking sector in agricultural investment. These gaps need to be addressed to ensure sustainable agricultural development and food security in Nepal. The operational gap in Nepal's agricultural sector includes duplication in programs, inefficient program management, poor budget allocation, inadequate research funding, and poor agricultural input status. These gaps need to be addressed to ensure sustainable agricultural development and food security in Nepal. to address the operational gaps in Nepal's agricultural sector, there is a need for a clear policy framework, improved R-E-E linkages, enterprise development, business incubation centers, production-based subsidies, collateral-less soft loans, effective farmer registration processes, and value chain development programs. These measures can help to promote the growth and development of the agricultural sector, increase productivity, and improve the livelihoods of farmers.

Editorial Disclosure of Inaugural Issue: SP Swag - Sudur Paschimanchal Wisdom of Academic Gentry Journal

Welcome to the inaugural issue of SP Swag, an official publication of Tribhuvan University's Sudur Paschimanchal Campus (SPC), Nepal. SPC stands as a beacon of higher education, offering a diverse range of bachelor's and master's degree programs encompassing Management Science, Arts, and Education Research. With a focus on academic excellence and a commitment to

fostering a conducive learning environment, SPC has become synonymous with quality education in Nepal.

Each article included in this journal has undergone a rigorous scientific peer review process, ensuring the highest standards of academic rigor and integrity. The adoption of APA style for research communication ensures uniformity and clarity in the presentation of research findings, enhancing the overall reading experience for our esteemed readers.

We encourage our readers to delve into the intellectual wealth presented in this issue, recognizing the individual authors as the proprietors of their respective research contributions. We invite you to join us in celebrating the spirit of academic excellence and knowledge dissemination embodied in SP Swag, as we continue to strive for academic brilliance and scholarly achievement as you always support our journals (Mishra, 2023b, c&d).

Acknowledgment

I extend my heartfelt gratitude to the esteemed team at Sudur Paschimanchal Campus, Dhangadhi, Kailali, Nepal, for their longstanding dedication and expertise in ensuring the success of our journal. Special thanks are due to Mr. Manoj Kumar Bhatta, Dr. Devendra Bhatta and Mr. Jagan Joshi, for their exceptional contributions, which have made my transition into this role smooth and productive. I extend my deepest gratitude to the esteemed experts who have been instrumental in nurturing the SP Swag journal since its inception, transforming it into a remarkable achievement. Your dedication, expertise, and unwavering commitment have played a pivotal role in establishing our journal as a beacon of excellence in academic publishing. Special thanks to Ms. Puspa Raj Joshi, Mr. Tara Roshyara, Mr. Tank Kunwar, Mr. Janaki Joshi, Prof. Hem Raj Pant, Dr. Karan Singh Thagunna, Dr. Saurab Bishnoi, Dr. Akshay Arora and Assoc. Prof. Budha Ram Chaudhary. Your collective efforts, guidance, and contributions have been invaluable in shaping the success and

reputation of SP Swag journal. It is an honor to work alongside such dedicated and accomplished professionals.

I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the Yogendra Bdr. Shahi, Chairman, Subash B. Shahi, Managing Director, Yograj Upadhaya, Campus Chief and family of Sudur Paschimanchal Campus, Dhangadhi, Kailali, Nepal, for their invaluable logistic support in ensuring the smooth functioning and success of our journal, SP Swag.

Your support and encouragement have been crucial in facilitating the operations and activities related to the journal, allowing us to focus on delivering quality content and fostering academic excellence.

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Model for Work-Life Balance: Integrating Theory and Research

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: This paper aims to integrate the concept, theories, and factors affecting work-life balance based on previous research, and propose a conceptual model for further studies.

Methods: The paper conducted a comprehensive review of the existing literature on work-life balance using a review matrix to analyze and synthesize the findings of various research.

Results: The literature review revealed several methods and components of work-life balance, including family-friendly policies, work-life conflict, and the role of work and life. The paper synthesized these findings and proposed a conceptual model for further study.

Value: This paper contributes to the existing literature on work-life balance by integrating the concept, theories, and factors affecting work-life balance. The proposed conceptual model can serve as a foundation for future research in this area.

The findings of this study have implications for organizational policy and practice, highlighting the importance of work-life balance in promoting employee well-being and productivity.

Key Words: Work-life balance, Work-life conflict, Family-friendly policies, Work and life.

Introduction

The concept of work-life balance (WLB) has a rich historical background, dating back to the late 18th century when legislation in the U.S. and the U.K. aimed to regulate working hours and provide leave for specific circumstances (CIPD, 2003; Dex & Bond, 2003; DTI, 2003; Felstead et al., 2002; Taylor, 2001). The 1970s saw occupational experts emphasizing the importance of separating work from personal life, leading to increased interest in the topic. With the influx of women into the workforce in the 1980s, the

term "work-life balance" gained prominence, initially driven by women advocating for flexible work arrangements (Sullivan & Lewis, 2001; Greenhaus & Powell, 2003; Noor, 2002a; Pitt-Catsouphes & Christensen, 2004).

Recent demographic and technological shifts, such as increased dual-earner couples and advancements in information technology, have further propelled the discourse on WLB (Sullivan & Lewis, 2001; Greenhaus & Powell, 2003; Noor, 2002a; Pitt-Catsouphes & Christensen, 2004). This study aims to comprehensively review the

existing literature on WLB, identify gaps, and propose future research directions. Key research questions include the historical conceptualization of WLB, influential factors, and the future research agenda in the field.

Rational of the Study

A study on work-life balance in Nepal can be relevant in the context of the country's labor law provisions and occupational health and safety practices. The establishment of the Occupational Health and Safety Professional Nepal (OSHPN) also shows the relevance of work-life balance in Nepal (Dahal, Mishra, Chaudhary, & Aithal, 2021; Mishra, Adhikari & Aithal, 2022; Ghimire, Mishra, & Bhaumik, 2023).

A study on A Conceptual Model for Work-Life Balance: Integrating Theory and Research in Nepal can provide valuable insights into the role of work-life balance in promoting employee well-being and organizational performance in Nepal rather than only focus on productivity (Mishra, Pokharel, & Aithal, 2023; Maskey, & Mishra, 2018). It may uplift productivity through employee involvement with wellness. The study can draw on various sources, including academic literature, industry reports, and case studies, to develop a comprehensive understanding of work-life balance in Nepal.

Objective of the Study

This paper aims to integrate the concept, theories, and factors affecting work-life balance based on previous research, and propose a conceptual model for further studies.

Methodology

This research paper draws on a comprehensive review of existing literature on work-life balance, job satisfaction, work stress, and the impacts of work-life conflict. The study incorporates data from published (journal) and unpublished sources, utilizing secondary sources of information from the internet.

The methodology involved the collection of numerous articles, with a detailed review of 18

century articles using matrix method. The study methodology involved a thorough examination of these selected articles to provide insights into work-life balance, job satisfaction, and the relationship between work-life balance and job performance. The utilization of a diverse range of sources enhances the depth and breadth of the study's findings and conclusions.

Meaning and Definition/ Conceptual Review

The review of literature on work-life balance highlights the complexity and multifaceted nature of this concept. Work-life balance is subjectively perceived and varies among individuals, with no universal definition (Hudson Resourcing, 2005; Purohit, 2013). Greenhaus et al. (2003) define work-life balance as the extent to which an individual is equally engaged in and satisfied with his or her work role and family role. This balance encompasses three key components: time balance, involvement balance, and satisfaction balance (Greenhaus et al., 2003).

The increasing market competition and technological advancements have led to extended working hours, work overload, and job stress, negatively impacting work-life balance (Bhowon, 2013). Significant demographic shifts, such as the growing number of women in the workforce, dual-earner couples, and single parents, have further complicated work-life balance (Sullivan and Lewis, 2001; Greenhaus and Powell, 2003; Noor, 2002a; Pitt-Catsouphes and Christensen, 2004).

The expanding literature on work-life balance includes various theoretical and empirical studies. Researchers have proposed a definition of work-life balance as the individual perception that work and nonwork activities are compatible and promote growth in both domains (Kalliath and Brough, 2008). A better work-life balance fosters not only job satisfaction, job performance, and organizational commitment but also life and family satisfaction, reducing stress-related outcomes such as psychological distress, emotional exhaustion, anxiety, and depression (Kalliath and Brough, 2008).

In Nepalese context also, work-life balance is a complex and subjective concept that requires a holistic approach, considering the interplay of various factors such as time, involvement, and satisfaction in both work and nonwork domains. Organizations and employees must work together to achieve a balance that promotes job satisfaction,

productivity, and overall well-being. It can be assessed from Labour law provisions in 2027, Occupational health and safety practices of Nepal in case of different projects (Dahal, A. K., Mishra, A. K., Chaudhary, M. K., & Aithal, P. S., 2021: Mishra, Adhikari & Aithal, 2022: Ghimire, S., Mishra, A. K. , & Bhaumik, A. . , 2023).

Table 1: Working Definition

Author/Year	Definitions
Kofodimos (1993)	“Satisfying healthy and productive life that work, play, and love...”
Marcks & MacDermid (1996)	“Role balance is the tendency to become fully engaged in the performance of every role in one’s total role system, to approach every typical role and role partner with an attitude to attentiveness and care. Put differently, it is the practice of that even[1]handed alertness known sometimes as mindfulness”
Clark (2000)	Satisfaction and good functioning at work and at home with a minimum of role conflict”
Pillinger (2001)	“The flexible working arrangements that allow the employees to avail of working arrangements that provide a balance between work responsibilities and personal responsibilities.”
Repoport et al (2002)	“Proposed work-personal life integration “instead” of balance to encompass different parts of life and their integration depends on one’s priorities, which does not necessary need to demand equal amount of personal resources.”
Frone (2003)	“Low levels of conflict and high levels of inter role facilitation represent work[1] family balance”
Greenhans & Allen (2006)	“The extent to which an individual’s effectiveness and satisfaction in work and family roles are compatible with the individual’s life priorities”
Grzywacz & Carlson(2007)	“Accomplishment of role related expectations that are negotiated and shared between an individual and his or her role related partners in the work and family domains”
Kalliath & Brough (2008)	“The individual perception that work and non-work activities are compatible and promote growth in accordance with an individual’s current life priorities”
Emslie & Hunt (2009)	“Satisfaction and good functioning at work and at home, with a minimum of role conflict“
Ioan Lazar et al (2010)	“The quality relationship between paid work and unpaid responsibilities is critical for success in today’s competitive business world.”
Delecta, (2011)	“An individual ability to meet their work commitments as well as other non-work and family commitment.” Source: Kumer & Janaki.

Sources: Kumer & Janakiram (2017); Singh, (2014)

The debate over a formal definition of Work-Life Balance (WLB) has been a topic of discussion in research. Major reviews of WLB

articles often do not explicitly define WLB, leading to varied approaches in operational definitions and measurements of the construct

(Greenhaus et al., 2003; Potgieter and Barnard, 2010). Greenhaus et al. (2003) emphasize the importance of understanding WLB as the extent to which an individual is equally engaged in and satisfied with their work role and family role.

Potgieter and Barnard (2010) contribute to this debate by highlighting the diverse approaches used by researchers to define and measure WLB or related constructs in studies.

These authors shed light on the complexity surrounding the definition and measurement of WLB, indicating the need for further clarity and consensus in academic research on this crucial topic.

Work-Life Balance Theory: Theoretical review

To explain the relationship between work and family and the numerous facets of personal, professional, and family life, many ideas have been put out by various philosophers and experts. The two main theories that are used to investigate role conflicts and their overall effects on work-life balance are boundary theory and border theory. These two theories lay the groundwork for several additional theories.

Border Theory

A new dimensional theory about work-life balance, the work/life border theory was introduced by Clark (2000) based on boundary theory. According to Clark, each person's role exists inside a distinct area of existence, and these areas are divided by borders that may be physical, temporal, or emotional. The theory addresses the problem of "crossing borders" between different spheres of life, particularly between home and work. This theory holds that the degree of integration, ease of transitions between the two spheres, and degree of friction between these domains are all directly influenced by the flexibility and limit to switch over the boundaries between people's work and family lives.

Flexible boundaries make it easier to integrate the home and work life. Although

reciprocal transition is facilitated by a degree of domain integration, work-family conflicts may result. Contrarily, transition requires more effort when these domains are divided, but work-family conflict is less frequent (Bellavia & Frone, 2005).

Boundary Theory

According to Zerubavel (1996), this is a common cognitive theory of social grouping that concentrates on results like denotations people give to work and home as well as the simplicity and rate of conversion between domains (Ashforth, Kreiner, & Fugate, 2000). Boundary and border theories have similar assumptions (Clark, 2000; Kreiner, 2002). However, the difference is that border theory is dedicated to the domains of family and work only (Desrochers & Sargent, 2003). The result of interest in border theory is about the balance of work-family with role conflict at a minimum (Clark, 2000). Furthermore, the difference in description covers time, people, and place, which are tangible divides as well as psychological groups linked to family and work.

Segmentation Theory

According to the Segmentation idea, work and personal life are two distinct things that have no bearing on or interaction with one another. The mutual separation of work and life into two distinct roles that are independent of one another is explained by segmentation theory (Edwards & Rothband, 2000; Staines, 1980; Zedeck, 1992). Work and personal life have always been intrinsically divided by time, space, and function since the industrial revolution. This process, according to Piotrkowski (1979), occurs when people intentionally control their own life concerns, emotions, and joys while actively suppressing work-related thoughts, feelings, and behaviors in the life domain.

Spillover Theory

The most widely accepted idea of how work and family are related is called the spillover theory. According to several experts, employees carry

over the attitudes, feelings, and behaviors they develop at work into their personal lives and vice versa (Belsky et al., 1985). Spillover is thought to be either good or negative, theoretically. Spillover takes into account several facets of the link between the workplace and the family. Positive spillover refers to the possibility that happiness and success in one area may lead to happiness and success in another area. On the other side, negative spillover describes how issues and despair in one domain may transfer the same emotion into another domain (Xu, 2009).

Williams and Alliger (1994) examined mood-related spillover on a daily basis using experience sampling methodology in their study of spillover, and their findings suggested that working parents in their sample were more likely to take work-related emotions home than they were to bring family-related emotions to the workplace.

Compensation Theory

The compensation theory of work-life balance describes the efforts made to offset negative experiences in one domain by stepping up efforts for positive experiences in another domain. An example would be a dissatisfied employee putting more emphasis on family than work, or a satisfied employee putting more emphasis on work but making concessions with home life, reallocating his or her attention.

Zedeck and Mosier (1990) categorized compensation through two categories: supplemental and reactive. When people switch from the unfulfilling role to one that may be more fulfilling, they are seeking out highly rewarding experiences, which is known as supplemental compensation. When rewarding experiences are lacking at work, people chase them at home. For instance, people who feel they have limited autonomy at work look for it elsewhere. Reactive compensation refers to people's attempts to make up for bad experiences in one role they play by seeking good ones in the other, such as partaking in leisure activities after a long day at work. It

happens when unfavorable job experiences are offset by unfavorable domestic ones. According to the compensation theory (Clark, 2000), there is a conflicting link between work and life, thus people try to fill holes in one area with fulfillment in another.

Structural Functionalism Theory

According to the theory, each person's life is primarily divided into two spheres: the productive life, which is defined as the portion of work life that enables one to produce a good or a service, and the emotional life, which is lived at home and focuses on taking care of one's spouse, parents, children, leisure activities, and health, among other things. According to structural functionalism theory, there is a fundamental division between labor and families.

When men and women specialize their activities in separate spheres, with women at home doing expressive work and relieving men of household chores and men in the workplace performing instrumental tasks without worrying about housekeeping responsibilities, work and life aspects will work in tandem with each other, according to the structural functionalism theory (Kingsbury & Scanz).

Ecology Theory

According to Grzywacz and Marks' ecological systems theory, work and life are intertwined functions of methods, processes, person, circumstance, and temporal characteristics, indicating that each numerous factor has an additive impact on the experience of working and living (Grzywacz & Marks, 2000). The person-in-environment theory later evolved from the ecology theory of work-life balance, with the notion that people and groups have vibrant relationships with the social, physical, and natural surroundings in which they coexist acting as its unifying principle (Pitt-Catsouphes et al., 2006).

Enrichment Theory

The enrichment theory postulates that involvement in one position—work or family—

will improve the quality of life in the other one. In other words, this model aims to explain the benefits of the link between job and family. The extent to which experiences from instrumental (skills, talents, values) or emotive (mood, satisfaction) sources improve the quality of the other domain is referred to as enrichment (Morris & Madsen, 2005). Employees believe that their job and personal roles are complementary and enrich each other, according to Greenhaus and Powell's (2006) definition of enrichment as "the extent to which experiences in one role increase the quality of life in the other role."

Zedeck and Mosier (1990) coined the term "instrumental" to define enrichment theory, which holds that positive workplace outcomes influence positive outcomes in one's home life and vice versa.

Integration Theory

According to integration theory, a healthy system of flexible boundaries between life and work can more effectively support and foster domains of work-life and community life (Clark, 2000). Mason (2002) noted that the integration theory best illustrates how extra contextual components, including community, are incorporated into the body of knowledge in regard to work and life. In order to create a comprehensive and attainable model of work-life balance, integration theory argues for modern understandings that rethink traditional work-life paradigms, making all stakeholders, including employers, employees, and communities, active partners with equal voices. According to the renowned author Googins (1997), a holistic approach to work and family that involves all parties and shared responsibility will provide greater results in both domains than solutions developed in isolation.

Overall Appraisal Approach

According to Grzywacz and Carlson's (2007) analysis, there are two different approaches to work-life balance: the overall appraisal approach and the components approach. An individual's overall evaluation of their living condition is referred to as their general evaluation. For

instance, "Clark" defined work-family balance as "satisfaction and good performance at work and home, with the least amount of role conflict" (Clark, 2000, p. 751), "equilibrium or maintaining an overall sense of harmony in life" (Clarke et al., 2004, p. 121), and "a determination that the resources available for both work and family are adequate to meet needs, ensuring that involvement is efficient in both domains" 2005's Voydanoff, p. 825 28. Work-life balance is often evaluated using questions (such as "Overall, how successful do you feel in balancing your work and personal/family life?") when an overall appraisal method hypothesis is used (Clarke & others, 2004).

The theories being studied for work-life balance offer several characteristics that, while not generally applicable, are accurate for various persons and circumstances. Structural-functionalism, ecology system theory, boarder theory, segmentation theory, spillover, and other theory has their own importance, each theory of work-life balance has a distinct dimension. In order to examine work and family concerns, it has been shown that WLB scholars rely on and apply a variety of theoretical frameworks and variables (Poulose & Sudarsan, 2014; Rincy & Panchanatham, 2014).

Factors affecting Work-Life Balance

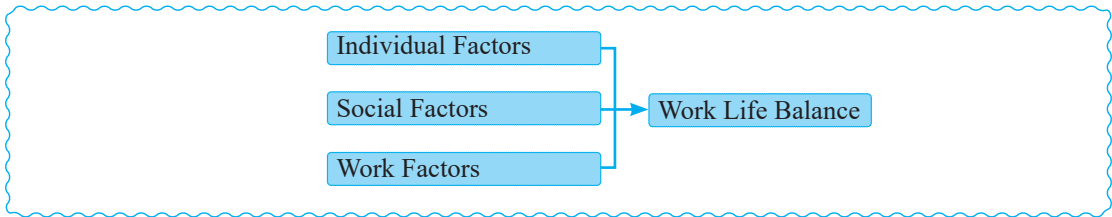
Work-life balance is a method that helps employees of an organization to balance their personal and professional lives. Emslie and Hunt (2009) argued that "work-life balance is defined as "satisfaction and good functioning at work and at home, with a minimum of role conflict". Karakas and Lee, (2004) explained work life balance issues as spending good time with family members, getting free time to be able to relax for emotional wellbeing and health of family members, having good communication and support from the colleagues, obtaining high-quality child care and education; and being satisfied with the work load.

According to the study by Kinman (2001), the strongest factor of psychological distress and job dissatisfaction was related to work-life

conflict. He found out that more than half of the academics surveyed complained that they have to frequently work at home during the evenings which causes stress. Netemeyer, Boles, and

McMurrian (1996) asserted that the majority of the employees reported that they remained anxious with work issues even after leaving the workplace and feel difficulties in sleep at home.

Figure 1: *Conceptual Model of the Factors Affecting Work-Life Balance*



The demand from organizations to attend to the family responsibilities of employees has been increasing due to the rise in the number of single-parent households and dual earners (Goodstein, 1994). The double burden of child care and elder care puts a more emotional burden on women than on men. In reality, it is still women who keep hold of the major responsibilities for childcare and are much more likely to work part-time, sparing time for family responsibilities (Daly & Lewis, 2000).

Gerson (1993) explained that fathers also experienced tension in child care as their working wives are not present at home to look after their kids. Thus, in the early decades of the twentieth century, some large companies felt the need that employers should allow free time and energy to workers to look after their children. Child care facilities thus positively affected employees' decisions to remain employed at the company (Kossek & Lambert, 2004). Ross and Mirowsky (1988) demonstrated that employed mothers who felt difficulty making child-care arrangements suffered from high depression. Research by Jaffrey and Karen (1991) indicated that relative to childcare, elder care involves more unexpected caregiving situations, and it is more difficult to manage and causes greater levels of stress for the care provider.

Greenberger et al. (1989) showed that married women often spend a lot of time and energy in taking care of their in-laws, especially

the parents of their husbands. In short, the principle caregiver for the elders are women, who provide care in their roles as wives, daughters, and daughters-in-law. In addition, because many women who care for the elders also care for the children as primary caregivers, they become more accustomed to caregiving as compared to men (Blair & Litcher, 1991).

Like child care, eldercare can adversely impact employees personally and professionally as well as emotionally and financially. The impact of elder care on the professional lives of employees includes increased absenteeism, sluggishness, a reduction in work hours, unavailability for overtime work, a shift from full-time to part-time work, and in some cases early retirement (Ross & Mirowsky, 1988). Not only have elder care responsibilities affected employed workers but also prevented some people from entering the workforce (Frone, Russell & Cooper, 1992). The cost of elder care manifests not only in economic and financial terms but also in terms of caregivers' overall health. Caregivers report feelings of depression, isolation, loneliness, and stress due to their caregiving obligations (Kossek & Lambert, 2004).

According to Sullivan and Lewis (2006), schedule inflexibility increased depression in both men and women and increased physical distress such as insomnia, appetite problems, tension-related aches, and pain. Christensen and Staines

(1990) found that flexitime programs decreased late comings, absenteeism, and turnover. In their research, Thomas and Ganster (1995) found a positive association between flexitime policies and job satisfaction. They concluded that flexible time policies enhanced employee productivity by decreasing absenteeism and turnover and positively served families by decreasing depression in employees as families get more time to spend together, which reduces work/family conflict.

Gilbert (2002) stated that longer working hours though reduce general family satisfaction, but workers who are more committed to their work reported significantly higher family satisfaction as compared to the workers who are less committed to their work. So it is not only the work timings that affect family but the behavior of workers towards their jobs that affect their family life. Greenhouse and Powell (2003) have suggested that certain working conditions, such as time flexibility, can mitigate the negative effects of work demands on family life.

New requirements at jobs have brought an increased workload. Professional lives characterized by more and more challenges, frequently changing assignments, work and time schedules, job insecurity, and frequent relocations are some of the factors which cause work-life strain. Most of the faculty new to the campus report that they feel isolated, and they are often besieged due to unclear expectations and heavy workloads (Luce & Murray, 1998). The analysis revealed significant correlations between long working hours and both occupational stress and work-life balance, as well as between occupational stress and both work-life balance and job satisfaction (Hsu, Ya-Yuan & Bai).

Frone (2000) found that work-home conflict equally affected the health of men and women whereas Emslie, Hunt, and Macintyre (2004) did not find any significant gender differences in perceptions of work-home conflict. According to the study by Thompson et al. (1998), it is a

general perception that organizations with a lower level of work-life conflict possess a supportive organizational culture. Kossek, Dass, and DeMarr (1994) explained that one of the reasons for work-life strain is a lack of integration between the employee's life and organization's goals. They further asserted that a negative culture, poor working environment, and bad attitudes of supervisors create barriers to the implementation of work-life balance.

Jafri, Md. Hassan, and Batra, Madhur (2014), found that partner support, colleague support, and job resources are positively associated with work-life balance whereas unfair criticism at the job is negatively associated with work-life. Roehling and Moen (2001) predicted that salary, schedule flexibility, family-friendly work policies, and supportiveness of coworkers are related to work and life strain. Non-supportiveness of colleagues affects employee loyalty negatively. Smith and Smith (2008) found that future accountants give high importance to work-life balance in making career decisions, and they feel that a healthy work-life balance positively affects their job performance.

According to Kinman and Jones (2008), one of the causes of work stress among employees is a reward imbalance. In their study, the autonomy and schedule flexibility of the employee in his work were found to be a key predictor of work-life balance. Parasurama and Simmers (2001) also found that self-control or flexibility in the workplace might assist people in organizing their workload in a way that minimizes the possibility of work-family conflict. Flexitime, job sharing, telework/telecommuting, and leave policy – significantly impacted HR performance (Sthapit, & Paudel, 2021).

A study by Warren and Johnson (1995) showed that managing reliance on coworkers increases social expectations and stress at work. Employees' psychological well-being is impacted by interpersonal conflicts with coworkers, which makes it challenging for them to efficiently manage domestic duties.

Table 2: Matrix of Reviewed Article

Authors/ Year of Publication and Journal	Title	Objectives	Methodology	Finding
Sthapit, PhD, Arhan & Paudel, Sushma. (2021)/ Indian Journal of Commerce & Management Studies	Work-family balance and employee performance in Nepalese commercial banks	The paper aims at examining the impact of work-family balance (WFB) practices on HR performance in Nepalese commercial	Descriptive analysis, one-way ANOVA test, multicollinearity test, and correlation and linear regression analyses.	Flexitime, job sharing, telework/telecommuting, and leave policy – significantly impacted HR performance
Karakas, F, Lee, M. D., & MacDermid, S. M. (2004)./ Equal Opportunities International	A qualitative investigation into the meaning of family well-being from the perspective of part-time professionals.	This study examines in-depth the meaning of good family life from the employees perspective	Interviews conducted in 1996-98 with professionals and managers	Work life balance issues are related with spending good time with family for their personal life.
Goodstein, J. D. (1994)/ The Academy of Management Journal, 37(2), 350–382. https://doi.org/10.2307/256833	Institutional Pressures and Strategic Responsiveness: Employer Involvement in Work-Family Issues	To identify a number of important institutional and technical determinants of this critical strategic choice.	Sample survey	Institutional cause, constituents, content, control, and context-were considered as forces motivating strategic responsiveness to institutional pressures.
Ross, C. E., & Mirowsky, J. (1988). Child Care and Emotional Adjustment to Wives' Employment. Journal of Health and Social Behavior	Child Care and Emotional Adjustment to Wives' Employment	Finding relation between Child Care and Emotional Adjustment to Wives' Employment	National probability sample survey.	The effect of wives employment status on psychological well being depends on the presence of child and child care availability, husband's participation on childcare.
DWYER, J. W., & SECCOMBE, K. (1991)./ Journal of Family Issues	Elder Care as Family Labor: The Influence of Gender and Family Position., 12(2), 229–247	to assess the relationship between personal control and job satisfaction and performance. In	Survey of employees	It was found that personal control significantly predicted job satisfaction and performance. Time lag analyses suggest that control may also be an outcome of these variables.

Authors/ Year of Publication and Journal	Title	Objectives	Methodology	Finding
Thomas, Linda & Ganster, Daniel. (1995)./ Journal of Applied Psychology. 80. 6-15. 10.1037/0021-9010.80.1.6.	Impact of Family-Supportive Work Variables on Work-Family Conflict and Strain: A Control Perspective	The authors examined the direct and indirect effects of organizational policies and practices that are supportive of family responsibilities.	Survey data were gathered at 45 acute-care facilities from 398 health professionals.	Organizations can take steps that can increase employees' control over family responsibilities and that this control might help employees better manage conflicting demands of work and family life.
Greenhaus, Jeffrey & Foley, S.. (2007). Handbook of career studies, 2007	The intersection of work and family lives.	To study the intersection of work and family life	Review of literature	Not only do career experiences affect individuals' family lives but family life can also have a significant impact on work experiences and career outcomes
Joyce K, Pabayo R, Critchley JA, Bambra C./ Published online 2010 Feb 17. doi: 10.1002/14651858.CD008009.pub2	Flexible working conditions and their effects on employee health and wellbeing.	To evaluate the effects (benefits and harms) of flexible working interventions on the physical, mental and general health and wellbeing of employees and their families.	Two experienced review authors conducted data extraction and quality appraisal. We undertook a narrative synthesis as there was substantial heterogeneity between studies.	Flexible working interventions that increase worker control and choice (such as self-scheduling or gradual/partial retirement) are likely to have a positive effect on health outcomes. In
Allen, Tammy & Johnson, Ryan & Kiburz, Kaitlin & Shockley, Kristen. (2013)./ Personnel Psychology. 66. 345-376.	Work-Family Conflict and Flexible Work Arrangements: Deconstructing Flexibility	To examine the relationship between	Meta analysis were used.	Work-family conflict and work flexibility were found positively related.

Authors/ Year of Publication and Journal	Title	Objectives	Methodology	Finding
Hsu, Ya-Yuan & et al . (2019)./. BioMed Research International. 2019. 1-8. 10.1155/2019/5046934.	Long Hours' Effects on Work-Life Balance and Satisfaction	In this study, we examined whether the associations between working hours, job satisfaction, and work-life balance are mediated by occupational stress.	Questionnaires were administered to 369 respondents working in the high-tech and banking industries.	The analysis revealed significant correlations between long working hours and both occupational stress and work-life balance, as well as between occupational stress and both work-life balance and job satisfaction
Kim, Hyondong & Gong, Yaping. (2016). The International Journal of Human Resource Management. 1-21.	Effects of work–family and family–work conflicts on flexible work arrangements demand: a gender role perspective	Flexible work arrangements (FWAs) to help managers balance their work–family demands.	Based on a sample of 1336 married managers in Korea,	Work–family conflict increased the FWAs demand more for female managers than for male managers.
Luce and Murray, (1998). Journal of Staff, Program & Organization Development, , v15 n3 p103-10 1997-1998	New Faculty's Perceptions of the Academic Work Life.	Analyzes new faculty's perceptions of working in a university	Questionnaire method was administered.	The study Indicates that most new faculty were overwhelmed and Argues that universities should be more supportive of new faculty members.
Fatima, N. (2012)./. Journal of International Academic Research.	An Empirical Analysis of Factors Affecting Work Life Balance among University Teachers: the case of Pakistan	The purpose of the present study is to identify causes of work and family role strain among university teachers of public and private sector institutions.	Independent sample t-test is used to analyse the effect of independent variables	Partners support,collegoe support, and job resources are positively associated with the work life balance
Frone, M. R. (2000)./. Journal of Applied Psychology, 85(6), 888–895. https://doi.org/10.1037/0021-9010.85.6.888	Work–family conflict and employee psychiatric disorders: The national comorbidity survey.	This study examined the relation between work–family conflict and several types of psychiatric disorders: mood, anxiety, substance dependence, and substance abuse.	Survey data were obtained from a representative national sample of 2,700 employed adults who were either married or the parent	Both work-to-family and family-to-work conflict were positively related to having a mood, anxiety, and substance dependence disorder.

Authors/ Year of Publication and Journal	Title	Objectives	Methodology	Finding
Roehling, Patricia & Roehling, Mark & Moen, Phyllis. (2001)./ Journal of Family and Economic Issues. 22. 141-170. 10.1023/A:1016630229628.	The Relationship Between Work-Life Policies and Practices and Employee Loyalty:A Life Course Perspective.	Understanding of the impact of work/life policies on employee loyalty	Sample of 3,381 American workers	Flexible-time policies have a consistent, positive association with employee loyalty.
Smith, K. T., Smith, L. M. and Smith, T. R., (2008)./ EconPapers	'An Examination of Work- Life Balance Perspectives of Accountants 2011, vol. 3, issue 4, 367-383	This study addresses the importance of people for place on work-life balance and whether gender differences are associated with work-life balance.	Survey of current accounting practitioners and of future accountants	Findings reveal that a healthy work-life balance is associated with job satisfaction, job performance, and ethical decision-making.
Pathak, Resham. (2018)./ Journal of Business and Social Sciences. 1. 116-125. 10.3126.	Work Life Balance in Nepalese Commercial Banks.	the study tries to explore and analyze the link between Working hour, income level and organizational support with work-life balance.	Questionnaire survey.	Finding shows that working hour,income level and orginazationl support are positively related with work life balance.

Proposed Research Model on Work Life Balance for Future

The following research model can be suggested for additional study based on the thorough analysis of the current literatures. The proposed research model can be studied by researchers that are interested. According to the proposed study model, there are two sets of elements that affect work-life balance. The first group of factors are related to the employee's job, while the second set are related to their family's perspectives. Work role pressures and qualities like engagement, flexible work hours, and flexible positions are crucial when developing organizational work-life balance initiatives.

Additionally, WLB is impacted by familial and supporting contextual elements such parental expectations, family involvement, and time commitment. A person's perspective of work-life balance in an organization is determined by both these features of the job role and the family role. A person's perspective of work-life balance in an organization is determined by both these features of the job role and the family role. As a result, a person's job satisfaction and sense of work-life balance are determined by that employee. The model is presented in figure 1.

Figure 2: Proposed Research Model of Work-Life Balance.



Conclusion

The discussion surrounding the quality of working life and its impact on overall quality of life underscores the significance of work-life balance. This concept reflects an individual's alignment across multiple life roles, representing an inter-role phenomenon. Our analysis of current literature highlights the multifaceted nature of work-life balance, encompassing its nature, causes, consequences, policies, and practices. With the prevalence of dual-career families and the normalization of demanding jobs with long hours, work-life balance has emerged as a significant challenge across various employment sectors. The imperative to support employees in navigating the demands of their professional and personal lives is paramount, benefiting both employers and employees alike.

A range of factors contribute to work-life imbalance, including excessive workloads, extended workdays, heightened childcare responsibilities, irregular work schedules, marital status, and inadequate social support. These factors collectively underscore the complexity of achieving equilibrium between work and personal life. The repercussions of work-life imbalance are diverse and impactful, spanning burnout, employee turnover, anxiety, depression, stress, life dissatisfaction, diminished job dedication, and decreased staff morale. These outcomes underscore the critical need for proactive interventions to address work-life balance issues.

Organizations have responded to the challenge of work-life balance by implementing various practices and initiatives. These may

include flexible working arrangements such as flexible hours, telework, part-time options, job-sharing, and the provision of childcare and eldercare facilities. Additionally, organizations may offer information or financial support pertaining to employees' non-work domains, alongside onsite services to support work-life integration. The adoption and efficacy of work-life balance strategies within organizations can be influenced by factors such as firm size, gender distribution among employees, the proportion of qualified or knowledge workers, and the organization's emphasis on cultivating employee commitment.

Ongoing research and academic inquiry into work-life balance from diverse perspectives aim to refine definitions, establish clear guidelines, and develop effective strategies. This study contributes to the existing body of literature on work-life balance, enhancing understanding and informing future initiatives aimed at promoting a harmonious balance between work and personal life.

Further Proposed Research Agendas

Research seems to lack awareness and empirical research work in developing countries on work-life balance thus empirical research should be conducted. Cross-cultural research should be conducted. The number of studies in this regard is limited. Research should be focused on efforts to be made from the side of the employe for WLB. A study should be focused on moderators of relationships among Worklife practices, work-life conflict, and organizational performance.

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Mindfulness Meditation for Enhanced Mental Health and Academic Performance: A Review

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: This review aims to explore the effectiveness of mindfulness meditation in promoting mental health and improving academic performance among students.

Methods: Studies examining the impact of mindfulness meditation on students' mental well-being and academic outcomes were reviewed and analyzed. Various aspects such as memory, focus, concentration, and overall academic performance were considered.

Results: The findings suggest that mindfulness meditation holds significant benefits for students, including improved memory, enhanced focus and concentration, and ultimately, better academic performance. This practice also shows promise in reducing anxiety, stress, and depression among students.

Value: This review contributes to understanding the potential of mindfulness meditation as a valuable tool for supporting students' mental health and academic success. It underscores the importance of integrating mindfulness practices into educational settings to foster holistic well-being.

Keywords: Meditation, Mental health, Academic performance, Mindfulness, Students, Well-being.

Introduction

Experiencing the transformative power of mindfulness meditation firsthand, I, the author, witnessed a remarkable improvement in my mental health, overcoming a long-standing battle with depression. Rathus (1997) defines meditation as a process that alters consciousness, fostering relaxation through narrowed attention. Numerous studies, including Kabat-Zinn (1994), underscore the role of mindfulness meditation in enhancing attention, reducing stress, and promoting overall well-being.

In today's competitive world, stress and anxiety affect individuals across professions,

including students grappling with academic pressures. Mindfulness meditation emerges as a potent tool to alleviate these mental burdens. However, its integration into academic curricula remains limited, despite its profound benefits for mental health.

Epstein (1998) discusses how meditation and therapy aid in managing intense emotions, while Kabat-Zinn (1997) notes its efficacy in mitigating panic attacks. Research by Javid, Vyas, and Shukla (1998) indicates memory enhancement through meditation, a boon for students facing cognitive challenges.

Moreover, cognitive flexibility improvements, as seen in studies like Alexander et al. (1989), highlight meditation's broader cognitive benefits. This article aims to shed light on the pivotal role of mindfulness meditation in promoting mental health, advocating for its inclusion in educational frameworks for holistic student well-being.

Rationale for the Study

The rationale for conducting a study on mindfulness meditation's impact on mental health and academic performance stems from several key considerations: In recent years, there has been a noticeable increase in mental health challenges, particularly among students and young adults. Anxiety, depression, and stress are prevalent issues that can significantly impact academic performance and overall well-being. Despite the well-documented benefits of mindfulness meditation in promoting mental wellness and cognitive functioning, its integration into formal education systems remains limited. This gap presents an opportunity to explore the potential of mindfulness interventions in educational settings. Research suggests that mindfulness practices can enhance attention, focus, memory, and cognitive flexibility, all of which are critical for academic success. Understanding the extent to which mindfulness meditation can positively influence academic performance is thus a pertinent area of investigation. Beyond academic achievement, fostering students' holistic well-being is essential. Mindfulness meditation offers a holistic approach to mental health, addressing emotional regulation, stress management, and overall psychological resilience. As the demand for evidence-based interventions in mental health and education grows, studying the efficacy of mindfulness meditation provides valuable insights into effective strategies for promoting student well-being. Findings from this study can inform educational policies and practices, advocating for the inclusion of mindfulness programs in school curricula to support students' mental health and academic success (Mishra,2024: Ghimire,

Mishra, Bolar, & Aithal, 2024: Ghimire, Mishra, & Aithal, P. S. ,2023: Mishra,2023: Mishra & Jha, 2023).

In context of Nepal also, the rationale for this study lies in addressing pressing mental health concerns among students, exploring the potential academic benefits of mindfulness meditation, advocating for evidence-based interventions, and contributing to the broader conversation on holistic well-being in educational contexts.

Objective of the Research

The objective of this review is to analyze existing literature and research studies that investigate the impact of mindfulness meditation on mental health and academic performance among students.

Literature Search

Conducted searches in academic databases Google Scholar using keywords like "mindfulness meditation," "mental health," "academic performance," and "students,".

Included peer-reviewed articles, meta-analyses, systematic reviews, and relevant books published within the past decade to ensure the inclusion of recent findings.

Inclusion Criteria

- Studies focusing on mindfulness meditation interventions among student populations.
- Research articles exploring the effects of mindfulness practices on mental health outcomes, including anxiety, depression, stress, emotional regulation, and psychological well-being.
- Studies investigating the relationship between mindfulness meditation and academic performance indicators such as attention, focus, memory, cognitive flexibility, and overall academic achievement.
- Included studies with diverse methodologies, including experimental designs, longitudinal studies, qualitative analyses, and mixed-methods approaches.

- Ensured the inclusion of studies conducted in various educational settings, including schools, colleges, and universities.

Exclusion Criteria

- Studies not directly related to mindfulness meditation or not focused on student populations.
- Articles lacking rigorous research methodology.
- Publications with limited relevance to mental health outcomes or academic performance.
- Non-English publications or inaccessible full-text articles.

Data Extraction and Analysis

- Extracted relevant data from selected studies, including study design, participant characteristics, intervention details, outcome measures, and key findings.
- Employed thematic analysis to identify common themes and patterns across studies related to the impact of mindfulness meditation on mental health and academic performance.
- Synthesized findings to provide a comprehensive overview of the current state of knowledge regarding mindfulness meditation's effects on mental health and academic outcomes among students.

Ethical Considerations

- Ensured ethical standards in conducting the literature review and referencing original sources appropriately.
- Adhered to ethical guidelines and regulations governing academic research and publication ethics.

Limitations

- Potential limitations include publication bias, variability in study methodologies, and the diversity of mindfulness meditation interventions and outcome measures across studies.

- The methodology employed in this review aims to provide a systematic and comprehensive analysis of existing research on mindfulness meditation's impact on mental health and academic performance among students, offering valuable insights for future research and educational interventions.

Literature Review

The results of various studies examining the impact of mindfulness meditation on mental health and academic performance among students reveal compelling insights into the potential benefits of this practice.

Enhanced Academic Performance

One study by Chang and Hiebert (1989) found that children taught meditation in public schools showed improved academic performance. The results underscore the role of meditation in developing focus and concentration, leading to better academic outcomes. When students are able to manage stress and anxiety through meditation, they can allocate their attention more effectively to their studies, resulting in enhanced academic performance. Moreover, the relationship between meditation and memory enhancement has been consistently demonstrated in research, indicating a positive correlation between mindfulness practices and cognitive functions (Rivas et al., 2020).

Stress Reduction and Academic Success

Stress has been identified as a significant barrier to academic success among college students (Brougham et al., 2009). Studies have highlighted that high levels of stress can impede learning and lead to lower grades. The prevalence of stress-related challenges among college students underscores the need for effective interventions. Mindfulness meditation has emerged as a promising solution, offering a natural and cost-effective approach to managing stress without the side effects associated with medication (Godbey & Courage, 1994).

Psychological Well-being and Emotional Intelligence

Mindfulness practices have been shown to improve emotional and social intelligence in students. By cultivating awareness of emotions and promoting empathy, mindfulness helps students develop crucial socio-emotional skills necessary for navigating social interactions and managing emotional challenges (Carbonero, 2010). This aspect is particularly crucial in educational settings, where emotional regulation and interpersonal skills contribute significantly to overall well-being and academic success.

Mindfulness-Based Interventions

Mindfulness-based interventions have gained recognition for their efficacy in promoting mental wellness and academic success among students (Ramcer et al., 2016). These interventions focus on enhancing resilience, reducing stress, and improving overall psychological functioning. Moreover, mindfulness training has been integrated into various educational programs and services, highlighting its growing acceptance and adoption in educational institutions (Julia et al., 2010).

Impact on Academic Performance

Several studies have directly assessed the impact of mindfulness meditation on academic performance. In a study conducted by Pamela D. Hall, participants practicing meditation showed higher GPAs compared to those who did not meditate (Hall, n.d.). Similarly, a study by Martin S. Fiebert and Travis M. Mead found that students practicing meditation performed better on examinations than the control group (Fiebert & Mead, n.d.). These findings underscore the potential of mindfulness meditation in enhancing academic success among students.

Long-Term Benefits

Studies examining the long-term effects of mindfulness programs, such as Just Breath (JB), have shown sustained benefits in stress

management and overall well-being (JB Study, n.d.). Participants reported improved coping skills, emotional awareness, and self-compassion, highlighting the enduring impact of mindfulness practices beyond the intervention period.

Implications for Educational Institutions

The positive outcomes of mindfulness interventions have significant implications for educational institutions. Incorporating mindfulness programs into curricula and student services can contribute to creating a supportive and conducive learning environment. Institutions that prioritize student well-being through mindfulness initiatives are likely to see improvements in academic outcomes, student retention, and overall campus culture.

The synthesis of research findings underscores the multifaceted benefits of mindfulness meditation for students' mental health and academic success. From stress reduction and enhanced cognitive functions to improved emotional intelligence and academic performance, mindfulness practices offer a holistic approach to student well-being. As educational institutions increasingly recognize the importance of socio-emotional learning and mental health support, integrating mindfulness into educational frameworks becomes imperative for fostering resilient and successful students.

The implications of research on mindfulness meditation's impact on mental health and academic performance are far-reaching and hold significant relevance for various stakeholders, including educators, policymakers, mental health professionals, and students themselves.

Educational Institutions

For educational institutions, the findings underscore the importance of incorporating mindfulness-based programs into their curricula and student support services. By integrating mindfulness practices into the educational framework, institutions can create a conducive learning environment that promotes mental wellness, resilience, and academic success among students. These programs can be integrated into regular coursework, student affairs services,

counseling programs, and extracurricular activities to provide comprehensive support for students' socio-emotional needs.

Student Well-being

Mindfulness interventions offer students effective strategies for managing stress, anxiety, and emotional challenges. By learning mindfulness techniques, students can develop greater self-awareness, emotional regulation skills, and empathy, all of which contribute to improved mental health and overall well-being. These interventions also empower students to cope with academic pressures more effectively and navigate challenges with resilience and confidence.

Academic Success

The research highlights the positive correlation between mindfulness practices and academic performance. Students who engage in mindfulness meditation show improvements in focus, concentration, memory, and cognitive flexibility, all of which are essential for academic success. Educational institutions can leverage mindfulness programs to enhance students' learning effectiveness, attention span, and overall academic outcomes.

Policy and Advocacy

The findings from research on mindfulness meditation advocate for the integration of mindfulness-based interventions into educational policies and practices. Policymakers and educational leaders can play a crucial role in promoting the adoption of mindfulness programs in schools and colleges. By advocating for evidence-based interventions that prioritize student well-being, policymakers contribute to creating a supportive and holistic educational environment.

Mental Health Professionals

Mental health professionals can incorporate mindfulness-based approaches into their therapeutic interventions for students experiencing stress, anxiety, depression, or other mental health challenges. Mindfulness techniques

can complement traditional therapeutic modalities and provide additional tools for promoting emotional resilience, self-care, and psychological healing.

Future Research

The implications of research on mindfulness meditation also extend to future research directions. There is a need for longitudinal studies that examine the long-term effects of mindfulness interventions on students' mental health, academic performance, and overall life outcomes. Additionally, comparative studies can explore the efficacy of different mindfulness programs and delivery formats to determine best practices for implementation in educational settings.

The implications of research on mindfulness meditation underscore its transformative potential in promoting student well-being, academic success, and overall resilience. By embracing mindfulness-based approaches, educational institutions and stakeholders can foster a culture of holistic development and empower students to thrive academically and personally.

Conclusion

Based on the extensive discussion of studies examining the impact of mindfulness meditation on students' mental health and academic performance, it is evident that mindfulness meditation offers significant benefits for memory development, focus, concentration, and overall academic outcomes. Moreover, the practice of mindfulness meditation has been shown to reduce stress and anxiety levels among students, leading to increased courage, confidence, and emotional resilience.

The research consistently indicates that students who engage in regular mindfulness meditation experience lower levels of anxiety compared to those who do not practice meditation. Consequently, the meditation group often demonstrates better academic performance when compared to the non-meditation group. This correlation highlights the potential of

mindfulness meditation as a valuable tool for enhancing students' well-being and academic success.

The author of this article can personally attest to the transformative effects of mindfulness meditation, having incorporated it into their daily routine for half an hour. Through consistent practice, the author has experienced remarkable improvements in mental health, including overcoming depression and reducing reliance on medication. This firsthand experience underscores the tangible benefits that mindfulness meditation can offer individuals, particularly students facing academic and personal challenges.

Despite the compelling evidence supporting the efficacy of mindfulness meditation, its integration into academic institutions remains limited, with minimal inclusion in formal curricula. This gap presents a critical opportunity for educational policymakers and stakeholders to recognize mindfulness meditation as a core component of academic learning, on par with traditional subjects. By incorporating mindfulness practices into the national curriculum, governments can empower students to achieve better academic performance while addressing mental health concerns such as anxiety and depression.

The integration of mindfulness meditation into academic settings has the potential to revolutionize student well-being and academic outcomes. Advocating for its inclusion in national curricula and promoting regular practice can create a supportive learning environment where students can thrive mentally, emotionally, and academically, ultimately paving the way for a healthier and more successful future generation.

Further Research

Future research in the area of mindfulness meditation in the Far West region of Nepal could explore several key areas to deepen our understanding and enhance the applicability of mindfulness practices in this specific context:

Cultural Adaptation of Mindfulness Practices

Investigate how mindfulness meditation practices can be culturally adapted to resonate with the beliefs, values, and traditions prevalent in the Far West region of Nepal. This research could involve collaborations with local communities, religious leaders, and mindfulness practitioners to develop culturally sensitive and relevant mindfulness programs.

Impact of Mindfulness on Community Well-being

Conduct studies to assess the impact of mindfulness meditation on the overall well-being of communities in the Far West region. Explore how mindfulness practices contribute to stress reduction, mental health resilience, and social cohesion within these communities.

Educational Interventions

Evaluate the effectiveness of integrating mindfulness-based interventions into the educational system of Far West Nepal. Examine how mindfulness training in schools can enhance students' academic performance, emotional regulation, and overall psychological well-being.

Mindfulness in Healthcare

Explore the potential benefits of mindfulness meditation in healthcare settings within the Far West region. Investigate its role in supporting mental health treatment, reducing stress among healthcare professionals, and improving patient outcomes.

Mindfulness and Economic Development

Study the relationship between mindfulness practices and economic development initiatives in Far West Nepal. Investigate how mindfulness training can enhance entrepreneurship, decision-making skills, and productivity among local businesses and entrepreneurs.

Longitudinal Studies

Conduct longitudinal studies to track the long-term effects of mindfulness meditation on individuals and communities in the Far West

region. Explore how sustained mindfulness practice influences resilience, social dynamics, and quality of life over extended periods.

Mindfulness and Traditional Healing Practices

Investigate potential synergies between mindfulness meditation and traditional healing practices in Far West Nepal, such as Ayurveda or traditional medicine systems. Explore how these modalities can complement each other to promote holistic health and well-being.

By addressing these research areas, we can gain valuable insights into the nuanced applications of mindfulness meditation in the unique socio-cultural context of Far West Nepal. This research can inform the development of tailored mindfulness programs, policies, and interventions that resonate with local communities and contribute to their holistic development and well-being.

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Impulsive Buying Behavior in Retailing and Consumer Behavior: A Review

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: This study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of impulsive buying behavior by synthesizing diverse research and literature in the field of Retailing and Consumer Behavior.

Methods: The study employs a content analysis approach, reviewing a wide range of journal databases and books to gather a diverse collection of research works on impulsive buying behavior. The literature is categorized into various aspects influencing impulsive buying, contributing to the development of a research framework.

Findings: The content analysis revealed several key aspects influencing impulsive buying behavior, including psychological triggers, situational factors, and individual characteristics. These findings contribute to a better understanding of the impulsive buying construct and its behavioral elements.

Value: This study provides valuable insights for marketing practitioners and scholars, aiding in the development of strategies to address customer impulsiveness effectively. The structured categorization of literature also lays a foundation for future research activities in the domain of impulse buying.

Keywords: Impulsive buying, Consumer behavior, Retailing, Impulsiveness.

Introduction

Impulse buying, characterized by unplanned and spontaneous purchases, is a phenomenon deeply ingrained in consumer behavior. It occurs when consumers encounter new, well-established, or discounted products that trigger an immediate desire to purchase. Scholars such as Parboteeah (2005) and Piron (1991) define impulsive buying as the result of exposure to stimuli that prompt unplanned purchases, often leading to on-the-spot decisions by buyers.

For impulse shoppers, the journey begins with a casual exploration of stores, devoid of specific purchase intentions. During this foraging process, they are exposed to various cues that stimulate the urge to buy. Unlike deliberate purchases that involve information gathering and comparison of alternatives, impulse buying is characterized by a swift decision-making process driven by strong desires.

However, the aftermath of impulse buying can vary significantly. Post-purchase evaluations may result in either favorable or negative

perceptions depending on the consumer's experience. Numerous factors play a role in influencing consumer behavior towards impulsive buying, shaping their decision-making processes at different stages.

As Yang, Huang, and Feng (2011) describe it, impulsive buying is a consumer's inclination to buy spontaneously, without much reflection, immediately acting upon their desire. Marketing strategies play a crucial role in facilitating unplanned purchases. Mass distribution in supermarkets, hypermarkets, and self-service outlets, coupled with sales promotions, point-of-sale materials, attractive displays, and strategic store locations, all contribute to triggering impulse buying behavior among consumers (Rahman, 2015).

Rational of the Study

This research delves into the complexities of impulsive buying behavior, aiming to provide a comprehensive understanding of the factors influencing consumer impulsiveness in the retail environment. Through a detailed analysis of existing literature and empirical data, this study seeks to contribute valuable insights to the field of Retailing and Consumer Behavior. The research on impulsive buying behavior is essential for both academia and industry to enhance our understanding of consumer psychology, improve marketing strategies, and create a more informed and consumer-friendly retail environment.

Objective of the Study

This study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of impulsive buying behavior by synthesizing diverse research and literature in the field of Retailing and Consumer Behavior.

Methodology

This research employs a comprehensive literature review methodology to investigate impulsive buying behavior in the context of consumer psychology and retailing. The methodology encompasses the following key steps:

Identification of Relevant Literature

Extensive searches were conducted using academic databases, scholarly journals, books, and reputable sources to identify relevant literature related to impulsive buying behavior. Keywords such as "impulse buying," "consumer behavior," "retailing," and "impulsiveness" were utilized to ensure comprehensive coverage of the topic.

Selection Criteria

The selection criteria included studies published in peer-reviewed journals, books, and reputable sources from the last seven decades (since 1950) though it focuses more on recent literature after 2000. Only studies directly related to impulsive buying behavior, consumer psychology, and retailing were considered for inclusion in the review.

Data Extraction and Synthesis

Data extraction involved systematically reviewing each selected study to extract key findings, methodologies, theoretical frameworks, and empirical evidence related to impulsive buying behavior. The extracted data were synthesized to identify common themes, trends, and patterns across the literature.

Analysis and Interpretation

The synthesized data were analyzed and interpreted to gain insights into the factors influencing impulsive buying behavior, including internal and external stimuli, consumer traits, retail environments, and marketing strategies. The analysis also explored the impact of impulsive buying on consumer satisfaction, post-purchase behavior, and business outcomes.

Literature Review

Impulse buying behavior has been a subject of extensive research and interest among scholars and marketers for decades. From the pioneering works of Clover (1950) to the more recent studies by Choirul and Artanti (2019) and Chauhan, Banerjee, and Dagar (2021), a wealth of knowledge has been amassed regarding the

factors influencing impulse purchasing. This section presents a comprehensive overview and discussion of the key findings from various studies on impulse buying behavior.

Historical Perspective and Definition

The concept of impulse buying was first introduced by Clover (1950), highlighting its significance in the retail sector. Stern (1962) later defined impulse buying as a spontaneous purchase made without prior planning, setting the foundation for subsequent research in this area. Betty and Ferrell (1998) further elaborated on this definition, emphasizing that impulse purchases are immediate and unplanned, driven by a sudden desire or impulse.

Behavioral Elements and Triggers

Over time, researchers shifted their focus to explore the behavioral elements and triggers of impulse buying. Cobb and Hoyer (1986) highlighted the role of hedonic or affective elements in impulse purchases, indicating that consumers experience immediate, intense, and persistent desires to buy impulsively. Rook (1987) emphasized that such purchases often occur without adequate consideration of consequences, contributing to emotional stress and psychological conflicts among consumers.

Types of Impulse Buying

Louden and Bitta (1993) categorized impulse buying into four types: pure impulse, suggestion impulse, reminder impulse, and planned impulse. These categories reflect the diverse motivations and contexts that lead to impulse purchases, ranging from novelty or escape purchases to planned purchases based on pricing and discounts.

Factors Influencing Impulse Purchasing

External factors, such as marketing cues and retail environments, play a significant role in triggering impulse buying. External stimuli, including promotional incentives and visual merchandising, can entice consumers to make impulsive purchases (Youn & Faber, 2000; Eroglu

& Machleit, 1993). Store atmospherics, product presentation, pricing strategies, and availability of cash also influence consumers' propensity for impulse buying (Applebaum, 1951; Wong, 2003; Mai & Willett, 2003).

Internal Factors and Consumer Traits

Internal factors, including emotional states, personality traits, and product involvement, contribute to consumers' propensity for impulse buying. Consumers with higher levels of impulsivity, seeking variety, and experiencing positive emotions are more likely to engage in impulse purchases (Beatty & Ferrell, 1998; Rook & Fisher, 1995; Crawford & Melewer, 2003). Additionally, factors like mood, product pricing, and situational influences also affect impulsive buying behavior (Weerathunga & Pathmini, 2015; Pradhan, 2016; Juharsah, 2020).

Impact of Retail Environment and Marketing Strategies

Retail environment cues, such as store layout, product display, and sensory stimuli, significantly impact impulse buying behavior. Positive emotional responses to the retail environment, combined with hedonic shopping motivations, can lead to increased impulse purchases (Chang, Eckman, & Yan, 2011; Foroughi et al., 2013). Marketing strategies, including sales promotions, loyalty programs, and pricing discounts, also influence consumers' impulse buying decisions (Prof. Balakumar & Mishra, 2017; Chauhan, Banerjee, & Dagar, 2021).

Consumer Satisfaction and Post-Purchase Behavior

Impulse purchases often result in immediate satisfaction for consumers, alleviating negative moods and providing a sense of gratification (Dholakia, 2000). However, post-purchase evaluations can vary, with some consumers experiencing regret or dissatisfaction after impulsive buying episodes (Rook, 1987). Understanding these dynamics is crucial for marketers to enhance consumer satisfaction and loyalty.

The study's findings are consistent with previous research on the influence of packaging design on consumer behavior. For instance, a study by Kacen and Lee (2012) found that packaging design influences impulsive buying behavior, particularly in collectivist cultures. The study by Mishra and associates builds on this research by focusing on the context of Eastern Nepal, which is predominantly collectivist. The study's findings suggest that factors such as age, gender, income, and occupation do not impact the affection between product information, shape, and impulsive buying behavior, which is consistent with previous research on the influence of packaging design on consumer behavior (Mishra, Rai & Aithal, 2023).

The research findings suggest that color, package material, and image are the packaging elements that influence impulsive buying behavior, while product information and shape do not have a similar impact. This research provides insights into the importance of packaging design in influencing consumer behavior, particularly in the context of Eastern Nepal. This research opens the demands of further study in laptop, cement and many more specifying different landscape focused to impulsive behavior (Mishra and Aithal, 2021 a&b; Mishra and Sharestha, 2019; Mishra, 2019). The research on impulse buying behavior underscores the complex interplay between internal and external factors, consumer traits, retail environments, and marketing strategies. By comprehensively understanding these influences, businesses can tailor their strategies to effectively capitalize on impulse buying tendencies while ensuring a positive consumer experience.

Conclusion

Over the past seven decades, impulsive buying behavior has remained a focal point of interest for researchers and marketers alike, as evidenced by seminal works dating back to Clover (1950) and Stern (1962) to more recent studies by Muruganantham & Bhakat (2013) and Ayub & Zafar (2018). The complexity of consumer

behavior, particularly regarding impulsive buying patterns in offline retail settings, has spurred increased research efforts to unravel the intricacies of this phenomenon.

Recent research has refined the definition of impulsive behavior, characterizing it as an unexpected, hedonistic combination of purchasing behavior driven by swift decision-making that bypasses deliberative consideration of alternatives or additional recommendations (Sharma et al., 2010). Despite its complexities, impulse buying plays a significant role in the retail landscape, accounting for a substantial portion of annual product sales (Hausman, 2000).

Consumer researchers have predominantly focused on identifying the myriad factors that trigger impulse purchases in industrialized countries, recognizing the diverse nature of impulse buying across different cultural and economic contexts (Bayley & Nancarrow, 1998). However, with the rapid advancements in retailing and significant shifts in consumer behavior, particularly in emerging economies, there is a growing need to delve deeper into impulsive buying behaviors in these regions (Kacen and Lee, 2002).

The rise of personal discretionary income, changing lifestyles, and increased availability of credit have contributed to the ubiquity of impulse shopping across various retail formats. Retailers, recognizing the universality of impulse buying, can strategically leverage this behavior to drive sales and enhance customer engagement. By understanding the interplay of internal and external stimuli that influence impulsive buying, businesses can tailor their strategies to capitalize on consumer impulses effectively.

The content analysis of existing literature has provided valuable insights into the concept of impulse buying, its multidimensional nature, and its impact on consumer behavior. This analysis has also laid the groundwork for proposing new research directions and hypotheses to advance knowledge in the field of consumer research.

Looking ahead, as market trends continue to evolve, especially in developing economies, impulsive buying is likely to remain a focal point of research and exploration across various forms of commerce. The synergy between different elements driving impulse buying presents opportunities for marketers and merchants to optimize their strategies and drive business growth while enhancing the overall customer experience.

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Mind the Gap: Analyzing Discrepancies between Diversity Management Best Practices and Real-World Implementation

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: Diversity management plays a crucial role in the growth and success of organizations. This paper aims to explore the concept of diversity, its various types, associated benefits, relevant theories, and its implications worldwide. Additionally, it examines the existing gap between expectations and reality in implementing best practices for diversity management

Methodology: To provide a comprehensive understanding, this study conducts a thorough review of quantitative and qualitative research, as well as theoretical studies published in renowned journals. The researchers extensively analyze research articles, management books, newspaper articles, and constitutional documents from different countries, adhering to established search inclusion criteria.

Findings: The paper emphasizes the significance of effective diversity management and delves into the vast disparity between the conceptualization of diversity and its practical implementation. It also highlights that the theories surrounding diversity may not be fully realized when put into practice, potentially hindering the desired outcomes. Furthermore, the study uncovers numerous loopholes in the global understanding, examination, and implementation of diversity, even within constitutional frameworks.

This study contributes to the field of contemporary management by shedding light on the Diversity Management. It significantly enhances our knowledge of diversity and the factors that influence its effective management, offering valuable insights for organizations seeking to foster inclusivity and leverage the benefits of diverse workforces.

Key Words: Diversity, Management, Organizational performance, Inclusion, Change.

Introduction

Diversity refers to the identity based differences among and between two or more people that affect their lives as applicants, employees and customers (Bright et al., 2019.) These identity-

based differences not only define who we are but also shape the way we perceive and navigate the world around us. These identity-based differences include such things as race and ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, and age. According

to Griffin, (2017) workforce diversity is the variety of differences and similarities that exist among employees in an organization. Workforce diversity means a workforce made up of people with different human qualities or who belong to the different cultural groups Daft, (2008). There could be many dimensions of workforce diversity. They can be grouped into primary dimensions and secondary dimensions. Primary dimensions are core elements through which people shape their self-image and world view. These dimensions include age, race, ethnicity, gender, mental or physical abilities, and sexual orientation. Secondary dimensions can be acquired or changed throughout one's lifetime. These dimensions tend to have less impact than those of the core but nevertheless affect a person's self-definition and world view and have an impact on how the person is viewed by others. These dimensions include marital status, education, religious beliefs, geographic location, income, work backgrounds and parental status.

If harnessed correctly, a diverse workforce can transform an organization into a competitive market stronghold. However, if mismanaged, dissatisfaction may set in, conflict can become a norm, and high turnover rates may deplete the organization's talent Young (2008). The ever increasing globalization of the world has given rise to an increase in factors which cause heterogeneity in the labor market and in organizations. Diversity management has therefore become the necessity which stems from social and economic trends Urbancova et. al. (2016). So diversity management is a key aspect for organizational performance. Seliverstova & Pierog (2021) mention that in modern days, the concept of diversity and diversity management have become trend that's growing rapidly and gaining more and more popularity in national and international companies. Diversity management is a critical aspect of contemporary organizational practices, aiming to create inclusive and equitable work environments that value and leverage the unique characteristics and perspectives of

individuals from diverse backgrounds. Diversity management can be defined as the planning and implementation of certain procedures in the organizations the main goal of which is achieving the diversity of employees in the workplace in a way that brings the benefits of diversity into an organization and reduces the weakness of the workforce Nweier & Dajonki (2002).

Managing diversity goes beyond simply acknowledging and celebrating differences; it involves creating an inclusive environment where everyone feels valued, respected, and empowered to contribute their unique talents and ideas. Diversity management is a process intended to create and maintain a positive work environment where the similarities and differences of individuals are valued, so that all can reach their potential and maximize their contributions to an organization's strategic goals and objectives Patrick & Kumar (2012). Diversity management in an organization has multiple benefits. Diversity management ensures that all employees have the opportunity to maximize their potential and enhance their self-development and their contribution to the organization. It recognizes that people from different backgrounds can bring fresh ideas and perceptions, which can make the way work is done more efficient and make products and services better. Managing diversity successfully will help organizations to nurture creativity and innovation and thereby to tap hidden capacity for growth and improved competitiveness Patrick & Kumar (2012). People from different backgrounds can bring fresh ideas and perception which can make the way is done more efficient and makes service better. So, there is a strong and positive correlation between successful diversity management and firm's performances. It is a better way to strengthen employee knowledge, ideas, innovation and re-engineering of organizational systems. Diverse employees are better suited for understanding globally changing political, legal, social, economic, corporate and cultural environments that's why organization can serve diverse external customers effectively. When diverse

people enter in organization; if they are managed properly organization can solve the complex task, increase the exposure of the business to different kinds of customers and increase organizational productivity, increase sales and revenue of the organizations by adopting creative, innovative ideas and concepts generated from diverse brains (Lamichhane, 2021).

Rationale for the Study

The concept of diversity management has gained significant attention in recent years due to its potential to foster growth and success in organizations. This paper aims to delve into the multifaceted concept of diversity, its various types, associated benefits, and relevant theories. By exploring these aspects, the study seeks to contribute to a better understanding of the importance of diversity management in today's globalized and interconnected world.

Furthermore, the study examines the existing gap between expectations and reality in implementing best practices for diversity management. This focus on the practical application of diversity management theories and strategies is crucial for identifying potential challenges and opportunities in promoting diversity and inclusion in organizations. By bridging the gap between theory and practice, the study aims to provide valuable insights and recommendations for organizations seeking to enhance their diversity management efforts.

This study's rationale is to contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of diversity management, its benefits, and its practical implementation. By exploring these aspects, the study seeks to provide a solid foundation for organizations to build on in their pursuit of diversity and inclusion, ultimately leading to improved organizational performance and societal well-being.

Research Objective

To examine the existing gap between expectations and reality in implementing best practices for diversity management.

Methodology

To ensure a comprehensive understanding, this study undertakes a meticulous review of both quantitative and qualitative research, along with theoretical studies published in reputable journals. The researchers conduct an extensive analysis of research articles, management books, newspaper articles, and constitutional documents from various countries, adhering strictly to predefined search inclusion criteria. This approach aims to gather a diverse range of perspectives and insights to enrich the study's findings and contribute to a robust and well-rounded analysis of contents for finding the gaps and implications. The methodology for doing review based research is referred from review based research on other un related topics of social sciences such as Mishra and Aithal(2023), Mishra and Aithal(2022 a&b)

Conceptualization of Diversity in the Work Place

Diversity has very important role in the management of the workplace. Being one the contemporary issues, it provides a foundation for the understanding complexities and applying the inclusive strategies in different organizational settings. Before applying the diversity strategies, one should understand the background and underlying assumptions, facts about the diversity and what governs it. This means theories gives the insights and reasons of diversity, thus fosters the environment of understanding diversity and facilitates the inclusive environment that provides value to work and workplace with help of embracing the individual difference. Here we have analyzed different theories to provide insight into the complexities, dynamics of employees, employer and society.

Similar Attraction Theory

The similar attraction theory is based on "Law of Attraction" is a psychological concept that suggests individuals are attracted to those who are similar to themselves in various psychological aspects. This theory proposes that people tend to attracted to and maintain relationships with others

who share similar attitudes, values, interests, backgrounds, and other characteristics.

Similarity-attraction theory highlights that as individuals are likely to be attracted toward those who possess similar attributes and attitudes, and in contrast, they feel challenging with others who have dissimilar attitudes, values and experiences (Byrne, 1971). Collectively, these theories offer the conceptual foundation of relational demography theory (Tsui et al., 1992), which proposes that demographic attributes within work units will highly influence an individual's behavior and attitudes.

According to the similarity attraction theory, people often seek validation and reinforcement of their own beliefs and values, and finding someone who shares those attributes can be comforting and affirming. Similarity can also lead to a sense of understanding and compatibility, making it easier for individuals to communicate and relate to each other. Thus, understanding of this theory helps managers in fostering communication, reducing uncertainty and other managerial problems related to human resources. In short, followings are the some of the managerial implication (Smith & Johnson, 2018) of this theory:

- **Team Composition:** Managers can use this theory to create effective and cohesive teams by considering individuals' similarities in terms of knowledge skills, experience, and values. These types of groups are likely to work well together and complement each other's strengths, thus lead to increased collaboration, better communication, and higher team performance.
- **Recruitment and Selection:** Managers can access this theory while recruiting the new employees who can fit in organizational culture. Hiring individuals who share similar values and beliefs with the existing employees can contribute to a positive work environment and reduce conflicts and also facilitate bonding and cooperation.

- **Employee Engagement:** This theory helps managers in understanding and recognizing the importance of similarities among colleagues. Thus, it helps in making strategies of providing opportunities for team-building exercises, social events, or shared projects. Thus employees' engagement helps in organizational development fostering a sense of belonging and strengthens relationships among employees. Hence, enhance employee engagement, job satisfaction, and overall productivity.
- **Conflict Management:** Managers can manage conflicts by highlighting similarities and finding areas of agreement among conflicting parties. This can facilitate conflict resolution and maintain a harmonious work environment

Thus, reminds and encourage the mangers to promote diversity and inclusion by valuing and leveraging differences, encouraging open dialogue, and creating an inclusive culture that appreciates and respects individual uniqueness. This is crucial for innovation and creativity to sustain and promote growth in this 21st century.

Social Cognitive Theory

Social Cognitive Theory is a psychological framework developed by Albert Bandura that emphasizes the importance of observational learning, self-efficacy, and the reciprocal interaction between individuals and their environment. social cognitive theory argues that people actively influence their learning by interpreting the outcomes of their action, which, in turn, affects their environments and personal factors, informing and altering subsequent behavior (Schunk, 2012).

According to Social Cognitive Theory, learning occurs through the observation of others' behaviors, as well as through the consequences of those behaviors. Bandura (1977) argued that individuals can acquire new knowledge,

skills, and attitudes by observing others and imitating their behavior. This process is known as observational learning or modeling.

Key Concepts in Social Cognitive Theory include

- **Observational Learning:** Individuals can learn by observing others and imitating their behaviors. Thus, fosters attention, retention, reproduction and motivation to imitate (Bandura, 1961).
- **Self-Efficacy:** Self-efficacy refers to an individual's belief in their ability to successfully perform a specific task or behavior. According to Bandura, people are more likely to engage in behaviors they believe they can successfully execute.
- **Reciprocal Determinism:** This concept highlights the dynamic interaction between individuals and their environment. It suggests that individuals are not passive recipients of environmental influences but actively shape their environment through their behaviors. At the same time, the environment provides feedback and reinforcement that can influence an individual's behavior and cognitive processes.
- **Behavioral Modeling:** Social Cognitive Theory emphasizes the role of models in influencing behavior. Observing models who are rewarded for certain behaviors or who possess desirable qualities can increase the likelihood of imitating those behaviors (Newman & P.R., 2007).
- **Self-Regulation:** Social Cognitive Theory emphasizes the importance of self-regulation, which involves setting goals, monitoring one's progress, and using self-reinforcement and self-punishment to regulate behavior.

Social cognitive theory offers valuable insights for managers seeking to understand and influence individual and collective behaviors in the workplace. By applying these implications, managers can create a supportive environment,

foster learning and development, and enhance performance and productivity within their organizations. Thus, followings are the managerial implication of social cognitive theory (Bandura & Woods, 1989):

- **Employee Training and Development:** Managers can apply this theory to enhance employee training and development programs. By providing opportunities for employees to observe and model desired behaviors, managers can facilitate learning and skill acquisition. Additionally, managers can build employees' self-efficacy by providing constructive feedback, setting realistic goals, and offering support and resources for skill development.
- **Performance Management:** Managers can utilize this theory to design effective performance management systems. By providing employees with challenging yet attainable goals and ensuring they have the necessary resources and support, managers can enhance employees' self-efficacy and boost their performance. Recognizing and rewarding employees for their achievements reinforce their self-efficacy beliefs. Thus, inducing individual and organizational work effectiveness.
- **Leadership Development:** Managers can apply this theory to develop effective leaders by providing opportunities for aspiring leaders to observe and learn from experienced leaders through apprenticeship and management training.
- **Change Management:** Managers can utilize this theory to facilitate successful change adaptation by creating a supportive and collaborative work environment, where employees feel confident in their ability to adapt to change, can foster a positive change culture.
- **Team Building and Collaboration:** Managers can apply this theory to promote team building and collaboration within their

organizations. This can be done by fostering a culture that encourages knowledge sharing, cooperation, and open communication.

- **Decision Making and Problem Solving:** Managers can use this theory by promoting systematic thinking, providing decision-making frameworks, and facilitating learning from past experiences, managers can enhance employees' cognitive abilities and decision-making skills.

Social Identity Theory

Social Identity Theory is a psychological framework developed by Henri Tajfel and John Turner in the 1970s. It seeks to understand how individuals' sense of self is influenced by their membership in social groups and how this impacts their attitudes, behaviors, and intergroup relations. Tajfel and Turner (1979) developed a sophisticated model of how individual identity-related motivations predict individual-level motivations to discriminate between groups, and both individual and collective responses to societal-level group status, subsequently dubbed SIT (Tajfel & Turner, 1986).

According to Social Identity Theory, Grouping is based on demographic characteristics such as age, sex, and race (Tajfel, 1978; Tajfel & Turner, 1986; Turner, 1985, 1987). People strive for a positive social identity by categorizing themselves into various social groups, such as nationality, ethnicity, religion, gender, occupation, or even sports teams (Brewer & Gardner, 1996). Identification with group means membership is important to individual's self-concept, and group's interests are of concern above and beyond personal self-interest (Brewer, 1991; 1993). When individuals identify with a particular group, they derive a sense of belonging and self-esteem from that affiliation. Their self-concept becomes linked to the group's identity, leading to a psychological attachment to the group.

This theory depicts that people tend to positively evaluate their own group (in-group) and may display a bias attitude towards favoring

their group over out-groups, creating a place to intergroup conflicts and discrimination (Turner, Hogg, oakes, Reicher & Wetherevs, 1987). In extreme cases, this can lead to intergroup hostility, prejudice, and discrimination.

The theory has several managerial implications (Ashforth & Mael, 1989), which are discussed below:

- **Team Building and Collaboration:** Managers can use this theory in fostering a positive group identity within teams by promoting a shared vision, establishing common goals, and encouraging cooperation.
- **Leadership and Role Modeling:** Managers can apply this theory to foster the values and behaviors they want to promote within their teams.
- **Conflict Resolution:** Managers use this theory to manage and resolve conflicts effectively by fostering a sense of a collective identity, reducing intergroup conflicts and promoting cooperation.
- **Employee Motivation and Engagement:** Managers can motivate employees by creating a work environment that aligns with employees' values and fosters a sense of pride and belonging.
- **Organizational Culture and Communication:** Managers can shape organizational culture by promoting values that align with the desired group identity.

Thus, managers should be aware of the diverse social identities present in their workforce and strive to create an inclusive environment where individuals from different groups feel valued and respected. By acknowledging and appreciating various identities, managers can reduce intergroup biases and promote equal opportunities.

Schema Theory

A schema refers to a structured collection of knowledge pertaining to a particular subject or

event. It is constructed based on past experiences and is accessed to guide present comprehension and behavior. The theory of schemas, which falls under the umbrella of cognitive science, explores how the human brain organizes and processes information. Originally introduced by Jean Piaget, a cognitive psychologist, during the 1920s, the concept has since been further developed and expanded upon by researchers like Frederic Bartlett and Richard C. Anderson.

Schemas play a crucial role in cognitive processes such as perception, attention, memory, and problem-solving (Bartlett, 1932). They enable individuals to make sense of the world by providing a framework for interpreting and organizing incoming information. When we encounter new information, we often try to fit it into existing schemas, filling in gaps or making adjustments as needed. This process is known as assimilation.

However, if new information does not fit existing schemas, we may need to modify our schemas to accommodate the new information. This process is called accommodation (Piaget, 1896-1980). Individuals acquire new knowledge and experiences, their schemas can become more complex and refined, allowing for more accurate interpretation and understanding of the world.

Schema theory provides valuable insights into how individuals process and interpret information, make decisions, and interact with others (Anderson, 1983). By understanding and applying these underlying cognitive processes, managers can formulate their strategies in order to improve communication, enhance decision making skill, inducing learning culture through effective leadership skills.

Equity Theory

Equity theory is a psychological concept developed by J. Stacy Adams in the 1960s that aims to explain how individuals perceive and evaluate fairness in social relationships. The theory suggests that people are motivated to

maintain a sense of fairness or equity in their interactions with others.

According to equity theory, individuals compare the ratio of their inputs (e.g., effort, time, skills) to outcomes (e.g., rewards, benefits) in a given situation with the ratios of others. Inputs can include anything that a person contributes to a relationship or situation, while outcomes refer to the rewards or benefits; they receive in return (Homes, 1961). The theory proposes that people strive for equity or fairness in inputs and Payments (Adams, 1963, pp.422-436).

In response to perceived inequities, individuals may take actions to restore a sense of fairness. These actions can include changing their inputs, changing their outcomes, altering perceptions of inputs or outcomes, or even choosing to leave the relationship altogether.

Equity theory has been widely applied in various fields, including organizational behavior, interpersonal relationships, team work and collaboration (Robbins, Coulter & DeCenzo, 2017). It helps researchers and practitioners to make decisions (Greenberg Barron, 2008), understand and explain motivation, job satisfaction, relationship dynamics, and the impact of perceived fairness on individual behavior and well-being.

Cultural Dimension Theory

Hofstede's Cultural Dimensions is a conceptual framework created by Geert Hofstede, a Dutch social psychologist, with the aim of comprehending and contrasting diverse cultures by utilizing key dimensions. Hofstede's research on cultural dimensions, first introduced in 1984 and further expanded upon in 2001, has served as a prominent research paradigm in the realms of intercultural communication, cross-cultural psychology, and international management.

Hofstede during 1970s and 1980s, surveying employees of IBM in various countries, identified six cultural dimensions that help describe and compare different societies:

- **Power Distance Index (PDI):** (Chen & Starosta, 2005) This dimension measures the extent to which less powerful members of a society accept and expect power to be distributed unequally. High PDI indicates a hierarchical society where power is concentrated at the top, while low PDI suggests a more egalitarian society with a smaller power gap.
 - **Individualism vs. Collectivism (IDV):** This dimension reflects the degree to which individuals prioritize personal interests and independence over group interests. Individualistic societies emphasize personal freedom, individual achievement, and self-reliance, while collectivist societies value cooperation, harmony, and loyalty to the group.
 - **Masculinity vs. Femininity (MAS):** This dimension represents the extent to which a society values traditional masculine traits like assertiveness, competition, and achievement, versus feminine traits such as nurturing, quality of life, and cooperation. Masculine cultures prioritize material success, while feminine cultures emphasize quality of life and interpersonal relationships.
 - **Uncertainty Avoidance Index (UAI):** This dimension measures a society's tolerance for ambiguity, uncertainty, and risk. High UAI societies have a strong need for rules, regulations, and security, while low UAI societies are more open to change, risk-taking, and ambiguity.
 - **Long-Term Orientation vs. Short-Term Orientation (LTO):** This dimension explores a society's time orientation and its focus on long-term traditions and values versus short-term gratification and adaptability. Long-term oriented cultures value persistence, thrift, and perseverance, while short-term oriented cultures focus on immediate outcomes and gratification.
 - **Indulgence Vs. Restraint (IND):** This dimension reflects the extent to which a society allows its members to enjoy their desires and impulses. Indulgent cultures tend to have a relaxed attitude towards gratification and enjoyment, while restrained cultures have stricter norms and regulations regarding self-indulgence.
- These dimensions provide a framework for understanding how cultures differ across various aspects and how a manager can adapt management approaches in these diverse cultural settings (Agodzo, 2015). It is important to note that these dimensions are generalizations and should not be applied rigidly to individuals within a culture. Moreover, cultures are complex and dynamic, and other factors such as religion, history, and socioeconomic status also play significant roles in shaping cultural values and behaviors

Theories and Real World Settings

However, research conducted in actual organizations does not consistently support the notion of diversity having clearly positive effects. 'The Diversity Research Network' (an association of researchers) conducted a study analyzing the impact of racial and gender diversity on the performance of teams, workgroups, and business units in four different firms (cf. Kochan et al, 2003). These firms were chosen because they already had a commitment to managing diversity. The research provided valuable insights into the challenges of studying diversity effects in real-world organizations, which partly explains why such research is rarely conducted.

To recruit companies for the study, over twenty large Fortune 500 companies, all of which expressed interest in the topic, were contacted and engaged in discussions over a two-year period. However, all except four companies declined to participate. Reasons for their refusal included a lack of influence from diversity advocates within the company, a reluctance to examine the effects of policies that already had sufficient support without requiring additional proof, objections

from legal counsels, and resistance from managers who were unwilling to provide data.

By utilizing a combination of quantitative and qualitative data on diversity and creating measures for team performance based on performance appraisal ratings, goal achievement ratings, bonus systems, and average sales, the overall results of the four studies demonstrated that the relationship between diversity and team outcomes was not simple and consistent. Neither racial nor gender diversity had a consistently positive or negative impact. In cases where negative effects of racial diversity were observed, they were alleviated through training. Gender diversity sometimes had no effects and sometimes had positive effects on group processes. The authors emphasize that the impact of diversity is rarely direct and that context plays a crucial role in determining its effects on performance. For instance, in a highly competitive environment, negative effects of racial diversity were exacerbated. However, in an environment that encourages learning from diversity; racial diversity could enhance performance (cf. Kochan et al, 2003).

Diversity – Performance Linkage in Real World

European Commission (2005), while diversity management advocates and many companies implementing diversity policies believe in the inherent benefits of diversity, the empirical evidence supporting the notion that diversity enhances organizational performance, efficiency, and outcomes is not definitive. One type of data that suggests positive outcomes of diversity and diversity management is surveys and qualitative data reflecting companies' experiences and opinions regarding diversity policies and their associated benefits.

In a survey conducted among member companies of the European Business Test Panel, out of the 505 companies that responded to the question of whether diversity initiatives have a positive impact on their business, 83% answered

affirmatively (European Commission, 2005, pp.53). The two primary categories of benefits reported by participating companies were access to a new labor pool and the attraction of high-quality staff (cited by 43% of companies) and benefits related to reputation, corporate image, or good community relations (38%). Approximately 26% of companies rated innovation and creativity as a benefit of a diverse workforce.

Among around 120 companies with active diversity policies in four EU countries, when asked to assess the importance of various potential benefits of those policies, the majority considered strengthening cultural values within the organization, enhancing corporate reputation, attracting and retaining highly talented individuals, improving motivation and efficiency of existing staff, fostering innovation and creativity, enhancing service levels and customer satisfaction, and overcoming labor shortages as "important" or "very important." Additionally, between one-fourth and one-half of the companies regarded reduced labor turnover, lowered absenteeism rates, improved access to new market segments, avoidance of litigation costs, and enhanced global management capacity as important or very important benefits. Apart from surveys highlighting positive impacts of diversity and diversity management, compilations of good practice examples and qualitative data from case studies also indicate similar positive results. (European Commission, 2005; Schawarz-Wolz & Maad, 2004; Centre for Strategy & Evaluation Services, 2003).

However, it's important to note that opinions provided by companies or their representatives in surveys or interviews can be questionable when evaluating the effects of diversity and diversity management. On one hand, the respondents filling out surveys or giving interviews are often individuals responsible for and committed to diversity and diversity management, which may introduce bias into their answers. Furthermore, when reports about a company are not anonymous,

there is a strong incentive for representatives to present a positive image of the company and its policies. On the other hand, experiences shared by companies or their representatives often lack actual measurement. There is a lack of systematic monitoring and evaluation of the progress and benefits of diversity (European Commission, 2005), limited quantitative assessment of costs or benefits associated with diversity policies, and a scarcity of systematic measurement of costs, benefits, and intermediate outcomes (European Commission, 2003).

Best Practices around the World

The inclusion of diversity varies among different countries. It is affected and influenced by the range of factors, which may include historical, political and socioeconomic contexts. The International Personnel Management Association (IPMA) has undertaken a human resource benchmarking project with the National Association of State Personnel Executives (NASPE). IPMA is an organization representing over 1,700 organizations and 2,500 individuals involved in public sector human resource management. The Association's mission is to optimize organizational and individual performance in the public service by providing human resource leadership, professional development, information and services. IPMA has established an International Human Resource Advisory Board to facilitate the exchange of information on international human resource developments. The International Human Resource Advisory Board has 37 members from 35 countries and international organizations.

Diversity was selected as a best practice area since changing demographics make it more important to select, retain and manage a diversified workforce. According to the IPMA/NASPE Benchmarking Committee, "diversity efforts in the workplace facilitate the exchange of new perspectives, improve problem solving by inviting different ideas, and create a respectful, accepting work environment, all of which make good business sense." In the book

Beyond Race and Gender, R. Roosevelt Thomas defined managing diversity as "a comprehensive managerial process for developing an environment that works for all employees." The key for employers is to make diversity an asset within the organization. Diversity management has been described as looking at

1. The mind set of an organization
2. The climate of an organization; and
3. The different perspectives people bring to an organization due to race, workplace styles, disabilities, and other differences.

Diversity best Practice Organizations

The States of Oklahoma, Washington, Wisconsin and the City of St. Petersburg, Florida were selected as best practice organizations in the area of diversity. Best practice organizations value people where cultural awareness, sensitivity, fairness and integrity prosper. All employees believe that they can progress if they are qualified, motivated and work hard. The Benchmarking Committee found that these organizations shared some common practices that made them best practice organizations. These practices included:

- The development of a formal process that is contained in laws, rules or procedures. Both human and financial time and resources are devoted to the program. In best practice organizations, diversity is a process that is an integrated, ongoing and measurable strategy.
- In best practice organizations diversity training is provided to the workforce. The training is not limited to managers, but is extended throughout the workforce. Successful organizations incorporate diversity into mentoring efforts, leadership training and management-by-results programs.
- Best practice organizations have established a review committee that is responsible for establishing policies, providing technical assistance, reviewing/approving plans, and

monitoring progress toward the achievement of goals.

- Effective diversity programs also link recruitment, development and retention strategies to organizational performance. They integrate employee development processes and map career paths to see what critical skills are necessary to advance; then communicate these skills to employees and provide training.
- Accountability for the results of diversity programs is another attribute of best practice organizations. Accountability is determined through the use of metrics, surveys, focus groups, customer surveys, management and employee evaluations, and training and education evaluations. Diversity competencies may be incorporated into management systems. In this way organizations can determine how employees deal with people of different cultures and styles, support workplace diversity, include diverse people in work teams, and understand the impact of diversity on business relationships. While valuing and integrating diversity are lofty goals, to be effective, organizations must use more measurable criteria to evaluate success in managing diversity.

State of Washington

The State of Washington was selected as a best practice organization in recognition of its efforts, which have resulted during the past 14 years in the increase of diversity among the State's workforce by more than 40%. The primary factors contributing to the success are:

- **Executive Leadership:** The Governor establishes a personal contract with each member of his cabinet regarding diversity programs and goals.
- **Inclusiveness:** More than 70 percent of the state's employees belong to at least one of the affected groups that are included in the State's affirmative action program. The

State monitors and assists persons who are vulnerable to employment discrimination, especially racial and ethnic minorities, persons with disabilities, and persons over 40 years of age (the age at which individuals become covered by the Age Discrimination in Employment Act). This broad based approach results in far-reaching support and counters common perceptions that affirmative action is only a program for minorities.

- **Centralized Guidance/ Decentralized execution:** Each state agency and institution of higher education develops its own goals and implementation strategies. Guidelines are established centrally. The State has developed a program that automates the complex, multi-factor analysis process.

City of St. Petersburg, Florida

The City of St. Petersburg, Florida has decentralized its affirmative action efforts, with each agency responsible for developing and implementing a plan within standards established by a central agency. Affirmative action/diversity goals are set city-wide and in individual agencies. Under-utilization analysis is conducted on a quarterly basis, using statistical data reported in the Civilian Labor Force and the city's workforce. The analysis is done both city-wide and by department. This results in the establishment of goals based on the analysis. The analysis also highlights those areas needing special attention. When under-utilization is documented, and the city is below its goal in a particular job category, the affirmative action plans requires enforcement of the city's "1-for-1" policy. The policy requires that at least one member of the protected class must be hired or promoted for every hiring or promotion of a non-protected class member.

All of the top managers in the city are required to attend an eight week seminar on diversity. In addition, a diversity training and awareness program is being implemented throughout the city. Diversity training is part of the city's regular training curriculum, although

training is conducted in targeted departments when it is identified as necessary. In its most recent Affirmative Action Annual Report, it was noted that the overall percentage of minority group members employed by the city has increased from 26.4% in 1990 to 28.6% in 2000. Over this period, the percentage of minority males decreased slightly from 20.8% in 1990 to 20.3% in 2000, while the percentage of minority female employees increased from 5.6% to 8.3% and the percentage of white female employees increased from 18.1% to 19.5%. The city believes that the reduction in the minority male representation rate can be attributed in part to the reduction in the job category of skilled crafts, where minority male representation is high relative to other categories. Minority male representation in this category remains considerably above the goal.

These practices among various organizations have proved that Organizations can be strengthened by leveraging differences that mirror the diversity of its citizens. Surveys have demonstrated a positive impact on high performance where senior management teams include a diversity of ages, ethnicity, and gender. A diverse workforce also can improve organizational productivity and creativity. Managing a diverse workforce can be a challenge. When people from different backgrounds come together in the workplace, there is potential for great accomplishment, but also for great conflict. This paper has attempted to highlight the diversity efforts of those organizations that are leaders in diversity management.

India: Best Policies and Practices

The constitution of India, 1950 in its preamble itself incubated the image of an inclusive society. Various provisions of the constitution of India including articles 14 (Equality before law), 15 (Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, gender or place of birth), 16 (Equal opportunity to all),¹⁹ (Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech, etc.), and 21 (Protection of life and personal liberty) solidify the notion of diversity and inclusion as

a fundamental need for nation building process based on human values and mutual respect.

- The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 (“POSH Law”)
- The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (“PWD Law”)
- The Supreme Court of India on Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI)
- The Apprentices Act (to include new intern or apprentice in the workforce)

Nepal: Policies to Manage Diversity

The practice of diversity in Nepal encompasses various aspects, including cultural, linguistic, religious, and regional diversity. The Constitution of Nepal, adopted in 2015, recognizes the multicultural and diverse nature of the country. It guarantees the rights of all Nepali citizens, irrespective of their ethnicity, language, religion, or gender. It prohibits discrimination based on these factors and promotes equality and social justice.

The government of Nepal has implemented various inclusive policies (Constitution of Nepal, 2015) to ensure representation and participation of diverse communities. These policies aim to address historical marginalization and promote social inclusion through affirmative action programs, reservation quotas, and representation in political and administrative structures.

Multinational Company and Diversity Management

In their 2019 study, Goxe and Pires explored L'Oréal, the world's largest cosmetics company, and its significant role in promoting diversity management among French multinational corporations. L'Oréal views diversity as the recognition, acceptance, valuation, and leveraging of differences to drive the company's growth. To institutionalize diversity and multiculturalism, L'Oréal has implemented several corporate initiatives, including the following notable highlights:

- **Adoption of an Ethics Charter:** In 2000, L'Oréal introduced an internal "Constitution" known as the Ethics Charter. This charter outlines a code of good conduct that applies to all employees, subsidiaries, and locations, guiding their actions ("Code of business ethics, a guide for action," n.d.).
- **Commitment to the United Nations' Global Compact:** L'Oréal embraced the United Nations' Global Compact in 2003, aligning its operations with fundamental responsibilities in areas such as human rights, labor, the environment, and anti-corruption ("The power of principles," n.d. and "L'Oréal supports the UN global compact," n.d.).
- **Establishment of Diversity Observatories:** L'Oréal created the "Diversity Observatories" in 2006 with the aim of fostering respect for diversity, non-discrimination, and real-time promotion of equal opportunities.
- **Implementation of Parent-Friendly Charter and Employment of Seniors:** L'Oréal introduced the Parent-Friendly Charter in 2008 and focused on employing seniors in 2009 as part of its diversity management initiatives.
- **L'Oréal's Approach to Managing Diversity Revolves around Three Strategic areas:** human resources, marketing and communication, and purchasing. The company prioritizes gender, disabilities, as well as social and ethnic backgrounds within these areas.

Conclusion

In conclusion, diversity and diversity management are essential for the growth and development of organizations. Embracing diversity in the workplace allows organizations to tap into a diverse talent pool and attract top professionals from different backgrounds. This diversity of thought and expertise fosters creativity, innovation, and opens up new market opportunities. It enables organizations to adapt and thrive in an ever-changing global landscape.

Diversity management is closely intertwined with employee engagement and productivity. When employees feel respected, valued, and included, they become more motivated and committed to their work. Organizations that prioritize diversity and inclusion create an environment where all employees can contribute their best and realize their full potential. This, in turn, leads to higher productivity, improved teamwork, and increased job satisfaction.

Understanding diversity theories and applying their managerial implications can help organizations establish inclusive cultures, leverage the benefits of diversity, and succeed in a diverse and globalized world. Embracing diversity as a strategic advantage can result in enhanced performance, innovation, and long-term success. Diversity practices around the globe are gaining recognition and importance as organizations strive to create inclusive and equitable workplaces. These practices vary across different regions and countries due to cultural, social, and legal contexts. However, they share a common objective of promoting diversity, equity, and inclusion. While progress has been made in global diversity practices, it is crucial to acknowledge that challenges and disparities still exist. Systemic biases, discrimination, and unequal access to opportunities hinder full inclusivity in many parts of the world. Organizations must remain vigilant and committed to addressing these challenges and creating a more inclusive society. By actively working towards inclusivity, organizations can contribute to dismantling barriers and fostering a more equitable and diverse world.

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Impact of Capital Adequacy on Profitability of Commercial Banks in Nepal

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: This study aims to assess the impact of capital adequacy on the profitability of selected commercial banks in Nepal. It specifically measures and evaluates the capital adequacy ratios and profitability ratios of the selected Nepalese commercial banks.

Methods: The research employs descriptive and casual-comparative research designs, using a sample of one government-owned bank and one private sector bank in Nepal. The study analyzes CCR, SCR, and CAR to measure capital adequacy and ROE, ROA, and NPM to measure profitability.

Findings: The study finds that the capital position of the commercial banks is adequate according to the capital adequacy framework 2015 and unified directives number one of NRB. However, profitability ratios of the sample Nepalese commercial banks are high but decreasing over the past 10 years. The correlation between ROE and capital adequacy variables is very weakly positive, while the correlation between NPM and capital adequacy variables is weakly positive. However, the correlation between ROA and capital adequacy variables is weakly negative. The regression analysis finds insignificant results, indicating that capital adequacy has not made any significant impact on profitability.

Value: The study provides insights into the impact of capital adequacy on the profitability of commercial banks in Nepal, contributing to the understanding of the banking sector in Nepal. It also highlights the decreasing trend in profitability ratios and the insignificant impact of capital adequacy on profitability.

Keywords: Capital adequacy, Profitability, Commercial banks, Nepal, CCR, SCR, CAR, ROE, ROA, NPM.

Introduction

Capital Fund encompasses the primary and supplementary capital of a bank or financial institution, as defined by the regulatory authority, Rastra Bank, along with any other specified funds (BAFIA, 2073). This capital plays a crucial role in ensuring the stability and resilience of banks,

acting as a buffer against potential losses and preventing bank failures. The implementation of capital adequacy regulations, based on international standards such as Basel III, is instrumental in safeguarding the financial system by setting minimum capital requirements that are sensitive to risk.

The evolution of capital regulation, reflected in the three capital accords—Basel I, Basel II, and Basel III, has been shaped by global financial crises and regulatory imperatives (Siddika and Haron, 2020). Basel III, specifically designed in response to the 2007–2008 financial crisis, aims to address regulatory gaps and systemic risks faced by banks.

Micro-prudential regulation under Basel III focuses on capital adequacy as a fundamental aspect of banking stability. The failure of a bank can have far-reaching impacts on both domestic and international economies, underscoring the critical importance of robust capital regulations. The Capital Adequacy Framework of 2007, updated in 2008, marked a significant shift in Nepalese banking regulations, emphasizing the need for quality credit assessment and overall sector development.

Ensuring that banks maintain adequate capital levels commensurate with their risk profiles is essential for safeguarding depositors, creditors, and promoting public confidence in the banking system. Currently, commercial banks and national-level development banks in Nepal adhere to the Capital Adequacy Framework of 2015, as per Directive Number One of the Unified Directives.

Profitability is another key metric in banking, reflecting the ability of banks to generate earnings efficiently and manage operational costs (Neupane, 2019). The Nepalese banking landscape comprises various institutions, including commercial banks, development banks, finance companies, microcredit development banks, and infrastructure development banks, contributing significantly to the country's economic development.

Rational of the Study

The banking sector, acting as a financial intermediary, plays a vital role in channeling funds from savers to borrowers, thereby facilitating economic growth and development

(Gautam S.K., 2019). This paper delves into the intersection of capital regulation, profitability, and the broader impact of banking activities on Nepal's economy, aiming to provide insights into the challenges and opportunities within the sector.

Mishra, K., Kandel, D.R., and Aithal, P.S.'s(2021) research on profitability in commercial banks in Nepal highlights the importance of maintaining an optimal level of capital adequacy and cost-to-income ratio in shaping the profitability of commercial banks. Bank size, nonperforming loans ratio, liquidity position, cost-to-income ratio, capital adequacy, and assets quality all exhibit a positive impact on overall bank performance. Prudent management of capital adequacy and cost-to-income ratio emerges as key factors influencing profitability(Mishra& Kandel,2023).

These studies provide valuable insights into the relationship between capital adequacy and profitability in Nepal's commercial banks. However, more research is needed to fully understand the impact of capital adequacy on profitability in the Nepalese context. Further studies could explore the relationship between capital adequacy and profitability in different types of commercial banks, such as government-owned and private sector banks, and in different regions of Nepal.

The study on The Impact of Capital Adequacy on Profitability of Selected Commercial Banks in Nepal is a valuable contribution to the understanding of the relationship between capital adequacy and profitability in Nepal's commercial banks. The study highlights the importance of maintaining an optimal level of capital adequacy and cost-to-income ratio in shaping the profitability of commercial banks, and provides valuable insights into the relationship between capital adequacy and profitability in Nepal's commercial banks. However, more research is needed to fully understand the impact of capital adequacy on profitability in the Nepalese context.

Objective of the Study

The general objective of the research is to assess the impact of capital adequacy on profitability of selected commercial banks in Nepal.

Literature Review

The Capital Buffer Theory

Memeh (2014) introduced the Capital Buffer Theory, emphasizing the pivotal role of capital adequacy in lending decisions for financial institutions. This theory posits that banks maintain a capital buffer beyond the minimum required amount, allowing them to absorb adverse shocks and reduce the risk of failure (Pooder & Haque, 2016). The theory suggests that banks adjust their capital levels in response to changes in portfolio risk, with higher capital buffers leading to increased bank performance through reduced lending rates and enhanced profitability.

Trade-Off Theory

The Trade-Off Theory of capital structure, initially proposed by Kraus and Litzenberer (1973), delves into the balance between debt and equity financing based on cost-benefit analysis. It highlights the advantages of debt financing, such as tax benefits, countered by the costs of financial distress associated with high debt levels (Brealey and Myers, 2003). This theory underscores the complex interplay between capital structure, risk, and profitability, with higher capital ratios mitigating default risks but potentially increasing the cost of capital.

Theories of Economic Efficiency

Rooted in neoclassical microeconomic theory, the concept of economic efficiency emphasizes resource allocation and value creation within competitive markets (Griffiths & Wall, 2000). Efficient firms maximize profits or minimize costs while responding to consumer preferences, contributing to overall welfare improvements. Policy interventions are often evaluated based on their impact on economic efficiency and market competitiveness.

Theory of Moral Hazard

Moral hazard theory addresses the risk-taking behavior of banks in response to regulatory interventions and safety nets provided by central banks or governments (Jeitschko and Jeung, 2005). It suggests that increased capital requirements may lead to higher risk-taking, although well-capitalized banks exhibit lower moral hazard incentives. Regulators play a crucial role in balancing capital requirements to mitigate risks without stifling economic growth.

Conceptual Review

The Basel III Accord provides a regulatory framework for capital adequacy, defining tiers of capital and establishing guidelines for banks' capital structures (Apostolik, Donohue and Went, 2012). This framework ensures that banks maintain sufficient capital to absorb losses and meet minimum regulatory requirements, contributing to financial stability. Banks' profitability, measured through metrics like Return on Assets (ROA), reflects their efficiency in utilizing assets to generate income (Ejoh & Iwara, 2014).

Empirical Studies

Several empirical studies have explored the relationship between capital adequacy and bank profitability in various contexts. Olalekan & Adeyinka (2013) found a positive correlation between capital adequacy and profitability in Nigerian banks, while Gautam (2019) reported mixed results in Nepalese commercial banks, with capital adequacy showing a negative impact on profitability. Nguyen (2020) and Kharel (2020) highlighted the nuanced effects of capital adequacy on different-sized banks and their profitability, indicating the complex dynamics at play.

Additionally, Nzioki (2011) and Thakur (2019) conducted studies on capital adequacy and its impact on bank performance, underscoring the multifaceted nature of this relationship and its implications for financial stability and risk management.

In the literature review reveals a nuanced understanding of capital adequacy, profitability, and risk management within the banking sector, highlighting the interplay of theoretical frameworks, regulatory requirements, and empirical findings in shaping banking policies and practices.

Methodology

Research design

This research employs a combination of descriptive and causal-comparative research designs to investigate the relationship between capital adequacy and profitability in Nepalese commercial banks.

Descriptive Research Design

The descriptive research design is utilized to gather factual information and gain insights into the fundamental issues related to capital adequacy and profitability variables among Nepalese commercial banks. This design aims to describe the real conditions, situations, and facts pertaining to the research topic.

Causal-Comparative Research Design

The causal-comparative research design is employed to establish cause-and-effect relationships between capital adequacy and profitability. It assesses the impact of capital adequacy on the financial performance of Nepalese commercial banks, exploring potential causal links between these variables.

Population, Sample, and Sampling Design

- **Population:** The population for this research comprises all currently operating commercial banks in Nepal, totaling 27 banks as per the latest report from the Nepal Rastra Bank (NRB) as of the end of Chaitra, 2078.
- **Sample Frame:** The study focuses on government-owned and private sector banks.
- **Sample Size:** A sample of two banks is selected, including one government-

owned bank and one private sector bank, to represent the population.

- **Sampling Method:** Stratified sampling is employed, dividing Nepalese commercial banks into government-owned and private sector-owned subgroups. The best-performing bank from each subgroup based on the average net profit over ten years is selected as the sample. Specifically, Rastiya Banijya Bank Limited (RBBL) from the government-owned subgroup and Nabil Bank Limited (NABIL) from the private sector-owned subgroup are chosen as the sample banks.

Nature and Sources of Data

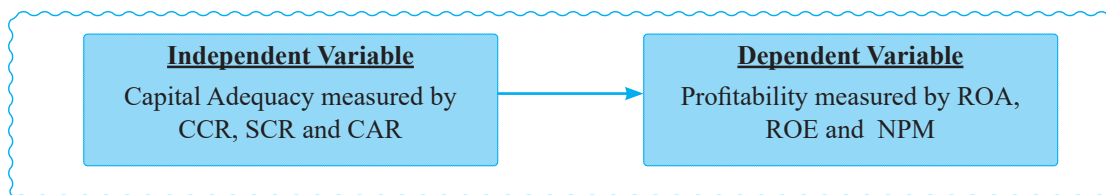
- **Data Collection:** Secondary data collection is conducted using published annual reports and Basel III disclosures for each fiscal year from 2068/069 to 2077/78 of the selected commercial banks.
- **Sources of Data:** The primary source of data is the internet and the websites of the respective commercial banks for annual reports and Basel III disclosures. Supplementary data is gathered from related books, journals, articles, reports, bulletins, and reports from the Nepal Rastra Bank (NRB) and related websites.

Data Processing Procedures and Analysis Method

Financial and statistical tools are employed for data analysis to ensure convenience, reliability, and authenticity. Microsoft Excel and GRETL Software are used for data processing and analysis, facilitating accurate calculations and robust statistical examinations of the collected data.

The following figure shows the research framework, research variable and relationship between them:

Figure 1: *Theoretical Framework of Research*



Following hypothesis are tested to seek the answer of the research question:•

- H1 1.1:** Capital adequacy has made a significant impact measured in terms of Return on Equity.
- H1 1.2:** Capital adequacy has made a significant impact measured in terms of Return on Assets.
- H1 1.3:** Capital adequacy has made a significant impact measured in terms of Net Profit Margin.

Results and Discussion

Data presentation and analysis is the process of developing answers to questions through the examination and interpretation of data. The basic steps in the analytic process consist of identifying issues, determining the availability of suitable data, deciding on which methods are appropriate for answering the questions of interest, applying

the methods and evaluating, summarizing and communicating the results.

Analysis of Capital Adequacy

Commercial Banks were used to report their capital adequacy under Capital Adequacy Framework 2007 (in line with Basel II) from FY 2064/065 to FY 2072/73 in Nepal. However, it has been reporting under Capital Adequacy Framework 2015 (in line with Basel III) since FY 2073/074. Capital adequacy of sample banks have analyzed using following ratios.

Core Capital Ratio

Core capital is key element of capital which is consists of shareholders' equity and other permanent sources of capital. CCR is proportion of core capital to total risk weighted exposure and it measures the core capital position and strength of bank. The commercial banks are needed to maintain 6 percent CCR as per Capital Adequacy Framework 2015.

Table 1: *CCR of Commercial Bank*

FY	NABIL	RBBL	Average CAR
2068/069	11.11	-9.35	0.88
2069/070	11.55	1.89	6.72
2070/071	11.60	4.18	7.89
2071/072	10.47	9.91	10.19
2072/073	10.51	9.96	10.24
2073/074	11.21	10.48	10.85
2074/075	11.99	12.65	12.32
2075/076	11.58	12.01	11.80
2076/077	10.69	12.00	11.35
2077/078	10.82	11.90	11.36

(Source: Basel Disclosure as on end of FY 2068/069 to 2077/078 of NABIL and RBBL)

Table 1 shows the CCR position maintained by commercial banks. Average CCR of commercial banks are 0.88, 6.72, 7.89, 10.19, 10.24, 10.85, 12.32, 11.80, 11.35 and 11.36 for the period from FY 2068/069 to 2077/078 respectively. CCR of banks are more than

required by regulator that is 6 percent in every FY and indicate the strong capital base of the bank. However, CCR in FY 2068/069 is just 0.88 and it is less than required by regulatory due to high negative balance of reserve of RBBL in same year.

Figure 2: Trend Line Chart of CCR of Commercial Banks

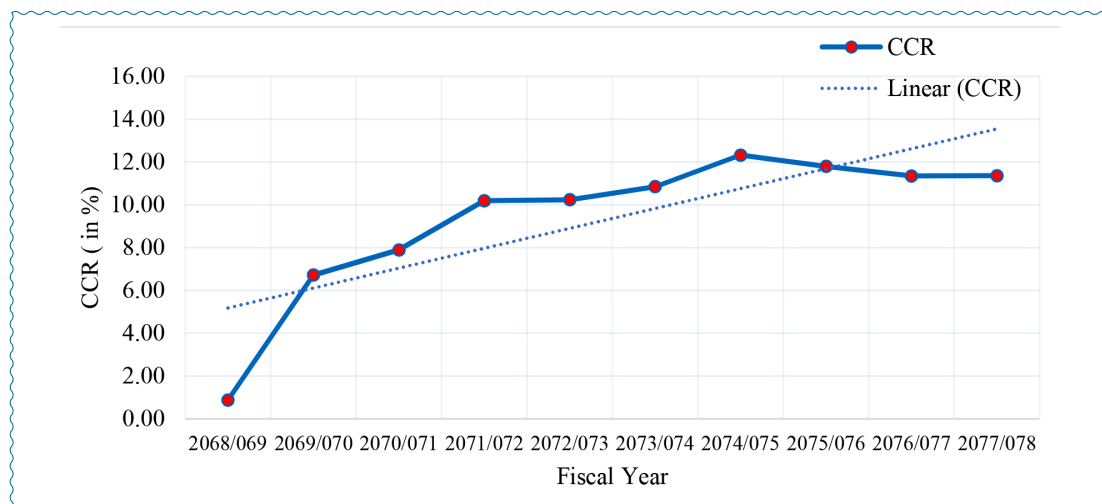


Figure 2 shows trend line chart of CCR mentioned by commercial banks on the basis of 10 year's data in from FY 2068/069 to 2077/078. CCR of commercial banks is in increasing

trend over the period in linear trend line chart and it implies that capital base of the Nepalese commercial banks is strong and banks are strengthening their capital base every year.

Table 2: SCR of Commercial Banks

FY	NABIL	RBBL	Average CAR
FY	NABIL	RBBL	Average SCR
2068/069	1.60	NIL	0.80
2069/070	1.62	1.44	1.53
2070/071	1.58	1.42	1.50
2071/072	1.39	0.43	0.91
2072/073	1.22	1.25	1.24
2073/074	1.21	1.35	1.28
2074/075	1.19	1.37	1.28
2075/076	1.13	1.19	1.16
2076/077	2.12	1.11	1.62
2077/078	1.87	2.41	2.14

(Source: Basel Disclosure as on end of FY 2068/069 to 2077/078 of NABIL and RBBL)

Table 2 shows the SCR position maintained by commercial banks from FY 2068/069 to 2077/078. Supplementary capital is also known as Tier II capital which is comprised of less reliable and temporary source such as hybrid capital instruments, subordinated term debt, general loan loss provision, revalued reserve and so on. The SCR of Nepalese commercial banks are 0.80, 1.53, 1.50, 0.91, 1.24, 1.28, 1.28, 1.16, 1.62 and

2.14 from FY 2068/069 to 2077/078 respectively. The portion of SCR of Nepalese commercial banks in total capital fund is very low and this is strength of the banks because core capital itself is near and more than total capital required by regulator. Now the NRB has made provision to issue debenture at least 25 percent of its paid-up share capital.

Figure 3: *Trend Line Chart of SCR of Commercial Banks*

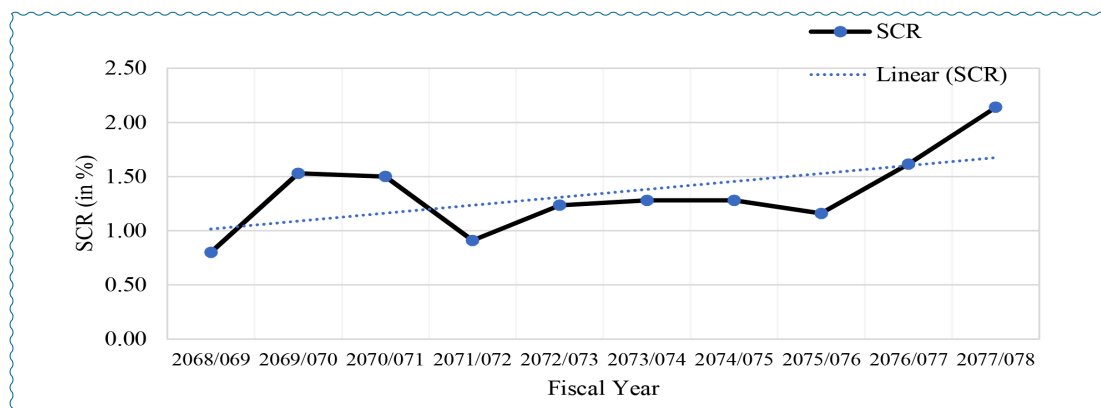


Figure 3 shows trend line chart of SCR mentioned by commercial banks on the basis of 10 year's data in from FY 2068/069 to 2077/078. SCR of commercial banks is also in increasing

trend over the period in linear trend line chart and it implies that capital base of the Nepalese commercial banks is strong and banks are strengthening their capital base every year.

Capital Adequacy Ratios

Table 3: *CAR of Commercial Banks*

FY	NABIL	RBBL	Average CAR
Fiscal Year	NABIL	RBBL	Average CAR
2068/069	12.71	-9.35	1.68
2069/070	13.17	3.33	8.25
2070/071	13.18	5.60	9.39
2071/072	11.86	10.34	11.10
2072/073	11.73	11.21	11.47
2073/074	12.42	11.83	12.13
2074/075	13.18	14.02	13.60
2075/076	12.71	13.20	12.96
2076/077	12.81	12.68	12.75
2077/078	12.69	14.31	13.50

(Source: Basel Disclosure as on end of FY 2068/069 to 2077/078 of NABIL and RBBL)

Table 3 shows the CAR position maintained by commercial banks. Average CAR of commercial banks are 1.68, 8.25, 9.39, 11.10, 11.47, 12.13, 13.60, 12.96, 12.75 and 13.50 for the period from FY 2068/069 to 2077/078 respectively. CAR of banks are more than required by regulator that is 11 percent in every FY and indicate the strong capital base of the commercial bank. However, CAR in FY 2068/069 and 2069/070 are just 0.88 and 8.25 and it is less than required by regulatory due to high negative balance of reserve of RBBL in same year.

CAR is used to find out the ability to meet operational losses. It ensures the efficiency and stability of a nation's financial system by lowering the risk of banks becoming insolvent. The higher the CAR ratio, stronger the BFIs and the more will be the protection of investors. The commercial banks need to maintain 11 percent CAR including Capital Conservation Buffer of 2.5 percent as per Capital Adequacy Framework 2015.

Figure 4: Trend Line Chart of CAR of Commercial Banks

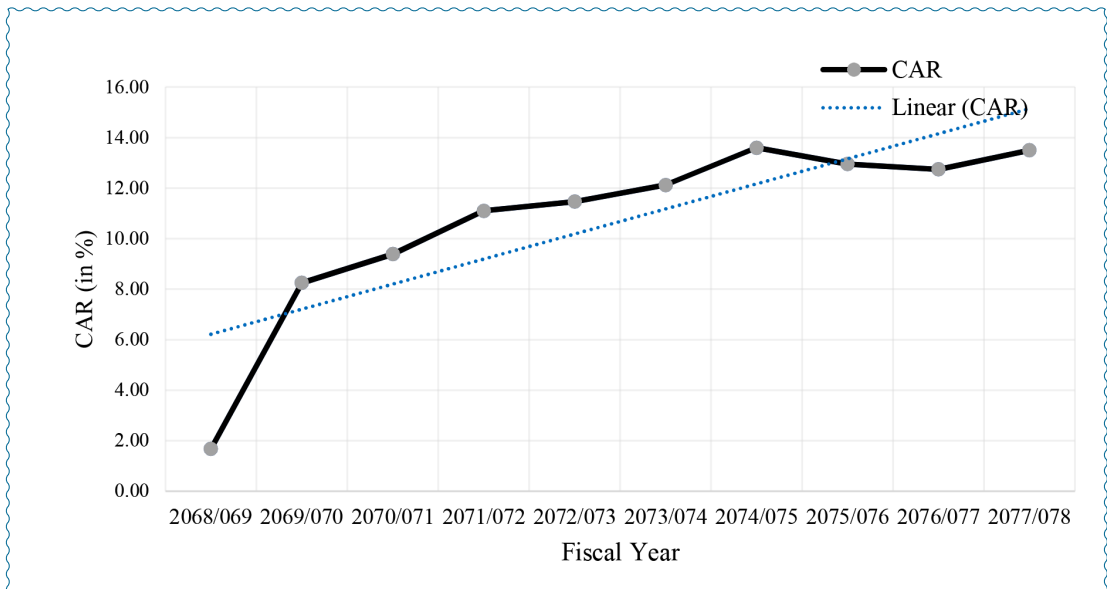


Figure 4 shows trend line chart of CAR mentioned by commercial banks on the basis of 10 year's data in from FY 2068/069 to 2077/078. CCR of commercial banks is in increasing trend over the period in linear trend line chart and it implies that capital base of the Nepalese commercial banks is strong and banks are strengthening their capital base every year.

Analysis of Profitability Position

Profitability analysis is to measure and evaluate ability of a company to generate income relative to revenue, shareholders' equity, size of the balance sheet during a specific period of time. Earning capacity shows the joint effect of

liquidity, leverage and assets management on the firm's profitability. It determines the ability of the bank to earn consistently and explain the growth of earnings in future. Though different indicators can be used to measure the earning capacity. For the purpose of this research following ratios are used.

Return on Equity

ROE is measured to provide investor insight into how efficiently company's management is handling the money that the shareholders have contributed. The higher ROE, the more efficient a company's management is at generating income and growth from its earning.

Figure 5: Trend Line Chart of ROE of Commercial Banks

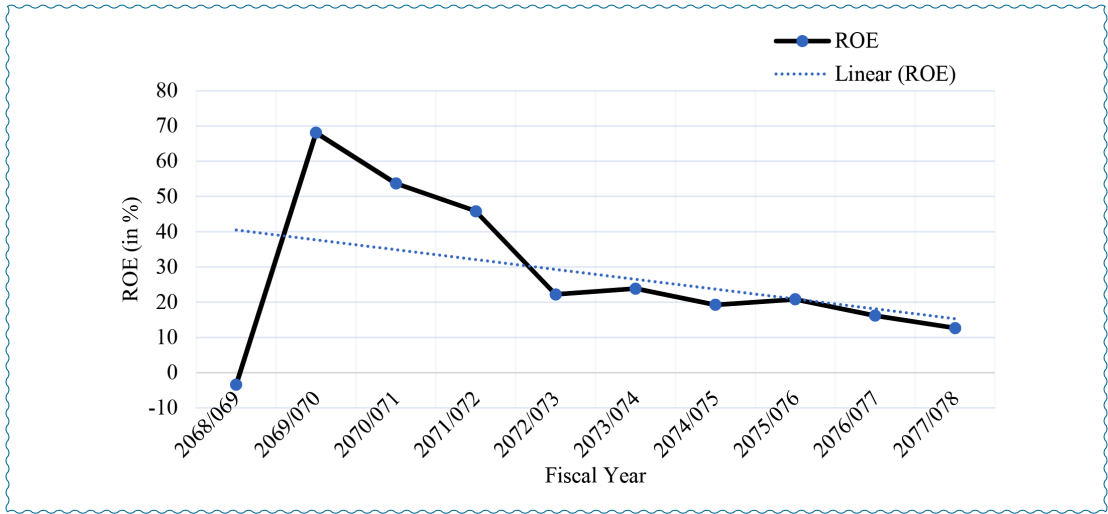


Figure 5 shows the trend line charts of ROE of commercial banks in Nepal on the basis of 10 year's data from FY 2068/069 to FY 2077/078. Linear trend line in figure shows ROE of commercial banks is in decreasing trend. This is due to mandatory requirement of increase in paid up capital as imposed by the NRB by implementing Basel II and then Basel III. Higher ROE increase the confidence of investors and indicate that the management is generating highest return out of its shareholders' equity. According to Fred Economic Data the average ROE from 1996 to 2020 of American banks was

11.39 percent and that of European banks was 7.69 percent. In comparison with Nepal, Average ROE of Nepalese commercial banks from FY 2068/069 to 2077/78 is 27.29 percent which can be considered as well ROE.

Return on Assets

ROA is measured to know how efficient a company's management is in generating profit using their total assets. Higher the ROA, the more management is efficient to generate profit from its total assets. ROA of Nepalese commercial banks has presented as follows:

Figure 6: Trend Line Chart of ROA of Commercial Banks

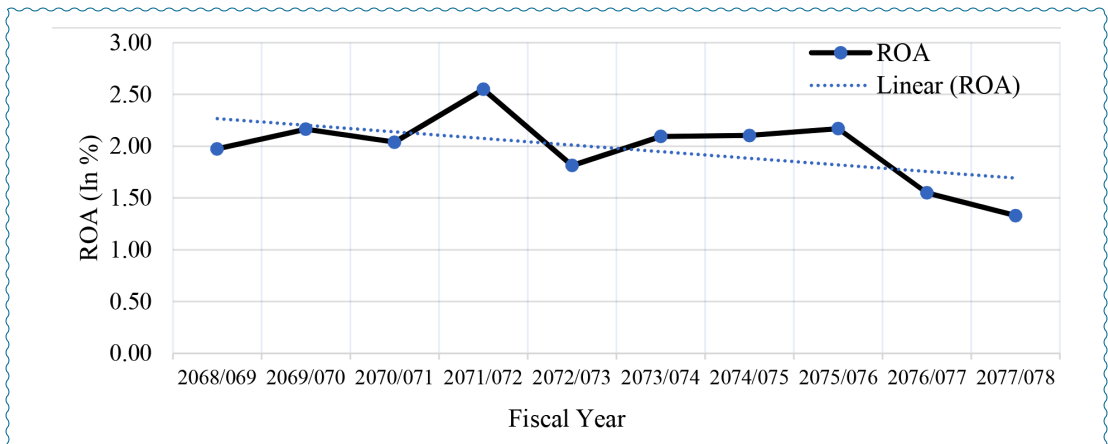


Figure 6 shows the trend line charts of ROA of commercial banks on the basis of ten year's data from FY 2068/069 to FY 2077/078. Linear trend line in figure shows ROA of commercial banks is in decreasing trend. This is due to mandatory requirement of increase in paid up capital as imposed by the NRB by implementing Basel II and then Basel III and commercial banks strengthen their capital position.

According to Fred Economic Data the return on average assets ratio (ROA) of banks in the United States from 1996 to 2019 was 1.34

percent and that of European banks was 0.54 percent. In the context of Nepal, Average ROE of Nepalese commercial banks from FY 2068/069 to 2077/78 is 1.98 percent which is far better than US and European banks and it can be concluded that Nepalese commercial banks are profitable.

Net Profit Margin

NPM is measured to know how much net profit is generated as a percentage of total revenue. Higher the NPM, the more profitable bank is. The average NPM of sample commercial banks in Nepal is presented below.

Figure 7: Trend Line Chart of NPM of commercial banks

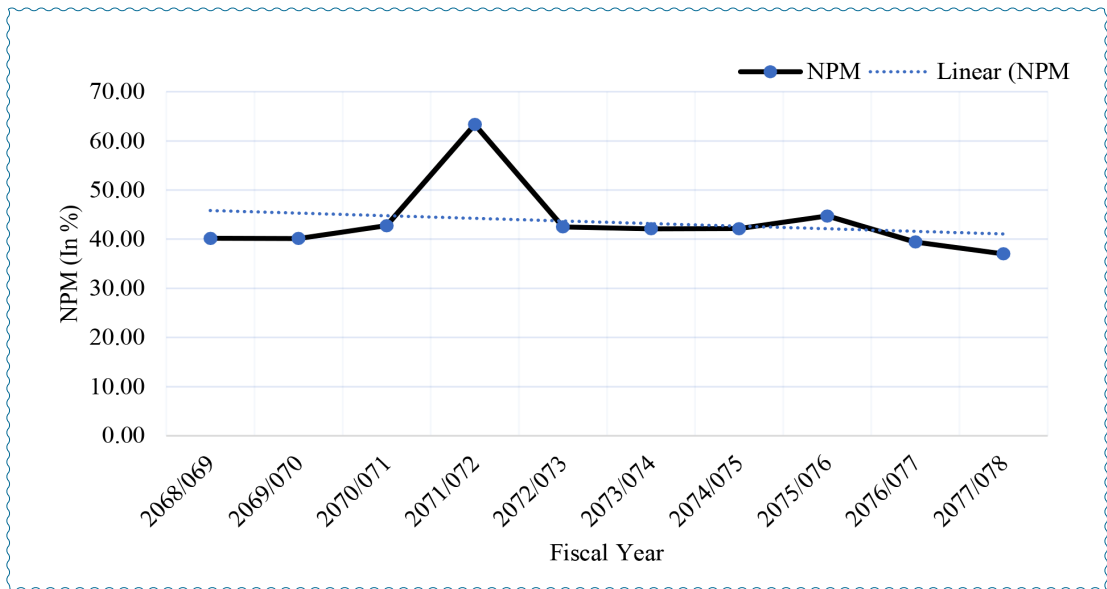


Figure 7 shows the trend line charts of NPM of Nepalese commercial banks on the basis of ten year's data from FY 2068/069 to 2077/078. Linear trend line in figure shows NPM of commercial banks is in decreasing trend with low degree. This might be due to much more restriction of NRB on charges and service fee of bank and increased cost of fund of Nepalese commercial banks.

Correlation Analysis

Correlation analysis is applied in quantifying the association between two continuous variables, for

example, a dependent and independent variable or among two independent variables. In order to find out the association of capital adequacy with the profitability of commercial banks following correlation coefficient are calculated and analyzed.

The correlation coefficient between capital adequacy variables: and profitability variables is presented as follows:

Table 4: *Correlation Matrix*

	CAR	CCR	SCR	ROE	ROA	NPM
CAR	1.0000					
CCR	0.9955	1.0000				
SCR	0.4915	0.4086	1.0000			
ROE	0.0565	0.0430	0.1114	1.0000		
ROA	-0.1908	-0.1270	-0.7367	0.4886	1.0000	
NPM	0.0707	0.1306	-0.5486	0.3310	0.7384	1.000

Table 4 shows the correlation coefficient between capital adequacy variables CCR, SCR, CAR and profitability variables ROE, ROA and NPM based on ten year's data of sample commercial banks in Nepal from FY 2068/069 to 2077/078.

Correlation coefficient between ROE and CCR, ROE and SCR, ROE and CAR found 0.0430, 0.1114 and 0.0565 respectively. Which implies that there is very weak positive correlation between capital adequacy variables and profitability variables. In other words, if bank and financial institution has adequate capital or increase their capital base then ROE will also be increased by negligible amount and vice versa.

Correlation coefficient between ROA and CCR, ROA and SCR, ROA and CAR found -0.1270, -0.7367 and -0.1908. Which implies that there is weak negative correlation between ROA and CCR, ROA and CAR, if core capital and total capital of the commercial bank will be increased then ROA of the commercial bank will be decreased. Similarly, it found there is strong negative correlation between SCR and ROA, if supplementary capital of the bank will be increased

then ROA of commercial bank will be decreased. Therefore, there is negative correlation between capital adequacy and ROA of commercial bank in Nepal.

Correlation coefficient between NPM and CCR, NPM and SCR, NPM and CAR found 0.1306, 0.0707 and -0.5486. Which implies that there is very weak degree of positive correlation between NPM and CCR, NPM and CAR, if core capital and total capital of the commercial bank will be increased then NPM of the commercial bank will also be increased and vice versa. Similarly, it found there is moderate degree of negative correlation between SCR and NPM, if supplementary capital of the bank will be increased then NPM of commercial bank will be decreased and vice versa.

Regression Analysis

Regression analysis is a set of statistical methods used for the estimation of relationships between a dependent variable and one or more independent variables. It can be utilized to assess the strength of the relationship between variables and for modeling the future relationship between them.

Multiple Regression between ROE and Independent Variable

Table 5: *Regression between ROE and Independent Variable*

	Constant	CAR	CCR	SCR	Adjusted R-Squared
Coefficient	15.94	74.76	-74.60	-65.76	-0.40
P-Value	(0.6525)	(0.5837)	(0.5836)	(0.6228)	

Table 5 represent the multiple regression between ROE as dependent and CCR, SCR, CAR as

independent variable of commercial banks based on 10 year's data from FY 2068/069 to 2077/078.

The p-value of independent variable CAR, CCR and SCR found 0.5837, 0.5836 and 0.6228. Since p-value of all the independent variable are greater than significance level of 0.05, the regression results found insignificant. Therefore, H0 1.1 is

accepted and H1 1.1 is rejected. This implies that the capital adequacy has not made any significant impact on ROE of commercial banks in Nepal.

Multiple Regression Between ROA and Independent Variable

Table 6: Regression between ROA and Independent Variable

	Constant	CAR	CCR	SCR	Adjusted R-Squared
Coefficient	2.70930	1.50986	-1.48549	-2.19788	0.492650
P-Value	0.0002	(0.2715)	(0.2776)	(0.1230)	

Table 6 represent the multiple regression between ROA as dependent and CCR, SCR, CAR as independent variable of commercial banks based on 10 year's data from FY 2068/069 to 2077/078. The p-value of independent variable CAR, CCR and SCR found 0.2715, 0.2776 and 0.1230. Since

p-value of all the independent variable are greater than significance level of 0.05, the regression results found insignificant. Therefore, H0 1.2 is accepted and H1 1.2 is rejected. This implies that the capital adequacy has not made any significant impact on ROA of commercial banks in Nepal.

Multiple Regression between NPM and Independent Variable

Table 7: Regression between NPM and Independent Variable

	Constant	CAR	CCR	SCR	Adjusted R-Squared
Coefficient	53.1129	11.4151	-10.4863	-24.8860	0.193812
P-Value	(0.0009)	(0.7445)	(0.7640)	(0.4775)	

Table 7 represent the multiple regression between NPM as dependent and CCR, SCR, CAR as independent variable of commercial banks based on 10 year's data from FY 2068/069 to 2077/078. The p-value of independent variable CAR, CCR and SCR found 0.7445, 0.7640, and 0.4775. Since p-value of all the independent variable are greater than significance level of 0.05, the regression results found insignificant. Therefore, H0 1.3 is accepted and H1 1.3 is rejected. This implies that the capital adequacy has not made any significant impact on NPM of commercial banks in Nepal.

Ratio (CAR) plus Capital Conservation Buffer of 11 percent, as outlined in the Capital Adequacy Framework 2015 and Unified Directives Number One of the Nepal Rastra Bank (NRB). The CCR, Supplementary Capital Requirement (SCR), and CAR of commercial banks show an increasing trend.

The profitability position of banks is found to be strong, exceeding conventional standards. As per conventional rating rules, banks with a Return on Assets (ROA) less than one percent are categorized in the marginal earning performance zone, while those with an ROA exceeding one percent are considered satisfactory with a good return. Nepalese commercial banks are earning ROA exceeding one percent. Similarly, Return on Equity (ROE) and Non-Performing Assets (NPA) are also higher compared to banks in the US and Europe.

Discussion

According to regulatory standards, Nepalese commercial banks are required to maintain a minimum Capital Conservation Ratio (CCR) of six percent and a minimum Capital Adequacy

The correlation coefficient results between ROE and capital adequacy variables (CCR, SCR, and CAR) show a very weak degree of positive correlation, indicating that an increased capital base leads to a negligible increase in ROE and vice versa. Similarly, the correlation coefficient results between ROA and capital adequacy variables exhibit a weak degree of negative correlation, suggesting that an increase in the capital base results in a decreased ROA for commercial banks and vice versa. Additionally, the correlation coefficient results between Net Profit Margin (NPM) and capital adequacy variables indicate a weak degree of positive correlation between NPM and CCR, NPM and CAR, and a moderate degree of negative correlation between SCR and NPM.

Regression analysis between ROE as the dependent variable and CCR, SCR, CAR as independent variables yields p-values greater than the significance level of 0.05, rendering the regression results insignificant. Consequently, the null hypothesis (H₀ 1.1) is accepted, indicating that capital adequacy has not significantly impacted ROE in Nepalese commercial banks. The same pattern is observed in regression analysis between ROA as the dependent variable and CCR, SCR, CAR as independent variables, and between NPM as the dependent variable and CCR, SCR, CAR as independent variables, where the regression results are found to be insignificant, leading to the acceptance of the respective null hypotheses (H₀ 1.2 and H₀ 1.3). These results suggest that capital adequacy has not made a significant impact on the profitability indicators of commercial banks in Nepal, aligning with the findings in existing literature reviewed in this research.

Conclusion

The primary aim of this paper was to evaluate the impact of capital adequacy on the profitability of selected commercial banks in Nepal. Through the assessment of capital adequacy ratios (CCR,

SCR, CAR) and profitability ratios (ROE, ROA, NPM), the study aimed to provide insights into the financial health and performance of these banks. The literature review revealed mixed results globally, with some studies indicating a significant positive effect of capital adequacy on profitability, while others reported a negative effect. However, limited research has been conducted in the context of Nepal, warranting a comprehensive study using the latest data post-Basel III implementation.

The analysis of capital adequacy ratios indicated that the capital position of the commercial banks is in line with the requirements outlined in the Capital Adequacy Framework 2015 and Unified Directives Number One of the Nepal Rastra Bank (NRB). The prescribed minimum CCR of six percent and minimum CAR plus capital conservation buffer of 11 percent are being maintained by these banks.

Regarding profitability ratios, the ROE, ROA, and NPM of the sample Nepalese commercial banks were found to be high and satisfactory. However, a declining trend was observed in these ratios over the ten-year period from FY 2068/069 to 2077/078, indicating potential challenges that banks may face in maintaining profitability levels.

The correlation analysis between ROE, ROA, NPM, and capital adequacy variables showed varying degrees of correlation. While ROE and NPM exhibited a weak positive correlation with capital adequacy variables (CCR, SCR, CAR), ROA displayed a weak negative correlation. These findings suggest a nuanced relationship between capital adequacy and profitability indicators, with ROE and NPM showing a slightly more positive association compared to ROA.

Furthermore, regression analysis was conducted to assess the impact of capital adequacy variables (CAR, CCR, SCR) on profitability

indicators (ROE, ROA, NPM). The results of the regression analysis were found to be insignificant at the five percent significance level, indicating that capital adequacy did not have a significant impact on profitability based on the data and variables studied.

The study confirmed the adequate capital position of Nepalese commercial banks and their satisfactory profitability ratios; it also highlighted the need for continued monitoring and analysis to understand the evolving dynamics between capital adequacy and profitability in the banking sector. Further research using updated data and a more extensive sample size could provide deeper insights into these relationships and contribute to enhancing the overall financial stability and performance of commercial banks in Nepal.

Implications

This study provides a strong foundation for future academic research on capital adequacy, profitability, capital adequacy regulation, and their interrelationship. The regression analysis revealed an insignificant impact of capital adequacy on profitability, indicating that maintaining capital beyond regulatory requirements does not significantly affect commercial banks' profits. It is recommended that banks in Nepal manage their capital in accordance with regulatory standards.

The study focused on the top-performing commercial bank from both government-owned and private-owned sectors based on a ten-year average net profit. However, it has limitations concerning the scope and data source. The research solely relies on secondary data, overlooking qualitative aspects of capital adequacy and profitability. Factors influencing bank profitability beyond capital adequacy were not addressed. Additionally, the data from annual reports might be subject to window dressing, potentially not reflecting the actual bank performance. Moreover, the study only analyzed two commercial banks in Nepal, namely Rastriya Barinjya Bank Ltd. (RBBL) and Nabil Bank Ltd. (NABIL).

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The Impact of Covid -19 Pandemic in Development Banks' Stock Performance Evidence from Nepal

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ABSTRACT

Propose: This study explores the relationship between COVID-19 and the stock market in Nepal from February 15th, 2020, to February 15th, 2023, with a focus on the impact on development banks. Adopting a descriptive research design, the study analyzes the risk and fluctuation in stock prices of development banks during the pandemic. The first half of 2020 witnessed a significant stock market crash due to the global spread of COVID-19 and subsequent economic disruptions caused by lockdowns.

Methods: The study examines how different sectors within the stock market reacted to COVID-19, with sectors like natural gas and healthcare showing positive returns, while others like petroleum and entertainment experienced declines. It emphasizes the trade-off between risk and return in financial management, highlighting investors' demand for compensation for bearing risk.

Findings: The findings suggest that development banks in Nepal faced increased risk and fluctuation in stock prices during the pandemic. However, the study also reveals opportunities for investors, as economic crises can create investment prospects. Contrary to some literature, the study indicates that the market index in Nepal showed positive correlations with the number of COVID-19 cases, deaths, recoveries, and active cases, suggesting no significant impact of COVID-19 on the stock market index.

Values: This study contributes to understanding the dynamics of the stock market during crises like COVID-19 and provides insights for investors and financial analysts.

Keywords: COVID-19, Development banks, Stock market, Stock market capitalization, Impact.

Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic has significantly disrupted global socio-economic landscapes, compelling many nations to implement stringent quarantine measures and extended lockdowns. These measures, though crucial in combating the pandemic, have led to a substantial downturn in economic activities, triggering a surge in global

financial market risk. Investors have grappled with heightened fear and market uncertainty, resulting in considerable losses as stock markets plummeted to unprecedented lows following the pandemic's onset. The impact of increased uncertainty on the required rate of return and subsequent market value fluctuations has been highlighted by Azimili (2020).

Nepal's sole stock exchange, established on January 13, 1994, aims to enhance marketability, liquidity, and corporate securities transactions (NEPSE 2020). With the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and global efforts toward recovery, limited studies have explored the pandemic's impact on share markets and pre-pandemic market trends. Notably, studies by Baret et al. (2020) and Igwe (2020) have indicated stock market declines and increased volatility, affecting both developed and developing economies worldwide. The pandemic-induced market disruptions were starkly evident in major economies like the US, where the stock market triggered circuit breaker mechanisms multiple times in March 2020 (Zhang et al., 2020), along with substantial impacts on European and Asian markets.

Nepal's economy, positioned among developing nations, experiences significant market performance fluctuations due to the pandemic. The interconnectedness of global markets, as noted by Sun and Hou (2022) and Morales and Andreosso-O'Callaghan (2012), underscores the need to assess COVID-19's impact on Nepal's stock market, particularly its influence on development banks' stock performance. This study bridges a critical research gap by analyzing NEPSE market indices to understand the COVID-19 and stock market dynamics during the pandemic period.

The pandemic's health risks have widespread implications for global economies and financial markets, leading to reduced consumption, declining profits, and negative prospects for various sectors (Vasileiou, 2021). Increased health risks also contribute to heightened risk aversion among investors, influencing market behaviors during pandemics (Decker & Schmitz, 2020). This study delves into the relationship between COVID-19 and Nepal's stock market from February 15th, 2020, to February 15th, 2023, addressing the volatility induced by major events like financial crises, policy shifts, and natural disasters. The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on various sectors, including

the construction industry in Nepal. A study by Mishra, A. K., Pokharel, A., & Aithal, P. S., (2023) analyzed the safety measures implemented at construction sites during the pandemic in the Koshi Province of Nepal. The study found that the construction projects adopted similar measures of precautions to maintain workplace safety during the pandemic. However, the Kisan Chowk- Tandhi- Ramite Road Upgrading Project seemed to be less affected by the pandemic as several indicators remained neutral as compared to earlier conditions.

In addition to the construction industry, the pandemic has also affected labor management in the reconstruction works of private houses for earthquake victims in Bharatpur Metropolitan City, Nepal. A study by Neupane, B.R., Mishra, A.K., (2020) found that the COVID-19 pandemic and lockdown had a significant impact on labor management for the reconstruction of private houses of earthquake victims in Bharatpur Metropolitan City. The study found that the capacity of A-class contractors was satisfactory, but the pandemic further added stress to labor resources.

The pandemic has also had an impact on the budget implementation at Gaidakot Municipality, Nepal. A study by Aryal R, Paudel S, Mishra, A.K., (2020) analyzed the impact of COVID-19 on budget implementation at Gaidakot Municipality, Nepal.

Rational of the Study

The study found that the pandemic had a significant impact on the budget implementation process, leading to delays and disruptions in the implementation of various development projects. The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on various sectors in Nepal, including the construction industry, labor management, and budget implementation and remittance (Chaudhary and Mishra, 2023). This study has tried to understand the pandemic impact on common stock of Nepalese development banks. Therefore, this study can be regarded as the

preliminary steps in investigating the investment on common stock of Nepalese development banks. In this study, only development banks' annual report was taken as sample, where further studies can include other financial institutions like development banks and finance companies to grab wider view of investment on common stocks. This study has taken only secondary data as sample. Academicians are suggested to take primary data as sample as well for more convenient result. The study is based on the annual report of development banks' and NEPSE index over the period of five years. The sampled size of the study is too small and the data for the study is used from annual report and website which may not be sufficient so it is suggested that for further researchers will recommended including sufficient sampled size. Further analysis might be made using new variables based on new findings from latest literatures.

Research Objective

The major objective of this study to know the impact of COVID 19 during pandemic on the development bank.

Literature Review

The COVID-19 pandemic has not only posed significant challenges to global health systems but has also sparked a multifaceted crisis impacting economic and social realms worldwide. This unprecedented health crisis swiftly morphed into a financial upheaval, causing distress among retail investors who faced substantial losses (Zhang, Hu, & Ji, 2020). Scholars and researchers have closely examined the surge in market volatility, which reached unprecedented levels (Baker et al., 2020), affecting liquidity and market value as never seen before (Baig et al., 2020).

The Efficient Market Hypothesis (EMH) serves as a foundational concept in understanding market behaviors during crises. Stemming from the assumption of rational behavior and efficient information processing, EMH posits that stock prices reflect all available information accurately (Shiller, 1998). Fama (1965) defines an efficient market as one where prices represent intrinsic

values accurately, facilitated by numerous rational investors competing to predict future market values based on freely available information (Fama, 1965). This theory underscores the swift incorporation of new information into stock prices, challenging the notion of consistently outperforming the market through technical or fundamental analysis.

Numerous studies have explored various facets of the COVID-19 pandemic, including its environmental and economic ramifications. Scholars like Magazzino, Mele, and Schneider (2020) have delved into the correlation between COVID-19 spread and air pollution, highlighting how pre-existing pollution levels may exacerbate susceptibility to the virus. Other researchers, such as Mele and Magazzino (2020), have explored pollution's role in fostering COVID-19 by making respiratory systems more vulnerable.

The stock market's response to COVID-19 announcements has been a focal point for researchers worldwide. Alber (2020a) studied European markets' reactions, finding sensitivity to COVID-19 cases over deaths and cumulative indicators over new ones. Similar investigations were conducted by Alber (2020b) in highly affected countries, Peterson and Ozili (2020) regarding economic policies' impact on stock indices, and Alber and Saleh (2020) concerning GCC stock markets. These studies collectively showcase how different regions and sectors respond uniquely to pandemic-related developments.

The pandemic's ripple effects extended to emerging markets, with researchers like Topcu and Gulal (2020) highlighting varying impacts across regions. Credit crunches, heightened risk aversion, and disruptions in trade and investments were observed (Ahmed et al., 2020; Goldberg & Reed, 2020; Frankel, 2020). Domestic stock markets, such as India's, experienced significant turbulence, reflecting global market trends (Raja Ram, 2020; Rakshit & Basistha, 2020).

The impact of COVID-19 on investor behavior and market dynamics has been a subject of extensive research employing diverse

methodologies, including quantile regression (Azimili, 2020), GARCH models (Osagie et al., 2020), and comparative analyses of pre- and post-pandemic market conditions (Ravi, 2020; Mandal, 2020). These studies collectively contribute to a nuanced understanding of how the pandemic has reshaped financial landscapes globally.

The interconnectedness of health risks, investor sentiment, and market performance underscores the need for comprehensive analyses to navigate the evolving dynamics of the post-pandemic financial world. Through empirical investigations and theoretical frameworks, researchers continue to unravel the complex interactions shaping market behaviors amid unprecedented challenges.

Research Methodology

The descriptive research design has been adopting for fact-finding and operation searching for adequate information of firm characteristics in Nepalese banks. Furthermore, casual comparative research design has been use to know the relationship between dependent and independent an effort has also been made to describe the nature of pooled data of the development banks by using descriptive statistics with respect to bank specific variables such as which have impact on the

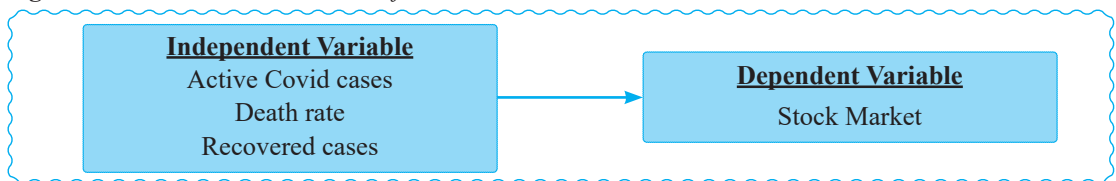
market share price of the Nepalese development banks.

The population of this study are the development banks of Nepal. The sample includes 5 development banks out of total 17 development banks. This study used the annual report of the development banks. The banks which are in operation for longer period of time can provide reliable data and more accurate assessment. The convenient and judgmental sampling method was used. This study was based on the secondary data. Data are collected from Annual Report of companies, Banks, NEPSE, security Board of Nepal and website of the companies.

Research Framework and Definition of Variables

To examine the impact of covid-19 during the nationwide lockdown to the BFI sector of Nepal, this paper follows the (AI –Awadhi et al., 2020), (Anh &Gan, 2020) and (Ashraf, 2020) methods of data regression analysis to investigate the direction of monthly stock returns. To test the impact of COVID-19 empirically, this paper sets the dependent variable as a stock market index and independent variable as monthly increased number of covid-19 positive cases, active cases, death rate and recovered cases.

Figure 1: Theoretical Framework of Research



Descriptive Analysis : It includes Mean, Standard Deviation and ratio analysis. It also includes frequency analysis, Bar Diagram and etc.

Inferential Analysis : The models employed in this study intend to analyze the relationship between MPS, DPS, Monthly Market-to book ratio, Covid-19 positive Cases and Monthly Market Capitalization. The following regression model is used in this study in an attempt to examine the empirical direction of Monthly

stock returns. During the nationwide lockdown to the banking sector in Nepal, this paper follows the (AI-Awadhi et al., 2020) period covid 19 in Nepal. Therefore, the following model equation is designed to test the hypothesis. From the conceptual framework the function of dependent variables (i.e.) takes the following form:

$$\text{Stock market Capitalization} = f(\text{CASE, MRK, MTB, ROE, ROA})$$

Data Presentation and Analysis

The study is focused on analyzing the common stock of listed development banks separately as the scope of the study concentrated only on listed development banks of Nepal. There are currently 17 development banks in operation in Nepal and all are listed in NEPSE. Among them 5 development banks are taken as a sample

for the study. They are Jyoti Bikash Bank Ltd (JBBL), Garima Bikash Bank Ltd. (GBBL) and Muktinath Bikash Bank Ltd. (MBBL), Shangrila Development Bank Limited (SDBL) and Mahalaxmi Bikash Bank Limited (MBBL). Common stock of each listed development banks, their risk and return analyses are included in this study.

Jyoti Bikash Bank Limited

Figure 2: Positive No. of Covid 19- Cases, Death Rate, Active Cases, Recovery Cases

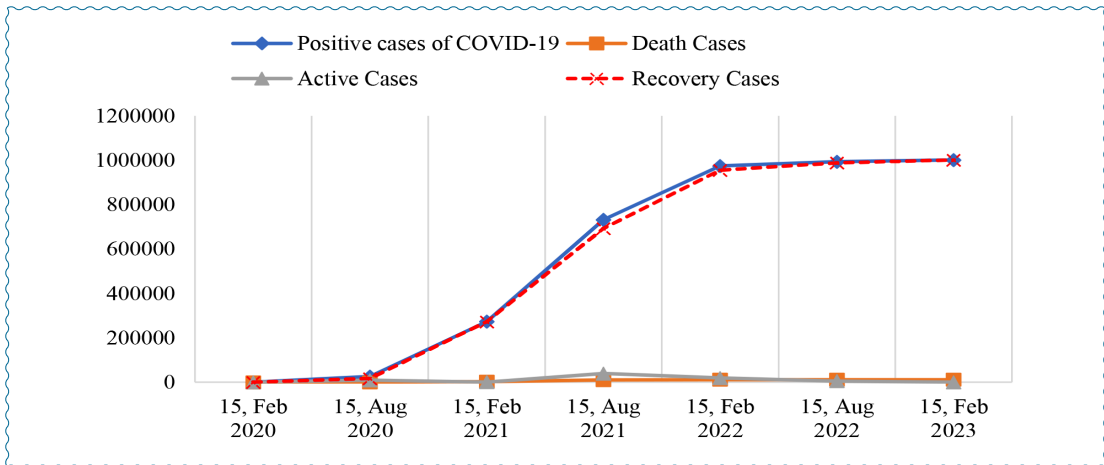
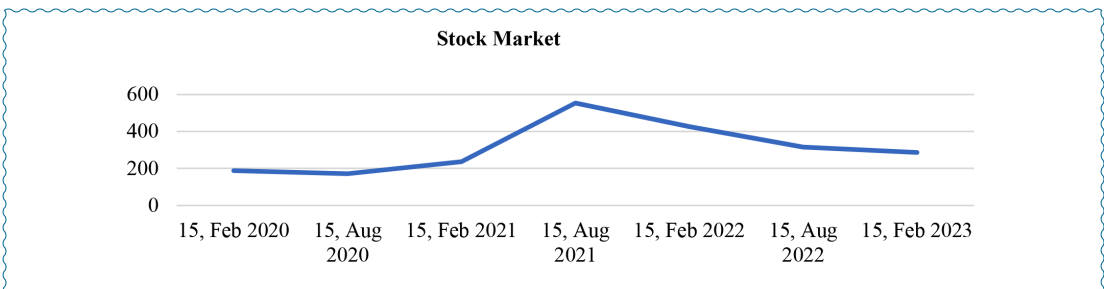


Figure 2 shows the trend line of positive no. of Covid -19 cases, death cases, active cases and recovery cases in 3 years during Covid-19. It can be seen that there is a fluctuation of cases from year 2020 to till 2023, and the trend line shows no change in death cases and active cases though positive cases and recovery cases line are little change at the beginning of 2020. The trend line

of positive case and recovery cases rapid upwards from August, 2020 to beginning of 2022 and then after it seen that similar line to beginning of 2023. Death cases and active cases are almost similar from beginning of 2020 to beginning of 2021 then after active no of cases increased in August 2021 after that line is seen decreasing trend and from beginning of 2022 to beginning of 2023.

Figure 3: Shows That Stock Price Of Jyoti Bikash Bank Limited In The 3 Year Period On Covid -19 Pandemic 2020 To 2023.

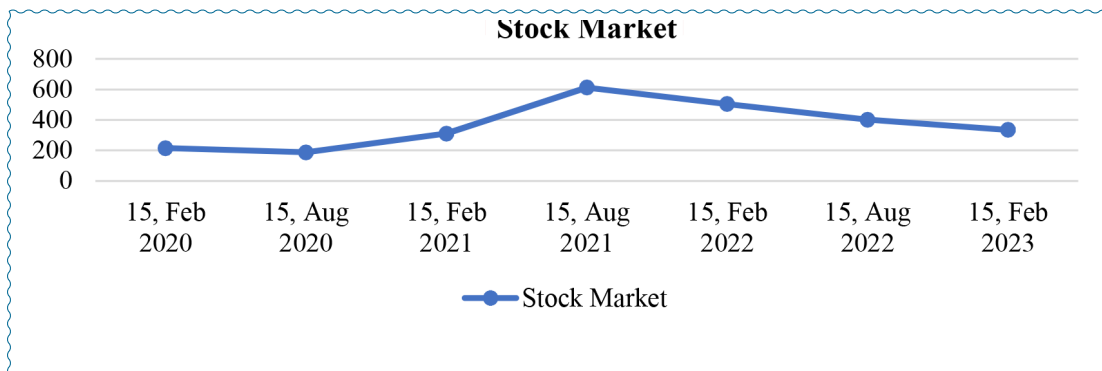


The Figure 3 shows the trend line of stock price, where stock price of JBBL is fluctuation. In the beginning of 2020, stock price of the bank is 188 and in August 2020 it is decreased to 177 after

that it is seen increasing trend. where, it seems to be touch highest pick which is 555 in the August 2021. After that it has seen downward sloping and price of stock is 287.

Muktinath Bikash Bank Limited

Figure 4: Positive No. of Covid 19- Cases, Death Rate, Active Cases, Recovery Cases



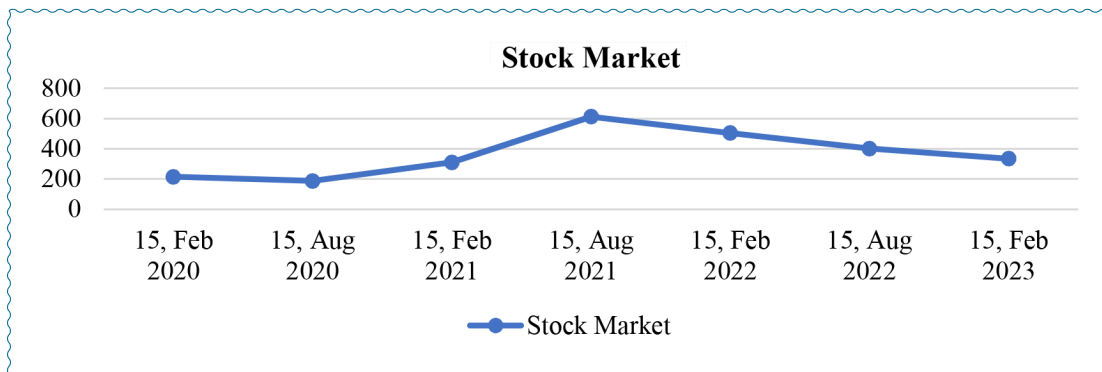
Source: AGM Report of MBBL

Figure 4 shows the trend line of market price in half yearly data. It can be seen that there is fluctuation of market price from year 2020 to till 2023, In the beginning the trend line of the stock is straight to august 2020, after that it has

taken upward slop. In August 2020, the line is touch pick point, which data is 761. this is the highest price in the period time. Then after, in the beginning of 2023, it has decreased to 405.

Mahalaxmi Bank Limited

Figure 5: Trend Line of Market Price of MBBL.



Source: AGM Report of MBBL

Figure 5 shows the trend line of market price of MBBL. It can be seen that there is fluctuation of market price from year 2020 to till 2023, In the beginning the trend line of the stock is downward slopping where minimum stock price in the period

is 188 then after is has taken upward slopping from Aug 2020 In August 2021, the trend line of stock is Pick level i.e. 612, and after that we can see trend line was decreasing.

Garima Bikash Bank

Figure 6: *Trend Line of Market Price of GBBL*

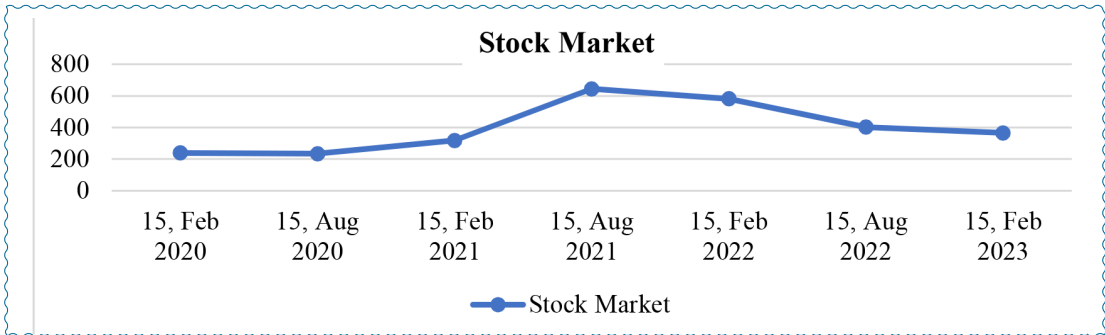


Figure 6 shows the trend line of market price of GBBL. It can be seen that there is fluctuation of market price from year 2020 to till 2023, In the beginning the trend line of the stock is downward slopping where minimum stock price in the period

is 334 then after is has taken upward slopping from Aug. 2020 In August 2021, the trend line of stock is Pick level i.e. 644, and after that we can see trend line was decreasing.

Shangrila Development Bank

Figure 7: *Trend Line of market price of SBBL*

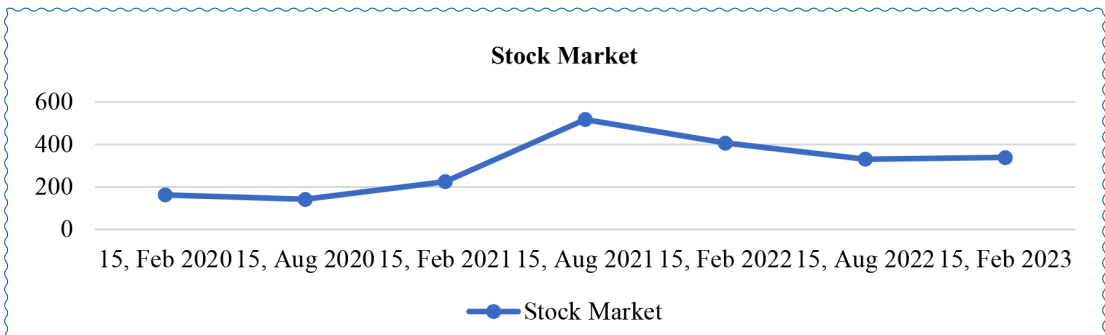


Figure 7 shows the trend line of market price of SBBL. It can be seen that there is fluctuation of market price from year 2020 to till 2023, In the beginning the trend line of the stock is downward slopping where minimum stock price in the period is 142 then after is has taken upward slopping from Aug.2020 In August 2021, the trend line of stock is Pick level i.e. 518, and after that we can see trend line was decreasing though in the starting of 2023, trend line shows move to upward slopping.

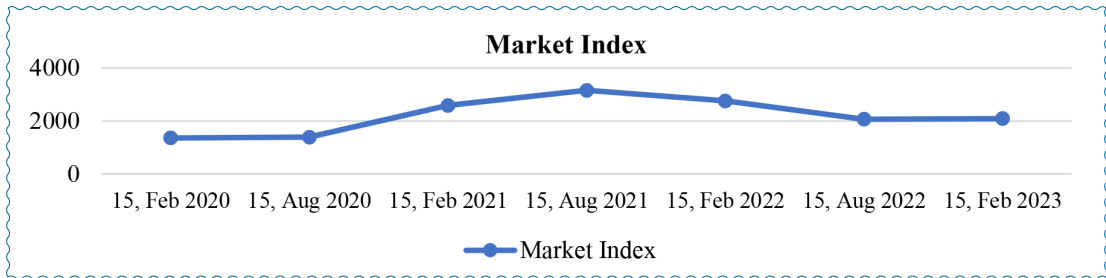
of Covid -19 and price of market index. In the beginning of 2020, positive no of cases was 1, death cases was 0, active cases was also 0, recovery cases was 1, at the same time market stock price was 1363.98. Which lowest stock market price in the price in the period. At the same year, positive no. of cases increased to 26019, death cases also increased to 130, active no. of cases 9192 as well as recovery cases also increased to 16827 and little increase in stock market price, i.e.1391.46. The table reflects all the variable increased till 2021, where the stock market price was high i.e. 3154 on period. After that it has decreased. Change rate of all variables

It shows the fluctuation of positive no. of cases, death cases, active cases, recovery cases

also decreasing trend. In the beginning of 2023, stock market price has to 2091.56. It shows the

relationship between dependent variable and independent variable.

Figure 8: Relationship between Dependent Variable and Independent Variable



The given figure shows the trend line of stock market price from 15 Feb, 2020 to 15 Feb, 2023. In the beginning of 2020, trend line of stock market price is lowest point in the period. In the beginning of 2020 to middle in same year, there is small correction on the stock price, where the trend line almost straight. After that it has seen

rapid growth on stock market price. where we can see, the trend line is upward slopping. In Aug 2021, the trend line is peak in the history. As well as after that it is downward slopping though in the beginning of 2023, again it has small correction on stock market price.

Table 1: Correlation Analysis

	Positive cases of COVID-19	Death Cases	Active Cases	Recovery Cases	Stock Market
Positive cases of COVID-19	1				
Death Cases	0.99505426	1			
Active Cases	0.28166257	0.36666274	1		
Recovery Cases	0.99953575	0.99184902	0.25229746	1	
Stock Market	0.64970335	0.71660184	0.87942529	0.62728771	1

The correlation data required to respond to the research study's initial hypothesis is presented in this table. Here, $p < .05$. At a 1% level, it demonstrates a substantial association between share market index and covid cases. Market index is dependent variable and covid

cases are independent variables. The correlation results shows that there is no any significant relationship between market index and the covid cases. Though there is high positive relationship between increasing number of covid cases and recovery cases with the market index.

Table 2: Correlation Analysis

Regression Statistics	
Multiple R	0.98071204
R Square	0.96179611
Adjusted R Square	0.59025889
Standard Error	38.0459041
Stock Market	0.64970335

Anova				
	df	SS	MS	F
Regression	4	109323.242	27330.8105	25.1753449
Residual	3	4342.47246	1447.49082	
Total	7	113665.714		
	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value
Intercept	177.653809	30.0815476	5.90574034	0.0096949
Positive cases of COVID	0.0006547	0.00078205	0.8370936	0.46397857
Death Cases	0.06492241	0.06456509	1.00553422	0.38872016
Active Cases	0.00478672	0.0026519	1.80501931	0.16882955
Recovery Cases	0.00378172	0.0016549	1.81501030	0.16582452

The result indicates that the beta coefficients for sensitive of stock price are positive with covid cases except increasing positive cases. It reveals that there insignificant changes in the market index due to of the covid cases. This result is contradictory with the results of Ashraf (2020) where stock markets responded negatively to the growth in COVID-19 confirmed cases. Nepalese stock market growth tremendously during the covid 19 pandemic.

The result indicates that the beta coefficients for Number of Covid cases are positive with market index. It reveals that higher the covid cases higher is market index. This finding is opposite to the findings of Devkota (2008). The result indicates that the beta coefficients for death cases, recovered cases and active cases are also positive with market index. The p value of variables is greater than .05, it shows there is no significant relation between covid cases and stock market index.

After making the entire analysis of the data, the first hypothesis (H1) that deals with no relationship between stock price with positive no. of cases of Covid -19 is accepted. The study shows that there is no significant relation between covid cases and stock price. Similarly, the second hypothesis (H2) that deals with no relationship between stock price with death cases of Covid-19 is accepted. Similarly, hypothesis third (H3) that deals with no relationship between active cases

and stock price is accepted. The fourth hypothesis (H4) is accepted as no relationship with recovery cases and stock price.

Conclusion

The tumultuous events of 2020, especially the COVID-19 pandemic, brought unprecedented challenges to global financial markets. The swift and severe market crash in March 2020 underscored the profound impact of black swan events like pandemics on stock markets. The initial disbelief regarding the virus's severity quickly gave way to widespread fear as it spread worldwide, prompting governments to implement strict lockdowns and halt economic activities. This resulted in a sharp decline in stock prices across various sectors, highlighting the intricate relationship between external shocks and market behavior.

The central tenet of finance, the risk-return trade-off, garnered significant attention amid these disruptions. Investors' perceptions of risk and their demand for commensurate returns played a pivotal role in shaping investment decisions. The study's findings shed light on the risk profiles of development banks, emphasizing their volatility and fluctuating stock prices. This volatility underscores the need for investors to carefully assess risk and align their investment strategies with their risk appetites.

One noteworthy observation from the study is the market's resilience during crises like the COVID-19 pandemic, which presented opportunities for robust returns. Such periods of economic turmoil often create investment opportunities for those willing to capitalize on market downturns. However, the study also highlights the negative impact witnessed by stock markets, reflecting the broader economic challenges posed by the pandemic.

Interestingly, the study's findings regarding the relationship between COVID-19 cases and stock market performance yielded nuanced results. While beta coefficients showed a positive correlation between COVID-19 cases and market indices in certain scenarios, the lack of significance in other cases indicates a complex and multifaceted relationship. These findings contrast with some prior studies, highlighting the dynamic nature of market responses to external events.

In the study underscores the importance of understanding risk-return dynamics in navigating volatile markets, especially during unprecedented crises. The resilience exhibited by markets amid adversity, coupled with the opportunities for strategic investments, underscores the importance of informed decision-making and adaptive strategies in financial management. As markets continue to evolve in response to global events, ongoing research and analysis will be crucial in guiding investors and stakeholders through uncertain times.

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तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीको लेख्य नेपाली भाषा

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ABSTRACT लेखसार

‘तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीको लेख्य नेपाली भाषा’ शीर्षकको प्रस्तुत अध्ययनमा कक्षा दशमा अध्ययनरत तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीहरूको लेखनका आधारमा उनीहरूको नेपाली भाषाको लेखाइका क्रममा पाइने मात्रागत, चन्द्रविन्दु, वर्णगत, शब्द लोपगतका साथै थपोटगत, वर्णविन्यासगत, कोड मिश्रण, लिपिगत र शब्द प्रयोगगत अवस्थालाई विश्लेषण गरिएको छ। उनीहरूले नेपाली भाषाको अकार र आकार क्षेत्रमा लोपगत र थपोटगत दुवै प्रकारको प्रयोग गरेको देखिन्छ। यसले उनीहरूमा नेपालीको अकार आकार सिकाइमा कठिनाइ देखापर्ने स्पष्ट हुन्छ। यस्तै यिनीहरूको नेपाली भाषाको लेखाइका क्रममा चन्द्रविन्दुको प्रयोगमा पनि लोपको स्थिति देखियो। यिनीहरूले नेपाली भाषाको ह्रस्वदीर्घ, श, ष, स को प्रयोग, ए, य को प्रयोग, ब र भ को प्रयोग, द, ध को प्रयोगमा पनि अलमलिएको पाइयो। यिनीहरूले नेपाली भाषाको लेखनका क्रममा धेरै अङ्ग्रेजी शब्दको मात्र प्रयोग नगरेर कतै कतै देवनागरी लिपिका सट्टामा रोमन लिपिको पनि प्रयोग गरेको पाइयो। यिनीहरूले ‘देखिन्छ’ लाई ‘देखनोछ’, ‘जान दिन्छ’ लाई ‘जनादिन्छ’ ‘प्रमुख’ लाई ‘प्रामोक’, ‘प्रधानाध्यापक’ लाई ‘प्राधानादपक’ जस्ता आफ्नै प्रकृतिका शब्द निर्माण गरी प्रयोग गरेको पनि पाइयो।

शब्दकुञ्जि: भारोपेली, भोटबर्मेली, समभाषिक, पहिलो भाषा, दोस्रो भाषा, शब्दप्रयोग, कोड मिश्रण, कोड परिवर्तन, शब्दभण्डार, लिपि, वर्णविन्यास, लोप, थपोट।

तिषय प्रवेश

कुनै एक भाषिक समुदाय र अर्को भाषिक समुदायका सदस्यहरूका बिचमा विचारको आदानप्रदान हुने भाषा साभ्ना सम्पर्क भाषा हो (गौतम, २०४९, पृ. १२ ९)। नेपालमा बस्ने तिब्बती शरणार्थीहरूले माध्यम भाषाका रूपमा नेपाली भाषालाई प्रयोग गरेको देखिन्छ। नेपालमा बस्दा नेपाली मातृभाषीहरूसँग बोल्दा र आफ्नो दैनिक आवश्यकता पूर्तिका लागि तिब्बती शरणार्थीद्वारा नेपाली भाषा प्रयोग गर्ने गरेको पाइन्छ। नेपाली र तिब्बती शरणार्थीहरू एक अर्कासँग कुरा गर्नुपर्ने स्थितिमा सम्पर्क भाषाका रूपमा नेपाली भाषाको प्रयोग भएको देखिन्छ। तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीहरू द्विभाषिक भएका छन्। समुदायपरक द्विभाषिकतामा प्रयोक्ताले मातृभाषेतर

भाषालाई आफ्नो समाजको व्यापक सम्प्रेषण व्यवस्थाको एउटा महत्त्वपूर्ण कडीका रूपमा सिकाइन्छ (श्रीवास्तव, १९९४, पृ. २३५)। तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीहरू नेपाली भाषाको स्थिति समुदायपरक द्विभाषिता हो।

नेपाली भारोपेली भाषा परिवारको भाषा हो भने तिब्बती भोटबर्मेली भाषा परिवारको भाषा हो। यसर्थ नेपाली र तिब्बती भाषाहरू भिन्न परिवारका भाषा हुन्। भिन्न परिवारका दुई वटा भाषाहरूका भाषिक व्यवस्था भिन्न हुन्छन्। शब्दभण्डार, उच्चारण र अर्थ व्यवस्थामा पाइने भिन्नताले गर्दा उनीहरूबिचको सम्प्रेषण समभाषिक परिवारका भाषाभाषीका बिच हुनेभन्दा फरक र जटिल प्रकृतिको हुनु स्वाभाविकै हो। तिब्बती शरणार्थीद्वारा

नेपाली भाषा प्रयोग गर्ने क्रममा विविध प्रकारका जटिलता बेहोर्नुपरेको छ । भिन्न भाषाभाषीहरू जब अन्तर्क्रियामा सहभागी बन्छन् । उनीहरूबिच सम्प्रेषणको जटिलता अन्त्य आवश्यक हुन्छ । त्यस्तो अवस्थामा सुरुमा पिजिन र लामो समयपछि क्रैओल भाषाको निर्माण हुनाका साथै भाषिक अभिव्यक्तिमा कोड परिवर्तन र कोड मिश्रणको प्रयोग हुन सक्छ । पर्यटकहरूले भ्रमणमा जाँदा भाषा सिक्नु र शरणार्थीहरूले भाषा सिक्नुमा अन्तर पाइन्छ । पर्यटकहरूको भाषा सिकाइ ऐच्छिक र स्वतन्त्र प्रकृतिको हुन्छ भने शरणार्थीहरूको भाषा सिकाइ अनिवार्य र बाध्यात्मक प्रकृतिको हुन्छ । नेपालमा बस्ने तिब्बती शरणार्थीहरूले पनि बाध्यात्मक रूपले नेपाली सिक्नु परेको छ । तिब्बती शरणार्थीहरू नेपाली बोल्दा मात्र नभई लेखाइमा समेत आफ्नो भाषाको प्रभावबाट मुक्त हुन सकेका छैनन् ।

दोस्रो भाषा सक्रिय र सर्जनात्मक हुनेछ । दोस्रो भाषा कुनै व्यक्तिको आफ्नो संस्कृति अभिव्यक्ति गर्ने वैकल्पिक मार्ग हो (क्रिस्टोफरेसन, १९७३, पृ. ३०) । यस आधारमा नेपालमा बसेर अध्ययन गर्ने तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीका लागि नेपाली भाषा विदेशी भाषा नभई दोस्रो भाषा हुन पुग्छ । सामान्यतया: पहिलो भाषाभैँ दोस्रो भाषाको सिकाइ हुँदैन । पहिलो भाषा सिकाइको तुलनामा दोस्रो भाषामा शिक्षार्थीलाई सापेक्षिक रूपमा नियन्त्रित तथा अप्राकृतिक सिलेबस प्राप्त हुन्छ (अधिकारी, २०६७, पृ. १३८) । दोस्रो भाषीलाई लक्ष्य भाषा सिकाइका क्रममा व्याकरणात्मक जटिलता, शब्दभण्डारगत समृद्धता, शैलीगत विविधताका कारण कठिनाइहरू उत्पन्न भएका हुन्छन् । भाषा विकासको प्रक्रियाको अध्ययन पहिलो भाषा वा मातृभाषामा मात्र नभई दोस्रो वा अन्य भाषासिकाइमा पनि महत्त्वपूर्ण हुन आउँछ (अधिकारी, २०५३, पृ. १०४) । तिब्बती शरणार्थीहरूले नेपाली भाषालाई क्रिओलका रूपमा बोलेको पाइन्छ । उनीहरूले नेपाली भाषाको उच्चारण, शब्द प्रयोग र व्याकरणका क्षेत्रमा भिन्न प्रयोग गरेको पाइन्छ ।

तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थी आफ्नो घरमा बस्दा परिवारसँग तिब्बती भाषा बोल्न प्रोत्साहित भएका हुन्छन् । तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीहरूले नेपाली विषयभन्दा बढी दोस्रो भाषाकै रूपमा अङ्ग्रेजीलाई महत्त्व दिने गरेको पाइन्छ । नेपालमा भएका तिब्बती विद्यालयमा पढिरहेको पाइन्छ । नेपाली भाषा सिक्ने तिब्बती शरणार्थी

विद्यार्थीको जीवनमा नेपाली भाषाका प्रयोगको पर्याप्त सहज परिवेश प्राप्त हुन सकेको छैन । यस अध्ययनमा तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीले नेपाली लेख्दा कस्तो प्रयोग गर्छन् । उनीहरूको नेपाली भाषा लेखनका क्रममा देखिने शब्द प्रयोगगत, वर्णविन्यासगत, लिपिगत अवस्था कस्ता छन् भन्ने पहिचान गर्नाका साथै तिब्बती शरणार्थीहरूले के कस्ता शब्दप्रयोग, लोप, थपोटका साथै वर्णविन्यास र वाक्यगठन गर्दछन् भन्ने कुरा पहिचान गर्ने प्रयास यस अध्ययनमा गरिएको छ ।

समस्या कथन

नेपाली भाषा शिक्षणका क्षेत्रमा विगत तीन दशकदेखि क्रियाशील भएका नाताले दोस्रो भाषाका रूपमा नेपाली भाषा शिक्षणका समस्यासँग परिचित रहनु स्वाभाविकै हो । नेपाल बहुभाषिक देश भएकाले यहाँ दोस्रो भाषाका विद्यार्थीहरूको उत्तरपुस्तिका परीक्षण गर्दा त्यहाँ उनीहरूले प्रयोग गर्ने नेपाली भाषाको पृथक् प्रकृतिलाई पहिचान गरी त्यसलाई मानक रूपमा रूपान्तरण गर्नका लागि दोस्रो भाषाका रूपमा नेपाली भाषाको प्रयोगावस्थाका क्षेत्रमा अध्ययन गर्ने आवश्यकता महसुस गरियो ।

नेपाली भाषा शिक्षण विद्यार्थीको मातृभाषाका आधारमा पृथक् पृथक् हुनुपर्नेमा हाल सबै क्षेत्र, भाषाभाषीका लागि एउटै किसिमका पाठ्यक्रम, पाठ्यपुस्तक तथा शिक्षण क्रियाकलापका आधारमा नै नेपाली भाषा शिक्षण भइरहेको छ । नेपाली भाषा नेपालमा सम्पर्क वा माध्यम भाषा भएकाले यसको शिक्षण पहिलो भाषा र मातृभाषा शिक्षणसरह हुने कुरा नेपालका अधिकांश प्रायोगिक भाषाविद्हरू सहमत रहेका छन् (ढुङ्गेल र दाहाल, २०७४, पृ.२३) । दोस्रो भाषा र पहिलो भाषाका रूपमा नेपाली भाषा शिक्षण एकै प्रकृतिको हुन सक्दैन । दोस्रो भाषा सिकाइका सन्दर्भमा नेपाली भाषा शिक्षणका लागि विभिन्न मातृभाषाका विद्यार्थीहरूले कथ्य र लेख्य नेपाली भाषाको प्रयोग गर्दा देखिने अभिलक्षणहरू पहिचान गरी त्यसका आधारमा दोस्रो भाषा शिक्षणका रूपमा नेपाली भाषा शिक्षणलाई विशिष्टीकृत गर्न आवश्यक देखिएको हुनाले काठमाडौँमा ज्यादै सानो समूहमा रहेका तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीले लेख्य नेपाली भाषा शीर्षकको यस अध्ययनमा तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीको नेपाली भाषा प्रयोगमा लोप र थपोटको अवस्था कस्तो छ ?, तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीको नेपाली भाषाको प्रयोगमा वर्णविन्यास

र कोड मिश्रणको अवस्था कस्तो छ ? तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीको लिखित नेपाली भाषामा लिपि र शब्दप्रयोगको अवस्था कस्तो छ ? भन्ने विषयलाई समस्या मानिएको छ ।

अध्ययन विधि

यो अध्ययन गुणात्मक ढाँचाको रहेको छ । यस अध्ययनका लागि तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीहरूको लेखाइमा लोपगत, थपोटगत, वर्णविन्यासगत, लिपिगत, शब्द प्रयोगगत र कोड मिश्रणको अवस्था पहिचानका निम्ति सामग्री सङ्कलनका क्रममा तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीहरूले अध्ययन गर्ने नामग्याल माध्यमिक विद्यालयमा कक्षा दशमा अध्ययनरत ५० जना विद्यार्थीहरूलाई तीन वटा शीर्षक दिएर तीमध्ये विद्यार्थीले आफैँले रोजेको कुनै एक शीर्षकमा स्वतन्त्र प्रकृतिको निबन्ध लेख्न लगाइएको छ । त्यस स्वतन्त्र निबन्धका आधारमा उनीहरूले नेपाली भाषा लेखनका क्रममा गर्ने लोप, थपोटगत त्रुटि पहिचानका साथै शब्द प्रयोगगत, वर्णविन्यासगत र लिपिगत त्रुटिका साथै कोड मिश्रण पहिचान गरी विश्लेषण गरिएको छ ।

अध्ययनको उद्देश्य

तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीले नेपाली भाषा लेखनका क्रममा गर्ने लोप, थपोटगत त्रुटि पहिचान गर्नुका साथै

तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीहरूको नेपाली भाषा लेखनमा शब्द प्रयोगगत, वर्णविन्यासगत, लिपिगत त्रुटिका साथै कोड मिश्रण पहिचान गर्नु यस अध्ययनको उद्देश्य हो ।

व्याख्या विश्लेषण

यहाँ तिब्बती शरणार्थीका रूपमा रहेका कक्षा दशमा अध्ययनरत विद्यार्थीहरूको नेपाली भाषाको लेखनमा पाइने लोपगत, थपोटगत अवस्थाका साथै शब्द प्रयोगगत, वर्णविन्यासगत र लिपिगत अवस्थाका साथै कोड मिश्रणलाई विश्लेषण गरिएको छ ।

तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीको नेपाली भाषिक प्रयोगमा देखिएको लोपगत अवस्था

यस अध्ययनमा तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीहरूको नेपाली भाषाको लेखाइका क्रममा गर्ने लोपगत अवस्थालाई मात्रागत लोप, चन्द्रविन्दुको लोप, वर्ण लोप, शब्द लोपगत अवस्थामा विभाजन गरेर व्याख्या गरिएको छ ।

मात्रागत लोपको स्थिति

तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीहरूले नेपाली लेखाइका क्रममा गर्ने मात्रागत लोपको स्थितिका केही उदाहरण निम्नानुसार छन् :

तालिका सङ्ख्या १: तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीले नेपाली भाषाको लेखाइमा गर्ने मात्रागत लोपको स्थिति

क्र.स.	तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीले प्रयोग गर्ने वाक्य	मानक नेपाली भाषाको वाक्य
१.	खस गरि यो देश संसारका माथिल्लो भागमा छ र त्यहाँका मनिसहरू धेरै गुण र धर्मिक छन् ।	खास गरी यो देश संसारको उच्च स्थानमा छ र त्यहाँका मानिसहरू धेरै गुणी र धार्मिक छन् ।
२.	यहाँ सुविधा खाना र पानी असधै राम्रो छन् ।	यहाँ खाना र पानीको असाधै राम्रो सुविधा छ ।
३.	साथि भन्ने त्यो मान्छे हो जो हामीलाई मदत र चाहने बेलामा आउँछ ।	साथी भन्ने त्यो मान्छे हो, जसले हामीलाई मदत गर्छ र चाहिने बेलामा आउँछ ।

(स्रोत : स्थलगत अध्ययन, २०७६)

माथिको पहिलो वाक्यमा 'खास' लेख्नुपर्ने ठाउँमा 'खस' मात्र लेखिएको पाइन्छ । यसै वाक्यमा 'मानिस' लेख्नुपर्ने ठाउँमा 'मनिस' मात्र लेखेको पाइन्छ । यसमा आकारगत लोप भएको देखिन्छ । त्यसका साथ साथै पहिलो वाक्यमा 'गुणी' लेख्नु पर्ने ठाउँमा 'गुण' मात्र लेखिएको छ । यसमा ईकार लोप भएको देखिन्छ । दोस्रो वाक्यमा 'असाधै' लेख्नुपर्नेमा असधै' शब्दको प्रयोग

भएको पाइन्छ । यसमा आकारगत लोप भएको पाइन्छ । तेस्रो वाक्यमा 'चाहिने' शब्दको सदृशमा 'चाहने' प्रयोग भएको छ ।

चन्द्रविन्दुको लोप

यस अध्ययनका आधारमा तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीको नेपाली भाषिक प्रयोगमा देखिएको चन्द्रविन्दुको लोपगत अवस्थालाई निम्नानुसार तालिकामा प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ :

तालिका सङ्ख्या २: तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीले लेखे नेपाली भाषामा देखिने चन्द्रविन्दुको लोपगत अवस्था

क्र.स.	तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीले प्रयोग गर्ने वाक्य	मानक नेपाली भाषाको वाक्य
१.	पहिला प्रथममा अर्को देशमा आउदा खाने, बस्ने र सुत्ने नभएकाले धेरै बिजोक भयौं।	सर्वप्रथम अर्को देशमा आउँदा खाने, बस्ने र सुत्ने व्यवस्था नभएकाले धेरै बिजोक भयो।
२.	उनीहरूले मलाई सदै बारी सहायोग गर्छ र म पनि उनीहरूलाई साथ दिने गर्थे।	उनीहरूले मलाई सधैंभरि सहयोग गर्थे र म पनि उनीहरूलाई साथ दिने गर्थे।
३.	हामीले शिक्षक शिक्षिकाहरूबाट धेरै ज्ञान लिन सक्छौं।	हामीले शिक्षक शिक्षिकाहरूबाट धेरै ज्ञान लिन सक्छौं।

(स्रोत : स्थलगत अध्ययन, २०७६)

माथिको पहिलो वाक्यमा पनि 'आउँदा'को सट्टा 'आउदा'को प्रयोग भएको कारणले यस शब्दमा चन्द्रविन्दुको लोप देखिन्छ। दोस्रो वाक्यमा 'गर्थे' का लागि 'गर्थे' प्रयोग भएकाले यसमा चन्द्रविन्दुको लोप भएको पाइन्छ। तेस्रो वाक्यमा प्रयोग गरिएको 'सक्छौं' शब्दमा पनि चन्द्रविन्दुको लोप देखिन्छ।

वर्णलोपगत अवस्था

तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीको नेपाली भाषिक प्रयोगमा देखिने वर्णलोपगत अवस्थालाई निम्नानुसार तालिकामा प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ :

तालिका सङ्ख्या ३: तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीले लेखे नेपाली भाषामा देखिने वर्णलोपगत अवस्था

क्र.स.	तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीले प्रयोग गर्ने वाक्य	मानक नेपाली भाषाको वाक्य
१.	काठमाडौंको सुन्दरजाल गोकर्ण भन्ने ठाउँमा पर्दछ।	काठमाडौंको सुन्दरीजल गोकर्ण भन्ने ठाउँमा पर्दछ।
२.	देश भएका मनिसभन्दा हामी तिब्बतीनहरूलाई बढी खुशी र राम्रो फासिलिटिस भएका छौं।	देशभित्रका मानिसले भन्दा हामी तिब्बतीयनहरूले बढी खुशी र राम्रो सुविधा पाएका छौं।
३.	माछापुछे हिमाल, सागरमाथा हिमाल, मनासुलु हिमाल, लाङटाङ हिमालहरू आदि छन्।	माछापुछे, सगरमाथा हिमाल, मनास्लु हिमाल, लाङटाङ हिमालहरू आदि छन्।

(स्रोत : स्थलगत अध्ययन, २०७६)

यस वाक्यमा 'सुन्दरीजल' शब्द लेखे ठाउँमा 'सुन्दरजाल' मात्र लेखेको पाइन्छ। यस शब्दमा 'र' मा इकार लोप भएको पाइन्छ। यस वाक्यमा 'भन्ने' शब्द प्रयोग गर्नुपर्नेमा 'भने' प्रयोग भएकोले शब्दमा 'भ' पछाडि 'न्' छुटेको पाइन्छ। यस प्रकारको त्रुटिमा 'न्' वर्णको लोप भएको छ। यस्तो त्रुटि असावधानीगत प्रकृतिको देखिन्छ। दोस्रो वाक्यमा 'तिब्बतीयन' नलेखेर 'तिब्बतीन' मात्र लेखिएको पाइन्छ।

यसमा 'य' वर्ण लोप भएको देखिन्छ। तेस्रो वाक्यमा 'माछापुछे' शब्दको प्रयोग गरिएको पाइन्छ। माछापुछेमा 'च्' वर्ण मात्र लोप नभएर 'र्' वर्णको पनि लोप भएको देखिन्छ।

शब्द लोपगत अवस्था

तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीको नेपाली लेख्य भाषिक प्रयोगमा देखिने शब्द लोपगत अवस्थालाई निम्नानुसार तालिकामा प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ :

तालिका सङ्ख्या ४: तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीले लेखे नेपाली भाषामा देखिने शब्द लोपगत स्थिति

क्र.स.	तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीले प्रयोग गर्ने वाक्य	मानक नेपाली भाषाको वाक्य
१.	मेरो विद्यालयको नाम्यल स्कुल हुन्।	मेरो विद्यालयको नाम नाम्यल स्कुल हो।
२.	साथीले हामीलाई पनि धेरै situation मा सहयोग।	साथीले हामीलाई धेरै परिस्थितिमा सहयोग गर्नुपर्छ।
३.	आज पनि त्यहाँको वारिपरी स्थानहरू सम्झन्छु।	आज पनि त्यहाँ वरिपरिका स्थानहरू सम्झन्छु।

(स्रोत : स्थलगत अध्ययन, २०७६)

‘मेरो विद्यालयको नाम्यल’ मात्र लेखेको कारण पहिलो वाक्यमा शब्दको लोपगत अवस्था देखिन्छ। यस वाक्यमा ‘मेरो विद्यालयको नाम’ लेखिनुपर्नेमा यसमा ‘नाम’ शब्द छुटेको पाइन्छ। दोस्रो वाक्यमा ‘गर्नुपर्छ’ क्रियापद लोप भएको देखिन्छ। तेस्रो वाक्यमा ‘वरिपरिका’ हुनुपर्नेमा ‘वारिपरी’ मात्र प्रयोग भएकाले त्यहाँ ‘का’ विभक्ति लोप भएको देखिन्छ। माथि भएका शब्द लोप भए पनि ती वाक्यको अर्थ सम्प्रेषणमा कुनै किसिमको बाधा अवरोध

सिर्जना गरेको देखिँदैन अर्थात् यस्ता लोपहरू अर्थ अवाधक त्रुटिका रूपमा देखिन्छन्।

तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीले प्रयोग गर्ने नेपाली लेख्य भाषामा थपोटगत अवस्था

तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीको भाषिक प्रयोगमा देखिएको थपोटगत अवस्थालाई निम्नानुसार तालिकामा प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ :

तालिका सङ्ख्या ५: तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीले लेख्य नेपाली भाषाको प्रयोगमा गर्ने थपोटगत अवस्था

क्र.स.	तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीले प्रयोग गर्ने वाक्य	मानक नेपाली भाषाको वाक्य
१.	यो संसारमा धेरै देशहरू छन् र ति मध्या एक सुन्दर र रमाइलो ठाउँको देश “तिब्बत” हो।	यो संसारमा धेरै देशहरू छन् र ती मध्ये एउटा सुन्दर र रमणीय ठाउँको देश तिब्बत हो।
२.	हामीलाई खाना एकादम मीठो बनएर दिन्छ।	हामीलाई खाना एकदम मीठो बनाएर दिनुहुन्छ।
३.	हामी सबै यो संसारमा जान्मान्छ र मारेर जान्छन्।	हामी सबै यो संसारमा जन्मन्छौं र मरेर जान्छौं।
४.	हाम्रो देश पानिमा दोस्रो धानी देश हुन।	हाम्रो देश पानीको स्रोतमा दोस्रो धनी देश हो।
५.	सांसारको सबै भन्दा अग्लो हिमाल हाम्रो देशमा छन् सागारमाथा।	संसारको सबैभन्दा अग्लो हिमाल सगरमाथा हाम्रो देशमा छ।
६.	देश विदेश बाट सुन्दार र साफ नेपालको एउटा नाजीरीय पाऊनाका लागि वेदेशीहरू पनि आउनुछन्।	देश विदेशबाट सुन्दर र सफा नेपालको एकपटक दृश्यावलोकनका लागि विदेशीहरू पनि आउँछन्।
७.	यो प्रोजेक्ट हेर्न हाम्रो विद्यालयमा देश विदेश देखी हेर्न आउँछन।	यो योजना हेर्न हाम्रो विद्यालयमा देश विदेशदेखि मानिसहरू आउँछन्।

(स्रोत : स्थलगत अध्ययन, २०७६)

पहिलो वाक्यमा ‘मध्या’ शब्दको प्रयोग भएको पाइन्छ। यसमा ‘य’ पछाडि अनावश्यक आकार थपोट भएको पाइन्छ। यसै वाक्यमा ‘ठाउँको’ सट्टा ‘ठाउँको’ शब्द प्रयोग गरिएको पाइन्छ। ‘ठाउँको’ शब्दमा ‘ए’ वर्णको अनावश्यक थपोट भएको पाइन्छ। दोस्रो वाक्यमा ‘एकदम’को सट्टा ‘एकादम’ शब्दको प्रयोग भएको पाइन्छ। यसमा आकारको थपोट पाइन्छ। तेस्रो वाक्यमा ‘जान्मान्छ’ शब्दको प्रयोग भएको छ तर यसमा ‘जन्मन्छ’ लेख्न खोजेको देखिन्छ। त्यसै गरी यसै वाक्यमा ‘मारेर’ हुनुपर्नेमा ‘मारेर’ शब्द लेखिएको पाइन्छ। यसमा आकारको थपोट गरिएको पाइन्छ। चौथो वाक्यमा ‘धनी’ शब्दको ठाउँमा ‘धानी’ प्रयोग भएको छ। पाँचौं वाक्यमा ‘संसार’को सट्टामा ‘सांसार’ र ‘सगरमाथा’ को सट्टामा ‘सागारमाथा’ प्रयोग भएको छ। पाँचौं वाक्यमा ‘सुन्दर’ लेख्नुपर्ने ठाउँमा

‘सुन्दार’ को प्रयोग गरिएको पाइन्छ। त्यसै गरी यसै वाक्यमा ‘सफा’ को सट्टा ‘साफ’ शब्दको प्रयोग भएको पाइन्छ। त्यसै गरी ‘पाऊना’ मा अतिरिक्त दीर्घ मात्रा थपिएको पाइन्छ। यसको शुद्ध रूप भने ‘पाउना’ हो। यसै शब्दमा ‘न’ मा पनि आकारको थपोट गरिएको पाइन्छ। यसै वाक्यमा ‘आउँछन्’ प्रयोग गर्नुपर्नेमा ‘आउनुछन्’ प्रयोग भएकाले ‘नु’ अनावश्यक रूपमा थपिएको देखिन्छ। छैटौं वाक्यमा ‘हेर्न’ शब्द दुई पटक प्रयोग भएको छ। यसमा अन्तिममा आएको ‘हेर्न’ आवश्यक देखिँदैन।

तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीको नेपाली भाषिक प्रयोगमा वर्णविन्यासगत अवस्था

वर्णविन्यास भन्नाले अ, आ, इ, ई, उ, ऊ आदि र क, ख, ग, घ, आदिको रखाइ भन्ने बुझ्नुपर्छ (चापागाई, २०५२, पृ.६)। शिक्षार्थीहरू वर्णविन्यास लेखनका क्रममा

त्यस्ता ठाउँमा बढी त्रुटि गर्छन्, जहाँ मौखिक भाषाका रूपबाट लिखित रूपमा भिन्नता हुन्छ (अधिकारी, २०६९, पृ. १५५)। तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीको नेपाली

भाषिक प्रयोगमा देखिएको वर्णविन्यासगत अवस्थालाई निम्नानुसार तालिकामा प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ :

तालिका सङ्ख्या ६: तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीले लेख्ने नेपाली भाषामा देखिने वर्णविन्यासगत अवस्था

क्र.स.	तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीले प्रयोग गर्ने वाक्य	मानक नेपाली भाषाको वाक्य
१.	नेपालीहरू ठाउँ, जाता, धर्म, रीति सबै अर्को भयतापनी एक अर्काको परम्पकारलाई आदर र धेरै ठुला मानिन्छन् ।	नेपालीहरू ठाउँ, जात, धर्म, रीति सबै अर्को भए तापनि एक अर्काको परम्परालाई आदर र धेरै ठुलो मान्छन् ।
२.	जास्तै चराचुरुङ्गी, जनवारहरू, रुखापातहरू, औषधीका बोटहरू, मिनिरल्स (Minerals) आदि पाइन्छन् ।	जस्तै चराचुरुङ्गी, जनावरहरू, रुखापातहरू, औषधीका बोटहरू, मिनिरल्स (Minerals) आदि पाइन्छन् ।
३.	आफ्नो देशलाई आजै राम्रो भानउनु छ भने बनाउन सकिन्छ हाम्रो देशको सबै जीम्मावारी हाम्रै हातमा छ ।	आफ्नो देशलाई अभै राम्रो बनाउनु छ भने बनाउन सकिन्छ, हाम्रो देशको सबै जिम्मेवारी हाम्रै हातमा छ ।
४.	यो स्कुलमा अरु स्कुलको विद्यार्थी भन्दा हाम्रो स्कुलको विद्यार्थी चलाख, बाठो र जिम्मेवार छन् ।	अरु स्कुलको विद्यार्थीभन्दा हाम्रो विद्यालयका विद्यार्थी चलाख, बाठा र जिम्मेवार छन् ।
५.	कुनै सानो कुनै ठुलो र कुनै धनी र गरीब पनि छन् । र आज म मेरो देशको बारेमा केहि सद्द लेख् गहिरहेको छु ।	कुनै सानो, कुनै ठुलो, कुनै धनी र गरीब पनि छन् । आज म मेरो देशको बारेमा केही शब्द लेख्न गइरहेको छु ।
६.	जसले आफू काँडामा हिडोरा हामीलाई फुलको बाटोमा जनादिन्छ ।	जसले आफू काँडामा हिँडेर हामीलाई फूलको बाटोमा हिँड्न लगाउँछ ।
७.	हामिलाई मिउजिक Music मा Guitar र गीत सिकाउँछ ।	हामीलाई सङ्गीतमा गितार र गीत सिकाइन्छ ।
८.	वारीपरी सबै हरिली छ ।	वरिपरि सबैतिर हरियाली छ ।

(स्रोत : स्थलगत अध्ययन, २०७६)

पहिलो वाक्यमा 'भय तापनि' शब्दमा 'ए' को सट्टा 'य' प्रयोग भएको छ। दोस्रो वाक्यमा 'ष' प्रयोगगत त्रुटि भएको देखिन्छ। यस वाक्यमा 'औषधि' को ठाउँमा 'औसधी' को प्रयोग भएको पाइन्छ। यसै वाक्यमा 'पाइन्छन्' को सट्टा 'पाइन्छन' लेखिएको पाइन्छ। यसबाट तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीले नेपाली भाषाको लेखाइमा शब्दमध्यमा 'ई' को प्रयोग गर्न सक्ने अवस्था पाइन्छ। तेस्रो वाक्यमा 'बनाउन' को सट्टा 'भनाउन' शब्दको प्रयोग भएको पाइन्छ। यसमा भने 'ब' को सट्टा 'भ' प्रयोग गरिएको पाइन्छ। यस्तो प्रयोग हुनामा तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीहरू 'ब' र 'भ' का बिचमा विभेद गर्न नसकेको अवस्था देखिन्छ। यसै वाक्यमा 'जीम्मावारी' शब्दको प्रयोग भएको छ र यसमा 'ज' मा दीर्घ इकारको प्रयोग भएको पाइन्छ। त्यसै

गरी यस शब्दमा 'म' मा आकारको प्रयोग भएको पनि देखिन्छ। 'ज' मा ह्रस्व इकार र 'म' मा एकार प्रयोग गरेमा यो शब्द शुद्ध हुन्छ। त्यसै गरी यस वाक्यमा 'सकिन्छ' को सट्टा 'सकीन्छ' को प्रयोग भएको पाइन्छ। यस शब्दमा 'क' को दीर्घ ईकारको सट्टा ह्रस्व 'इकार' गर्नुपर्ने हुन्छ। चौथो वाक्यमा 'विद्यार्थी' को सट्टा 'विध्यार्थी' शब्दको प्रयोग भएको देखिन्छ। पाँचौँ वाक्यमा 'सद्द' शब्दमा 'श' को सट्टा 'स' को प्रयोग भएको पाइन्छ। यसै वाक्यमा 'केही' को सट्टा 'केहि' प्रयोग भएको पाइन्छ। छैठौँ वाक्यमा 'आफु' र 'फूल' शब्दको 'फ' मा दीर्घ ऊकार हुनुपर्नेमा ह्रस्व प्रयोग भएको छ। त्यति मात्र नभएर त्यहा 'हिँडेर' हुनुपर्ने ठाउँमा 'हिडोरा' शब्दको प्रयोग भएको छ। यो वर्णविन्यासगत त्रुटि हो। सातौँ वाक्यमा 'हामी'

लेख्नुपर्नेमा 'हामि' लेखिएको पाइन्छ। आठौँ वाक्यमा 'वरिपरि' लेख्नुपर्ने ठाउँमा 'वारीपारी' शब्दको प्रयोग देखिन्छ। यसमा पनि वारिको 'र' मा ह्रस्व इकार सट्टा दीर्घको प्रयोग गरिएको पाइन्छ। यसै वाक्यमा 'हरियाली' शब्द प्रयोग हुनुपर्ने स्थानमा 'हरीली' शब्दको प्रयोग भएको देखिन्छ।

तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीको नेपाली भाषिक प्रयोगमा देखिने कोड मिश्रणको अवस्था

जुनसुकै भाषामा पनि अन्य भाषा वा भाषिकाबाट भित्र्याइएका आगन्तुक शब्द वा अन्य भाषिक तत्त्व प्रशस्त पाइन्छन् (दाहाल, २०६१, पृ. ५८)। तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीको नेपाली भाषा प्रयोगमा पनि यस प्रकारका आगन्तुक शब्द पाइनु स्वाभाविक नै हो। कुनै

खास समूहका मानिसहरूले विभिन्न प्रयोजनका लागि विभिन्न कोड मिश्रण र कोड परिवर्तन प्रयोग गर्दछन् (वाडफ, १९८६, पृ. १०५)। एउटा वक्ताले विभिन्न समयमा विभिन्न भेदहरू प्रयोग गर्दछ भने त्यो कोड परिवर्तन हो (हडसन, १९९०, पृ. ५६)। कोड मिश्रण एउटा भाषाका तत्त्वबाट अर्को भाषाको तत्त्वमा स्थानान्तरण हुने प्रक्रिया हो (क्रिस्टल, १९९७, पृ. ८३)। कोड परिवर्तनको परिणामस्वरूप कोड मिश्रणको स्थिति उत्पन्न हुन्छ। एउटै सन्दर्भमा एकभन्दा बढी भाषा वा भाषिक भेदहरूको प्रयोग हुन थालेपछि अभिव्यक्तिमा कोडहरूको मिश्रण स्वतः देखा पर्छ (अधिकारी, २०६७, पृ. ४४)। तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीको नेपाली भाषिक प्रयोगमा देखिने कोड मिश्रणको अवस्थालाई निम्नानुसार तालिकामा प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ:

तालिका सङ्ख्या ७: तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीले लेख्ने नेपाली भाषामा देखिने कोड मिश्रणको अवस्था

क्र.स.	तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीले प्रयोग गर्ने वाक्य	मानक नेपाली भाषाको वाक्य
१.	साथीलाई पनि आफ्नो एउटा किसिमको केरेटर हुन्छ।	साथीको पनि आफ्नो किसिमको चरित्र हुन्छ।
२.	कुनै स्ट्रीकट छ भने कुनै छैन।	कुनै निकै कडा छन भने कुनै छैनन्।
३.	हाम्रो एउटा साथीको गूर्प छ।	हाम्रो एउटा साथीको समूह छ।
४.	हाम्रो स्कुलमा २ वटा प्लेग्राउन्ड छ, बास्केट बल कोर्ट छ।	हाम्रो स्कुलमा दुईवटा खेल मैदान र बास्केटबल मैदान छन्।
५.	हाम्रो स्कुलमा धेरै फासिलिटिस नि छ।	हाम्रो स्कुलमा धेरै सुविधाहरू पनि छन्।
६.	नाम्यल स्टुडेन्ट काउन्सिल र नाम्यल ग्रिन क्लबले प्रोग्रामहरू ओर्गानाइज गर्छन्।	नाम्याल विद्यार्थी परिषद र नाम्याल हरियो क्लबले कार्यक्रमहरू आयोजना गर्छन्।
७.	मल्टिमिडिया रुममा हामी फिल्महरू पनि हेर्छौं।	बहुप्रविधि कक्षमा हामी चलचित्रहरू पनि हेर्छौं।
८.	मेरो स्कुलमा एउटा मिडजिक रुम, स्पोर्ट्स रुम, Science बिद, एउटा प्रमुखज्युको Office र गुरुहरूको Staff Room, एउटा Kitchen, दुईवटा Dinning र एउटा Computer बिद छन।	मेरो स्कुलमा एउटा सङ्गीत कक्ष, खेलकुद कक्षा, एउटा विज्ञान कक्ष, प्रमुखज्युको कार्यालय र गुरुहरूको कर्मचारी कार्यालय, एउटा भान्सा घर, दुई वटा भोजनालय र एउटा सुसाङ्ख्य कक्ष छ।
९.	यो प्रोजेक्टको लक्ष्य चाँहि हाम्रो विद्यालयबाट फोहोर थोरै बनाउने हो।	यो परियोजनाको लक्ष्य चाँहि हाम्रो विद्यालयको फोहोर थोरै बनाउने हो।
१०.	हाम्रो यहाँ जेरो वेष्ट म्यानेजमेन्ट छ।	हाम्रो यहाँ शून्य फोहोर व्यवस्थापन छ।
११.	मेरो विद्यालयको नाम नाम्यल हाइयर सेकन्डरी स्कुल हो।	मेरो विद्यालयको नाम नाम्यल उच्च माध्यमिक विद्यालय हो।
१२.	हाम्रो विद्यालयमा ५ वटा हाउस छ।	हाम्रो विद्यालयमा पाँचवटा सदन छन्।

क्र.स.	तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीले प्रयोग गर्ने वाक्य	मानक नेपाली भाषाको वाक्य
१३.	यहाँको क्लाइमेट धेरै जाडो छ ।	यहाँको मौसम असाध्यै जाडो छ ।
१४.	मेरो विद्यालयमा पढाई भन्दा एक्टिविटीमा धेरै महत्त्व दिन्छ ।	मेरो विद्यालयमा पढाइलाई भन्दा विभिन्न क्रियाकलापलाई बढी महत्त्व दिइन्छ ।
१५.	उनीहरू जातीय, भाषा, संस्कृतीहरूलाई कन्जर्ब गर्छ ।	उनीहरूले जातीय, भाषिक संस्कृतिलाई संरक्षण गर्छन् ।

(स्रोत : स्थलगत अध्ययन, २०७६)

पहिलो वाक्यमा 'चरित्र' शब्दको सट्टा 'केरेटर' शब्दको प्रयोग गर्नु कोड मिश्रण हो । दोस्रो वाक्यमा 'कडा' लेख्नुपर्ने ठाउँमा अङ्ग्रेजी 'स्ट्रिक्ट' शब्दको प्रयोग भएको पाइन्छ । तेस्रो वाक्यमा 'समूह' लेख्नुपर्ने ठाउँमा 'गुप' शब्दको प्रयोग भएको पाइन्छ । चौथो वाक्यमा 'बास्केट बल कोर्ट' र 'प्लेग्राउन्ड' जस्ता अङ्ग्रेजी शब्दको प्रयोग गरिएको देखिन्छ । पाँचौँ वाक्यमा भने 'सुविधाहरू' लेख्नुको सट्टा 'फासिलिटिस' को प्रयोग भएको पाइन्छ । छैटौँ वाक्यमा 'विद्यार्थी परिषद' लेख्नुपर्ने ठाउँमा 'स्टुडेन्ट काउन्सिल' पदावलीको प्रयोग भएको पाइन्छ । त्यसै गरी 'ग्रिन क्लब' भन्नाले आफ्नु विद्यालयको हरियो वातावरण संरक्षणको लागि खोलिएको सानो समूह हो । यहाँ 'कार्यक्रम' शब्दको सट्टा 'प्रोग्राम' शब्द लेखिएको पाइन्छ र त्यसको साथ साथै 'आयोजना' को सट्टा 'ओर्गनाइज' शब्दको प्रयोग गरेको पाइन्छ । सातौँ वाक्यमा 'बहुप्रविधि' शब्दको सट्टा 'मल्टिमिडिया' शब्द प्रयोग भएको पाइन्छ । यसै वाक्यमा 'चलचित्र' को सट्टा यसको अङ्ग्रेजी रूप 'फिल्म' शब्दको प्रयोग भएको पाइन्छ । आठौँ वाक्यमा 'सङ्गीत कक्ष' को सट्टा 'मिडजिक रुम' को प्रयोग भएको छ र यसमा 'खेलकुद कक्ष' को सट्टा 'स्पोर्ट्स रुम' को प्रयोग भएको पाइन्छ । त्यसै गरी 'विज्ञान कक्ष' प्रयोग गर्नुको सट्टा 'science room', 'कार्यालय' को सट्टा 'office' र 'कर्मचारी कार्यालय' को सट्टा 'staff-room' लेखिएको पाइन्छ । त्यसै गरी 'भान्साघर' को सट्टा 'kitchen'

शब्दको प्रयोग भएको पाइन्छ । यस्तै 'भोजनालय' को सट्टा 'dinning hall' को प्रयोग देखिन्छ । यसै वाक्यमा 'सुसाङ्ख्य कक्ष' को सट्टा 'computer-room' लेखिएको पाइन्छ । नवौँ वाक्यमा 'परियोजना' को सट्टा 'प्रोजेक्ट' लेखिएको पाइन्छ । दशौँ वाक्यमा 'जेरो वेष्ट म्यानेजमेन्ट' अङ्ग्रेजी पदावलीको प्रयोग भएको पाइन्छ । यसको नेपाली रूप भने 'शून्य फोहोर व्यवस्थापन' हो । एघारौँ वाक्यमा आफ्नो विद्यालयको नाम लेख्दा नाम्यल 'हाइयर सेकन्डरी स्कुल' लेखिएको पाइन्छ तर यसमा पनि 'हाइयर सेकन्डरी स्कुल' नभनी 'उच्च माध्यमिक विद्यालय' भन्न सकिन्छ । बान्धौँ वाक्यमा भने 'हाउस' अङ्ग्रेजी शब्दको प्रयोग भएको पाइन्छ । नेपाली भाषामा 'हाउस' को स्थानमा 'सदन' शब्द प्रयोग गर्न सकिन्छ । तेह्रौँ वाक्यमा 'मौसम' को सट्टा 'क्लाइमेट' अङ्ग्रेजी शब्दको प्रयोग भएको पाइन्छ । चौधौँ वाक्यमा 'क्रियाकलाप' लाई बुझाउन 'एक्टिविटी' शब्दको प्रयोग भएको कारणले कोड मिश्रण भएको देखिन्छ । पन्ध्रौँ वाक्यमा 'संरक्षण' लेख्नुको सट्टा 'कन्जर्ब' शब्दको प्रयोग भएको पाइन्छ ।

तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीको नेपाली भाषिक प्रयोगमा देखिएको लिपिगत अवस्था

तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीको नेपाली भाषिक प्रयोगमा देखिने लिपिगत अवस्थालाई निम्नानुसार तालिकामा प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ :

तालिका सङ्ख्या ८: तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीको नेपाली भाषाको प्रयोगमा देखिएको लिपिगत अवस्था

क्र.स.	तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीले प्रयोग गर्ने वाक्य	मानक नेपाली भाषाको वाक्य
१.	साथी भनेको हामीलाई दुःख र सुख understand गर्ने मानिस हो ।	साथी भनेको हामीलाई दुःख र सुखमा बुझ्ने मानिस हुन् ।
२.	साथीले हामीलाई पनि धेरै situation मा सहयोग ।	साथीले हामीलाई धेरै परिस्थितिमा सहयोग गर्नुपर्छ ।

क्र.स.	तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीले प्रयोग गर्ने वाक्य	मानक नेपाली भाषाको वाक्य
३.	मलाई स्कुल धेरै मन पर्छ तर bore लाग्छ ।	मलाई स्कुल धेरै मन पर्छ तर अल्छी लाग्छ ।
४.	गिलअज time मा मात्रै rice पाउँछ ।	खाने समयमा मात्रै भात पाइन्छ ।
५.	मेरो आमा मेरो role model हुन् ।	मेरी आमा मेरा लागि प्रेरणाकी स्रोत हुन् ।
६.	एक अर्कालाई problem मा मद्धत गर्छ ।	एक अर्कालाई समस्यामा मदत गर्छन् ।
७.	सबैको behaviour राम्रो छ ।	सबैको व्यवहार राम्रो छ ।
८.	ऊ हाम्रो साथीहरू मध्ये tallest छ ।	ऊ हाम्रा साथीहरूमध्ये सबैभन्दा अग्लो छ ।
९.	उसको भविष्यमा बन्ने aim model बन्नु हो ।	कलाकार बन्नु उसको भविष्यको लक्ष्य हो ।
१०.	केसाँग musical instrument बजाउन मनपर्छ र राम्रो पनि छ ।	केसाङलाई सङ्गीत उपकरण बजाउन मन पर्छ र राम्रो पनि छ ।
११.	हामीलाई धेरै opportunity हरू पाउँछ ।	हामीले धेरै अवसरहरू पाउँछौं ।
१२.	असल साथीहरू एक अर्कालाई communicate गरेर फेरि साथी बन्छन् ।	असल साथीहरू एक अर्कालाई आफ्ना कुरा बुझाएर फेरि साथी बन्छन् ।
१३.	यसपालि राम्रो साथी पाउने hard छ ।	यसपालि राम्रो साथी पाउन नै गाह्रो छ ।
१४.	साथीहरूमा पनि धेरै misunderstanding हुन्छन् ।	साथीहरूमा पनि धेरै असमझदारी हुन्छन् ।
१५.	हामिलाई मिडजिक music मा guitar र गीत सिकाउँछ ।	हामीलाई सङ्गीतमा गितार र गीत सिकाइन्छ ।
१६.	हामी बोर्डसले शुक्रबार सधैं surrounding हरू सफा गर्छ ।	हामी छात्रावासमा बस्नेहरूले शुक्रबार सधैं बरिपरि सफा गर्छौं ।

(स्रोत: स्थलगत अध्ययन, २०७६)

पहिलो वाक्यमा 'बुझ्ने' लेख्नुको सट्टा understand, दोस्रो वाक्यमा 'परिस्थिति' को सट्टा situation तेस्रो वाक्यमा 'अल्छी लाग्नु' लेख्नुको सट्टा bore, चौथो वाक्यमा 'खाने समय' लेख्नुको सट्टा lunch time र 'भात' को सट्टा rice शब्द लेखिएको पाइन्छ । पाँचौं वाक्यमा 'प्रेरणाको स्रोत' लेख्नुको सट्टा role model लेखिएको पाइन्छ । छैटौं वाक्यमा 'समस्या'को सट्टा problem, सातौं वाक्यमा 'व्यवहार' को सट्टा behavior, आठौं वाक्यमा 'सबैभन्दा अग्ला' लेख्नुपर्ने ठाउँमा tallest लेखिएको पाइन्छ । नवौं वाक्यमा aim र model, दशौं वाक्यमा musical instrument रोमन लिपिमा लेखिएको पाइन्छ । एघारौं वाक्यमा 'अवसर' को सट्टा opportunity, बाह्रौं

वाक्यमा 'भलाकुसारी गरेर' को सट्टा communicate र तेह्रौं वाक्यमा 'गाह्य' को सट्टा hard को प्रयोग भएको पाइन्छ । चौधौं वाक्यमा 'असमझदारी' लेख्नुको सट्टा misunderstanding, पन्ध्रौं वाक्यमा 'सङ्गीत' लेख्नुको सट्टा music, 'गितार' को सट्टा guitar, सोह्रौं वाक्यमा 'वरिपरि' को सट्टा surrounding शब्दको प्रयोग भएको पाइन्छ । यी सबै देवनागरीभन्दा भिन्न रोमन लिपिको प्रयोग भएको पाइन्छ ।

तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीको नेपाली भाषामा शब्द प्रयोगगत अवस्था

तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीको नेपाली भाषाको शब्दप्रयोगगत अवस्थालाई निम्नानुसार तालिकामा प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ :

तालिका सङ्ख्या ९: तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीले नेपाली भाषामा लेख्दा देखिएको शब्द प्रयोगगत अवस्था

क्र.स	तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीले प्रयोग गर्ने वाक्य	मानक नेपाली भाषाको वाक्य
१.	आफू काँडामा हिडोरा हामीलाई फूलको बाटोमा जनादिन्छ ।	आफू काँडामा हिँडेर हामीलाई फूलको बाटोमा जान दिन्छन् ।
२.	आमा गरीब हुन सक्छ तर उनीलो कहिलै आफ्नो बाच्चालाई महासोस गरदिन्छ ।	आमा गरीब हुन सकिन्छ तर उनले कहिल्यै आफ्नो सन्तानलाई महसुस गर्न दिँदैनन् ।
३.	पहिला जान्मिनदै आफ्ने आमाको अनुहार देखनोछ ।	पहिला जन्मिँदै आफ्नी आमाको अनुहार देखिन्छ ।
४.	नेपालीहरू ठाउँ, जात, दरम, रितीसबै अर्को भयतापनी एक अर्काको परम्पकारलाई आदर र धेरै टुला मानिन्छन् ।	नेपालीहरू ठाउँ, जात, धर्म, रीति सबै अर्को भए तापनि एक अर्काको परम्परालाई आदर र धेरै टुला मान्छन् ।
५.	देश विदेशबाट सुन्दर र साफ नेपालको एउटा नाजीरीय पाऊनाका लागि वेदेशीहरू पनि आउनुछन् ।	देश विदेशबाट सुन्दर र सफा नेपालको एकपटक दृश्यावलोकन गर्नका लागि विदेशीहरू पनि आउँछन् ।
६.	आफ्नो देशलाई आफूले राम्रो नभनेसम्म कसैले पनि राम्रो भानउदैन ।	आफ्नो देशलाई आफूले राम्रो नभनेसम्म कसैले पनि राम्रो भन्दैनन् ।
७.	कुनै खेलकुदमा राम्रो र कुनै राम्रो छैन तर साथीहरू जस्तो होस् ।	कुनै खेलकुदमा राम्रा र कुनै राम्रा छैनन् तर साथीहरू जस्तोसुकै होऊन् ।
८.	खस गरि यो देश संसारका माथिल्लो भागमा छ र यहाँका मनिसहरू धेरै गुण र धरमिक छन् ।	खास गरी यो देश संसारको उच्च स्थानमा छ र यहाँका मानिसहरू धेरै गुणी र धार्मिक छन् ।
९.	नेपालमा धेरै धर्मशत्यल ठाउँ छन् ।	नेपालमा धेरै धार्मिक स्थलहरू छन् ।
१०.	उनीहरूले मलाई सदै बारी सहायोग गर्छ र म पनि उनीहरूलाई साथ दिने गर्थे ।	उनीहरूले मलाई सधैंभरि सहायोग गर्छन् र म पनि उनीहरूलाई साथ दिने गर्थे ।
११.	पहिला प्रथममा अर्को देशमा आउदा खाने, बस्ने र सुत्ने नभएकाले धेरै बिजोक भयो ।	सर्वप्रथम अर्को देशमा आउँदा खाने, बस्ने र सुत्ने व्यवस्था नभएकाले धेरै बिजोक भयो ।
१२.	आमाले हामीलाई कहिल्यै नराम्रो बाटो देखाउदैन ।	आमाले हामीलाई कहिल्यै नराम्रो बाटो देखाउनु हुँदैन ।
१३.	आमाले साथै बालो सोच्छन् ।	आमाले सधैं भलो सोचुहुन्छ ।
१४.	यस माध्य प्रामोकज्यू र प्राधानादपकज्यू पनि छन् ।	यसमध्ये प्रमुखज्यू र प्रधानाध्यापकज्यू पनि छन् ।
१५.	चीन, जापन, भारत, आदिहरू छन् ।	चीन, जापान, भारत आदि छन् ।

(स्रोत: स्थलगत अध्ययन, २०७६)

पहिलो वाक्यमा 'हिँडेर' को सट्टामा 'हिडोरा' अनि 'जान दिन्छन्' का सट्टामा 'जनादिन्छ' शब्दको प्रयोग भएको पाइन्छ । दोस्रो वाक्यमा 'महसुस' को सट्टा 'महसोस' का साथै 'सकिन्छ' शब्दको सट्टामा 'सक्छ'

प्रयोग गरेको पाइन्छ । तेस्रो वाक्यमा 'जन्मिँदै' का सट्टामा 'जान्मिनदै' र 'देखिन्छ' का सट्टामा 'देखनोछा' शब्दको प्रयोग भएको छ । चौथो वाक्यमा 'धर्म' का सट्टामा 'दरम' र 'परम्परा' का सट्टामा 'परम्पकार' शब्दको प्रयोग भएको

छ। पाँचौँ वाक्यमा 'एक पटक दृश्यावलोकन' को सट्टामा 'एउटा नाजीरीय पाऊना' को प्रयोग भएको छ। यस्तै यस वाक्यमा 'आउँछन्' शब्दका सट्टामा 'आउनुछन्' प्रयोग भएको देखिन्छ। सातौँ वाक्यमा 'होऊन्' का सट्टामा 'होस्' शब्दको प्रयोग भएको छ। आठौँ वाक्यमा 'धार्मिक' शब्दको सट्टामा 'धरमिक' शब्दको प्रयोग भएको पाइन्छ। नवौँ वाक्यमा 'धार्मिक स्थल' का सट्टामा 'धर्मशत्यल' शब्दको प्रयोग भएको देखिन्छ। दशौँ वाक्यमा 'सधैँभरि' शब्दका सट्टामा 'सदै बारी' प्रयोग भएको छ। एघारौँ वाक्यमा 'सर्वप्रथम' का लागि 'पहिलो प्रथम' शब्दको प्रयोग भएको पाइन्छ। बाह्रौँ वाक्यमा 'कहिल्यै' शब्दको सट्टा 'कहिल्यौँ' को प्रयोग भएको पाइन्छ। तेह्रौँ वाक्यमा 'सधैँ भलो' का सट्टामा 'साधैँ बालो' को प्रयोग भएको पाइन्छ। चौधौँ वाक्यमा 'प्रमुख' शब्दको सट्टामा 'प्रामोक' शब्दको प्रयोग भएको पाइन्छ। यस्तै यस वाक्यमा 'प्रधानाध्यापक' को सट्टामा 'प्राधानादपक' शब्दको प्रयोग भएको छ। पन्ध्रौँ वाक्यमा 'भारत' हुनुपर्नेमा 'बारत' शब्दको प्रयोग भएको देखिन्छ।

निष्कर्ष

यस अध्ययनमा तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीहरूले लेख्ने नेपाली भाषाको अवस्थालाई उदाहरणसहित विश्लेषण गरिएको छ। भाषाको बाह्य स्वरूपलाई धर्मिल्याउने ... त्रुटिहरूमा लोप, थपोट र आदेश मुख्य देखिन्छन् (पौडेल, २०७४, पृ. १४२)। बनोट, स्वरूप वा आकृतिका आधारमा तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीहरूले नेपाली लेखनको क्रममा लोपगत, थपोटगत र आदेश त्रुटि गरेको देखिन्छ। उनीहरूले नेपाली लेखनका क्रममा मात्रागत, चन्द्रविन्दु, वर्ण र शब्दको लोप गर्ने गरेको पाइयो। आगमन एउटा भाषामा नभएका शब्दहरू उक्त भाषाले अर्को भाषाबाट लिने प्रक्रिया हो (यादव र रेग्मी, २०५९, पृ.१५७)। तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीले नेपाली लेखाइका क्रममा गरेका मात्रागत, वर्णगत, शब्दगत थपोट माथि उल्लेख गरेको भैं नेपाली भाषामा त्यसलाई व्यक्त गर्ने शब्द नभएर आगमनका रूपमा अर्को भाषाबाट लिइएको भने होइन। तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीले नेपाली लेख्दा शब्द मध्यमा दीर्घ लेख्ने गरेको पनि देखियो। उनीहरूले नेपाली लेख्दा 'ष' का सट्टामा 'स' को प्रयोग गरेको देखियो। उनीहरूले 'ब' र 'भ' मात्र होइन 'द' र 'ध', 'य' र 'ए' को पनि सही प्रयोग गरेको देखिएन। प्रधान(२०७४ पृ. ११२) का अनुसार नेपालीका नवआगन्तुक शब्दहरू अत्यधिक मात्रामा अङ्ग्रेजीबाट आएका छन्। तिब्बती शरणार्थीको

नेपाली लेखनलाई कोडमिश्रणका दृष्टिकोणबाट हेर्दा उनीहरूले प्रयोग गर्ने वाक्यहरूमा स्त्रीवट, गूर्प, बास्केट बल कोर्ट, ग्रिन क्लब, प्रोग्राम, ओर्गानाइज, प्रोजेक्ट इत्यादि जस्ता अङ्ग्रेजी शब्द प्रयोग मात्र नभई कतिपय तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीहरूले नेपाली लेख्दा रोमन लिपिका शब्दहरू लेख्ने गरेको समेत पाइयो। त्यसै गरी तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीहरूले नेपाली भाषाको लेखाइका क्रममा 'धर्म'को सट्टा 'दरम', 'भारत'लाई 'बारत', 'होऊन्' को सट्टा 'होस्', 'धार्मिक स्थल'हरूलाई 'धर्मशत्यल' लेखेको पाइयो। तिब्बती शरणार्थी विद्यार्थीहरूमा नेपाली शब्दभण्डार क्षमता बढाएर कोडमिश्रण गर्ने प्रवृत्तिलाई निरुत्साहित गर्नुपर्ने देखिन्छ भने मानक नेपालीका वर्णविन्यास र शब्द प्रयोगका लागि पर्याप्त अभ्यास आवश्यक देखिन्छ। उनीहरूलाई नेपाली भाषामा लेख्न लगाएर परीक्षण गरी वर्णगत र शब्दगत लोप र थपोटगत प्रयोगलाई सुधार गर्नुपर्ने देखियो।

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लोककथाको परिचयात्मक सन्दर्भ

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ABSTRACT लेखसार

प्रस्तुत अध्ययन लोककथाको परिचयात्मक सन्दर्भमा केन्द्रित रहेको छ। यस लेखमा खासगरी लोककथाको परिचय, परिभाषा, स्वरूप, प्रकार र विशेषताहरूको विषयमा संक्षिप्त अध्ययन विश्लेषण गरिएको छ। लोककथा लोक साहित्यको सर्वप्राचीन विधा हो। यसमा लोक समाजका अनुभव र अनुभूति तथा विचार र भावनाहरू समेटिएको हुन्छ। मानव सभ्यताको विकास प्रक्रिया सँगसँगै लोककथा भन्ने र सुन्ने प्रचलन विकसित भएको हो। लोककथाले मनोरञ्जन, नैतिक सन्देश र महत्त्वपूर्ण ज्ञान प्रदान गर्ने भएकाले ग्रामीण समाजमा अहिले पनि लोक कथा भन्ने र सुन्ने प्रचलन जीवित रहेको छ। लोकजीवनको सुख-दुःखको अनुभूतिलाई प्रभावकारी रूपमा अभिव्यक्ति गर्ने एउटा सशक्त लोकसाहित्यक विधा लोककथा हो। लोककथालाई दन्त्य कथा वा वातशास्त्रका रूपमा समेत चिनाइएको पाइन्छ। यसले हाम्रो लोक परम्पराको संरक्षणमा सहयोग गर्दछ। लोककथालाई आधुनिक कथाको जनक मानिन्छ। लोककथा लोक समाजको साक्षात् सम्पत्ती हो। यसले सामाजिक जनजीवनको जीवन्त चित्र प्रस्तुत गर्दछ। मौखिक परम्परामा विकसित हुनु, रचनाकार अज्ञात रहनु, काल्पनिकताको प्रवृत्ति रहनु, मानवेतर पात्रको प्रयोगमा जोड दिनु, नैतिक सन्देश, ज्ञान र मनोरञ्जनमा केन्द्रित रहनु, रहस्यमय घटनाको वर्णन गर्नु, आरम्भ र समापनको बेग्लै ढाँचा कायम हुनु आदि लोककथाका मुख्य विशेषताहरू हुन्। लोककथा गद्यात्मक हुन्छ र सामाजिक संस्कृति अनुरूप परिवर्तनशील हुन्छ। कथानक, चरित्र, परिवेश, अभिप्राय, उद्देश्य, भाषाशैली आदि लोककथा रचनाका प्रमुख आधारहरू हुन्। यी सम्पूर्ण तत्वहरूको उचित संयोजनबाट एउटा रोचक र प्रभावकारी तथा ज्ञानवर्धक लोककथाको रचना गर्न सकिन्छ। यसले लोक जीवनको सामाजिक तथा सांस्कृतिक प्रतिबिम्बन गर्दछ।

शब्दकुञ्ज: लोककथा, लोकजीवन, लोकविश्वास, नैतिकता, उपदेश र मूल्यमान्यता

विषय प्रवेश

मानव समाजमा परम्परादेखि प्रयोग र प्रचलनमा रहेको साहित्यलाई लोक साहित्य भनिन्छ। लोक साहित्य लोक समाजको साक्षात् सम्पत्ती हो। यसमा लोक जीवनका अनुभव, अनुभूति र विचारलाई समेटिएको हुन्छ। लोक साहित्यका विभिन्न विधा मध्ये लोककथा पनि एक हो। यसलाई लोक साहित्यको सर्वप्राचीन तथा लोकप्रिय विधा मान्न सकिन्छ। लोक कथालाई आधुनिक कथा

साहित्यको जनक मानिन्छ। यसमा लोक जीवनका सुख-दुःख, उकाली-ओराली, घाम-छायाँ, हारजित, घटना-दुर्घटना आदिलाई प्रभावकारी रूपमा समावेश गरिएको हुन्छ। लोक कथामा काल्पनिकताको प्रवृत्ति रहन्छ। यसले नैतिक सन्देश तथा उपदेश प्रदान गर्दछ। लोक कथालाई दन्त्य कथा वा वातशास्त्रका रूपमा समेत चिनाइएको पाइन्छ। लोककथा मौखिक परम्परामा विकसित सशक्त लोकसाहित्यक विधा हो। यसमा

लोक परिवेश र लोक अभिव्यक्तिलाई विशेष स्थान प्रदान गरिएको हुन्छ । लोक अभिप्रायलाई लोककथा रचनाको अनिवार्य पूर्वाधार मानिन्छ । यसले श्रोतालाई कथानकीय घटनाक्रम र विषयवस्तुप्रति आकर्षित गर्दछ । लोक कथामा मानवीयभन्दा बढी मानवेतर पात्रको प्रयोग गरिएको पाइन्छ । यसले श्रोतालाई विमुग्ध पारी काल्पनिक लोकमा रमाउन सहयोग गर्दछ । लोकजीवनका सुख-दुःख, समवेदना, आस्था, विश्वास, रीतिरिवाज, धर्म-संस्कृति आदिसँग सम्बन्धित घटनाहरूको आख्यानान्तरक अभिव्यक्ति नै लोककथा हो । नेपाली लोककथाहरू “एकादेशबाट” थालनी गरी “सुन्नेलाई सुनको माला, भन्नेलाई फूलको माला, यो कथा वैकुण्ठ जाला, भन्ने बेलामा खुरूक आइजाला” भनेर बिट मारिन्छ । नेपाली लोक समाजमा लोककथा फुर्सदको बेलामा भन्ने र सुन्ने प्रचलन कायम रहेको छ । यसमा कथावाचकले श्रोतालाई आकर्षित गर्न रमाइलो वातावरणको निर्माण गर्दछन् । लोक कथा खासगरी साँझपख दाम्लो बाट्ने कुचो बान्ने, नाम्लो बुन्ने, बत्ती कात्ने, मकै छोडाउने जस्ता घरलु कामहरू गर्दै घर-आँगनीमा अर्थात् पिँढीका डिलमा अनि आँगनीको छेउमा बसेर श्रोताहरू जुटाई विभिन्न हाउभाउका साथ वाचन गरिन्छ । आजभोलि स-साना केटाकेटीहरूलाई भुलाउन पनि लोककथा भन्ने प्रचलन छ । लोककथाले मनोरञ्जन, नैतिक सन्देश र महत्त्वपूर्ण ज्ञान प्रदान गर्ने भएकाले ग्रामीण समाजमा अहिले पनि लोक कथा भन्ने र सुन्ने प्रचलन जीवित रहेको छ । अतः यस अध्ययनमा लोककथाको परिचय, प्रकार र विशेषता पहिचान गर्ने कार्यलाई मुख्य विषयवस्तु बनाइएको छ ।

समस्या कथन

लोककथा नेपाली लोक समाजको परिचय र पहिचानको आधार हो । यसले हाम्रो परम्परित मूल्यमान्यता र जीवनपरिद्धतिको समेत चिनारी दिन्छ । लोककथामा लोकभावना तथा लोक आचरण र व्यवहारहरू समेटिएका हुन्छन् । लोककथाको अध्ययन क्षेत्र ज्यादै व्यापक रहेको छ । प्रस्तुत अध्ययन खासगरी नेपाली लोककथाको परिचयात्मक सन्दर्भको पहिचान कसरी गर्न सकिन्छ भन्ने प्राज्ञिक जिज्ञासामा केन्द्रित रहेको छ । यस अध्ययनका प्रमुख समस्याहरूलाई निम्नलिखित अनुसन्धान प्रश्नहरूबाट थप स्पष्ट पार्न सकिन्छ :

- लोककथालाई कसरी परिचित गराउन सकिन्छ ?
- लोककथाका प्रमुख तत्व तथा विशेषताहरू के के हुन् ?
- लोककथाका वर्गीकरणका आधारहरू के के हुन् ?

अध्ययनको उद्देश्य

लोककथा लोक साहित्यको सर्वप्राचीन र लोकप्रिय विधा हो । यसमा लोक समाजका अनुभव र अनुभूतिहरू समावेश गरिएको हुन्छ । लोककथा गद्यात्मक हुन्छ र सामाजिक संस्कृति अनुरूप परिवर्तनशील हुन्छ । प्रस्तुत अध्ययन खासगरी लोक कथाको परिचय, प्रकार र विशेषताहरूको पहिचानमा केन्द्रित रहेको छ । लोकजीवनका सुख-दुःख, समवेदना, आस्था, विश्वास, रीतिरिवाज, धर्म-संस्कृति आदिसँग सम्बन्धित घटनाहरूको आख्यानान्तरक अभिव्यक्ति नै लोककथा हो । यस अनुसन्धानमूलक लेखमा लोककथाको परिचय, लोककथाका प्रकारहरू तथा लोककथाका विशेषताहरूको तथ्यगत आधारहरू पहिचान गरी अध्ययन विश्लेषण गरिएको छ । यसले लोक साहित्यका अध्येताहरूलाई समेत बलियो आधार प्रदान गर्ने देखिन्छ । अतः लोक कथाको स्पष्ट परिचय दिने, लोक कथाका प्रकारहरू निर्धारण गर्ने तथा विशेषताहरूको खोजी गर्ने कार्यलाई यस अध्ययनको मुख्य उद्देश्य बनाइएको छ ।

आवृत्ति र सीमा

परम्परादेखि लोक समाजमा प्रचलनमा रहेका कथाहरूलाई लोक कथा भनिन्छ । लोक कथामा लोक समाजका विचार, अनुभव र अनुभूतिहरू समेटिएको हुन्छ । यसले नैतिक सन्देश, ज्ञान र मनोरञ्जन प्रदान गर्दछ । नेपाली जनजिब्रोमा भुण्डिएको एउटा मनोरञ्जनात्मक साहित्यिक विधा लोककथाले नेपाली साहित्यमा महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका निर्वाह गर्न सफल देखिन्छ । लोक कथा अध्ययनको विषयक्षेत्र असीमित छ । अतः यस अध्ययनलाई खासगरी लोक कथाको परिचय, प्रकार र विशेषताको पहिचान गर्ने कार्यमा मात्र सीमित गरिएको छ । लोकजीवनका सुख-दुःख, समवेदना, आस्था, विश्वास, रीतिरिवाज, धर्म-संस्कृति आदिसँग सम्बन्धित घटनाहरूको आख्यानान्तरक अभिव्यक्ति नै लोककथा हो । आधुनिक समयमा आएर पनि लोक साहित्यको खोज, अध्ययन, अनुसन्धान र विवेचना गर्नु एउटा उपयोगी कार्य हो । यसले हाम्रो लोक परम्पराको संरक्षणमा सहयोग

गर्दछ। अतः आगामी दिनमा लोक कथामा केन्द्रित भएर अध्ययन गर्न चाहने जिज्ञासु पाठक तथा लोक साहित्यका अध्येताहरूको लागि यो अध्ययन औचित्यपूर्ण रहेको छ।

अध्ययन विधि

लोककथा लोकजीवनको अनुभव र अनुभूतिमा आधारित लोक साहित्यको सर्वप्राचीन विधा हो। मौखिक परम्परामा विकसित लोककथाको अनुसन्धानमा क्षेत्रीय अध्ययन पद्धतिको आवश्यकता पर्दछ। प्रस्तुत अध्ययन लोककथाको परिचयात्मक सन्दर्भको पहिचानमा मात्र केन्द्रित भएकाले पुस्तकालय अध्ययन पद्धतिको प्रयोग गरिएको छ। नेपाली लोक साहित्यका पूर्व अध्येताहरूका विचारलाई मुख्य आधार बनाएर अवधारणात्मक सिद्धान्त तयार पारिएको यस लेखमा खासगरी वर्णनात्मक तथा विश्लेषणात्मक शैलीको प्रयोग गरिएको छ।

लोककथाको परिचय र परिभाषा

लोककथा लोकसाहित्यको महत्त्वपूर्ण विधाको रूपमा परिचित छ। 'लोककथा' शब्दको निर्माण 'लोक' र 'कथा' दुई शब्दको संयोजनबाट भएको हो। यसको वास्तविक अर्थ लोक समाजमा प्रचलित कथा भन्ने हुन्छ। मानव सभ्यताको विकास सँगसँगै लोकजीवनमा हुर्कदै आएको लोककथा लोक समाजको परिचय र पहिचानको आधार पनि हो। नेपाली जनजिब्रोमा भुण्डिएको एउटा मनोरञ्जनात्मक साहित्यिक विधा लोककथाले नेपाली साहित्यमा महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका निर्वाह गर्न सफल देखिन्छ। यसमा उखान-टुक्का तथा नेपाली भर्रा शब्दहरूको प्रशस्त प्रयोग भएको हुन्छ। आख्यान तत्वले पनि भरिपूर्ण लोककथा, लोक साहित्यको अमूल्य सम्पत्ति हो। ऐतिहासिक दृष्टिकोणले लोककथा अतिप्राचीन र मनोरञ्जनात्मक विषय हो भने सैद्धान्तिक दृष्टिकोणमा लोककथा लोकतात्विक संरचनामा निर्मित सन्देशमूलक लघु आयाम हो। लोक कथाका सन्दर्भमा विभिन्न अध्येताहरूले फरक फरक विचार र अभिव्यक्ति प्रकट गरेका छन्। उनीहरूको विचार र अभिव्यक्तिमा शाब्दिक भिन्नता भएता पनि अर्थगत तहमा भने समानता रहेको देखिन्छ। अतः यहाँ केही महत्त्वपूर्ण विचार र परिभाषाहरूलाई समावेश गरिएको छ:

कल्पनाका धरातलमा अडिएका जनश्रुतिमा आधारित परापूर्वकालदेखि एकनाश पुस्तौं पुस्ता मुखैमुख चलेर आएका कथाहरू नै लोककथा हुन् (थापा, सुवेदी, २०४१ : ३१९)। यसबाट लोककथा

कल्पनिकतामा आधारित भएर रचना गरिएको तथा मौखिक परम्परामा विकसित भएको विधा हो भन्ने कुरा स्पष्ट हुन्छ।

वर्णनात्मक भनाइद्वारा लोकलाई मजा दिने चाखिलो विषयवस्तुमा आधारित भएर रचना गरिएको घतिलो रचना लोक कथा हो (थापा, सुवेदी, २०४१ : २३३)। यसबाट लोककथा रोचक विषयवस्तुमा आधारित हुन्छ र वर्णनात्मक शैलीमा प्रस्तुत गरिन्छ भन्ने कुरा स्पष्ट हुन्छ।

लोककथामा मानवको अतीतमात्र होइन वर्तमान पनि प्रतिध्वनित र नीहित हुने गर्दछ" (दिवस, २०३२ : ६)। यसबाट लोककथाले विगत र वर्तमान दुबैको प्रतिनिधित्व गर्दछ भन्ने कुरा स्पष्ट हुन्छ।

परापूर्वकालदेखि मौखिक रूपमा गाउँबस्तीमा भन्दै आउने गरिएको मनोरञ्जन तथा शिक्षाप्रधान कथा कुथुङ्ग्रीको बटुलो नै लोककथा हो (पराजुली, २०५७ : ४५)। यसबाट लोककथा प्राचीन समयदेखि मौखिक परम्परामा विकसित भएको ज्ञान प्रधान विधा हो भन्ने कुरा स्पष्ट हुन्छ।

लोककथाहरू एकादेशमा वा परापूर्वकालमा भनी थालिन्छन् र श्रोताहरूमा वास्तविक जगतभन्दा भिन्न लोकको निर्माण गरिन्छ (बन्धु २०५८ : २८९)। यसबाट लोककथा कल्पनिकतामा आधारित हुने तथा यसको प्रारम्भ एकादेशबाट हुने कुराको रहस्य स्पष्ट हुन्छ।

संसारका प्राणी र वनस्पतिमा उत्पन्न सुख-दुःखका मर्म या कथा-व्यथाको आख्यानबद्ध मनोरञ्जनपूर्ण गद्यात्मक प्रस्तुति लोककथा हो (पराजुली, २०५८ : २२)। यसबाट लोककथा प्राणीका सुखदुःखमा आधारित भएर रचना गरिएको मनोरञ्जनपूर्ण गद्य विधा हो भन्ने कुरा स्पष्ट हुन्छ।

वर्णनात्मक कथाद्वारा लोकलाई मनोरञ्जन प्रदान गर्ने लोकसाहित्यको एक उच्च विधाका रूपमा लोककथा देखिन्छ (कोइराला, २०५६ : १११)। यसबाट लोककथा वर्णनात्मक प्रस्तुतिमा आधारित लोक साहित्यको मनोरञ्जनात्मक विधा हो भन्ने कुरा स्पष्ट हुन्छ।

यसरी माथि उल्लिखित विभिन्न परिभाषाहरूको आधारमा विश्लेषण गर्दा मानव सभ्यताको इतिहाससँगै

श्रुतिपरम्परामा विकसित भएका रोचक, रहस्यमय तथा चमत्कारपूर्ण आख्यानानामक संरचनामा आधारित भएर रचना गरिएका र काल्पनिक तत्वको प्रबलता भएका मनोरञ्जनपूर्ण कथाहरूलाई लोककथा भन्न सकिन्छ।

लोककथाको स्वरूप

लोकजीवनको सुख-दुःखको अनुभूतिलाई प्रभावकारी रूपमा अभिव्यक्ति गर्ने एउटा सशक्त लोकसाहित्यक विधा लोककथा हो। यसलाई कथा, दन्त्यकथा र बातशास्त्र पनि भनिन्छ (गिरी, २०५५ : २४) लोककथा भन्ने र सुन्ने परम्परा ज्यादै पुरानो मानिन्छ। अतः लोककथालाई आधुनिक कथा साहित्यको जनक भनिन्छ। लोककथा रोचक र रहस्यमय हुन्छ। यसमा पाठकको मनलाई जित्न सक्ने क्षमता नीहित रहेको हुन्छ। परम्परादेखि एक पुस्ताबाट अर्को पुस्तामा मौखिक संरचनाको माध्यमबाट सहज रूपमा हस्तान्तरण हुँदै आएको लोककथाको स्वरूप अन्य साहित्यिक विधाभन्दा फरक हुन्छ। समग्रमा लोकजीवनका सुख-दुःख, समवेदना, आस्था, विश्वास, रीतिरिवाज, धर्म-संस्कृति आदिसँग सम्बन्धित घटनाहरूको आख्यानानामक अभिव्यक्ति नै लोककथा हो। गद्यात्मकता र वर्णनात्मकता नै यसको मूल स्वरूप हो।

लोककथाको वर्गीकरण

परापूर्व कालदेखि मौखिक परम्परामा विकसित हुँदै आएको लोककथाले अनेकौं चुम्ती तथा कालखण्डहरू पार गर्दै वर्तमान युगसम्म आइपुगेको छ। यसले नेपाली लोक समाजको जीवन्त प्रतिनिधित्व गरेको छ। लोक समाजको वृहत् र व्यापक क्षेत्रलाई ओगटेको लोककथालाई सजिलो ढङ्गले अध्ययन गर्नका लागि यसको वर्गीकरण आवश्यक छ। लोककथाको निश्चित वर्गीकरण गर्न असजिलो हुनुमा यसको असीमित व्यापकता प्रमुख कारण बनेको छ। आजको भौतिक युगमा आइपुग्दा पनि लोककथाको वर्गीकरणका सन्दर्भमा कुनै स्पष्ट आधार निर्माण हुन सकेको छैन। लोककथाको वर्गीकरणका सन्दर्भमा विभिन्न अध्येताहरूले फरक फरक अभिमतहरू प्रकट गरेका छन्। अतः यहाँ केही महत्वपूर्ण सन्दर्भहरूको विषयमा संक्षिप्त चर्चा गरिएको छ :

प्राचीनकालमा लोककथालाई कथा र आख्यायिका गरी प्रमुख दुई भेदमा वर्गीकरण गरिएको पाइन्छ। पूर्वीय आचार्यहरूले प्राचीन लोककथाहरूलाई कथागत विषयवस्तु र उद्देश्यका आधारमा धार्मिक कथा,

उपदेशात्मक कथा र मनोरञ्जनात्मक कथा गरी प्रमुख तीन भेदमा वर्गीकरण गरेका छन् (थापा, सुवेदी, २०४१: १७)। यसै सन्दर्भमा पूर्वीय आचार्य आनन्दबर्धनले लोककथालाई परीकथा, सबलकथा र खण्डकथा गरी तीन वर्गमा विभाजन गरेका छन्। त्यसैगरी पूर्वीय साहित्यकार हरिभद्र अचार्यले प्राचीन पूर्वीय लोककथाहरूलाई अर्थकथा, कामकथा, धर्मकथा र सङ्कीर्ण कथा गरी चारवटा वर्गमा विभाजन गरेको पाइन्छ (दिवस, २०३३: २१)। यसरी पूर्वीय आचार्यहरूले विभिन्न आधारमा लोककथाको वर्गीकरण गरेको पाइन्छ।

लोककथाको वर्गीकरणका सन्दर्भमा कृष्णदेव उपाध्यायले प्रेमकथा, उपदेशकथा, सामाजिक कथा, व्रतकथा, मनोरञ्जन कथा र पौराणिक कथा गरी जम्मा छ भेद उल्लेख गरेका छन् (उपाध्याय, ई. सं. १९७७ : १३१)। त्यसैगरी अर्का विद्वान् सत्येन्द्रले कथागत विषयवस्तुका आधारमा लोककथालाई गाथा, पशुपक्षी सम्बन्धी कथा, परी कथा, विक्रमका कहानी, साधुसन्तका कथा, निर्देशक कहानी, बल र बुद्धिका कथा तथा निरीक्षणमा आधारित कथाहरू गरी आठ भागमा विभाजन गरेका छन् (उपाध्याय, ई. सं. १९७७ : १३१)। उनको उक्त वर्गीकरणमा विषयवस्तुगत आधारलाई विशेष महत्व प्रदान गरिएको छ। यसरी भारतीय लोककथाका अधिकांश अध्येताहरूले विषयवस्तुका आधारमा नै लोककथाको वर्गीकरण गरेको पाइन्छ।

पाश्चात्य लोक साहित्यका अध्येता सर जर्ज गोमेल्ले कथालाई लोककथा, वीरगाथा, गीतिकथा र जनश्रुति कथा गरी चार भेदमा वर्गीकरण गरेका छन्। यसरी नै स्थिति थमसनले किंवदन्ती, परीकथा, पशुपक्षीकथा, नीतिकथा र पौराणिक कथा गरी लोककथालाई पाँच वर्गमा विभाजन गरेका छन्। अर्का पाश्चात्य साहित्यकार एन्टी अर्नेले लोककथालाई पशुपक्षीकथा, शुद्धकथा र हँस्यौली कथा वा चुटकिला कथा गरी तीन भागमा वर्गीकरण गरेका छन्। (उपाध्याय, ई. सं. १९७७ : १३२)। यसरी केही पाश्चात्य विद्वान्हरूले कथाचक्रलाई आधार बनाएर लोककथाको वर्गीकरण गरेका छन् भने कतिपयले कथानकलाई आधार मानेर लोककथालाई यसरी विभाजन गरेका छन् — नीतिमूलक कथा, परीकथा किंवदन्ती वा आख्यायिका र पौराणिक कथा (उपाध्याय, ई. सं. १९७७ : १३३)।

हालसम्म लोककथाका बारेमा जे-जति खोज, अध्ययन-अनुसन्धान भएतापनि त्यसले पूर्णता प्राप्त गर्न सकेको छैन। नेपाली लोककथाका अध्येताहरू जनकविकेशरी धर्मराज थापा, हंसपुरे सुवेदी, जीवेन्द्रदेव गिरी, तुलसी पराजुली र मोतीलाल पराजुली लगायतका व्यक्तित्वहरूले पनि पूर्वीय आचार्यहरूले गरेका वर्गीकरण पद्धतिलाई अनुकरण गरेका छन्। हालसम्मको खोज अनुसार नेपाली लोककथाको अध्ययन, अनुसन्धान र वर्गीकरणमा समावेश गरिएका विशेष तथ्यहरूलाई निम्नानुसार प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ : ऐतिहासिक सन्दर्भका लोककथाहरू

अर्ती-उपदेशमूलक लोककथाहरू

पशुपंक्षी सम्बन्धी लोककथाहरू

मानवीय स्वभाव र प्रवृत्तिका लोककथाहरू

अतिमानवीय व्यवहारका लोककथाहरू

दैवी शक्ति सम्बन्धी लोककथाहरू

फलफूल तथा बोटवृक्षका लोककथाहरू

साहस र बहादुरीका लोककथाहरू

धार्मिक तथा सांस्कृतिक लोककथाहरू

यसरी विभिन्न अध्येताहरूको खोज, अध्ययन र अनुसन्धानबाट प्राप्त निष्कर्षलाई आधार बनाएर विश्लेषण गर्दा नेपाली लोककथालाई विषयवस्तुको आधारमा निम्नलिखित आठ भागमा वर्गीकरण गरी अध्ययन विश्लेषण गर्न सकिन्छ :

सामाजिक लोककथा

लोक समाजका विभिन्न विधि र व्यवहारसँग सम्बन्धित कथाहरूलाई सामाजिक लोककथा भनिन्छ। सामाजिक लोककथामा मानवीय जनजीवनका विभिन्न रीतिरिवाज, परम्परा, चालचलन, गुणदोष आदि पक्षहरू प्रतिबिम्बित हुन्छन्।

धार्मिक लोककथा

धर्म र संस्कृतिसँग सम्बन्धित भएर रचना गरिएका कथाहरूलाई धार्मिक लोककथा भनिन्छ। यसअन्तर्गत खासगरी आध्यात्मिक चेतना र सदाचारको पाठ सिकाउने खालका कथाहरू पर्दछन्।

मानवीय तथा अतिमानवीय लोककथा

मानव-मानवका बीचमा मात्र नभएर मानव र पशुपंक्षी तथा बोट-बिरूवा आदिसँगको तादात्म्य सम्बन्ध स्थापित

गरी लेखिएका कथाहरूलाई मानवीय तथा अतिमानवीय लोककथा भनिन्छ। यस्ता कथामा मूल वा गौण पात्रका रूपमा उपस्थित भएर मानवेतर प्राणीहरूले पनि अकल्पनीय कार्यहरू सम्पन्न गरेको देखाइन्छ।

अर्तीउपदेश तथा बहादुरीका कथा

लोककथाको मूल तात्पर्य नै मानवीय आचरण र व्यवहारमा परिवर्तन ल्याउनु हो। यसले सामाजिक परिवर्तनमा महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निर्वाह गर्दछ। अतः मानिसलाई विभिन्न प्रकारका अर्तीउपदेश प्रदान गरी अनुशासन र कर्तव्यको पाठ सिकाइएका तथा वीरता र सूरताको भाव जगाउने उद्देश्यले रचना गरिएका कथाहरूलाई अर्तीउपदेश र बहादुरीका कथा भनिन्छ।

राजपाटसम्बन्धी लोककथा

खासगरी राजा महाराजाको शासनशैली तथा जीवनपद्धति र उदारताको विषयवस्तुलाई आधार बनाएर रचना गरिएका कथाहरूलाई राजपाट सम्बन्धी कथाहरू भनिन्छ। यसअन्तर्गत इतिहास प्रसिद्ध लोककथाहरू पर्दछन्।

राक्षस सम्बन्धी कथा

अमानवीय चरित्र तथा दुष्ट आचरण भएका पात्रहरूका व्यवहार र क्रियाकलापलाई आधार बनाएर रचना गरिएका कथाहरूलाई राक्षस सम्बन्धी कथाहरू भनिन्छ। यस्ता कथाहरूमा अरूलाई दुख दिएर सताएका विषयवस्तुको प्रयोग गरिन्छ।

हास्य-व्यङ्ग्य कथा

श्रोतालाई हँसाउने उद्देश्यले रचना गरिएका कथाहरू हास्य व्यङ्ग्य कथाअन्तर्गत पर्दछन्। यस्ता कथाहरूले श्रोताको मन-मस्तिष्कलाई उत्तेजित पाउँ मरी-मरी हँसाएर मनोरञ्जन प्रदान गर्दछन्। यस्ता कथाहरूमा समाजमा विद्यमान विकृति र विसङ्गतिप्रति तीखो व्यङ्ग्य प्रहार गरिएको हुन्छ।

विविध लोककथाहरू

यसरी माथि उल्लेख गरिएका विषयवस्तुको क्षेत्रभन्दा बाहिर रहेर विभिन्न सन्दर्भमा रचना गरिएका रोचक र प्रभावकारी कथाहरूलाई विविध लोककथा अन्तर्गत समावेश गरिएको पाइन्छ। अतः यस आधारमा विश्लेषण गर्दा नेपाली लोक साहित्यका अध्येता तुलसी दिवशले गरेको लोककथाको वर्गीकरणलाई उपयुक्त मान्न सकिन्छ।

लोककथाका तत्त्वहरू

कुनै पनि लोककथा रचनाको लागि आवश्यक पर्ने अनिवार्य र महत्वपूर्ण उपकरणहरूलाई लोककथाका तत्त्वहरू भनिन्छ। यसले रोचक र प्रभावकारी लोककथा रचनामा विशेष भूमिका निर्वाह गर्दछ। लोककथाका तत्त्वहरू अन्तर्गत निम्न कुराहरू पर्दछन् :

(क) कथानक

लोककथामा वर्णन गरिएका घटना, कार्य आदिको संयोजनबाट कथावस्तु बनेको हुन्छ। कथावस्तु लोककथा रचनाको प्रमुख आधार हो। यसले कथाको गोरेटो निर्माण प्रक्रियामा महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निर्वाह गर्दछ। कथानकलाई कथावस्तु वा विषयवस्तुका रूपमा समेत चिनाउन सकिन्छ। लोककथाको कथावस्तु स्थूल वा सूक्ष्म घटनाहरूको संयोजनबाट बनेको हुन्छ। लोककथामा कथावस्तुको प्रारम्भ एकादेशबाट भई भन्नेलाई फूलको माला, सुन्नेलाई सुनको माला, यो कथा वैकुण्ठ जाला भन्ने बेला तुरून्त मुखमा आइजाला मा गई अन्त्य हुन्छ।

(ख) पात्र वा चरित्र

लोककथाको कथानकलाई अघि बढाउन प्रयुक्त मानवीय तथा मानवेत्तर वस्तु/प्राणीहरूलाई नै पात्र भनिन्छ। पात्रको कार्यव्यापारले घटना वा कार्य अघि बढ्दै जान्छ र लोककथा थप रोचक बन्न पुग्दछ। लोककथालाई गतिशीलता प्रदान गर्न पनि पात्रको महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका रहन्छ। लोककथाका पात्रले तिलस्मी पाराले श्रोतालाई अद्भूत आनन्द, अर्ती उपदेश र जुक्तिबुद्धिसमेत प्रदान गर्दछन्। पात्रको अभावमा लोककथा अधुरो र अपूर्ण रहने भएकाले पनि पात्रलाई अनिवार्य तत्व मानिएको हो।

(ग) परिवेश

लोककथालाई जीवन्त तुल्याउन महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निर्वाह गर्ने अर्को प्रमुख तत्व परिवेश हो। यसलाई देश, काल र वातावरणको रूपमा समेत चित्रण गर्न सकिन्छ। परिवेशले मानस बिम्ब तथा धारणा निर्माण गर्दछ। लोककथामा प्राय काल्पनिक परिवेशको प्रयोग गरिएको हुन्छ। परिवेशले सामाजिक, धार्मिक, राजनीतिक, आर्थिक, ऐतिहासिक र रहस्यात्मक परिस्थितिको निर्माण गर्दछ। यसले समय, स्थान र मानसिक प्रभावलाई आधार बनाएको हुन्छ। अतः परिवेशलाई लोककथाको अनिवार्य र महत्वपूर्ण तत्व मानिन्छ।

(घ) उद्देश्य

लोककथाका विभिन्न तत्त्वहरूमध्ये उद्देश्य पनि एक हो। लोककथा मार्फत् लोक समाजमा प्रवाह गर्न खोजिएको प्रमुख विचार, भावना वा सन्देशलाई लोककथाको उद्देश्य भनिन्छ। यसले पाठकको मनमा एक प्रकारको गहिरो प्रभाव पार्दछ। साहित्यका अन्य विधाहरूले जस्तै लोककथाले पनि कुनै न कुनै दृष्टिकोणलाई प्रस्तुत गरेको हुन्छ। अतः त्यही दृष्टिकोणको प्रस्तुतिलाई नै लोककथाको उद्देश्य मानिन्छ। खासगरी श्रोतालाई मनोरञ्जन, अर्ती-उपदेश र जुक्ति-बुद्धि प्रदान गर्नु लोककथाको उद्देश्य रहेको पाइन्छ।

(ङ) भाषाशैली

भाषा विचार विनिमयको प्रभावकारी माध्यम तथा सञ्चार प्रक्रियाको प्रमुख आधार हो। भाषाको माध्यमद्वारा नै विचारको/भावको सम्प्रेषण हुन्छ। लोककथा पनि लोक समाजको साभा अभिव्यक्ति भएकाले यसलाई लोकभाषाको माध्यमबाट प्रस्तुत गरिन्छ। यसरी लोककथाको भाव वा विषयलाई व्यक्त गर्ने कलालाई नै शैली भनिन्छ। भाषाको अभिव्यञ्जना शक्तिको उपयोग गरेर कथा-कथनलाई प्रभावकारी तुल्याउनु नै लोककथाको कथाकारको खास विशेषता हो। भाषिक प्रयोगका आधारमा लोककथाको भाषाशैली लोकजीवनमा प्रचलित अति सरल सुबोध्य कथ्य लोकभाषा रहेको हुन्छ। तिलस्मी पाराले लोककथालाई कौतूहलपूर्ण र रोमाञ्चकारी पनि बनाइएको हुन्छ। अतः भाषाशैलीलाई पनि लोककथा रचनाको अर्को अनिवार्य र महत्वपूर्ण तत्व मानिन्छ।

(च) अभिप्राय

लोककथामा प्रयुक्त पात्रका क्रियाकलाप, मनस्थिति, घटना, परिवेश आदिको विशेष अर्थ भल्काउनका निम्ति प्रयोग गरिने विशेष खालका शब्द, शब्दावली र वाक्यको प्रयोग गर्ने कलालाई अभिप्राय भनिन्छ। अभिप्रायले अलङ्कारको काम गरी सम्बन्धित लोककथाको अर्थगत सौन्दर्यको अभिवृद्धि गरी कलात्मक उत्कर्ष प्रदान गर्दछ। अतः अभिप्रायलाई पनि लोककथाको अनिवार्य र महत्वपूर्ण तत्व मानिन्छ।

लोककथाका विशेषताहरू

लोककथा लोक समाजको साभा सम्पत्ति हो। लोककथा भन्ने र सुन्ने प्रचलन वैदिक कालदेखि नै

प्रारम्भ भएको मानिन्छ। लोककथामा लोक जीवनका अनुभव र अनुभूतिहरू समावेश गरिएको हुन्छ। विभिन्न कालखण्डका उकाली-ओराली पार गर्दै वर्तमान युगसम्म आइपुग्दा नेपाली लोककथाले अनेकौं प्रवृत्ति र विशेषताहरूलाई अँगालेको छ। लोककथाको परिचय र पहिचान दिलाउने प्रमुख आधारहरूलाई लोककथाका प्रवृत्ति वा विशेषता भनिन्छ। लोककथाका प्रवृत्तिगत विशेषताहरूलाई बुँदागत रूपमा निम्नानुसार प्रस्तुत गर्न सकिन्छ :

(क) मौखिक परम्परामा विकसित हुनु

लोककथा मौखिक परम्परामा विकसित हुँदै आएको लोक साहित्यको प्रमुख र लोकप्रिय विधा हो। यसलाई अलिखित साहित्यका रूपमा समेत परिचित गराउन सकिन्छ। लोककथा परापूर्वकालदेखि नै कथ्य रूपमा भन्ने र सुनाउने प्रचलन कायम रहेको देखिन्छ। लोककथाले मौखिक प्रक्रियाको माध्यमबाट विकसित र विस्तारित हुने अवसर प्राप्त गरेको छ। अतः मौखिक परम्परा कायम रहनुलाई लोककथाको प्रमुख विशेषता मानिन्छ।

(ख) रचनाकार अज्ञात रहनु

लोककथामा लेखकको कुनै चिनारी र पहिचान नहुने हुनाले यसको रचनाकार अज्ञात हुन्छ। लोककथाको विकास प्रक्रिया एक व्यक्तिले अर्को व्यक्तिलाई भन्दै र सुनाउँदै अगाडि बढेको देखिन्छ। वर्तमान समयमा समेत निरन्तर रूपमा यसको विकास र बिस्तार भइरहेको छ। समाजका हरेक मानिसले लोककथा पिता-पुर्खाबाट ग्रहण गरी छोरा-नातिलाई सुनाउने प्रचलन कायम छ। श्रोताले यो कथा कसले भनेको वा लेखेको हो भनेर प्रश्न गर्दा वक्ताले उहिलेको कुरा हो भनेर बुझाउँने गरिन्छ। लोककथाको रचनाकार को हो भन्नुभन्दा पनि कुन समयको हो भनी प्रश्न गर्दा पनि समय किटान गर्न सकिन्न। त्यसैले रचनाकार अज्ञात रहनु यसको महत्त्वपूर्ण विशेषता हो।

(ग) नैतिक र उपदेशमा केन्द्रित रहनु

कुनै पनि साहित्यले जनमानसमा नैतिक शिक्षा दिनु नितान्त आवश्यक मानिन्छ। लोककथा पनि नैतिक शिक्षाको मूल्य र मान्यताबाट टाढा रहन सक्दैन। पौराणिक ग्रन्थहरूदेखि आजको वैज्ञानिक दर्शनसम्मको अध्ययन परम्परामा उपदेशात्मक पद्धति अपनाइएको पाइन्छ। भूतप्रेत, राक्षस, देवीदेवतासम्बन्धी कल्याणकारी कार्यको

कथा, देशभक्ति र वीरताका कथाहरूले नैतिक तथा उपदेशात्मक सन्देश बोकेका हुन्छन्। लोककथाहरूमा अर्काको सम्पत्तिमा लोभ नगर्नु, भुटो नबोल्नु, अर्काको दुःखमा नहाँस्नु, ठगी, चोरी आदि अनैतिक कार्य नगर्नु भन्ने जस्ता उपदेशात्मक कुराहरू पाइन्छन्। यसरी अधिकांश लोककथाहरूमा अर्ती उपदेश पाइनुले पनि नैतिक उपदेशलाई नेपाली लोककथाको महत्त्वपूर्ण विशेषता मानिन्छ।

(घ) कल्पना तत्वको प्रवृत्ति रहनु

लोककथालाई कल्पनाको उपज मानिन्छ। कल्पनाले विषयवस्तुलाई रोचक तुल्याउन सहयोग गर्दछ। कल्पनाको प्रधानताले गर्दा नै लोककथा रहस्यमय बन्न पुग्दछ। यसले पाठकको मनमा जिज्ञासाको भाव पैदा गर्दछ। कल्पना तत्वको अभावमा लोककथा अधुरो र अपूर्ण बन्न पुग्दछ। अतः कल्पनाको प्रधानता रहनु पनि लोककथाको अर्को महत्त्वपूर्ण विशेषता हो।

(ङ) मानवीय भावना प्रकट गर्नु

नेपाली लोककथामा मानव जीवनका विविध पक्षको सहज र स्वाभाविक चित्रण गरिएको पाइन्छ। त्यसक्रममा आत्मीयता र हार्दिकताको भावलाई विशेष महत्त्व प्रदान गरिएको हुन्छ। लोककथामा मानिस, जीव र वनस्पति बिचको सम्बन्ध तथा मानिस मानिस बिचको सम्बन्धलाई पनि विशेष महत्त्वका साथ उठाइएको पाइन्छ। दया, माया, प्रेम र सद्भाव जस्ता कुराहरूलाई लोककथामा सान्दर्भिक र सार्थक रूपमा प्रस्तुत गरिएको हुन्छ। अतः मानवीय भावना प्रकट गर्नुलाई लोककथाको अनिवार्य विशेषता मानिन्छ।

(च) मङ्गलको कामना प्रकट गर्नु

लोककथा मानवीय जीवनसँग सम्बन्धित हुने हुँदा यसमा धेरैजसो मङ्गलको कामना गरिएको हुन्छ। यसमा कथाको अन्त्यमा सुन्ने र सुनाउने दुवै थरीलाई मङ्गलको कामना गरिएको हुन्छ। यसले भूत, भविष्य र वर्तमान तीन कालखण्डको मङ्गलगान गरेको हुन्छ। पात्र वा चरित्रका कार्यव्यापार सञ्चालनको प्रक्रियामा समेत शुभेच्छा प्रकट गरिएको हुन्छ। अतः मङ्गलको कामना प्रकट गर्नु पनि लोककथाको विशेषता मानिन्छ।

(छ) सुख वा संयोगमा कथाको अन्त्य हुनु

लोककथामा सङ्घर्षपूर्ण जीवनका कथाव्यथालाई ज्यादै मार्मिक रूपमा प्रस्तुत गरिएको हुन्छ। लोककथाका

पात्रहरूले वियोग, निराशा, दुःख, हानि-नोक्सानी जस्ता कारुणिक पक्षहरूसँग मुकाविला गर्दै सुखद भविष्यको आभास प्रदान गर्दछन् । यसबाट श्रोतावर्गमा एकप्रकारको कौतूहलता र जिज्ञासाको भाव प्रकट हुन्छ । यसरी लोककथामा अनैतिक वा दुष्ट पात्रको पतन तथा असल पात्रको प्रगति देखाइने भएकाले लोककथा सुखान्तक हुन्छ ।

(ज) उत्सुकताको भाव प्रकट हुनु

लोककथामा अद्भूत र रहस्यमय विषयवस्तुको उठान गरिएको हुन्छ । यसले श्रोता वर्गमा एकप्रकारको कौतूहलता, उत्सुकता र जिज्ञासाको भाव पैदा गराउँछ । यसबाट कथाले थप गतिशीलता प्राप्त गर्दछ । श्रोतालाई कथानकीय विषयवस्तु श्रवण गर्नमा यसले उत्प्रेरणा प्रदान गर्दछ । श्रोताको उत्सुकताको तृप्ति कथाको अन्त्यमा हुन्छ । यसले कथाको आदि र मध्यभागमा कौतूहलता सिर्जना गर्दछ । कथाको अन्त्य भागमा सुनौं सुनौं लाग्ने उत्सुकता जागेर श्रोतामा आनन्द प्राप्ति हुन्छ । अतः उत्सुकता पैदा गराउनु पनि लोककथाको मुख्य विशेषता मानिन्छ ।

(झ) रहस्यमय प्रस्तुतिमा जोड दिनु

लोककथामा विषयवस्तुलाई रोचक र प्रभावकारी तुल्याउन रहस्यमय प्रस्तुतिमा जोड दिइएको पाइन्छ । खासगरी भूत-प्रेत, पिशाच-दानवका साथै पशुपंक्षी र परीहरूका कथाले लोककथालाई रहस्यमय बनाएको हुन्छ । अलौकिक वस्तु तथा पात्रहरूको चयनले लोककथा अझ बढी रोमाञ्चकारी हुन्छ । यसमा वास्तविक यथार्थ र कल्पनाभन्दा परको परायथार्थलाई अलौकिक रूपमा प्रस्तुत गरिएको हुन्छ । अतः रहस्यमय प्रस्तुतिमा जोडदिनु पनि लोककथाको अर्को महत्त्वपूर्ण विशेषता हो ।

(ञ) आदर्शमय प्रेमको आभास पाइनु

मानव जीवनमा प्रेम अपरिहार्य हुन्छ । लोककथा मानव जीवनको सहज-स्वाभाविक पक्षसँग सम्बन्धित छ । लोककथामा मानवीय प्रेम मात्र नभएर मानवेतर प्रेमलाई पनि विशेष महत्त्व प्रदान गरिएको हुन्छ । लोककथाको प्रेम प्रेमी-प्रेमिकासँग मात्र सम्बद्ध नभएर भाइ-बहिनीको प्रेम, आमा-छोराको प्रेम, पति-पत्नीको प्रेम, राजा र प्रजाको प्रेम, पशु र पन्छीको प्रेम जस्ता विविध पक्षमा केन्द्रित रहेको हुन्छ । यसरी लोककथामा प्रयुक्त प्रेमले आदर्श समाजको निर्माणमा जोड दिएको हुन्छ ।

अतः आदर्शमय प्रेमको आभास पाइनु पनि लोककथाको विशेषता हो भन्न सकिन्छ ।

(ट) हास्य-व्यङ्ग्यको भाव प्रकट हुनु

लोककथाले लोक समाजमा प्रचलित विकृत पक्षहरूप्रति व्यङ्ग्यको भाव प्रकट गरेको हुन्छ । लोककथा भन्ने बित्तिकै मानिसको मनमा एक प्रकारको खुशीयालीको सञ्चार हुन्छ । कतिपय लोककथाहरूमा रूढिवादी प्रचलन र परम्पराको बिरोध गरिएको पाइन्छ । लोककथामा मनोरम वातावरणको निर्माण गर्न हास्यको सहारा लिइएको हुन्छ । त्यसक्रममा हाँसोको भाव प्रकट गर्न व्यङ्ग्यको प्रयोग गरिएको हुन्छ । अतः हास्य-व्यङ्ग्यको भाव प्रकट हुनुलाई पनि लोककथाको विशेषता मानिन्छ ।

(ठ) सुनौलो भविष्यको वर्णन गर्नु

लोककथामा अलौकिक विषयवस्तुको माध्यमबाट सुनौलो भविष्यको परिकल्पना गरिएको हुन्छ । मानिसका असल र राम्रा कार्यहरूको फल राम्रो हुने र नराम्रा कार्यहरूको फल नराम्रो हुने कुरालाई ज्यादै प्रभावकारी रूपमा प्रस्तुत गरिएको हुन्छ । यसमा पाप, पुण्य, स्वर्ग, नरक, दान, धर्म जस्ता कुराहरूलाई पनि महत्त्वका साथ उठाइएको हुन्छ । पुनर्जन्मको परिकल्पना गर्दै परिवर्तनको सङ्केत दिन खोजिएको हुन्छ । वर्णनात्मक पक्षको प्रबलता हुने भएकाले घटनाको बाहुल्यता पनि लोककथामा प्रशस्त पाइन्छ । यसले श्रोतालाई भविष्यप्रति सचेत र सजग तुल्याउन सहयोग गर्दछ । यसरी वाचकीय कलाको माध्यमबाट प्रस्तुत गरिने लोककथाले सुनौलो भविष्यको वर्णनमा जोड दिने कुरा स्पष्ट हुन्छ ।

(ड) ज्ञान र मनोरञ्जन प्रदान गर्नु

लोककथाको प्रमुख उद्देश्य ज्ञान र मनोरञ्जन प्रदान गर्नु हो । लोककथा लोक जीवनका अनुभव र अनुभूतिको सार भएकाले यसमा प्रशस्त मात्रामा ज्ञान र मनोरञ्जन पक्षलाई समेटिएको हुन्छ । यो अत्यन्तै रोचक र जिज्ञासाले भरिपूर्ण हुन्छ । लोककथालाई ज्ञानवर्धक र मनोरञ्जनपूर्ण तुल्याउन अनौठा र अपत्यारिला घटनाक्रमलाई पनि पत्यारिलो बनाउन खोजिएको हुन्छ । यस्ता अनौठा र अपत्यारिला घटना सुनाउँदा बालबालिकाहरू मन्त्रमुग्ध भएर त्यसैमा एकोहोरिन्छन् । एउटा कथा सकिनासाथ अर्को कथा भन्न आग्रह गर्दछन् । केटाकेटीहरू मात्र नभएर ठूला मान्छेहरू पनि लोककथा सुन्न थालेपछि

समय गएको पत्तै पाउँदैनन् । अतः ज्ञान र मनोरञ्जन प्रदान गर्नु पनि लोककथाको विशेषता हो ।

(ढ) गतिशीलता प्रदान गर्नु

गतिशीलता पनि लोककथाको अर्को महत्त्वपूर्ण विशेषता हो । प्राचीन कालदेखि एक पुस्ताबाट अर्को पुस्तामा हस्तान्तरण हुँदै मौखिक परम्परामा विकसित भएको लोककथाले अहिले पनि उत्तिकै महत्त्वपूर्ण स्थान ओगटेको छ । लोककथाको लोकप्रियता दिनानुदिन बढ्दै गएको छ । यसको तात्पर्य लोककथा निरन्तर रूपमा गतिशील बन्दै गएको छ । यसलाई आधुनिक कथाको जनकका रूपमा समेत चर्चा गरिएको छ । अतः सामाजिक गतिशीलता प्रदान गर्न लोककथाको महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका हेको कुरा स्पष्ट हुन्छ ।

यसरी माथि प्रस्तुत गरिएका विभिन्न प्रकारका प्रवृत्तिगत विशेषताहरूको आधारमा विश्लेषण गर्दा लोक समाजका साभा अनुभव र अनुभूतिहरूलाई कल्पनाको कसीमा उनेर ज्ञान, मनोरञ्जन र आनन्द प्रदान गर्ने उद्देश्यका साथ मौखिक परम्परामा विकसित भएको लोक साहित्यको गतिशील र रहस्यमय विधालाई लोककथा भन्न सकिन्छ । यसले व्यापक परिवेश र विषयक्षेत्रलाई समेटेको हुन्छ । यसमा अलौकिक र रहस्यमय घटनाक्रमको प्रयोग तथा मानवेतर पात्रको प्रयोगलाई विशेष महत्त्व प्रदान गरिएको हुन्छ । यसरी लोककथाको रचना प्रक्रियामा महत्त्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पार्ने पक्षहरूलाई लोककथाका विशेषताहरू भन्न सकिन्छ ।

निष्कर्ष

लोकसाहित्यका विभिन्न विधाहरू मध्ये लोककथा पनि एक हो । लोककथालाई लोक साहित्यको सर्वप्राचीन र लोकप्रिय विधा पनि मानिन्छ । लोककथामा लोक समाजका अनुभव र अनुभूतिको रहस्यमय प्रस्तुति पाइन्छ । यसले आधुनिक कथा साहित्यको विकासमा समेत महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका निर्वाह गरेको देखिन्छ । 'लोककथा' 'लोक' र 'कथा' दुई शब्द मिलेर बनेको समस्त शब्द हो । मानव सभ्यताको विकास सँगसँगै लोकजीवनमा हुकँदै आएको लोककथा लोक समाजको कथा हो । नेपाली जनजिब्रोमा भुण्डिएको एउटा मनोरञ्जनात्मक साहित्यिक विधा लोककथाले नेपाली साहित्यमा महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका

निर्वाह गर्न सफल देखिन्छ । यसमा उखान-टुक्का तथा नेपाली भर्रा शब्दहरूको प्रशस्त प्रयोग गरिएको पाइन्छ । आख्यान तत्वले पनि भरिपूर्ण लोककथा, लोक साहित्यको अमूल्य सम्पत्ति हो । ऐतिहासिक दृष्टिकोणले लोककथा अतिप्राचीन र मनोरञ्जनात्मक विषय हो भने सैद्धान्तिक दृष्टिकोणमा लोककथा लोकतात्विक संरचनामा निर्मित सन्देशमूलक लघु आयाम हो । मौखिक परम्परामा विकसित हुनु, रचनाकार अज्ञात रहनु, रहस्यमय विषयवस्तुमा केन्द्रित हुनु, लघु आयाममा संरचित हुनु, आख्यानमात्मक सन्दर्भ अनिवार्य हुनु, लोक भाषाशैलीको प्रयोग गरिनु, एकादेशमा शब्दबाट थालनी गर्नु, काल्पनिकताको प्रबलता रहनु, विशेष सन्दर्भबाट समापन गर्नु, रहस्यमय विषयको उठान गर्नु, रोचक प्रस्तुतिमा जोड दिनु आदि लोककथाका प्रमुख विशेषताहरू हुन् । यसरी लोककथालाई रोचक र प्रभावकारी तुल्याउन महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका निर्वाह गर्ने उपकरणहरू कथानक, चरित्र वा पात्र, परिवेश, भाषाशैली, उद्देश्य र अभिप्रायलाई लोककथा रचनाका प्रमुख आधार तत्वहरू मानिन्छ । लोककथा लोक समाजको साभा सम्पत्ति भएकाले यसको विकास र बिस्तार तथा संरक्षण र प्रयोगमा समेत लोक समाज सक्रिय रहेको देखिन्छ । लोककथाले लोक समाजको जीवन्त प्रतिनिधित्व गर्दछ । यसबाट ज्ञान, नैतिक चेतना, मनोरञ्जन र आनन्द प्राप्त गर्न सकिन्छ ।

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भाषा सिकाइमा उखानटुक्का शिक्षणको उपयोगिता

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ABSTRACT लेखसार

प्रस्तुत लेखमा भाषा सिकाइमा उखानटुक्का शिक्षणको उपयोगिताको अध्ययन गरिएको छ। यसका लागि पुस्तकालयीय विधिबाट द्वितीयक स्रोतका सामग्री संकलन गरी तिनको अध्ययन विश्लेषणका साथ निष्कर्ष निकालिएको छ। जीवनका विविध अनुभव र चिन्तनमा आधारित भनाइलाई उखानटुक्का भनिन्छ। मानिसहरूले उखानटुक्काको प्रयोग दैनिक जीवनमा प्रशस्त गर्दछन। मानव जीवन भोगाइका क्रममा विभिन्न घटनाहरू घट्ने गर्दछन। यिनै घटनाहरू एकआपसमा भन्ने र सुन्ने क्रममा मानिसले उखानटुक्काको प्रयोग गर्दै आएका छन्। मानवजीवनको लामो अनुभवबाट खारिएका हुनाले भाषा सिकाइमा यिनको प्रयोगले भनाइलाई ओजपूर्ण, प्रभावकारी, सान्दर्भिक र सुत्रात्मक बनाउँछन्। भाषा सिकाइमा यिनलाई पूर्यौली सम्पत्तिका रूपमा लिइन्छ। यस्ता उखानटुक्काहरूले मानव सभ्यताको प्राचीन समयमा घटेका घटना तथा वस्तुस्थितिको लक्षण बोकेका हुन्छन। यिनले वाच्यार्थ भन्दा लक्ष्यार्थमा जोड दिन्छन। यस लेखले उखानटुक्का के हुन ? भाषा सिकाइमा यस्ता उखानटुक्काहरू के कति उपयोगी छन् भन्ने कुरा पत्ता लगाइ उपयुक्त निष्कर्ष निकालिएको छ। गुणात्मक विधिलाइ अवलम्बन गरी लेखिएको यस लेखमा भाषा सिकाइका दृष्कोणबाट उखानटुक्का शिक्षणको उपयोगिता प्रस्ट पार्दै भाषा सिकाइलाई अभि प्रभावकारी बनाउन उखानटुक्का शिक्षणको प्रयोगमा जोड दिनुपर्ने निष्कर्ष अगाडि सारिएको छ।

शब्दकुञ्जी: पूर्यौली, खिरिलो, सुत्रात्मक, अवलम्बन, जुर्वल

विषयप्रवेश

भाषा व्यवहार विनिमयको महत्त्वपूर्ण साधन हो। मानिसले सुरुमा कथ्य र त्यसपछि लेख्य भाषाको प्रयोग गर्दै आइरहेको छ। भाषाको सिकाइ पहिले अनौपचारिक र त्यसपछि औपचारिक माध्यमबाट गर्दै आएको हुन्छ। यसै क्रममा उखानटुक्काको समेत सान्दर्भिक प्रयोग गर्दै आइरहेको छ। भाषा सिकाइमा उखानटुक्काको प्रशस्त प्रयोग गरिन्छ। त्यसमा पनि कथ्य भाषामा यसको प्रयोग अत्यधिक मात्रामा हुने गर्दछ। यस्ता उखानटुक्काको सान्दर्भिक प्रयोगले भाषा सिकाइलाई अर्थयुक्त र प्रभावकारी बनाउँछ। उखानमा व्यावहारिक अनुभवका

गहकिला उदाहरणहरू प्रस्तुत गरिन्छन। उखान मानवीय जीवनका अनुभूतिहरूको खदिलो प्रकाशन हो (पराजुली, २०५७, पृ. १८१)। उखानटुक्का मानवीय जीवनका प्रतिविम्बन हुन। जसले भाषाका माध्यमबाट व्यवहार सुधार, नैतिक शिक्षा र सन्देश प्रस्तुत गरिएका हुन्छन। उखानटुक्काहरूको प्रकृति प्रायः वाक्यांशमूलक र वाक्यात्मक किसिमको हुन्छ।

विशेष र लाक्षणिक अर्थमा प्रयुक्त हुने पदावली वा वाक्यांशलाई टुक्का भनिन्छ। यस्ता पदावली वा वाक्यांशले साधारण अर्थ छोडेर सारगर्भित अर्थवहन गरेका हुन्छन। टुक्काको सार्थकता प्रयोगमा हुन्छ र प्रयोगद्वारा नै

अर्थज्ञान पनि गर्न सकिन्छ (पराजुली, २०५७, पृ. १८६) । तसर्थ यिनको प्रयोग गर्दा सन्दर्भसहित वाक्यात्मक ढाँचामा गर्नुपर्ने हुन्छ । भावको तीक्ष्णता र शब्दशक्तिको वैचित्र्यता सिर्जना गर्नका लागि नै टुक्काको प्रयोग गर्नु सान्दर्भिक हुन्छ । उखानटुक्का प्रयोगको उचित तौरतरिका सिक्ने सिकाउने उपयुक्त माध्यम भनेको भाषा शिक्षण हो । भाषाको शिक्षणमा भाषाका आधारभूत एकाइहरू ध्वनि, वर्ण, रूप, वाक्य, अर्थ हुँदै शब्दभण्डार र उखानटुक्कासम्म समेटिने गर्दछन् । जसमध्ये उखानटुक्काको औचित्यपूर्ण प्रयोगलाई उच्चतम दक्षतायुक्त कार्य मानिन्छ । यस्तो गहन र महत्त्वपूर्ण भाषिक क्षेत्रको ज्ञानका लागि विद्यार्थीलाई भाषा शिक्षण गर्न तयार पारिएका पाठ्यपुस्तक र सन्दर्भ सामग्रीमा तिनको उपयुक्त प्रयोग गरिएको हुनु अनिवार्य छ । यसै पृष्ठभूमिमा भाषा सिकाइमा उखानटुक्का शिक्षणको उपयोगिताको अध्ययनमा प्रस्तुत लेख केन्द्रित गरिएको छ ।

समस्याको कथन

लोकजीवनमा चलिआएका सारपूर्ण कथन वा लोकोक्तिलाई उखान-टुक्का भनिन्छ जसले विशेष अर्थ वा सन्देश दिन्छ । उखान भन्नाले गहन अर्थ र भाव बोकेका परम्परागत रूपमा चल्दै आएका भनाइहरू भन्ने बुझिन्छ । आफ्नो वास्तविक अर्थ गुमाएर छुट्टै तर विशिष्ट अर्थ बोक्ने शब्द समूहलाई टुक्का भनिन्छ । भाषा सिकाइमा उखानटुक्का शिक्षणको उपयोगिताको अध्ययनबारे आलेखका लागि निम्नलिखित समस्याहरू पहिचान गरिएका छन् ।

- उखानटुक्का भनेको के हो ?
- उखानटुक्का शिक्षणको उत्पत्ति र विकास कसरी भएको हो ?
- उखानटुक्काका विशेषता र नेपाली भाषामा प्रयोग हुने उखानटुक्का र तिनको अर्थहरू के के हुन् ।

अनुसन्धानको उद्देश्य

उखानटुक्का समाजका साभ्ना अभिव्यक्ति हुन । भनाइलाई तिखर बनाउनु यिनको मौलिक विशिष्ट संरचना हो । लामो अनुभवबाट खारिएर कथ्य र लेख्य रूपमा मानवजीवनमा बसेका उखानटुक्का अभिव्यक्ति अनुकूल प्रयोग हुन्छन् । भाषा सिकाइमा उखानटुक्का शिक्षणको उपयोगिताको अध्ययन गरी भाषा शिक्षणलाई प्रभावकारी बनाउन यसको सिकाइमा जोड दिनु पर्दछ । यस लेखमा भाषा सिकाइमा उखानटुक्का शिक्षण उपयोगी हुन्छन् भन्ने

दृष्टिकोण अघि सार्दै शिक्षणलाई प्रभावकारी बनाउन यिनको सिकाइमा जोड दिनु पर्छ भन्ने उद्देश्य अगाडि सारिएको छ ।

अनुसन्धान विधि

यो लेख गुणात्मक ढाँचा प्रयोग गरी तयार पारिएको छ । यसका लागि वर्णनात्मक र विश्लेषणात्मक विधि उपयोग गरिएको छ । तथ्याङ्कहरू सङ्कलन र विश्लेषण गर्न यससँग सम्बन्धित पुस्तकहरू, पत्रपत्रिकामा प्रकाशित लेख रचनाहरू, अनुसन्धानात्मक कृति, कार्यपत्र र वेभ साइटको पनि अध्ययन गरी तर्क संगत तरिकाले विश्लेषण गरी व्याख्या गरिएको छ ।

सामग्री चयन

प्रस्तुत अध्ययनका शोध्य समस्यासहित सम्बन्धित सामग्रीहरूको सङ्कलन मूलतः पुस्तकालयीय कार्यबाट गरिएको छ । यसअन्तर्गत पनि प्राथमिक तथा द्वितीयक प्रकृतिको सामग्रीहरूको सङ्कलन गरिएको छ । आधारभूत सामग्रीका रूपमा भाषा सिकाइमा उखानटुक्का शिक्षणको उपयोगिताका लागि आवश्यक पर्याधार र अर्थापनका ढाँचा निर्धारणका लागि विभिन्न लेखक तथा अध्येताहरूद्वारा गरिएका पूर्वकार्यहरूलाई उपयोगमा ल्याइएको छ ।

सैद्धान्तिक अवधारणा

मानवीय लोक जीवनमा व्यावहारिक अनुभवबाट खारिएर निस्केका सूत्रात्मक ज्ञानवर्धक र सारगर्भित कथन नै उखान हुन् । यस्ता उखानले लोकजीवनमा विभिन्न क्रियाकलाप, रीतिथिति, बानीव्यहोरा, चालचलन विश्वास र दृष्टिकोण आदिका माभबाट अभिधेय अर्थ बोकेका हुन्छन् र भाषिक व्यवहारमा व्यङ्ग्यार्थ लिएर प्रस्तुत हुन्छन् । लोकजीवनमा आएका सारपूर्ण कथन र लाक्षणिक अर्थ दिने पदावलीहरू उखानटुक्का हुन् । प्रयोगात्मक नेपाली शब्दकोशमा लोकजीवनमा चलेका सारपूर्ण कथन वा त्यस्ता उक्ति, लोकोक्ति, आहान आदि उखान हुन् भनी परिभाषित छ भन्ने कुरा उल्लेख गरेका छन् र उनका अनुसार नेपाली भाषामा रहेका यस्ता उखान तथा लोकोक्तिहरूले भाषालाई सबल, सुदृढ, मिठासपूर्ण बनाउँछन् । विषय एवम् प्रसङ्गअनुसार यस्ता उखानहरूको सही प्रयोगले भाषालाई अझ अर्थपूर्ण बनाउँछन् । उखानटुक्काको प्रयोगले लामो भनाइलाई समेत सङ्क्षिप्त बनाउन सहयोग गर्दछन् । प्रसङ्ग र विषयभन्दा बाहिर गएर उखानटुक्काको प्रयोग भएमा भाषिक मर्म हराएर जान्छ (लुइटेल् र गौतम, २०७०, पृ. ५७) । उखान र टुक्का सन्दर्भ अनुसार प्रयोग

हुन्छ र सन्दर्भअनुसार अर्थ लाग्छ। विनासन्दर्भ र प्रसङ्ग उखानटुक्का प्रयोग गर्नुको कुनै अर्थ रहँदैन। उखान प्रत्येक जाति वा समाजका भाषिक समुदायमा मार्मिक तथा साभा अनुभवद्वारा विकसित हुन्छन्। उखानहरू मूलतः कथ्य भाषाबाट विकसित भए तापनि लेख्य भाषामा पनि तीव्र रूपमा प्रयोग हुँदै गएका छन्। उखानलाई बहुसङ्ख्यक मानिसको बोलचालको स्रोत पनि भनिन्छ। उखानमा लोकका सारगर्भित भनाइ रहन्छन् यसबाट पनि के स्पष्ट हुन्छ भने उखानहरू लोकका अनुभवबाट फस्टाउँदै गइरहेका हुन्छन्। नेपाली भाषाको उखान शब्द संस्कृतको उपाख्यानबाट प्राकृतमा उक्खाण हुँदै नेपाली उखान बन्न गएको हो। नेपाली भाषामा उखान शब्द संस्कृतको उपाख्यानबाट आएको भए तापनि यी दुईको अर्थ भेद भइसकेको छ। उपाख्यान एक किसिमको कथा हो। भने उखान एउटा न एउटा लोक अनुभवलाई बोक्ने तथा लोक विश्वासलाई सूत्रवद्ध रूपमा अभिव्यक्त गर्न उद्गारका रूपमा प्रचलित छ। यस प्रकार कुनै पनि जातिका भाषिक समुदायमा विभिन्न व्यक्तिहरूले पुस्तौँपुस्तादेखि साभा अनुभवका रूपमा साँगालेका आख्यान तथा दृष्टान्तमूलक अभिव्यक्तिको सामान्यीकरण नै उखानको रूपमा चलेको हुन्छ। लोक अनुभवबाट माँझिँदै, खारिँदै, फस्टाउँदै जाने हुनाले यसलाई लोकोक्ति पनि भनेको पाइन्छ।

अर्थापनको ढाँचा

यस अध्ययनमा मूलतः आगमनात्मक, वर्णनात्मक, गुणात्मक विधिको उपयोग गरी भाषा सिकाइमा उखानटुक्का शिक्षणको उपयोगिताको बारेमा विश्लेषण गरिएको छ। लेखको विश्लेषणका लागि निर्धारित सैद्धान्तिक आधारको समेत उपयोग गरिएको छ। यस किसिमबाट लेखमा उपयोगमा ल्याइएको अर्थापनको ढाँचा यस प्रकार रहेको छ –

- उखानटुक्का शिक्षणको परिचय
- उखानटुक्का शिक्षणको उत्पत्ति र विकास
- उखानटुक्काका विशेषताहरू
- नेपाली भाषामा प्रयोग हुने केही उखानटुक्का र तिनको अर्थ

उखानटुक्का शिक्षणको परिचय

नेपाली समाजमा परम्परादेखि चलदै आएका सारपूर्ण, शिक्षामूलक, वाक्यात्मक अभिव्यक्तिलाई उखानटुक्का भनिन्छ। अङ्ग्रेजीमा proverb, उर्दुमा जुर्वल, हिन्दीमा कहावत, संस्कृतमा लोकोक्ति र नेपाली भाषामा उखान वा आहान भनिने उखानटुक्काहरू संसारका जुनसुकै भाषा

र साहित्यको प्रयोग भित्र पदर्छन। उखानटुक्का उच्चस्तरीय भाषिक परिष्कारसँग सम्बन्धित भएकाले यिनको शिक्षण भाषा सिकाइमा उपयुक्त मानिन्छ। यसो हुनाले यसको शिक्षण आधारभूत तहदेखि क्रमशः स्तर वृद्धि गर्दै माध्यमिक तथा अर्ध त्सस भन्दा माथिल्ला कक्षामा विशेष चासो र तत्परताका साथ आवश्यक मानिन्छ। उत्कृष्ट अभिव्यक्ति क्षमता विकासको पृष्ठभूमिका रूपमा आधार भूत तहका पछिल्ला कक्षा र माध्यमिक तहमा विशेष अभ्यास गरी त्ससभन्दा माथि गहन रूपमा उखानटुक्काको शिक्षण गरिनुपर्छ। उखानटुक्का शिक्षण उच्चस्तरीय, प्रभावकारी तथा प्रौढ वा परिपक्व भाषिक अभिव्यक्ति सिपमा आधारित भएकाले यसको प्रयोजनीय विशिष्टता पनि तुलनात्मक रूपमा उच्चस्तरीय कक्षाहरूमै अन्तरनिहित र उपयुक्त मानिन्छ। उखानटुक्का शिक्षण उच्चस्तरीय अभिव्यक्ति सिपसँग सम्बन्धित पक्षको शिक्षण भएकाले यसको सिकाइ प्रयोग प्रसंगका आधारमा गर्नुपर्दछ। यसले सिकारुमा उच्चस्तरीय शब्दभण्डार क्षमताको विकास गर्ने उद्देश्य राखेको हुन्छ। त्यसैले भाषा सिकाइमा उखानटुक्का शिक्षणको उपयोगिता बढ्न गएको छ।

उखानटुक्काहरू भाषाका विशिष्ट प्रयोग प्रचलनमा आउने उच्चस्तरीय नीधि हुन। यिनले भाषालाई लाक्षणिक र व्यञ्जनात्मक अर्थ दिन, सारगर्भित प्रभावकारी र घतलाग्दा कार्य गरेका हुन्छन्। थोरैमा धेरै भन्न सक्ने मितव्ययी कथन बनाइको तरिकालाई सरस र सुमधुर तुल्याउने खुबी तथा शैली परिस्कार गरेर भाषिक अभिव्यक्तिलाई स्वादिष्ट र सौन्दर्ययुक्त बनाउने असीम क्षमता यिनमा पाइन्छ। जनमानसले परापूर्व कालदेखि भोग्दै अनुभव गर्दै र धारणामा साच्चै ल्याएका सूक्तिमय मारमिक अभिव्यक्ति नै उखानटुक्कामा हुने भएकाले भाषा क्षिषणमा यिनी महत्त्वपूर्ण र उपयोगी हुन्छन। उखानटुक्का भाषाका गहना हुन भाषा सिकाइमा यस्ता उखानटुक्का को प्रयोगले शिक्षण सिकाइ संक्षिप्त र सारगर्भित बन्दछ। नेपाली भाषा सिकाइमा पनि यस्ता उखानटुक्काहरूको प्रयोग प्रशस्त मात्रामा गरिएको पाइन्छ। नेपाली समाजमा उखानटुक्काहरूको प्रयोग प्रचलन प्राचीन समयदेखि हुँदै आइरहेको छ। त्यसैले यस्ता उखानटुक्कालाई पुर्खाको सम्पतिका रूपमा लिने गरिन्छ। हाम्रा पुर्खाहरूले घामपानी, हुरी, बतास आदि प्राकृतिक तत्वसँग जुध्दै र सामाजिक चालचलन परम्परा रीतिरिवाज भोग्दै तथा विकृति विसङ्गतिहरू भेल्दै निर्माण गरेका हुन। जसमा लोकजीवनका हर्ष विस्मात आँसु र हाँसोको संगम भेटाउन सकिन्छ। वास्तवमा नेपाली उखानटुक्काहरूमा हामी योग्य नेताको पथ प्रदर्शन, गम्भीर दार्शनिकताको बुद्धिमता,

लहडी कविको भावुक्ता, आदरणीय गुरुका उपदेश अनि दक्ष गृहस्थको व्यवहार पट्टा पाउछौं (पोखरेल २०४० पृ. १२१) । तसर्थ नेपाली भाषाका प्रयोक्ताहरूले उच्चस्तरीय प्रभावकारी एवम् प्रौढ भाषिक अभिव्यक्तिका लागि उखानटुक्काको उचित प्रयोग गर्न सिकनै पर्ने अवस्था छ ।

उखानटुक्का शिक्षणको उत्पत्ति र विकास

उखानटुक्काको प्रयोग र विकास मानव सभ्यताको उत्पत्ति भएपछि मानिसले प्रयोग गर्ने भाषाको विकाससँगै भएको हो । मानिसले पुराना घटना र विषयलाई सम्भन्ने क्रममा उखानटुक्काको प्रयोग भएको पाइन्छ । भाषा शिक्षणमा पनि मानिसले लेख्यभाषाको विकास र विस्तारसँगै यसको प्रयोग गर्दै आएका छन । मानिसले प्रयोग गर्ने कथ्य र लेख्य दुवैभाषामा यसको प्रशस्त प्रयोग हुने गरेको पाइन्छ । धार्मिक, साहित्यिक, ऐतिहासिक, पौराणिक, सामाजिक जुनसुकै किसिमका कृतिहरूमा समेत यसको प्रयोग हुने गर्दछ । यस्ता उखानटुक्काहरूले भाषाको सांस्कृतिक र ऐतिहासिक पक्षहरूलाई भल्काएको हुन्छ । नेपाली समाजमा पनि उखानटुक्काहरूको प्रयोग भाषाको उत्पत्ति, विकास र विस्तारसँगै अघि बढेको देखिन्छ । प्राचीन समयदेखि पहिले कथ्य र त्यसपछि लेख्य भाषासँगै प्रयोग व्यवहारमा लोकप्रियता हासिल गर्दै वर्तमान समयमा भाषाका अमूल्य सम्पत्ती बनेका छन । यसरी साहित्यको विकास र विस्तार घटनाहरूको वृद्धि र मानवजीवनका अनुभवहरूको वृद्धिसँगै उखानटुक्काहरूको पनि विकास हुँदै गएको छ ।

सुरुमा मानिसहरू थोरथोरै हुने समयमा खेतीपाती पनि थोरै समय गर्ने र गाईवस्तु पनि धेरै नभएको अवस्थामा आजभोलिको जस्तो शिक्षा वा थोरथोरै हुने समयमा आजभोलिको जस्तो शिक्षा स्वास्थ्य सञ्चार यातायात बिजुलीको विकास नभएको समयमा सबै मानिसहरू एकैसाथ भेला भएर उखानटुक्काहरू भन्ने र सुन्ने गर्दथे यसैबेलादेखि उखानटुक्काको विकास भएको हो । एकआपसमा रमाइलो गर्ने, हाँसो ठट्टा गर्ने कुनै शब्द अन्तरा मिलेको त कुनै शब्द नमिलेको भएपनि रमाइलो गर्ने चलन थियो । यसैबाट उखानटुक्काको विकास भएको हो ।

उखानटुक्काका विशेषताहरू

लोकजीवनमा मानिसले परम्परादेखि प्रयोग गर्दै आएका र मानव अनुभव र विवेकले खारिएका उक्तिहरू नै उखानटुक्का हुन् । यिनले भाषा शिक्षणलाई रोचक मात्र बनाउने होइनन् । यिनले मानव जगतलाई उचित ज्ञानमूलक शिक्षा दिने गर्दछन् । उखानटुक्काहरूले कुनैपनि भाषिक

समुदायको सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, धार्मिक र ऐतिहासिक विशेषता बोकेको हुन्छन् । यसैले उखानटुक्कामा निम्नानुसारका विशेषता हुन्छन् ।

संक्षिप्त

उखानको रूप संक्षिप्त हुन्छ । संक्षिप्त हुनाले नै यसको रूप छोटो, छरितो र खिरिलो हुन्छ । सूत्रात्मक शैली अगालिएका उखानटुक्कालाई लामो अनुभवबाट खिचिएको छोटो वाक्य भनिन्छ ।

सारगर्भित

उखानमा जीवन जगतका अनुभवहरूका सारपूर्ण कुराहरू समावेश गरिन्छन् । त्यसैले यिनमा थोरैमा धेरै भन्न सक्ने क्षमता हुन्छ । सारगर्भित ढंगले जीवन र जगतका विषयवस्तुको प्रस्तुति यिनले गरेका हुन्छन् ।

सामान्य सत्यमा आधारित

उखानटुक्का समाजका सामान्य सत्यमा आधारित हुन्छन् । यिनले सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक चालचलन र रीतिरिवाजलाई केही मात्रामा भएपनि भल्काएका हुन्छन् । त्यसैले सामान्य सत्यतालाई प्रस्तुत गर्नु यिनको विशेषता हो ।

लोक अनुभवको प्रस्तुती

उखानलाई अनुभवका सन्तान भनिन्छ । यिनले लोकजीवनका लामा अनुभवहरूलाई आत्मसात् गरेका हुन्छन् । प्राचीन समयदेखि प्रचलनमा रहेका लोक विश्वासहरूलाई व्यक्त गर्दछन ।

परिपक्व ज्ञानको प्रस्तुती

उखानटुक्कालाई प्रौढ बुद्धि, गम्भीर विवेक र गहन ज्ञानको भण्डार मानिन्छ । यिनीहरू परिपक्व ज्ञान र अनुभवमा आधारित हुने हुनाले भाषिक गहनता र ओजपूर्णता हुन्छ । यिनलाई पूर्खाका अमूल्य अनुभव सगालेका सम्पत्ति भनिन्छ । त्यसैले यिनमा अनुभवको अजस्र स्रोत हुन्छ ।

सरल र सहज

जटिल नभै सरल र सहज हुनु यिनको अर्को विशेषता हो । सरल ढंगले लोक जीवनका अनुभव र घटनाहरूलाई उजागर गर्ने काम यिनले गर्दछन । समाजका शिक्षित-अशिक्षित सबै खालका मानिसले सजिलैसँग बुझ्न सक्ने क्षमता यिनमा हुन्छ ।

सार्वभौमिक

उखानटुक्काको प्रयोग सबै भाषामा हुने गर्दछ । यिनको प्रयोग कुनै भाषा र क्षेत्र विशेषमा नभै सबै भाषा समुदाय र क्षेत्रमा हुने गर्दछ । सार्वभौम हुनु अर्को महत्त्वपूर्ण विशेषता हो ।

सार्वकालिक

उखानटुक्का कहिल्यै पनि पुराना हुँदैनन्। प्राचीन समयदेखि वर्तमान समयसम्म मानव समाजमा समान रूपमा प्रयोग व्यवहार हुँदै जानु यिनको खास विशेषता हो। जुनसुकै समयमा पनि उत्तिकै महत्त्व राख्दछन्। भाषाको प्रयोगमा यी प्राचीन समयदेखि वर्तमान समयसम्म समान रूपले प्रयोग व्यवहारमा आउँछन्।

उत्तेजक

यिनमा उत्तेजनात्मक विशेषता हुन्छ। यिनले मानवमनमा सजिलैसँग उत्तेजना पैदागरी मानवीय मनलाई प्रभावित पार्नु यिनको विशेषता हो। यिनको रूप अत्यन्तै घतलागदो हुन्छ।

नेपाली भाषामा प्रयोग हुने केही उखानटुक्का र तिनको अर्थ:

- १) आए आप गए भटारो - भए राम्रै नभए पनि केही छैन
- २) गर्ने भन्ने हनुमान पगरी गुथ्ने ढेडु - काम गर्ने एउटा जस पाउने अर्को
- ३) इन्द्रको अगाडी स्वर्गको बयान - जान्नेको अगाडि नजान्नेले फुर्ति लगाउनु
- ४) हात्तीको मुखमा जिरा - आवश्यकताभन्दा सारै थोरै वस्तु पाउनु
- ५) नाच नजान्ने आगन टेढो - नजान्ने मान्छेले अरूलाई दोष दिन्छ
- ६) कालो अक्षर भैँसी बराबर - कुनै जानकारी नै नहुनु
- ७) देश गुनाको भेष - अवस्था अनुसार चलनुपर्छ
- ८) जति जोगी आए पनि कानै चिरेका - सबै उस्तै काम नलाग्ने
- ९) बाँदरको पुच्छर लौरो न हतियार - कुनै पनि काम नलाग्नु
- १०) हुने हार दैव नटार - हुने कुरा भएरै छोड्छ
- ११) जोगीका घरमा सन्यासी पाहुना - जोसित छैन उसैसित माग्न आउनु
- १२) गाई मारी गधा पोस्नु - असललाई छोडेर खराबलाई साथ दिनु
- १३) अँध्याराको काम खोलाको गीत - अर्थहीन काम गर्नु
- १४) अकवरी सुनलाई कसी लाउनु पर्दैन - राम्रो कुरालाई जाचीरहनु पर्दैन

- १५) अचानाको चोट खुकुरीले जान्दैन - पिर पर्नेलाई मात्र थाहा हुन्छ
- १६) आलु खाएर पेडाको धाक - सानो काम गरेर ठूलो काम गरेको भन्नु
- १७) आफू नमरी स्वर्ग देखिन्न - आफूले काम नगरून्जेलसम्म त्यसको प्रतिफल थाहा हुँदैन
- १८) आकाशको फल आखाँ तरी मर - असम्भव कुरालाई चुप लागेर हेर्नु बाहेक उपाय नहुनु
- १९) अगुल्टाले हानेको कुकुर बिजुली चम्कदा तर्सन्छ - एकचोटी असफल भएको मान्छे सधैं डराउँछ
- २०) आफू नमरी स्वर्ग देखिँदैन - दुःख नभोगी सुख पाइँदैन
- २१) दुवै हातमा लड्डु - दुवैतिर फाइदा नै फाइदा
- २२) इलमीको भागमा माछा र मासु - परिश्रम गर्नेलाई सुख हुन्छ
- २३) एकले थुकी सुकी,सयले थुकी नदी - सामुहिक कार्य सफल हुन्छ
- २४) कहिले सासुको पालो, कहिले बुहारीको पालो - मौका सबैको आउँछ
- २५) म ताक्छु मुढो, बन्चरो ताक्छु घुँडो - आफूले एउटा सोच्यो अर्को हुन्छ
- २६) आफ्नो आडको भैँसी नदेख्ने, अर्काको आडको जुम्रा पनि देख्ने - आफ्नो केही पनि नदेख्ने अरूको सानो कुरा पनि पहाड बनाउनु
- २७) ईख नभएको मान्छे, वीष नभएको सर्प - ईख नभएको मान्छेको केही महत्त्व हुँदैन
- २८) ओरालो लागेको मृगलाई बाच्छाले खेदछ - हेपिएको मान्छेलाई जस्ले पनि हेप्छ
- २९) काला अक्षर भैँसी बराबर - केही कुरामा ज्ञान नभएकोलाई बुझाउँदा अलमल पर्नु
- ३०) कुकुरको पुच्छर बाह्र वर्ष ढुङ्ग्रोमा हाले पनि बाङ्गाको बाङ्गै - नराम्रो बानी नसुनु
- ३१) कुरा र कुलो जता लग्यो त्यतै जान्छ - कुरालाई जसरी बनाएर पनि भन्न सकिन्छ
- ३२) काम गर्ने कालु मकै खाने भालु - काम अर्कैले गर्नु तर त्यसको फल अर्कैले पाउनु
- ३३) खाने मुखलाई जुङ्गाले छेक्दैन - कसैको इच्छा भए रोक्न सकिन्न
- ३४) घाँटी हेरी हाड निल्लु - आफ्नो क्षमता अनुसार काम गर्नु

- ३५) घरको बाघ वनको स्याल - घरकालाई हेप्ने तर अरूलाई हेप्ने चाहिँ हिम्मत नहुनु
- ३६) हिस्स बुढी खिस्स दाँत - चाहेको कुरा नपाउनु
- ३७) लहरोतान्दा पहरो गर्जन्छ - सानो कुराले ठूलो कुरा फुत्किनु
- ३८) रातभरी करायो दक्षिणा हरायो - परिश्रमको फल चाख्न नपाउनु
- ३९) नपत्याउने खोलाले बगाउँछ - नसोचेको कार्य पुरा हुनु
- ४०) जो होचो उसका मुखमा घोचो - कमजोरलाई सबैले हेप्छन्
- ४१) पशुपतिको जात्रा सिद्राको व्यापार - दोहोरो फाइदा हुनु
- ४२) रातभरी करायो दक्षिणा हरायो - जति नै गाह्रो सहेर नि काम गर्दा नि ज्याला नदिनु
- ४३) लहासामा सुन छ ,कान मेरो बुच्चै - अर्काको धन काम लाग्दैन
- ४४) हुने बिरूवाको चिल्लो पात - पछि राम्रो कुराको पहिले नै सङ्केत मिल्नु
- ४५) मुखमा राम राम बगलीमा छुरा - बाहिर ठिक्क पार्ने तर भित्र षडयन्त्र गर्ने
- ४६) नमिच्चिने पिङ्को सय भङ्का - नजान्ने बढी फुर्ति देखाउनु
- ४७) जसले मह काढ्छ उसैले हात चाट्छ - जसले काम गर्छ उसैले नै फल पाउँछ
- ४८) जुन थालमा खानु त्यही थालमा चुटनु - जुन मानिससँग सहयोग लियो ,त्यसैको विरोध गर्नु
- ४९) ताक परे तिवारी नत्र गोतामे - अवसरवादी
- ५०) मेरो गोरूको बाह्रै टक्का - नचाहिँदो जिद्दी गर्नु

यसरी नेपाली भाषा सिकाइमा प्रशस्त उखानटुक्काको प्रयोग हुने गर्दछ । भाषा शिक्षणलाई प्रभावकारी, रोचक र ओजपूर्ण बनाउन यिनले महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका खेल्दछन् । यिनको प्रयोगले भाषा मार्मिक सरस र सजीव हुनुका साथै प्रवाहपूर्ण बन्दछ । उखानटुक्का प्रयोगको उपयुक्त तौरतरिका सिकने सिकाउने उपयुक्त माध्यम भाषा शिक्षण नै भएकाले भाषाका आधारभूत एकाइहरू ध्वनि, वर्ण, रूप, वाक्य, अर्थ हुँदै शब्दभण्डार र उखानटुक्का सम्म समेटिने गर्दछन् । त्यसैले भाषा सिकाइमा उखानटुक्का शिक्षणको उपयोग महत्त्वपूर्ण मानिन्छ ।

निष्कर्ष

भाषा सिकाइमा उखानटुक्का अमूल्य नीधि हुन । यिनले बनाइलाई ओजपूर्ण बनाउँदै शिक्षण सिकाइलाई प्रभावकारी बनाउँछन् । भाषा शिक्षण व्यवस्थित हुन्छ । यसमा उखानटुक्काको प्रभावकारी प्रयोग गर्दै गएमा सिकाइ अभि अर्थपूर्ण र प्रभावकारी हुन्छ । उखानटुक्का उच्चस्तरीय भाषिक परिष्कारसँग सम्बन्धित भएकाले, यिनको शिक्षण त्यसै अपेक्षा अनुरूप गर्नु आवश्यक मानिन्छ । यसले भाषाप्रयोगका विशिष्ट शैली र स्तरीय र्म व्यक्त गर्न सक्ने बान्किलो, खिरिलो, प्रभावोदत्पादक र स्वादिष्ट भाषिक क्षमताको विकास गर्न यसको शिक्षण महत्त्वपूर्ण हुन्छ । प्रसंग अनुसार चिटिक्क परेका वाक्य पद्धतिहरूको प्रयोग गरी प्रभावकारी अभिव्यक्ति दिन समेत भाषा सिकाइमा उखानटुक्का शिक्षण महत्त्वपूर्ण हुन्छन् । उखानहरू कहिल्यै असत्य हुन सक्दैनन् किनभने उखानमा मौलिक जनजीवनको सारपूर्ण व्यवहारिक कुरालाई प्रस्तुत गरिएको हुन्छ । समाजको रीतिरिवाज, चालचलन संस्कार र संस्कृति जस्ता लोकजीवनमा देखिने हरेक पक्षको समुचित अभिव्यक्ति उखानमा आएको हुन्छ । जीवनको घामछायाँ र सुख-दुःखमा डुबुल्की मार्दै जीवनका अमूल्य अनुभव र अनुभूतिहरूलाई सँगाल्दै आएका विगत र वर्तमानका रोचक तथा मार्मिक कथनलाई उखानले बोकेको हुन्छ । समाज र राष्ट्रको भाषिक समुदायमा अमूल्य सम्पत्तिको रूपमा उखान जीवन्त रहँदै आएका छन् । बोलीचाली तथा छलफलको क्रममा उखानको सानो कथनले ठूला-ठूला तर्क, वितर्क, व्याख्यान आदिलाई प्रभावित पार्दछ । उखान भाषा, देश, कालमा सीमित नभई सार्वकालिक, सार्वदेशिक तथा सार्वजनिक सम्पत्तिका रूपमा प्रयोग भएको पाइन्छ । उखानमा बाबुबाजेका अनुभवसिद्ध उक्ति वा कथनका रूपमा अभिधेयार्थ तथा लक्ष्यार्थ भाव बोकी जनबोलीमा सीमित हुँदै आएका उखानहरूले भाषालाई ओजस्वी र प्रभावकारी बनाएको हुन्छ । ऐतिहासिक विषयवस्तुलाई केलाई त्यसबाट सारवस्तु ग्रहण गर्न उखानले महत्त्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाएको हुन्छ ।

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ABSTRACT लेखसार

यस आलेखमा पेरिस कम्युन र अक्टोबर समाजवादी क्रान्तिको अध्ययन गरिएको छ। १८ मार्च, १८७१ मा स्थापित पेरिस कम्युन र २३ अक्टोबर, १९१७ मा भएको रूसको अक्टोबर समाजवादी क्रान्तिलाई प्रमुख आधार मानि यस आलेखको अध्ययन गरिएको छ। आलेखमा पेरिसका सर्वसाधारण जनता र क्रान्तिकारी मजदुर तथा सर्वहारावर्गले विद्रोह गरी १८ मार्च, १८७१ का दिन स्थापना गरेका पेरिस कम्युनलाई विश्व समाजवादी क्रान्तिको इतिहासमा पहिलो समाजवादी क्रान्ति हो भनी अध्ययन गरिएको छ भने लेनिनले क्रान्तिकारी मार्क्सवादी धाराको बाटो समाति २३ अक्टोबर, १९१७ का दिन रूसमा समाजवादी क्रान्ति सम्पन्न गरी समाजवादी गणतन्त्र स्थापना गरेका अक्टोबर समाजवादी क्रान्तिलाई विश्व समाजवादी क्रान्तिको इतिहासमा दोश्रो समाजवादी क्रान्ति हो भनी अध्ययन गरिएको छ। यी दुवै क्रान्ति सन् १८४८ मा मार्क्स र एंगेल्सले कम्युनिस्ट लिगका निम्ति कम्युनिस्ट घोषणापत्र लेखि वैज्ञानिक समाजवादी चिन्तनको उद्भव गराएपछि भएको थियो। विश्व समाजवादी आन्दोलन र क्रान्तिको इतिहासमा यी समाजवादी क्रान्ति स्वर्णिम अक्षरले लेखिएका छन्। यी दुई समाजवादी क्रान्ति पश्चात् विश्व राजनीतिको कोर्स नै परिवर्तन भएको थियो। यस आलेख आगनात्मक विधिको प्रयोग गरी अध्ययन गरिएको छ। विश्व समाजवादलाई आन्दोलन र क्रान्तिको इतिहासमा पेरिस कम्युनको स्थापना र अक्टोबर समाजवादी क्रान्ति कसरी सम्पन्न भएको थियो भनी अध्ययन गर्नु यस आलेखको प्रमुख उद्देश्य हो। यस आलेखको अध्ययनले विश्व समाजवादी क्रान्तिको इतिहासमा लिखित दुई क्रान्ति पेरिस कम्युन र अक्टोबर क्रान्तिलाई राम्रोसँग बुझ्न सकिन्छ।

शब्दकुञ्जी : पेरिस कम्युन, अक्टोबर समाजवादी क्रान्ति, वैज्ञानिक समाजवाद, सर्वहारा तथा मजदुर वर्ग, बोल्सेभिक पार्टी, बुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी गणतन्त्र, सोभियत, क्रान्तिकारी मार्क्सवादी धारा, विसर्जनवादी, अवसरवादी।

विषय प्रवेश

मार्क्स र एंगेल्सले सन् १८४८ मा कम्युनिस्ट घोषणापत्र लेखी समाजवादी राजनीतिक तथा आर्थिक कार्यक्रम ल्याएपछि विश्व राजनीतिमा वैज्ञानिक समाजवादी चिन्तनको उद्भव भएको थियो (Barry, 2005 : 17)। मार्क्स र एंगेल्सले कम्युनिस्ट घोषणापत्र लेखेपछि विश्व राजनीतिमा वैज्ञानिक समाजवादी चिन्तनको उद्भव भएको

थियो। वैज्ञानिक समाजवादी चिन्तनको मूल सिद्धान्त “हरेकले क्षमता अनुसारको काम र काम अनुसारको पारिश्रमिकता प्राप्त गर्नु” हो (Gilbert, 2015 : 197)। वैज्ञानिक समाजवादी चिन्तनको मूल सिद्धान्त “हरेकले क्षमता अनुसारको काम र काम अनुसारको पारिश्रमिकता प्राप्त गर्नु” हो। यही सिद्धान्तको जगको आधारमा मार्क्स र एंगेल्सले वैज्ञानिक समाजवादी चिन्तनको उद्भव

गराएका थिए। वैज्ञानिक समाजवादी चिन्तनको दार्शनिक आधार मार्क्सवाद हो। मार्क्सवादी दर्शनको प्रतिपादन कार्ल मार्क्सले गरेका थिए। उनले राजनीतिशास्त्रमा 'सर्वहारावर्गको अधिनाकत्वको सिद्धान्त', समाजशास्त्रमा 'वर्ग सङ्घर्षको सिद्धान्त', अर्थशास्त्रमा 'वैज्ञानिक सामजवाद र साम्यवादको सिद्धान्त' र दर्शनशास्त्रमा 'द्वन्द्वात्मक ऐतिहासिक भौतिकवादको सिद्धान्त' प्रतिपादन गरेपछि उनकै नाममा विश्व राजनीतिमा मार्क्सवादी दर्शनको नामाकरण भएको थियो (Pipes, 2003 : 66)। यस अध्ययनले मार्क्सवादी दर्शनको उद्भव र विकास कार्ल मार्क्सले गरेका थिए भन्ने प्रमाणित हुन्छ। मार्क्स र एंगेल्सले डिसेम्बर, १८४७ देखि जनवरी, १८४८ सम्म दुई महिना लगाएर कम्युनिस्ट घोषणापत्र तयार पारेका थिए र उक्त घोषणापत्र फरबरी, १८४८ मा प्रकाशित भएको थियो (Service, 2007 : 29)। मात्र दुई महिना लगाएर मार्क्स र एंगेल्सले कम्युनिस्ट घोषणापत्र तयार पारेका थिए। उक्त घोषणापत्र प्रकाशित भएपछि विश्वका सर्वहारा तथा मजदुर वर्ग आन्दोलित, उद्देलित भई विश्व समाजवादी आन्दोलन र क्रान्तिका लागि लामवद्ध भएका थिए। जसको फलस्वरूप पेरिस कम्युनिस्टको स्थापना र अक्टोबर समाजवादी क्रान्ति भएको थियो। यस आलेखमा यिनै दुई समाजवादी क्रान्तिको बारेमा अध्ययन गरिएको छ।

यस आलेखमा पेरिस कम्युनिस्ट र अक्टोबर समाजवादी क्रान्तिको अध्ययन गरिएको छ। १८ मार्च, १८७१ मा स्थापित पेरिस कम्युनिस्ट र २३ अक्टोबर, १९१७ मा भएको रूसको अक्टोबर समाजवादी क्रान्तिलाई प्रमुख आधार मानि यस आलेखको अध्ययन गरिएको छ। आलेखमा पेरिसका सर्वसाधारण जनता र क्रान्तिकारी मजदुर तथा सर्वहारावर्गले विद्रोह गरी १८ मार्च, १८७१ का दिन स्थापना गरेका पेरिस कम्युनिस्टलाई विश्व समाजवादी क्रान्तिको इतिहासमा पहिलो समाजवादी क्रान्ति हो भनी अध्ययन गरिएको छ भने लेनिनले क्रान्तिकारी मार्क्सवादी धाराको बाटो समाति २३ अक्टोबर, १९१७ का दिन रूसमा समाजवादी क्रान्ति सम्पन्न गरी समाजवादी गणतन्त्र स्थापना गरेका अक्टोबर समाजवादी क्रान्तिलाई विश्व समाजवादी क्रान्तिको इतिहासमा दोश्रो समाजवादी क्रान्ति हो भनी अध्ययन गरिएको छ। यी दुवै क्रान्ति सन् १८४८ मा मार्क्स र एंगेल्सले कम्युनिस्ट लिगका निम्ति कम्युनिस्ट घोषणापत्र लेखि वैज्ञानिक समाजवादी चिन्तनको उद्भव गराएपछि भएको थियो। विश्व समाजवादी आन्दोलन

र क्रान्तिको इतिहासमा यी समाजवादी क्रान्ति स्वर्णिम अक्षरले लेखिएका छन्। यी दुई समाजवादी क्रान्ति पश्चात् विश्व राजनीतिको कोर्श नै परिवर्तन भएको थियो। यस आलेख आगनात्मक विधिको प्रयोग गरी अध्ययन गरिएको छ। विश्व समाजवादी आन्दोलन र क्रान्तिको इतिहासमा पेरिस कम्युनिस्टको स्थापना र अक्टोबर समाजवादी क्रान्ति कसरी सम्पन्न भएको थियो भनी अध्ययन गर्नु यस आलेखको प्रमुख उद्देश्य हो। यस आलेखको अध्ययनले विश्व समाजवादी क्रान्तिको इतिहासमा लिखित दुई क्रान्ति पेरिस कम्युनिस्ट र अक्टोबर क्रान्तिलाई राम्रोसँग बुझ्न सकिन्छ।

यस आलेखमा विश्व समाजवादी क्रान्तिको इतिहासमा लिखित दुई क्रान्ति : पेरिस कम्युनिस्ट र अक्टोबर समाजवादी क्रान्तिको बारेमा अध्ययन गरिएको छ। विश्व राजनीतिक इतिहासमा दर्ज भएको र समाजवादी क्रान्तिको इतिहासमा लेखिएको दुई क्रान्तिको नाम हो, पेरिस कम्युनिस्ट र अक्टोबर समाजवादी क्रान्ति। पेरिस कम्युनिस्ट र अक्टोबर समाजवादी क्रान्तिले विश्वका सर्वहारा तथा मजदुरवर्गहरूमा बुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी राज्यसत्तालाई ध्वस्त पार्दै सर्वहारा तथा मजदुरवर्गको राज्यसत्ता समाजवादी राजनीतिक व्यवस्थाको स्थापना गर्न सकिन्छ भन्ने आशाको किरण र साहस जगाएको थियो। यी दुई क्रान्तिले विश्व राजनीतिमा नयाँ कोर्स थपेको थियो र विश्वभर सर्वहारा तथा मजदुर वर्गको राजनीतिक पार्टी समाजवादी पार्टीहरूको निर्माण कार्य सुरु भएको थियो। यी क्रान्तिपछि निर्माण भएका सर्वहारा तथा मजदुर वर्गको समाजवादी पार्टीहरूले विश्वभर नै समाजवादी क्रान्तिको लहर ल्याएका थिए। विश्व राजनीतिमा नयाँ विचार, नयाँ आयाम र नयाँ राजनीतिक व्यवस्थाको निर्माणमा यी दुई क्रान्तिले महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका खेलेका थिए।

यस आलेखमा विश्व समाजवादी क्रान्तिको इतिहासमा लिखित दुई क्रान्ति : पेरिस कम्युनिस्ट र अक्टोबर समाजवादी क्रान्ति कहिले भएको थियो भनि अध्ययन गरिएको छ। विश्व राजनीतिक व्यवस्थामा नयाँ समाजवादी राजनीतिक व्यवस्थाको निर्माण र प्रयोग गर्ने यी दुई क्रान्ति पेरिस कम्युनिस्ट र अक्टोबर समाजवादी क्रान्ति १८ मार्च, १८७१ र २३ अक्टोबर, १९१७ मा भएको थियो। यी दुई क्रान्तिले समाजवादी क्रान्ति गरी समाजवादी राजनीतिक व्यवस्थाको निर्माण, प्रयोग र अभ्यास गरिसकेपछि विश्वका सर्वहारा तथा मजदुर वर्गहरूले आफ्नो हक र हित संरक्षण गर्नका निम्ति तथा बुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी राज्यसत्ता

कब्जा गरी समाजवादी राज्यसत्ता स्थापनाका निम्ति समाजवादी पार्टीहरूको निर्माण गरी विश्वमा समाजवादी क्रान्तिको लहर ल्याएका थिए। यी दुई क्रान्तिपछि विश्व राजनीति नै दुई ध्रुवमा विभक्त भएको थियो। समाजवादी ध्रुवको नेतृत्व सोभियत युनियन रूसले गरेको थियो भने पुँजीवादी ध्रुवको नेतृत्व संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिकाले गरेको थियो। करिब ९० को दशकमा सोभियत युनियनको विघटन भएपछि उसले नेतृत्व गरेको समाजवादी ध्रुव कमजोर भयो भने संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिकाले नेतृत्व गरेको पुँजीवादी ध्रुव बलियो भए पनि आजसम्म आइपुग्दा विश्व राजनीति बहुध्रुवमा विभक्त हुन पुगेको छ।

समस्या कथन

विश्व राजनीतिको इतिहासमा स्वर्णिम अक्षरले लेखिएको समाजवादी क्रान्ति पेरिस कम्युन र अक्टोबर समाजवादी क्रान्ति कसरी विश्व समाजवादी क्रान्तिको इतिहासमा स्वर्णिम अक्षरले लेखियो र विश्व समाजवादी आन्दोलन र क्रान्तिको इतिहासमा लिखित दुई क्रान्तिको रूपमा दर्ज भयो भनी अध्ययन अनुसन्धान नभएको हुँदा यसै अध्ययन अनुसन्धानको रिक्ततालाई परिपूर्ति गर्न यस आलेखको अध्ययन गरिएको हो। यस आलेखको अध्ययन गर्न निम्न अनुसन्धानात्मक प्रश्नको निर्माण गरिएको छ :

- समाजवाद र समाजवादी क्रान्ति भनेको के हो ?
- पेरिस कम्युनको स्थापना र अक्टोबर समाजवादी क्रान्ति कसरी सम्पन्न भयो ?
- पेरिस कम्युनको स्थापना र अक्टोबर समाजवादी क्रान्तिलाई समाजवादी क्रान्तिको इतिहासमा लिखित दुई क्रान्तिको रूपमा किन अध्ययन गरिन्छ ?

अध्ययनको उद्देश्य

यस आलेखको उद्देश्य निम्न छन् :

- समाजवाद र समाजवादी क्रान्तिको बारेमा अध्ययन गर्नु।
- पेरिस कम्युनको स्थापना र अक्टोबर समाजवादी क्रान्ति कसरी सम्पन्न भयो भनी अध्ययन गर्नु।
- पेरिस कम्युनको स्थापना र अक्टोबर समाजवादी क्रान्तिलाई समाजवादी क्रान्तिको इतिहासमा लिखित दुई क्रान्तिको रूपमा अध्ययन गर्नु।

अनुसन्धान विधि

यस आलेखको अध्ययन विधि आगनात्मक विधि (Inductive method) हो। यस आलेख ऐतिहासिक ढाँचा (Historical Research Design) र वर्णनात्मक ढाँचा (Descriptive Research Design) मा अध्ययन गरिएको छ। यस आलेखको अध्ययन व्याख्यावादमा आधारित भएर गरिएको छ। यस आलेखको अध्ययन गर्दा गुणात्मक विश्लेषण विधि (Qualitative Data Analysis) अपनाइएको छ। यस आलेखको अध्ययन गर्दा सहायक स्रोतका आधारमा सामाग्री जुटाइएको छ। उक्त सामाग्रीलाई विश्लेषण गर्न गुणात्मक विश्लेषण विधि अपनाइएको छ। यस आलेखको अध्ययन गर्ने क्रममा मार्क्सवादी पुस्तकहरू, विश्व समाजवादी आन्दोलन र क्रान्तिसम्बन्धी लेखिएका पुस्तकहरूलाई प्रमुख आधार मानि अध्ययन गरिएको छ।

सैद्धान्तिक आधार

यस आलेखको दार्शनिक आधार मार्क्सवाद हो। सैद्धान्तिक आधार वैज्ञानिक समाजवाद हो। यस आलेख मजदुर तथा सर्वहारावर्गको राजनीतिक मुक्तिको संघर्षको सिद्धान्तको आधारमा, पेरिस कम्युनको सिद्धान्तको आधारमा, क्रान्तिकारी मार्क्सवादी सिद्धान्तको आधारमा, वैज्ञानिक समाजवादी राजनीतिक व्यवस्थाको सिद्धान्तको आधारमा,, सोभियत युनियनको सिद्धान्तको आधारमा र सर्वहारावर्गको अधिनायकत्वको सिद्धान्तको आधारमा अध्ययन गरिएको छ।

अर्थ र परिभाषा

यस आलेखमा अध्ययन गरिएको विश्व समाजवादी क्रान्तिको इतिहासमा लिखित दुई क्रान्ति : पेरिस कम्युन र अक्टोबर समाजवादी क्रान्तिलाइ विभिन्न ढंगले अर्थ्याउने, परिभाषित गर्ने र व्याख्या, विश्लेषण गर्ने गरिएको छ। तर, यस आलेखमा पेरिस कम्युनलाई १८ मार्च, १८७१ मा पेरिसका सर्वसाधारण जनताले विद्रोह गरी स्थापना गरेको कम्युनलाई पेरिस कम्युनका रूपमा अध्ययन गरिएको छ भने अक्टोबर समाजवादी क्रान्तिलाई २३ अक्टोबर, १९१७ का दिन लेनिनले नेतृत्व गरेका बोलसेभिक पार्टीको नेतृत्वमा भएको क्रान्तिलाई अक्टोबर समाजवादी क्रान्ति भनि अध्ययन गरिएको छ। पेरिस कम्युन विश्व समाजवादी आन्दोलनमा मजदुर तथा सर्वहारावर्गको सत्ता स्थापनाको निम्ति भएको पहिलो क्रान्ति थियो। यस क्रान्ति विश्व समाजवादी आन्दोलनको ऐतिहासिक

र महत्वपूर्ण राजनीतिक घटना थियो। १८ मार्च, १८७१ मा पेरिसका जनता, मजदुर तथा सर्वहारावर्गले क्रान्ति गरी पेरिसको सत्ता आफ्ना हातमा लिएका थिए। जसलाई विश्व समाजवादी आन्दोलन र समाजवादी क्रान्तिको इतिहासमा पेरिस कम्युनको नाममा नामाकरण गरिएको छ जोशी, २०७८ : २४१-२४२)। पेरिसका सर्वसाधारण जनता र सर्वहारा तथा मजदुरवर्गले विद्रोह र क्रान्ति गरी स्थापना गरेका कम्युनलाई पेरिस कम्युन भनिन्थ्यो जुन समाजवादी व्यवस्था थियो। यस पेरिस कम्युनपछि विश्व समाजवादी आन्दोलनमा अर्को समाजादी क्रान्ति रूसको सन् १९१७ मा भएको थियो। लेनिनको नेतृत्वमा रूसका गरिब किसानहरूसँग, सिपाही तथा जहाजीहरूसँग सहकार्य गरी त्यहाँका मजदुरवर्गले पुँजीपति वर्गका सत्ता पल्टाउँदै २३ अक्टोबर, १९१७ का दिन सोभियतहरूको सत्ता कायम गरी नयाँ खाले सोभियत समाजवादी राज्यको स्थापना गरेका थिए। यस अक्टोबर समाजवादी क्रान्तिले त्यहाँको पुँजीवादलाई परास्त गर्दै, पुँजीपतिलाई सम्पूर्ण उत्पादनका साधनहरूबाट वञ्चित गराउँदै सर्वहारावर्गको अधिनायकत्व स्थापना गरेको थियो तामाङ, २०६९: ८१-८६)। लेनिनको नेतृत्वमा रूसमा अक्टोबर समाजवादी क्रान्ति गरी समाजवादी शासन व्यवस्थाको स्थापना भएको थियो जसलाई सोभियत युनियन भनिन्थ्यो। विश्व राजनीतिमा समाजवादी शासन व्यवस्थाको नेतृत्व यस सोभियत युनियनले गरेको थियो। जसलाई विश्व समाजवादी आन्दोलन र क्रान्तिको इतिहासमा अक्टोबर समाजवादी क्रान्तिको नामले चिनिन्छ, बुझिन्छ र अध्ययन गरिन्छ।

छलफल

विश्व समाजवादी क्रान्तिको इतिहासमा लिखित दुई क्रान्ति : पेरिस कम्युन र अक्टोबर समाजवादी क्रान्ति

यस आलेखमा विश्व समाजादी क्रान्तिको इतिहासमा लिखित दुई क्रान्ति : पेरिस कम्युन र अक्टोबर समाजवादी क्रान्तिलाई क्रमशै : अध्ययन गरिएको छ।

पेरिस कम्युन

विश्व समाजवादी क्रान्तिको लिखित पहिलो समाजवादी क्रान्ति हो, पेरिस कम्युन। सन् १८७१ को फ्रान्स-जर्मन युद्धमा फ्रान्सको हार भइसकेपछि १८ मार्च, १८७१ मा फ्रान्समा रहेका विद्रोहीहरूले विद्रोह गरेका थिए। ती विद्रोहीहरूले २८ मे, १८७१ सम्म पेरिसको सत्ता आफ्नो हातमा लिएका थिए खतिवडा, २०७४ : २०)। पेरिसका

सर्वसाधारण जनता र सर्वहारा तथा मजदुरवर्गले विद्रोह गरी पेरिस कम्युनको स्थापना गरेका थिए। फ्रान्सको राजधानी पेरिसका सर्वहारा, क्रान्तिकारी विद्रोही र सर्वसाधारण जनताले १८ मार्च, १८७१ मा पेरिसलाई आफ्नो कब्जामा लिई पेरिस कम्युनको स्थापना गरेका थिए तामाङ, २०६९ : ५५)। पेरिसका सर्वसाधारण जनता र सर्वहारा तथा मजदुरवर्गले विद्रोह गरी पेरिस कम्युनको स्थापना गरेको हुनाले यस कम्युनको चरित्र पूर्णतः समाजवादी थियो। पेरिस कम्युनको सत्ता १८ मार्च, १८७१ देखि २८ मे, १८७१ सम्म जम्माजम्मी ७२ दिन मात्र टिकेको थियो (Priestland, 2010 : 18)। पेरिस कम्युन मात्र ७२ दिन टिकेको थियो। तर कम्युनको उत्पत्ति र स्थापना अचानक र आकस्मिक रूपमा त्यसै दिनमा मात्रै भएको थिएन। यो पेरिसका जनता, मजदुर तथा सर्वहारावर्गको अपरिवर्तनिय लक्ष्य थियो मार्क्स, एंगेल्स, २०६३ : १६५)। पेरिस कम्युन फ्रान्सको लामो क्रान्तिको इतिहासको उपज तथा लामो श्रृङ्खलाबद्ध राजनीति क्रान्तिको उपलब्धि थियो। फलस्वरूप पेरिस कम्युनको स्थापना भएको थियो। जसलाई जान्न, बुझ्नका निम्ति त्यस समयमा भएका क्रान्तिलाई क्रमसँग अध्ययन गर्नुपर्ने हुन्छ।

फ्रान्सको राज्य क्रान्तिको इतिहास

सन् १७८९ मा फ्रान्समा वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी क्रान्ति सम्पन्न भएपछि भएका सम्पूर्ण आन्दोलन, क्रान्ति र विद्रोहले सर्वहारा चरित्र ग्रहण गरिसकेको थियो। फ्रान्सको सन् १८४८ को फ्रेब्रुअरी वुर्जुवा क्रान्तिमा सर्वहारा वर्गको योगदान र बलिदानबाट वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी गणतन्त्रको स्थापना भएको थियो। वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी गणतन्त्रको स्थापना भइसकेपछि वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी गणतन्त्रवादीहरूले सर्वहारा वर्गको मागलाई सम्बोधन नगरी उनीहरूलाई निशस्त्र पार्ने अभियान चलाएका थिए। सर्वहारा वर्गले पनि आफ्नो माग पुरा गराउन सन् १८४८ कै जुन महिनामा विद्रोह गरेका थिए तामाङ, २०६९ : ५७)। वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी जनवादी क्रान्तिले वुर्जुवा गणतन्त्रको स्थापना गरे पनि यी क्रान्ति र गणतन्त्र स्थापनामा सर्वहारा तथा मजदुरवर्गको महत्वपूर्ण योगदान र भूमिका थियो। जसलाई नबुझी वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादीहरूले सर्वहारा तथा मजदुरवर्गलाई दमन गर्न थालेपछि सर्वहारा तथा मजदुरवर्गले 'जुन विद्रोह' गरेका थिए। जसलाई इतिहासमा जुन विद्रोहको नामले चिनिन्छ र अध्ययन गरिन्छ। तर, ५ दिनको भीषण लडाइँपछि सर्वहारावर्गको हार भएको थियो। यस जुन विद्रोहमा वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी गणतन्त्रवादीहरूले सर्वहारा

तथा मजदुरवर्गलाई क्रुर र पाशविक ढङ्गले हत्या गरेका थिए। त्यस विद्रोहमा ११००० मजदुर मारिएका थिए भने १००० औं लाई रोजगारीबाट निकालिएको थियो तामाङ, २०६९ : ५७)। वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादीहरूले 'जुन विद्रोह' गर्ने सर्वहारा तथा मजदुरवर्गलाई निर्मम दमन गरेको थियो। त्यस बखत फ्रान्समा मजदुर आन्दोलन घोर दमन गरी दबाइएको थियो। त्यस समयमा फ्रान्समा मात्र होइन पुरै युरोपमा सन् १८४८ देखि सन् १८५० सम्म सम्पूर्ण मजदुर तथा सर्वहारावर्गको आन्दोलनलाई निर्मम दमन गरी दबाइएको थियो भने यस आन्दोलन फेरि सन् १८६० को दशकबाट पुनः सुरु भएको थियो जोशी, २०७८ : २४२)। वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादीहरूले सर्वहारा तथा मजदुरवर्गको निर्मम दमन गरेर दबाए पनि सन् १८६० को दशकबाट पुनः सर्वहारा तथा मजदुरवर्गको विद्रोह उठेको थियो। सन् १८६० को दशकबाट सुरु भएको मजदुर तथा सर्वहारावर्गको आन्दोलन नै पेरिस क्रान्तिमा परिणत भएको थियो।

फ्रान्समा वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी गणतन्त्रको स्थापना

वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी गणतन्त्रवादीहरू भित्रको आन्तरिक विवाद र किचलोले गर्दा २ डिसेम्बर, १८५१ मा लुई बोनापार्टले फ्रान्सको राज्यसत्ता आफ्नो हातमा लिएका थिए। उनले २ डिसेम्बर, १८५१ मा नै नेपोलियन तृतीयको नामबाट सम्राट घोषणा गरेका थिए। उनको शासन अवधिमा कालाबजारी र औद्योगिक विकासले दलाल पुँजीवादको विकास तिव्र गतिमा भएको थियो र भ्रष्टाचार, ठगी, चोरी, डकैती जस्ता अवाञ्छित गतिविधिले गर्दा सर्वसाधारणको जीवन दुखदायी भएको थियो तामाङ, २०६९ : ५७-५८)। वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी गणतन्त्रवादीका आन्तरिक किचलोका कारण बोनापार्टले फ्रान्सको राज्यसत्ता हातमा लिई नेपोलियन तृतीयको नाममा शासन गरेका थिए। उनको शासन अवधिभर गलत कार्य भएको थियो। उनले सन् १८१४ मा फ्रान्सले गुमाएको पुरानो सीमाहरू फर्काउन चाहेका थिए। यसको लागि उनले सन् १८६६ को अस्ट्रो प्रसियन युद्धको मौका छोपी ४ जुलाई, १८७० मा प्रसाको विरुद्ध युद्ध गरेका थिए। यस युद्ध हप्तासम्म लम्बिएको थियो र उक्त युद्धमा फ्रान्सको हार भएको थियो। उनी र उनका ८०,००० सैनिकले २ सेप्टेम्बर, १८७० मा सेदनको युद्ध क्षेत्र मै आत्मसमर्पण गरेका थिए तामाङ, २०६९ : ५८)। उनी महत्वाकांक्षी शासक भई आफ्नो साम्राज्यको विस्तार गर्ने महत्वाकांक्षाका साथ युद्ध गर्दा पराजित हुन पुगेका थिए र उनको शासन युगको अन्त्य हुन पुगेको

थियो। यस पराजयले गर्दा फ्रान्समा नेपोलियन तृतीयका विरुद्ध जनता आन्दोलनमा उत्रिएका थिए। सडकबाटै फ्रान्सका जनताले उनलाई सत्ताच्युत भएको घोषणा गरेका थिए। यसपछि पुँजीवादी नेता लियो गमवेलाको नेतृत्वमा 'राष्ट्रिय रक्षाको सरकार' भन्ने अस्थायी सरकारको गठन गरेका थिए। यस सरकार नितान्त पुँजीवादी प्रजातान्त्रिक चरित्रको सरकार थियो भण्डारी, २०७४ : १२९)। नेपोलियन तृतीयको शासन अन्त्य भएपछि पुनः वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी गणतन्त्रवादीहरूको राष्ट्रिय रक्षाको सरकार गठन भएको थियो। यो सरकारको मूल चरित्र वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी थियो।

राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा दस्ताको निर्माण

नेपोलियन तृतीयको सेदनको युद्धमा पराजय भएपछि दोश्रो साम्राज्यको पतन भएको थियो र फ्रान्सलाई पुनः गणतन्त्र घोषणा गरिएको थियो। फ्रान्सको राज्यसत्ता पुनः वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी गणतन्त्रवादीहरूले लिएका थिए। प्रसियाको सेना फ्रान्सको राजधानी पेरिसतिर बढिसकेपछि वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी गणतन्त्रवादी सरकारले राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा दस्ताको निर्माण गरेको थियो तामाङ, २०६९ : ५८)। नेपोलियनको साम्राज्यवादी तथा सामन्तवादी राज्यसत्ताको अन्त्य भएपछि फ्रान्सको राज्यसत्तालाई वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी गणतन्त्रवादीहरूले लिएका थिए र उनीहरूले प्रसियाको आक्रमणबाट राष्ट्रलाई जोगाउन राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा दस्ता नामक सुरक्षा बलको गठन गरेका थिए। पेरिसका सर्वहारा तथा मजदुर वर्गहरूले राष्ट्रिय स्वतन्त्रताका लागि लड्न तयार भई राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा दस्तामा भर्ना भएका थिए। राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा दस्तामा सर्वहारा तथा मजदुर वर्गहरूको संख्या धेरै थियो। वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी गणतन्त्रवादीहरूको राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षाको सरकार गद्दार थियो। उ प्रसियासँग भन्दा पनि सर्वहारा तथा मजदुरवर्गहरूसँग लड्न चाहन्थ्यो। उसको यस्तो षडयन्त्रकारी कुरा सर्वहारा तथा मजदुरवर्गहरूले बुझ्न सकेका थिएनन्। उनीहरूलाई देशभक्ति भाव र राष्ट्रियताको नाराले भ्रममा पारिएको थियो। उनीहरूले देशभक्ति तथा राष्ट्रियताको नारा र समाजवादलाई एउटै कसिमा हेर्ने ढूलो गलति गरेका थिए तामाङ, २०६९ : ५८-५९)। वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी गणतन्त्रवादी सरकारले गठन गरेको राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा दस्ता नामको सुरक्षा बलमा सर्वहारा तथा मजदुर वर्ग धेरै सामेल थिए। उनीहरूले राष्ट्रवाद र समाजवादलाई एउटै वैचारिक तुलोमा तौलिदै राष्ट्र बचाऊ अभियानमा लागेका थिए भने वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी गणतन्त्रवादी सरकार चाहिँ प्रसियासँग भन्दा पनि राष्ट्रिय

सुरक्षा बलमा भर्ना भएका सर्वहारा तथा मजदुर वर्गलाई खतराको रूपमा लिँदै यिनका विरुद्धमा लड्ने योजनामा थिए । वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी गणतन्त्रवादी राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षाको सरकार देशको रक्षा गर्न भन्दा पनि राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा दस्तामा भर्ना भएका मजदुर तथा सर्वहारावर्गलाई मजदुर तथा सर्वहारावर्गको आन्दोलनलाई समाप्त गरेर आफ्नो सरकार सुरक्षित बनाउन चाहन्थ्यो । जुन चाहनास्वरूप उसले प्रसियासँग युद्ध नगरी प्रसियाका शासक विस्मार्कसँग युद्धविराम र सम्झौता गर्न पुगेको थियो जोशी, २०७८ : २४२) । योजना अनुरूप वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी गणतन्त्रवादी सरकार सर्वहारा तथा मजदुरवर्गको विरुद्ध लडी राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा दस्ताबाट सर्वहारा तथा मजदुरवर्गलाई निमित्तयान्न सखाप पारी आफ्नो सत्ता र सरकार टिकाउन चाहन्थ्यो । आफ्ना सत्ता र सरकार सर्वहारा तथा मजदुर वर्गबाट खतरामा पर्न सक्छ भन्ने वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी गणतन्त्रवादी सरकारलाई थियो । जसको फलस्वरूप उसले प्रसियासँग युद्ध नलडी युद्ध विराममा सम्झौता गर्न पुगेको थियो ।

राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा दस्ताका मजदुर तथा सर्वहारा वर्गको विद्रोह

सेप्टेम्बर, १८७० को प्रथम अन्तर्राष्ट्रियको घोषणापत्रमा फ्रान्सको सर्वहारा तथा मजदुर वर्गलाई वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी गणतन्त्रवादी सरकारको भुटो तथा भ्रामक देशभक्ति र राष्ट्रवादी नाराको दुष्प्रकारमा नफस्नका लागि मार्क्सले आह्वान गरेका थिए । तर, फ्रान्सका सर्वहारा तथा मजदुर वर्गले मार्क्सको यो आह्वान बुझ्न सकेका थिएनन् र अन्ततगत्वा उनीहरू वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी गणतन्त्रवादी सरकारको दुष्प्रक्रमा फस्न पुगेका थिए तामाङ, २०६९ : ५९) । मार्क्सले फ्रान्सका सर्वहारा तथा मजदुर वर्गलाई राष्ट्रवादी र समाजवादी अवधारणा र विचारलाई एउटै तुलामा राखी नतौलन र त्यहाँको वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी गणतन्त्रवादी सरकारको भ्रममा नपर्न आह्वान गरे पनि उनीहरूले मार्क्सको आह्वानलाई स्पष्ट बुझ्न नसकी वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी गणतन्त्रवादी सरकारको भ्रममा पर्न पुगेका थिए । पछि वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी गणतन्त्रवादी सरकारले प्रसियासँग आत्मसमर्पण गरेको थियो । राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा दस्तामा रहेका सर्वहारा तथा मजदुरवर्गले ५ अक्टोबर, १८७० मा वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी गणतन्त्रवादी सरकारलाई राष्ट्रप्रति विश्वासघात नगर्न चेतावनी दिए पनि उक्त सरकारका प्रमुख एम. थियर्सले प्रसियासँग सम्झौता गर्न अघि बढिकेपछि सर्वहारा तथा मजदुरवर्गको दस्ताले ३१ अक्टोबर, १८७० मा सशस्त्र विद्रोह गरी नगर भवन कब्जा

गरेका थिए र मन्त्रीहरूलाई गिरफ्तार गरेका थिए तामाङ, २०६९ : ५९) । वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी गणतन्त्रवादी सरकारले प्रसियासँग सम्झौता गर्न अघि बढेपछि राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा दस्ताका सर्वहारा तथा मजदुरवर्गले विद्रोह गरेका थिए ।

वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी गणतन्त्रवादी एम. थियर्सको सरकार र प्रसिया सरकारबिच युद्ध विराम र सन्धि

राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा दस्ताको सर्वहारा तथा मजदुरवर्गको विद्रोहसँग डराएर वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी गणतन्त्रवादी सरकारको प्रमुख एम. थियर्सले १ नोभेम्बर, १८७० मा कम्प्युनको निर्वाचन गराउने शर्तमा निम्न वुर्जुवा सुरक्षा दस्ताको मद्दतबाट गिरफ्तार गरिएका मन्त्रीहरूलाई छुटाएको थियो । तर, कम्प्युनको निर्वाचन गराउने उक्त शर्तलाई वेवास्ता गर्दै एम. थियर्सले २८, जनवरी १८७१ मा प्रसियासँग आत्मसमर्पण गर्दै युद्ध विराम गरी सन्धि गरेको थियो तामाङ, २०६९ : ५९) । वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी गणतन्त्रवादी सरकारले सर्वहारा तथा मजदुरवर्गको विद्रोहलाई शान्त बनाउन र रोक्न कम्प्युनको निर्वाचन गर्ने शर्त राखी सम्झौता गरे पनि विद्रोह शान्त भएपछि वेवास्ता गर्दै सर्वहारा तथा मजदुरवर्गलाई धोका दिइ प्रसियासँग आत्म समर्पण र युद्ध विराम गरेको थियो । २८, जनवरी १८७१ को दिनको आत्मसमर्पणवादी युद्ध विराम सन्धि १८ मार्च, १८७१ को पेरिस विद्रोहको मूल जग थियो । २८ जनवरीको दिनदेखिनै पेरिस विद्रोहको सुरुवात भएको थियो । जसको जगमा पेरिस कम्प्युन स्थापित भयो मार्क्स, एंगेल्स, २०६३ : १८६) । वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी गणतन्त्रवादी सरकारले प्रसियासँग गरेको आत्म समर्पणवादी युद्ध विरामको सम्झौता नै पेरिस कम्प्युन स्थापनाको मूल जग र स्रोत थियो । उक्त सम्झौता र सन्धिको विरुद्धमा र वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी गणतन्त्रवादी सरकारको विरुद्धमा सर्वहारा तथा मजदुरवर्गले एकजुट भई विद्रोह गरेका थिए जसको जगमा पेरिस कम्प्युन स्थापना भएको थियो ।

वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी गणतन्त्रवादी एम. थियर्स सरकारको राष्ट्रघाती सन्धिका विरुद्ध सर्वहारा तथा मजदुर वर्गको विद्रोह

वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी गणतन्त्रवादी एम. थियर्सको सरकारले राष्ट्रघाती सम्झौता प्रसियासँग गरेपछि सर्वहारा तथा मजदुरवर्ग र पेरिसका सर्वसाधारण जनताले ३१ अक्टोबर, १८७१ मा विद्रोह गरेका थिए । यो विद्रोह सफल हुन नसकेपछि २२ जनवरी, १८७१ मा फेरि विद्रोह गरेका थिए । यो विद्रोह पनि सफल भएको थिएन । सर्वहारा

तथा मजदुर वर्ग र पेरिसवासी जनताको विद्रोह दबाउन सकिन्छ भन्ने कुरा बुझे एम. थियर्सको सरकारले प्रसिया सरकारसँग सहयोग मागेको थियो तामाङ, २०६९ : ५९)। सर्वहारा तथा मजदुरवर्गको विद्रोह दबाउन वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी गणतन्त्रवादी सरकारले प्रसिया सरकारसँग सैनिक सहयोग मागेको थियो। १ मार्च, १८७१ मा प्रसियाको सेना पेरिस आइपुगेको थियो। राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा दस्ताका सर्वहारा तथा मजदुरवर्गको दस्ताले एम. थियर्सको प्रतिक्रियावादी षडयन्त्रको भण्डाफोर गर्न सफल भएका थिए र पेरिसका सर्वसाधारण जनतालाई सचेत गराएका थिए। पेरिसवासिले सहर तुरून्तै सुनसान गराएका थिए, घरका ढोका बन्द गराएका थिए, भ्यालका पर्दा खसालेका थिए। प्रसियाको सेना पेरिसवासीको यस्तो मौन घृणा देखेर फर्किएको थियो। एम. थियर्सको सरकारले षडयन्त्रमा असफल भएपछि पेरिसवासी क्रान्तिकारी शक्तिहरू सर्वहारा तथा मजदुरवर्गलाई निशस्त्र पार्नको निम्ति राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा दस्ताका सर्वहारा तथा मजदुरवर्गसँग भएका हतियारहरू र तोपहरू खोस्न १७ मार्च, १८७१ को राति अचानक मन्मोर्टस्थित तोपखानामाथि आक्रमण गरेको थियो। तर, उक्त आक्रमणमा वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी गणतन्त्रवादी एम. थियर्सको सरकार असफल भएको थियो तामाङ, २०६९ : ५९-६०)। वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी गणतन्त्रवादी सरकारको नियन्त्रणमा प्रसियन सेना सर्वहारा तथा मजदुरवर्गको विद्रोह दबाउन आएपनि पेरिसवासी जनताले सर्वहारा तथा मजदुरवर्गको विद्रोहलाई साथ दिँदै प्रसियन सेनालाई घृणा गरी पेरिसबाट फर्कन बाध्य पारेका थिए भने पेरिसवासी जनताको साथ आएपछि सर्वहारा तथा मजदुरवर्गले वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी गणतन्त्रवादी सरकारको षडयन्त्र र आक्रमणलाई असफल पारिदिएका थिए।

वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी गणतन्त्रवादी एम. थियर्सको सरकार विरुद्ध सर्वहारा तथा मजदुर वर्गको प्रतिरोधको लडाइँ पेरिसका जनता, सर्वहारा तथा मजदुर वर्ग आवद्ध राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा दस्ताले विस्मार्कको आशिर्वाद प्राप्त एम. थियर्सको सरकारलाई तोपखाना र हातहतियार सुम्पन अस्विकार गरिदिएका थिए। आफ्ना हातहतियार जोगाउन सम्पूर्ण पेरिसवासीले तत्परता देखाएका थिए। राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा दस्ता आफ्नो र पेरिसका जनताको प्रतिरक्षाका लागि प्रतिवद्ध थिए र प्रतिरोधको लडाइँको लागि सङ्गठित भएका थिए मार्क्स, एगेल्स, २०६३ : १८६)। वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी गणतन्त्रवादी सरकार सर्वहारा तथा मजदुरवर्गको विरुद्ध आक्रमणमा उत्रिएपछि पेरिसका सर्वसाधारण जनताले

पनि सर्वहारा तथा मजदुर वर्गलाई साथ दिएका थिए। राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा दस्ता सर्वहारा तथा मजदुर वर्गसँग भएका हतियार वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी सरकारलाई नदिनका निम्ति पेरिसवासी सर्वसाधारण जनता र सर्वहारा तथा मजदुर वर्ग एकजुट भई वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी गणतन्त्रवादी सरकारका विरुद्ध प्रतिरोधको लडाइँ लड्न प्रतिवद्ध र सङ्गठित भएका थिए।

पेरिस कम्युनको स्थापना

वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी गणतन्त्रवादी एम. थियर्सको सरकारले हतियार र तोप खोसी पेरिसवासी क्रान्तिकारी जनता र सर्वहारा तथा मजदुरवर्गलाई निशस्त्रकरण गर्ने षडयन्त्र गरेपछि सम्पूर्ण पेरिसवासी एकजुट र ऐक्यवद्ध भई बेसाइमा अवस्थित वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी गणतन्त्रवादी एम. थियर्सको सरकारको विरुद्ध युद्धको घोषणा गरेका थिए तामाङ, २०६९ : ६०)। वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी गणतन्त्रवादी सरकार सर्वहारा तथा मजदुर वर्गसँग भएका हतियार खोस्न अघि बढेपछि यसका विरुद्ध पेरिसवासी सर्वसाधारण जनता र सर्वहारा तथा मजदुर वर्ग एकजुट भई वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी गणतन्त्रवादी सरकारको विरुद्ध युद्धको घोषणा गरेका थिए। क्रान्तिकारी पेरिसवासी जनता र सर्वहारा तथा मजदुरवर्गको विरुद्ध लड्न आएका वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी गणतन्त्रवादी एम. थियर्सका सेनाले उसकै सरकारको विरुद्ध हतियार तेर्साएपछि पेरिस क्रान्तिकारी जनता र सर्वहारा तथा मजदुरवर्गको नियन्त्रण आएको थियो र राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा दस्ताको केन्द्रीय समितिको सरकार बनेको थियो। २६ मार्च, १८७१ मा पेरिसका जनताले निर्वाचन गराएका थिए। २८ मार्च, १८७१ मा पेरिस कम्युनको घोषणा गरेका थिए। राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा दस्ताको केन्द्रीय समितिले पेरिस कम्युनलाई सम्पूर्ण अधिकार सुम्पेको थियो तामाङ, २०६९ : ६०)। वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी गणतन्त्रवादी सरकारलाई युद्धमा पराजित गरी पेरिसका सर्वसाधारण जनता र क्रान्तिकारी सर्वहारा तथा मजदुरवर्गले पेरिस आफ्नो नियन्त्रणमा लिई पेरिस कम्युनको स्थापना गरेका थिए। राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा दस्ताको बटालियनहरूबाट निर्वाचित २० जना प्रतिनिधिको केन्द्रीय समिति गठन भएको थियो। जसले १८ मार्चमा शताब्दीकै पहिलो समाजवादी क्रान्तिको उद्भव गराएको थियो। यस क्रान्तिले आज पनि समाजवादी क्रान्तिको इतिहासमा महानतम् स्थान ग्रहण गरेको छ मार्क्स, एगेल्स, २०६३ : १८७)। १८ मार्च, १८७१ का दिन पेरिसवासी जनता र क्रान्तिकारी सर्वहारा तथा मजदुरवर्गले फ्रान्सको वुर्जुवा

पुँजीवादी गणतन्त्रवादी सरकारलाई युद्धमा पराजित गरी पेरिस नियन्त्रणमा लिनै पेरिस कम्युनको स्थापना गरेका थिए र समाजवादी राज्यसत्ता कायम गरेका थिए । यो समाजवादी क्रान्ति मानव जातिको इतिहासकै पहिलो तथा स्वर्णीय क्रान्ति थियो । यस क्रान्तिले विश्व राजनीतिको इतिहासमा महानतम् तथा उच्चतम् स्थान ग्रहण गरेको छ ।

पेरिस कम्युनको समाजवादी निर्णय र कार्यहरू

पेरिस कम्युनको सत्ता जम्मा ७२ दिन मात्रै टिकेको थियो । तर, पेरिस कम्युन सर्वहारा तथा मजदुर वर्गको राज्यसत्ता भएको हुँदा यसले प्रगतिशिल निर्णयहरू गर्दै क्रान्तिकारी काम गरेको थियो । ३० मार्च, १८७१ मा पेरिस कम्युनले सैनिक भर्ति केन्द्रको उन्मूलन गरेको थियो, त्यसै दिन सन् १८७० देखि सन् १८७१ सम्मको घरभाडाका सम्पूर्ण विधेयकहरूलाई गैह्रकानूनी घोषणा गरेको थियो, त्यसै दिन कम्युनमा निर्वाचित विदेशी नागरिकहरूलाई पनि कम्युनको महत्वपूर्ण विभाग सुम्पेको थियो । १ अप्रिल, १८७१ मा कम्युनका सदस्यहरू र कर्मचारीहरूको तलब ६००० प्रयाङ्क (४८०० मार्क) मात्रै हुने घोषणा गरेको थियो । २ अप्रिल, १८७१ मा चर्चलाई राज्यबाट अलग गरेको थियो र चर्चहरूको सम्पूर्ण सम्पतिलाई राष्ट्रियकरण गरेको थियो । ६ अप्रिल, १८७१ मा जिलोटिन यन्त्र मान्छे मार्ने यन्त्र) जलाएको थियो तामाङ, २०६९ : ६०-६२) । यस्ता प्रगतिशिल निर्णय गर्दै पेरिस कम्युनले समाजवादको पूर्णतः अभ्यास गरेको थियो । इतिहासमै पहिलो पटक निम्न तथा मध्यम पुँजीपतिहरूले मजदुर तथा सर्वहारावर्गको क्रान्तिको साथमा उभिएर आफ्नो तथा फ्रान्सको मुक्तिको घोषणा गरेका थिए । उनीहरूले मजदुर तथा सर्वहारावर्गसँग मिलेर राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा दस्ताको निर्माण गरी तथा कम्युनका मजदुर तथा सर्वहारावर्ग मिलेर कम्युनको सभा बसी पेरिसबासि जनता, मजदुर तथा सर्वहारावर्गका पक्षमा र तिनको हितको लागि महत्वपूर्ण निर्णयहरू गरेका थिए माक्स, एंगेल्स २०६३ : २०४-२०५) । राजनीतिक इतिहासमा नै पहिलो पटक पेरिस कम्युनले पेरिसका सर्वसाधारण जनता र सर्वहारा तथा मजदुर वर्गका पक्षमा राजनीतिक, आर्थिक, सामाजिक र साँस्कृतिक निर्णय गर्दै पेरिस कम्युन पूर्णतः सर्वसाधारण जनता र सर्वहारा तथा मजदुरवर्गका पक्षमा रहेको भनि प्रष्ट पारेको थियो ।

१२ अप्रिल, १८७१ मा नेपोलियनले बनाएका विजय स्मारकलाई भत्काएको थियो । १६ अप्रिल, १८७१ भा उद्योगपतिहरूले बन्द गरेका उद्योगहरूलाई चलाउन

मजदुरहरूलाई अनुमति दिएको थियो । २० अप्रिल, १८७१ मा पाउरोटी कारखानामा राती मजदुरहरूलाई काम लगाउन प्रतिबन्ध लगाएको थियो । पुँजीपतीहरूले छाडेका घरहरूलाई सर्वहारा तथा मजदुरवर्गलाई वितरण गरेको थियो । पेरिस कम्युनको राज्यसत्ता सर्वहारा तथा मजदुरवर्गको हातमा रहेको हुँदा यसका निर्णयहरू पूर्णतः सर्वहारा तथा समाजवादी चरित्रका थिए तामाङ, २०६९ : ६२) । पेरिस कम्युन सर्वहारा तथा मजदुरवर्गका हातमा भएको हुँदा पेरिस कम्युनिले गर्ने सम्पूर्ण निर्णय सर्वसाधारण जनता र सर्वहारा तथा मजदुर वर्गका पक्षमा भएका थिए । पेरिस कम्युनले पूर्णतः समाजवादको अभ्यास गरेको थियो । पेरिसका मजदुर तथा सर्वहारावर्गले कम्युनको स्थापना गरी आफ्नो क्रान्तिको नेतृत्व आफ्नै हातमा लिएका थिए । पेरिसको राजकीय तथा सत्तासिन वर्गको सरकारी यन्त्रलाई विस्थापित गरी त्यसको नेतृत्व आफ्नो हातमा लिई कर्मचारीहरूले प्राप्त गरेका सरकारी विशेषाधिकारलाई आक्रमण गर्दै र त्यसको निरङ्कुश चरित्रको आर्थिक आधारलाई भत्काउने दृढ संकल्प लिएका थिए । जसले गर्दा पेरिस कम्युनले विविध महानतम् कारबाही निर्णय गर्दै पेरिसबासी मजदुर तथा सर्वहारावर्गको पक्षमा आफ्नो अस्तित्व कायम गरेको थियो र कार्य गरेको थियो । जसले गर्दा सम्पूर्ण पेरिसवासी मजदुर तथा सर्वहारावर्गलाई कम्युनको रातो भण्डामुनि गोलबन्द, गोलाकार र एकाकार गरेको थियो माक्स, एंगेल्स, २०६३ : २०८-२१०) । पेरिस कम्युनिले सामन्तवादी निरंकुश राज्यसत्ताका सम्पूर्ण संयन्त्रलाई ध्वस्त पार्दै सर्वसाधारण जनता र सर्वहारा तथा मजदुरवर्गका पक्षमा र हितमा महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय गर्दै समाजवादी शासन व्यवस्थाको अभ्यास गरेको थियो जसले गर्दा सम्पूर्ण सर्वसाधारण जनता र सर्वहारा तथा मजदुर वर्गलाई कम्युनिभ्रत समेट्न सफल भएको थियो ।

पेरिस कम्युनको अन्त्य

समाजवादी पेरिस कम्युन मात्रै ७२ दिन टिकेको थियो । पेरिस कम्युन ढल्नुको कारण १८ मार्च, १८७१ का दिन पेरिस कम्युनको विजयपश्चात जुजुवा पुँजीवादी गणतन्त्रवादी एम. थियर्सको सेनाहरूको हत्या नगरि पेरिस कम्युनबाट उनीहरूलाई बेर्साई जान दिनु थियो । बेर्साईमा बसेर एम. थियर्सको सरकारले पेरिस कम्युनमाथि आक्रमण गर्न शक्ति सञ्चय गरेर बसेको थियो । उसले पेरिस कम्युन ढाल्नका निम्ति १० मे, १८७१ मा प्रयाङ्फर्टमा प्रिसिया सरकारसँग सन्धि गरेको थियो तामाङ, २०६९ :

६३-६४)। पेरिस कम्युनले सर्वसाधारण जनता र सर्वहारा तथा मजदुर वर्गका पक्षमा र हितमा महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय गर्दै समाजवादको पूर्णतः अभ्यास गरे पनि पेरिस कम्युन मात्र ७२ दिन टिकेको थियो। यसका विरुद्ध फ्रान्सको वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी गणतन्त्रवादी सरकार प्रसियाको सरकारसँग सन्धि गरेको थियो। त्यस सन्धि अनुसार प्रसियाली सेना पेरिस कम्युनका कम्युनगार्डसँग युद्ध लड्न पेरिस आएका थिए। २२ मे, १८७१ मा प्रसियाली सेना पेरिस प्रवेश गरेका थिए। प्रसियाली सेना र पेरिस कम्युनका कम्युनगार्डबिच भिषण युद्ध भयो। यस युद्धलाई रक्त रञ्जित मे सप्ताह भनिन्छ। प्रसियाली र पेरिस कम्युनका कम्युनगार्डबिच ला चाँसे मसानघाटको पर्खालमा ७ दिनसम्म भिषण युद्ध भएको थियो र पेरिस कम्युन ढलेको थियो। यस सप्ताह व्यापी युद्धमा ३०,००० पेरिसवासीलाई मारिएको थियो, ४५००० लाई गिरफ्तार गरिएको थियो १००० औं लाई कालापानी पठाइएको थियो। यसरी त्यस युद्धमा लाखौं पेरिसबासी क्रान्तिकारी विद्रोही जनता र सर्वहारा तथा मजदुरवर्गले आफ्नो ज्यान गुमाएका थिए तामाङ, २०६९: ६४-६५)। पेरिस कम्युनको रक्षाका निम्ति पेरिसबासी सर्वसाधारण जनता र सर्वहारा तथा मजदुरवर्गले फ्रान्सको वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी गणतन्त्रवादी सरकारका विरुद्ध अदम्य साहस र विरताका साथ भिषण युद्ध लडेका थिए। अन्तिम सास रहेसम्म युद्ध लड्दा पनि वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी गणतन्त्रवादी सरकारको सैनिक र प्रसियन सैनिकका अगाडि पेरिसबासी सर्वसाधारण जनताको र सर्वहारा तथा मजदुरवर्गको केही लागेन र अन्ततः पेरिस कम्युनि सदाका लागि ढल्न पुगेको थियो। मात्र ७२ दिन टिकेर पेरिस कम्युन ढले पनि पेरिस कम्युनको स्थापनाले विश्वभरका मजदुर तथा सर्वहारा वर्गलाई समाजवादी क्रान्ति गरी समाजवादी सामाजिक व्यवस्थाको स्थापना गर्न सकिन्छ भन्ने आशाको किरण छरेको थियो अर्थात् आशा जगाएको थियो (Elster & Moene, 1989 : 197)। पेरिस कम्युनले विश्व समाजवादी आन्दोलन र क्रान्तिका लागि विश्वका मजदुर तथा सर्वहारा वर्गलाई नयाँ आशा, साहस र ऊर्जा दिएको थियो। यसरी पेरिस कम्युन सदाका लागि ढलेको थियो र विश्व समाजवादी क्रान्तिको इतिहासमा एक लिखित समाजवादी क्रान्तिको नाममा दर्ज भएको थियो। १८ मार्च, १८७१ को पहिलो बिहानी 'कम्युन जिन्दावाद' को गगनभेदी नाराबाट बिउँभेको पेरिसले विश्व समाजवादी आन्दोलनको इतिहासमा नयाँ समाजवादी सामाजिक व्यवस्थाको स्थापना गरेको थियो। यस समाजवादी सामाजिक व्यवस्था ७२ दिन मात्रै टिकेर

पेरिस कम्युन ढले पनि विश्व समाजवादी आन्दोलन र क्रान्तिको इतिहासमा स्वर्णिम अक्षरले लेखिइ पहिलो समाजवादी क्रान्तिको रूपमा लिखित इतिहास बनिसकेको छ। कम्युनसम्बन्धिका विविध व्यख्या र यसले अभिव्यक्त गरेको हितका कारण पेरिस कम्युन नयाँ समाजवादी सामाजिक व्यवस्थाको रूपमा प्रमाणित भएको छ मार्क्स, एंगेल्स, २०६३ : ८१-८९)। पेरिस कम्युनले पेरिसबासी सर्वसाधारण जनता र सर्वहारा तथा मजदुरवर्गका पक्षमा गरेका विविध निर्णयले पेरिस कम्युन पूर्णतः समाजवादी व्यवस्था थियो भन्ने प्रमाणित हुन्छ। पेरिस कम्युन स्थापनापछि यसका गतिविधि, कार्य र अवधारणाले पनि यस व्यवस्था नयाँ समाजवादी सामाजिक व्यवस्था थियो भन्ने प्रमाणित हुन्छ। मात्र ७२ दिन टिकेको पेरिस कम्युनले विश्व समाजवादी क्रान्तिको इतिहासमा पहिलो क्रान्तिको रूपमा दर्जा पाएको छ।

अक्टोबर समाजवादी क्रान्ति

विश्व समाजवादी क्रान्तिको इतिहासमा अर्को लिखित समाजवादी क्रान्ति हो, अक्टोबर समाजवादी क्रान्ति। विश्व राजनीतिक इतिहासमा फ्रान्सेली राज्य क्रान्ति जतिकै ऐतिहासिक महत्व राख्ने क्रान्ति हो, अक्टोबर समाजवादी क्रान्ति। यस अक्टोबर समाजवादी क्रान्तिले वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी राज्यसत्तालाई ध्वस्त पार्दै समाजवादी राजनीतिक व्यवस्थाको स्थापना गरेको थियो। जसले सर्वहारा तथा मजदुर वर्गको हकहितलाई संरक्षित गर्दथ्यो। १८ मार्च, १८७१ मा पेरिस कम्युनको स्थापना भएपछि विश्व राजनीतिक जगतमा भयानक विस्फोटक समाजवादी क्रान्ति २३ अक्टोबर, १९१७ मा रूसमा भएको थियो। जुन समाजवादी क्रान्ति आज विश्व समाजवादी क्रान्तिको इतिहासको अध्ययन गर्दा लिखित इतिहासको रूपमा महत्वपूर्ण ढंगले अध्ययन गर्ने गरिन्छ।

लेनिनको नेतृत्वमा रूसी सामाजिक जनवादी पार्टीको निर्माण

रूसमा समाजवादी पार्टीको निर्माण जी. भी.प्लेखानोभ १८५६-१९१८) ले 'मजदुर मुक्तिदल' को नाममा गरेका थिए। यो समाजवादी पार्टी ठूलो र विकसित थिएन। यस पार्टीले रूसमा समाजवादी क्रान्तिको विकास गर्न सकेको थिएन। लेनिन १८७०-१९२४) ले नै रूसमा समाजवादी क्रान्ति सम्पन्न गर्न सफल भएका थिए। लेनिनले सन् १९१५ मा रूसमा समाजवादी पार्टीको निर्माण 'मजदुर वर्गको मुक्तिको लागि सेन्ट पिटर्सको संघर्ष लिग' नाममा

गरेका थिए तामाङ, २०६९ : ८१) । प्लेखानोभले रूसमा पहिलो कम्युनिस्ट पार्टीको निर्माण गरेका भए पनि समाजवादी क्रान्तिलाई सही दिशा दिन लेनिनले समाजवादी पार्टीको निर्माण गरेका थिए । लेनिनले रूसमा समाजवादी आन्दोलनमा देखा परेका विभिन्न अवसरवादी समस्यासँग जुध्दै समाजवादी आन्दोलनलाई विकास गरेका थिए । सन् १८९८ मा लेनिनले विभिन्न साना-साना समूहमा रहेका समाजवादी पार्टीलाई एउटै पार्टीको रूपमा निर्माण गर्ने प्रयास गरेका थिए । तर, सफल भएका थिएनन् । एउटै समाजवादी पार्टीको निर्माण गर्ने लेनिनको अभियानको विरोध अर्थवादीहरूले गरेका थिए । समाजवादी आन्दोलन भित्रका अवसरवादीहरूसँग संघर्ष गर्दै लेनिनले सन् १९०३ मा 'रूसी सामाजिक जनवादी पार्टी' नामको समाजवादी पार्टीको निर्माण गरेका थिए तामाङ, २०६९ : ८१) । रूसको समाजवादी आन्दोलनलाई एक ठिक्का बनाई बलशाली रूपमा अघि बढाउन लेनिनले 'रूसी सामाजिक जनवादी पार्टी' निर्माण गरेका थिए ।

पार्टीभित्र बोल्सेभिक र मेन्सेभिक धारको निर्माण

लेनिनले 'रूसी सामाजिक जनवादी पार्टी' निर्माण गरिसकेपछि यस पार्टीको मुखपत्रको रूपमा इस्क्रा (फिल्को) पत्रिकाको प्रकाशन गरी समाजवादी चिन्तनको विचारधारात्मक बहस चलाएका थिए । इस्क्राको विचारधारात्मक लाडाइको कारणले नै पार्टीको सन् १९०३ को दोश्रो महाधिवेशनबाट नै यस पार्टीबाट दुई पार्टी बोल्सेभिक पार्टी र मेन्सेभिक पार्टीको जन्म भएको थियो तामाङ, २०६९ : ८१-८२) । लेनिनले क्रान्तिकारी मार्क्सवादी विचारधारालाई अडिक भई आत्मसात् गर्दै वैज्ञानिक समाजवादी चिन्तनलाई विचारधारात्मक रूपमा बहस चलाएका कारण रूसी सामाजिक जनवादी पार्टीभित्र दुई धारा बोल्सेभिक र मेन्सेभिक धारको निर्माण भएको थियो । महाधिवेशनमा लेनिनको क्रान्तिकारी विचार बहुमतले पास गरेको हुँदा र लेनिनको पक्षमा बहुमत भएको हुँदा लेनिनको पक्षलाई बोल्सेभिक भनिएको थियो र लेनिनको विपक्षमा थोरै मत र विपक्ष थोरै भएका हुँदा मेन्सेभिक भनिएको थियो । रूसी भाषामा बोल्सेभिकको अर्थ बहुमत र मेन्सेभिकको अर्थ अल्पमत हो । सिद्धान्ततः बोल्सेभिकहरू क्रान्तिकारी थिए भने मेन्सेभिकहरू सुधारवादी तथा अवसरवादी थिए साङ् कृत्यायन, २०७८ : ७८) । रूसी भाषामा बोल्सेभिकको अर्थ बहुमत र मेन्सेभिकको अल्पमत भएको हुँदा महाधिवेशनमा लेनिनको क्रान्तिकारी विचारको पक्षमा

उभिनै बहुमत भएका हुँदा लेनिनको नेतृत्वमा बोल्सेभिक पार्टीको निर्माण भएको थियो भने लेनिनको क्रान्तिकारी विचारको विपक्षमा उभिनैहरू अल्पमतमा परेका हुँदा उनीहरूको नेतृत्वमा मेन्सेभिक पार्टीको निर्माण भएको थियो । रूसी सामाजिक जनवादी पार्टीको लक्ष्य रूसी मजदुरवर्गको वर्गीय चेतनालाई जागरूक तथा विकास गराउने र मजदुरवर्गको सङ्गठनलाई संवर्द्धित गर्दै उनीहरूको सङ्घर्ष राजनीतिक सङ्घर्ष भएको हुनाले उनीहरूको राजनीतिक उद्देश्य राजनीतिक मुक्ति हो भनी कितान गरिएको थियो लेनिन, १९७८ : १७) । रूसी सामाजिक जनवादी पार्टीको लक्ष्य मजदुर वर्गलाई वर्गीय चेतनाका आधारमा जागरूक र जागृत गर्दै मजदुरवर्गको सङ्गठनलाई संवर्द्धन गरी उनीहरूको सङ्घर्ष राजनीतिक सङ्घर्ष हो र उद्देश्य राजनीतिक मुक्ति हो भनी कितान गर्ने भन्ने थियो ।

लेनिनको क्रान्तिकारी मार्क्सवादी धारा र भेर्द पत्रिकाको प्रकाशन

दोश्रो महाधिवेशनमा लेनिनले सङ्गठनात्मक प्रस्तावको रूपमा पार्टी सदस्यको कार्यभार र जिम्मेवारीको नयाँ प्रस्ताव ल्याएका थिए । लेनिनको सङ्गठनात्मक प्रस्ताव मेन्सेभिकहरूलाई राम्रो लागेन र उनीहरूले प्लेखानोभको मद्दतबाट पार्टी फुटाउनतिर लागेका थिए । पार्टी फुट्ने खतरा देखेपछि लेनिनले सैद्धान्तिक समस्याको समाधान महाधिवेशनबाट गराउन चाहन्थे र महाधिवेशनको तयारीमा जुट्न लागेका थिए । तर, महाधिवेशन हुनुपूर्व नै बोल्सेभिक र मेन्सेभिक दुवै दुई गुटमा भिन्दाभिन्दै राजनीतिक तथा सांगठनिक काम गर्न सुरु गरिसकेका थिए तामाङ, २०६९ : ८२) । लेनिनको क्रान्तिकारी मार्क्सवादी विचारधारासँग असहमती राख्दै पार्टीको महाधिवेशन अगावै मेन्सेभिकहरूले अलग्गै रूपमा राजनीतिक तथा साङ्गठनिक गतिविधि सुरु गरिसकेका थिए । सन् १९०४ को फेब्रुअरीमा रूस-जापान युद्ध (१९०४-१९०५) सुरु भएको थियो । यस प्रतिक्रियावादी युद्धमा जार शाही लागेको समयमा जार शाहीको निरंकुशताको विरुद्धमा मजदुरहरूले सशस्त्र संघर्ष सुरु गरेका थिए । यस संघर्षमा बोल्सेभिकहरूले वीरतापूर्वक संघर्ष गरेका थिए । डिसेम्बर, १९०४ मा रूसको बाकुमा बोल्सेभिक मजदुरहरूको नेतृत्वमा आम हडताल गरी आफ्ना धेरै मागहरूको सम्बोधन गराउन सफल भएका थिए तामाङ, २०६९ : ८२) । लेनिन नेतृत्वको बोल्सेभिक समूहले जारशाहीको निरङ्कुशताको

विरुद्धमा सम्पूर्ण मजदुरहरूलाई एकत्रित गर्दै आन्दोलन गरी मजदुरहरूका मागहरू पूरा गराउन सफल भएका थिए। पार्टी निर्माणदेखि पार्टीको राजनीतिक, सांगठनिक कार्य दिशामा क्रान्तिकारी धारको निर्माण गर्न लेनिनलाई महत्वपूर्ण सहयोग गरेको इस्क्रा पत्रिका ५२ अंकबाट मेन्सेभिकहरूको कब्जामा परेपछि फेरि पार्टी निर्माण सुदृढिकरण गर्न तथा पार्टीको राजनीतिका सांगठनिक गतिविधिमा क्रान्तिकारी कार्यक्रमको विचार प्रवाह गर्न लेनिनलाई इस्क्रा जस्तै पत्रिकाको आवश्यकता परेको हुँदा बोल्सेभिक समूहले लेनिनको सम्पादकत्वमा डिसेम्बर, १९०४ देखि भेर्द अग्रगामी) पत्रिका प्रकाशन गरेका थिए जसलाई बोल्सेभिकभेर्द भनिन्थ्यो। यसै पत्रिकामार्फत लेनिनले पार्टीमा क्रान्तिकारी धारलाई संगठित गदलै पार्टीको कार्यदिशा र क्रान्तिको कार्यक्रमलाई प्रस्तुत गर्दै अघि बढेका थिए साङ्कृत्यायन २०७८ : ८४)। पार्टीभित्र बोल्सेभिक र मेन्सेभिकहरू बिच तिब्र वैचारिक तथा राजनीतिक सङ्घर्ष र साङ्गठनिक सङ्घर्ष चर्केपछि मेन्सेभिकहरूले पार्टीको मुखपत्र इस्क्रा पत्रिका कब्जा गर्न सफल भएका थिए। इस्क्रा पत्रिका मेन्सेभिक समूहको कब्जामा परेपछि पार्टीभित्र क्रान्तिकारी मार्क्सवादी धारा अन्तर्गतको वैज्ञानिक समाजवादी चिन्तन र विचारधारा प्रवाह गर्न पत्रिकाको आवश्यक ठानि बोल्सेभिक समूहले लेनिनको सम्पादकत्वमा भेर्द पत्रिका प्रकाशन गरेका थिए। जस मार्फत लेनिनले पार्टीमा क्रान्तिकारी मार्क्सवादी धारा अन्तर्गतको वैज्ञानिक समाजवादी चिन्तन र पार्टीको राजनीतिक कार्यक्रमलाई निरन्तर प्रवाह गरेका थिए।

रूसमा पुँजीवादी जनवादी क्रान्ति

९ जनवरी, १९०५ मा मजदुरहरूदरबारमा आफ्ना मागहरूको बिलिपत्र लिएर जाँदा सम्राटले सेनाहरूलाई गोली बर्षाउन लगाइ हजारौं मजदुरहरूको हत्या गरेका थिए। उक्त घटनाले गर्दा रूसमा मजदुर आन्दोलन धेरै बढेको थियो। उक्त आन्दोलनप्रति बोल्सेभिक र मेन्सेभिकहरूका बिचमा मतभेदको सिर्जना हुन पुगेका थियो। वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादीहरूले वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी प्रजातान्त्रिक क्रान्तिलाई पुरा गर्न चाहेका थिएनन् र प्रतिक्रियावादी शक्तिसँग सम्भौता गरी पुँजीवादी प्रजातान्त्रिक क्रान्तिलाई रोकेका थिए। रूसका सर्वहारा तथा मजदुर वर्गले यो कुरा राम्रोसँग बुझेका थिए र उनीहरूले लेनिनले नेतृत्व गरेका बोल्सेभिकहरूको किसान क्रान्तिमा सहयोग गरेका थिए तामाङ, २०६९ : ८२-८३)। निरङ्कुश जारशाहीले

हजारौं मजदुरहरूको हत्या गरेपछि मजदुर आन्दोलनका बारेमा बोल्सेभिक र मेन्सेभिक बिच तिब्र वैचारिक मतभेद भएको थियो। मेन्सेभिकहरूले वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादीहरूसँग सहकार्य गरी मजदुरवर्गको आन्दोलनलाई रोक्ने प्रयास गरेपछि सम्पूर्ण मजदुरहरूले लेनिनको नेतृत्वमा रहेको बोल्सेभिक पार्टीलाई र बोल्सेभिक पार्टीको क्रान्तिलाई साथ दिएका थिए र सहयोग गरेका थिए। ९ जनवरी, १९०५ मा जार सरकारले मजदुरहरूमाथि गोली बर्साइ हजारौं हजार मजदुरको हत्या र उत्तिकै सङ्ख्यामा मजदुरहरूलाई घाइते गराएपछि सडकमा रगतको खोलो बगेको थियो। उक्त घटनाका कारण त्यस दिनलाई 'रक्तपातपूर्ण आइतवार' भन्ने गरिएको छ। यस घटनापछि मजदुरहरूमा जार सरकारप्रति घृणा र बोल्सेभिक पार्टीप्रति श्रद्धाभाव जागृत भएको थियो। आफ्नो राजनीतिक अधिकार र मुक्ति सुनिश्चित लेनिन नेतृत्वको पार्टीबाट मात्र संभव छ भन्ने ठानेर मजदुरहरू बोल्सेभिक पार्टीमा सङ्गठित हुने र सहयोग गर्ने काम गरेका थिए भण्डारी, २०७४ : १७५)। निरङ्कुश जारशाहीले हजारौंको सङ्ख्यामा मजदुरहरूको हत्या गरेपछि रूसभरिका सम्पूर्ण मजदुरहरूमा जारशाहीका विरुद्ध विद्रोहको भाव जागृत भयो र देशभरी मजदुर विद्रोहले विशाल रूप लिन पुगेको थियो। देशभरका सम्पूर्ण मजदुरहरू लेनिन नेतृत्वको बोल्सेभिक पार्टीमा सङ्गठित भई पुँजीवादी जनवादी क्रान्तिमा होमिन पुगेका थिए। सम्पूर्ण मजदुरहरूको सहयोगमा रूसको पुँजीवादी जनवादी क्रान्ति चरम चुलीमा पुगेको थियो।

पार्टीभित्र वैचारिक मतभेद, पार्टीको गुट र लेनिनको समाजवादी क्रान्तिसम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम र कार्यदिशा

वुर्जुवा वर्गले पुँजीवादी क्रान्ति रोकेपछि सर्वहारा वर्गको नीति र समाजवादी क्रान्ति कस्तो र कसरी गर्नुपर्छ भन्ने मतमा मेन्सेभिकहरूले पुँजीवादी क्रान्तिपछि पहिला पुँजीवादको विकास गर्नुपर्छ र समाजवादी क्रान्ति पुँजीवादको विकास भए मात्रै गर्नुपर्दछ भन्ने राय राखेका थिए। तर, लेनिनले पुँजीवादी क्रान्तिपछि तुरुन्तै आफ्नो शक्तिको मात्रामा वर्ग सचेतना र संगठित सर्वहारा तथा मजदुर वर्गको शक्ति अनुसार समाजवादी क्रान्तिको दिशामा अगाडि बढ्न पर्दछ भनी आफ्नो मत राखेका थिए तामाङ, २०६९ : ८३)। पुँजीवादी जनवादी क्रान्ति सम्पन्न भएपछि समाजवादी क्रान्तिको दिशामा अघि बढ्ने कुरालाई लिएर मतभेद सिर्जना भएको थियो। समाजवादी क्रान्ति सम्बन्धी मतभेदका कारण रूसको सामाजिक जनवादी पार्टी फुटेको थियो। बोल्सेभिक र

मेन्सेभिक दुवैले बेगलाबेगलै आफ्नो केन्द्रिय समितिहरू बनाएका थिए र समानान्तर किसिमले राजनीतिक तथा सांगठानिक गतिविधिहरू बढाएका थिए । यही समयमा बोल्सेभिकहरू क्रान्तिकारी परिस्थितिहरूको सिर्जना गर्दै जारशाहीको विरुद्ध सशस्त्र क्रान्तिका लागि जनताका माभ्रमा गएका थिए तामाङ, २०६९ : ८३) । लेनिनको समाजवादी क्रान्तिको कार्यक्रम नै सही कार्यक्रम हो भनी बोल्सेभिकहरू समाजवादी क्रान्तिका निम्ति अघि बढेका थिए । यसले गर्दा जनताहरू समाजवादी क्रान्तिका निम्ति उत्साहित भएका थिए । देशव्यापि रूपमा सशस्त्र क्रान्ति र विद्रोह बोल्सेभिकहरूले जनतासँग मिलेर गरेका थिए । देशका धेरै स्थानहरूमा जारशाहीको सत्ता अन्त्य गरेर सर्वहारा तथा मजदुर वर्गको र जनताको सत्ता स्थापना गरेका थिए । बोल्सेभिकहरूको क्रान्ति असफल पार्नका निम्ति मेन्सेभिकहरू लागि परेका थिए । डिसेम्बर, १९०५ सम्म चरमचुलीमा पुगेको बोल्सेभिकहरूको क्रान्ति पछि बिस्तारै असफल हुन पुगेको थियो तामाङ, २०६९ : ८३) । पुँजीवादी क्रान्ति सम्पन्न गरी समाजवादी क्रान्तिको दिशामा अघि बढ्न क्रियाशील बोल्सेभिकहरूलाई मेन्सेभिकहरू असफल पार्न हरसम्भव प्रयासरत थिए । सन् १९०५ पुँजीवादी जनवादी क्रान्तिमाथि जारशाही सरकारले दमन गरेपछि जारशाही सरकार विरुद्ध क्रान्तिको उभार तिव्र गतिमा पुनः सुरु भएको थियो । यस क्रान्तिको दमनपछि सन् १९०७ मा षडयन्त्रपूर्वक दोस्रो डुमा विघटन गरेपछि पाशविक बर्बर दमन चक्रको कालो युग सुरु भएको थियो । यस दमनले रूसलाई विचार र शून्यताको घडिमा पुर्‍याएको थियो । पुरै मजदुर वर्गको क्रान्ति नै अन्यौलग्रस्त विचार शून्य अवस्थामा पुगेको थियो । सन् १९१० पछि चाँहिँ पुनः मजदुर तथा गरिब किसानहरू जागरूक हुँदै बिस्तारै बिस्तारै आन्दोलन र क्रान्तिमा सहभागि हुन थालेका थिए । सन् १९१२ मा भेर्द प्राब्दा) पत्रिका प्रकाशनमा आउन थालेपछि वैचारिक र राजनीतिक प्रचारसँगै क्रान्तिको उभार नयाँ चरणमा प्रवेश गरेको थियो जोशी, २०७८ : २५१) । मेन्सेभिकहरू बोल्सेभिकहरूको समाजवादी क्रान्तिलाई असफल पार्न प्रयासरत रहे पनि लेनिनको क्रान्तिकारी विचारधाराको अगाडि उनीहरूको केही चलेको थिएन । लेनिनको समाजवादी क्रान्तिसम्बन्धी विचार र कार्यक्रम नै उत्कृष्ट विचार र कार्यक्रम हो भनी कितान गरी मजदुरहरूले बोल्सेभिकहरूलाई क्रान्तिका लागि सहयोग गरेपछि समाजवादी क्रान्तिले नयाँ उभार र चरण पाएको थियो ।

लेनिनको क्रान्तिकारी विचारधारा र वैज्ञानिक समाजवादी चिन्तन

क्रान्ति असफल भएपछि बोल्सेभिकहरूका लागि सन् १९०८-१९१२ को समयवाधि संकटपूर्ण अवस्थामा रहेको थियो । मेन्सेभिकहरू पार्टीको क्रान्तिकारी नारा र कार्यक्रमलाई त्यागदै पुँजीवादी पार्टीमा रूपान्तरित हुन पुगेका थिए तामाङ, २०६९ : ८३) । मेन्सेभिकहरू अवसरवादी र विसर्जनवादी भएका कारण उनीहरू पुँजीवादी पार्टीमा रूपान्तरित भएका थिए । बोल्सेभिक भित्रका केहीले लेनिनको क्रान्तिकारी कार्यनीति बुझ्न सकेका थिएनन् । जसले गर्दा उनीहरूले राज्य दुमामा रहेक सर्वहारा तथा मजदुर वर्गका प्रतिनिधिहरूलाई फिर्ता बोलाउनु पर्ने भनी माग राख्न पुगेका थिए । मेन्सेभिकहरू क्रान्तिकारी नारा र कार्यक्रम त्यागी विसर्जनवादी बन्न पुगेका थिए भने बोल्सेभिक भित्रै केही व्यक्तिको लेनिनको क्रान्तिकारी कार्यनीति बुझ्न नसकि राज्य दुमामा रहेका सर्वहारा तथा मजदुरवर्गका प्रतिनिधि फिर्ता मगाउने तथा राज्य दुमाको बहिष्कार गर्ने बहिष्कारवादी बन्न पुगेका थिए । दुवै विसर्जनवादी र बहिष्कारवादी मिलि साभा गुटको निर्माण गरी लेनिनको क्रान्तिकारी कार्यनीतिको विरुद्धमा नेता ट्राट्स्कीको नेतृत्वमा अगस्ट गुटको निर्माण गर्न पुगेका थिए तामाङ, २०६९ : ८३-८४) । लेनिनको क्रान्तिकारी विचारधारा अन्तर्गतको समाजवादी कार्यक्रम बुझ्न नसकेर बोल्सेभिक भित्रका बहिष्कारवादी र मेन्सेभिक विसर्जनवादीहरू मिली लेनिनको समाजवादी विचारधाराको विरुद्धमा नयाँ गुटको निर्माण गर्न पुगेका थिए । सन् १९०५ को पुँजीवादी जनवादी क्रान्ति असफल भएपछि मजदुर वर्गको आन्दोलन र समाजवादी क्रान्तिमा सन्नाट छापे पनि सन् १९१० को अन्ततिरबाट समाजवादी आन्दोलन र क्रान्तिमा नयाँ जागृति आएको थियो । रूसको मजदुर तथा किसानका आन्दोलन, समाजवादी आन्दोलन र क्रान्तिलाई मेन्सेभिकहरूको विसर्जनवादी र अवसरवादी चरित्रले थिलोथिलो परेको थियो । जसलाई लेनिनले विभिन्न लेख लेखि उनीहरूको अवसरवाद र विसर्जनवादको भण्डाफोर गर्दै बोल्सेभिकहरूलाई र मजदुर तथा किसान आन्दोलन र समाजवादी आन्दोलन र समाजवादी क्रान्तिलाई मार्क्सवादी तथा सर्वहारावादी विश्व दृष्टिकोणाट लैस गर्दै राजनीतिक तथा साङ्गठनिक कार्यक्रमहरू दिँदै गएका थिए । लेनिनले सन् १९११ तिर पेरिस नजिकै लडजुमेदोमा पार्टी स्कुल खोली रूसको समाजवादी आन्दोलन तथा क्रान्तिका लागि राजनीतिक, आर्थिक तथा समाजवादका सैद्धान्तिक व्याख्यानहरू

दिंदै गएका थिए साङ्कृत्यायन, २०७८ : १२१-१२२) । लेनिनले मेन्सेभिकहरूको अवसरवादी तथा विसर्जनवादी चरित्रको भण्डाफोर गर्दै क्रान्तिकारी मार्क्सवादी धारा अन्तर्गतको वैज्ञानिक समाजवादी चिन्तनको प्रचार-प्रसार गर्दै समाजवादी क्रान्तिका कार्यक्रम निर्माण गरी क्रियान्वनयनका निम्ति अघि बढाएका थिए ।

विश्व राजनीतिमा नयाँ विचारधाराको रूपमा लेनिनवादी विचारधाराको निर्माण

सन् १९१२ म भएको प्राग सम्मेलनबाट बोल्सेभिकहरूले मेन्सेभिकहरूलाई कार्बाही गरी पार्टीबाट निष्काशन गरिदिएपछि अगस्ट गुटको विरुद्धमा विजय हासिल गरेका थिए । मेन्सेभिकहरूलाई पार्टीबाट निष्काशित गरेपछि लेनिनको नेतृत्वमा बोल्सेभिकहरूले नयाँ र स्वतन्त्र पार्टीको रूपमा आफूहरूलाई सङ्गठित गरेका थिए । लेनिनको विचारलाई ग्रहण गर्दै नयाँ लेनिनवादी विचारको प्रारम्भ विश्व समाजवादी आन्दोलनमा बोल्सेभिकहरूले गरेका थिए । सन् १९१२ देखि १९१४ सम्ममा बोल्सेभिकहरूले समाजवादी क्रान्तिको नयाँ चरणको सुरुवात गरेका थिए । यस समयमा बोल्सेभिकहरू विसर्जनवादी, बहिष्कारवादी र ट्राट्स्कीपन्थीहरूलाई पराजित गर्दै समाजवादी क्रान्तिमा आफ्नो बैधानिक नेतृत्व र बैधानिक लेनिनवादी विचारलाई स्थापित गर्न सफल भएका थिए तामाङ, २०६९ : ८३-८४) । बोल्सेभिकहरूले मेन्सेभिकहरूलाई कारबाही गरी पार्टीबाट निष्काशित गरेका थिए । लेनिनको क्रान्तिकारी मार्क्सवादी धारा अन्तर्गतको वैज्ञानिक समाजवादी चिन्तन सम्बन्धी विचारधारा र समाजवादी क्रान्ति सम्बन्धीको अवधारणाहरूलाई नयाँ विचारधारा लेनिनवादी विचारधाराको निर्माण गरी विश्व राजनीतिमा लेनिनवादको निर्माण गरेका थिए । सन् १९१५ मा रूसभरि देशव्यापी रूपमा भएका मजदुर वर्गका आर्थिक आन्दोलनहरू क्रमिक रूपमा राजनीतिक आन्दोलनमा रूपान्तरित हुँदै गएका थिए । राजनीतिक आन्दोलनसँगै समाजवादी क्रान्तिलाई पूर्णता दिन मजदुर, किसान र सेनाका सोभियतहरू गठन गरिएका थिए । यसले फरबरी क्रान्तिका निम्ति आधार निर्माण गरेको थियो । सन् १९१६ मा आन्दोलन तिव्र गतिमा बढ्दै गएको थियो र देशभरि समाजवादी क्रान्तिका आधारहरू निर्माण हुँदै गएका थिए । सन् १९१७ को सुरुवातबाटै राजनीतिक आन्दोलनको उभारले समाजवादी क्रान्तिका निम्ति बोल्सेभिकहरूले सहयोग र आधार पाउँदै गएका थिए जोशी, २०७८ : २५१-२५२) । लेनिन नेतृत्वको बोल्सेभिक पार्टीले मजदुर

र किसानका राजनीतिक आन्दोलनका सहयोग पाएको थिए । जसका कारण देशभरी समाजवादी क्रान्तिका निम्ति आधार निर्माण भएको थियो । बोल्सेभिकहरूले सर्वहारा तथा मजदुरवर्गको राजनीतिक आन्दोलनको सहयोगले समाजवादी क्रान्तिका लागि आधार पाउँदै गएका थिए ।

रूसमा सन् १९१७ को फेब्रुअरीदेखि अक्टोबरसम्म चलेको क्रान्तिको चरण

बोल्सेभिकहरूले दुमालाई समाजवादी क्रान्ति र प्रचारको रूपमा उपयोग गरेका थिए । उनीहरूले भेर्द (प्राब्दा) पत्रिकाको प्रकाशन गरी सर्वहारा तथा मजदुर वर्गलाई समाजवादी क्रान्तितर्फ प्रशिक्षित गराएका थिए । प्रथम विश्वयुद्धको समयदेखि नै समाजवादी अन्तर्राष्ट्रियतावाद र सर्वहारा तथा मजदुर वर्गको क्रान्तिप्रति प्रतिबद्ध रहेका बोल्सेभिकहरू नै रूसमा सन् १९१७ को अक्टोबर समाजवादी क्रान्ति गर्न सफल भएका थिए । सन् १९१७ को फेब्रुअरीदेखि अक्टोबरसम्म बोल्सेभिक पार्टीले सर्वहारा तथा मजदुर वर्गको बहुमत पुऱ्याउन, सोभियतहरूमा बहुमत स्थापित गर्न र निम्न पुँजीवादी मेन्सेभिक, अराजकतावादी र समाजवादी क्रान्तिकारीहरूको भण्डाफोर गर्न तथा जनताका माभमा उनीहरूलाई नडग्याउन सफल भएको थियो तामाङ, २०६९ : ८४-८५) । लेनिनले भेर्द (प्राब्दा) पत्रिका मार्फत क्रान्तिकारी मार्क्सवादी धारा अन्तर्गतको वैज्ञानिक समाजवादी चिन्तनले प्रशिक्षित गरी सर्वहारा तथा मजदुर वर्गलाई समाजवादी क्रान्तिका निम्ति प्रशिक्षित गरेका थिए । जसका कारण २३ अक्टोबर, १९१७ मा समाजवादी क्रान्ति सम्पन्न भएको थियो । सोभियतहरूमा मेन्सेभिकहरूकै बाहुल्यता भएको हुँदा बोल्सेभिकहरूलाई लेनिनले भनेका थिए- “मेन्सेभिकको पार्टीप्रतिको विश्वासघाती नीति तथा अवसरवादी चरित्रलाई जनतासामू उदाङ्गो र नाङ्गो बनाउनु, मेन्सेभिकहरूलाई सोभियतको समर्थनबाट वञ्चित गर्नु र सोभियतको बहुमतलाई आफ्नो पक्षमा पार्नु हाम्रो प्रमुख कार्य हो” साङ्कृत्यायन, २०७८ : १५४) । लेनिनले समाजवादी क्रान्तिका निम्ति निरन्तर क्रान्तिकारी मार्क्सवादी चिन्तनधारा अन्तर्गतको वैज्ञानिक समाजवादी चिन्तन धाराबाट सर्वहारा तथा मजदुर वर्गलाई प्रशिक्षित गरी समाजवादी क्रान्तिका निम्ति तयार पारेका थिए । लेनिनले मेन्सेभिकका विरुद्ध बोल्सेभिकहरूलाई प्रशिक्षित गरेका थिए ।

अप्रिल थेसिस र समाजवादी शासन व्यवस्थाको स्थापना

लेनिनले निर्वासनबाट रूसमा फर्किएपछि अप्रिल सम्मेलन गरेका थिए । उनले पुँजीवादी जनवादी क्रान्तिबाट समाजवादी क्रान्ति कसरी गर्न सकिन्छ भनी अप्रिल थेसिस तयार पारेका थिए (Nove, 1991 : 111) । उनले समाजवादी क्रान्तिका लागि अप्रिल थेसिस तयार पारेका थिए । उनले अप्रिल थेसिस लेखी रूसमा पुँजीवादी जनवादी क्रान्तिबाट समाजवादी क्रान्तितर्फ अग्रसर हुनुपर्ने भनी पुँजीपति वर्ग र यसको अस्थायी सरकार विरुद्ध सशस्त्र विद्रोह गर्न पार्टीलाई अनुमति दिएका थिए । लेनिनको नेतृत्वको बोल्सेभिक पार्टीको सर्वहारा तथा मजदुर वर्गले सत्ता कब्जा गरी आफ्नो हातमा लिई सोभियतहरूको सत्ता समाजवादी व्यवस्थाका स्थापना गरेका थिए । सन् १९१७ मा लेनिनको नेतृत्वमा भएको अक्टोबर समाजवादी क्रान्तिले रूसमा समाजवादको स्थापना गरेको थियो । बर्जुवा पुँजीवादलाई परास्त पारेको थियो र सर्वहारावर्गको अधिनायकत्व स्थापना गरेको थियो तामाङ, २०६९ : ८५-८६) । लेनिन नेतृत्वको बोल्सेभिक पार्टीले रूसमा समाजवादी क्रान्ति सम्पन्न गरी समाजवादको निर्माण गरेका थिए । लेनिनले आफ्नो नेतृत्वमा अक्टोबर समाजवादी क्रान्ति सम्पन्न गरी विश्व राजनीतिक व्यवस्थामा नयाँ समाजवादी शासन व्यवस्था स्थापना गरेका थिए (Fraser, 2014 : 77-78) । लेनिन कै नेतृत्वमा विश्व राजनीतिक व्यवस्थामा नयाँ राजनीतिक व्यवस्था समाजवादी राजनीतिक व्यवस्था भएको थियो । विश्व समाजवादी क्रान्तिको इतिहासमा २३ अक्टोबर, १९१७ मा लेनिनको नेतृत्वमा रूसमा पहिलो पटक समाजवादी क्रान्ति सम्पन्न भएको थियो । यसले नयाँ समाजवादी सामाजिक व्यवस्थाको थालनी गर्दै समाजवादी शासन व्यवस्थाको नयाँ युगको शुरुवात गरेको थियो । यसले विश्वभरी नै आजसम्म राजनीतिक, आर्थिक, सामाजिक र साँस्कृतिक चिन्तन तथा क्षेत्रमा महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पारेको छ । यस क्रान्तिले २०० वर्ष भन्दा धेरै लामो विरासत बोकेको पुँजीवादी राजनीतिक व्यवस्थाको विकल्प र विरुद्धमा नयाँ समाजवादी सामाजिक व्यवस्थाको स्थापना गर्न सकिन्छ भन्ने महत्वपूर्ण सन्देश दिएको छ जोशी, २०७८ : २६८-२६९) । २३ अक्टोबर, १९१७ मा लेनिनको नेतृत्वमा विश्व राजनीतिक इतिहासमा पहिलो पटक रूसमा समाजवादी क्रान्ति सम्पन्न भएको थियो । यस समाजवादी क्रान्तिले विश्व राजनीतिमा नै प्रभाव पारेको थियो । यसको

प्रभावबाट विश्वका कुनै पनि मुलुक अछुतो रहन सकेका थिएनन् । यसरी पेरिस कम्युनपछि अक्टोबर समाजवादी क्रान्ति विश्व समाजवादी क्रान्तिको इतिहासमा अर्को समाजवादी क्रान्तिको रूपमा दर्ज भएको छ । आज हामीले विश्व समाजवादी आन्दोलनको इतिहास पढ्दा अक्टोवर समाजवादी क्रान्ति महत्वका साथ पढ्ने गर्छौं ।

निष्कर्ष

यस आलेखमा विश्व समाजवादी क्रान्तिको इतिहासमा लिखित दुई क्रान्ति : पेरिस कम्युन र अक्टोबर समाजवादी क्रान्तिको अध्ययन गर्दा विश्व राजनीतिमा समाजवाद र समाजवादी क्रान्तिको उद्भव, विकास र प्रभावलाई राम्रोसँग बुझ्न सकिन्छ । पेरिस कम्युन र अक्टोबर समाजवादी क्रान्ति यी दुई क्रान्तिले विश्व राजनीतिमा स्थापित गरेका समाजवादी व्यवस्थाले विश्व राजनीतिमा पारेको प्रभाव र गरेका परिवर्तनलाई स्पष्टसँग बुझ्न सकिन्छ । यस आलेखले विश्व राजनीतिमा सम्पन्न भएका दुई समाजवादी क्रान्ति पेरिस कम्युन र अक्टोबर समाजवादी क्रान्ति कसरी सम्पन्न भएका थिए र यी क्रान्तिका उपलब्धि के थिए भन्ने कुराका ज्ञान दिन्छ । विश्व समाजवादी आन्दोलनमा आफ्नो अनुपम गौरवशाली स्थान राख्न सफल पेरिस कम्युन र अक्टोबर समाजवादी क्रान्ति मानव सभ्यताको इतिहासमा भएको महत्वपूर्ण क्रान्ति थियो । यी दुई क्रान्तिले विश्व राजनीतिक जगतमा नयाँ आयाम थपिदिएका थिए । आज सर्वहारा तथा मजदुरवर्ग र दलित, उत्पीडित, उपेक्षित, अल्पसंख्यक, सिमान्तकृत र पिछडावर्गको न्यायको संरक्षण गर्ने क्रान्तिको रूपमा समाजवादी क्रान्तिलाई चिनिन्छ । विश्व राजनीतिमा न्याय, समानता र समाज कल्याणको पक्षमा महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिन सफल यी दुई समाजवादी क्रान्ति उदाहरणीय, विचारणीय र मननयोग्य क्रान्तिको रूपमा अध्ययन गर्ने गरिन्छ ।

१८ मार्च, १८७१ मा स्थापित भएको पेरिस कम्युन त्यहाँका विद्रोही सर्वसाधारण जनताले विद्रोह गरी स्थापना गरेका थिए भने २३ अक्टोबर, १९१७ मा लेनिनको नेतृत्वको बोल्सेभिक पार्टीले समाजवादी क्रान्ति गरी रूसमा समाजवादी राजनीतिक व्यवस्थाको स्थापना गरेको थियो । यी दुई समाजवादी क्रान्ति विश्व । क्रान्ति समाजवादी आन्दोलन र र क्रान्तिको इतिहासमा स्वर्णिम अक्षरले लेखिएको छ । यी दुई क्रान्तिले विश्व समाजवादी आन्दोलनलाई नयाँ दिशा र आयाम दिएको थियो । यी दुई क्रान्तिको प्रेरणा र प्रभावले विश्व राजनीति नै अछुतो

रहेको थिएन र विश्वमा कतै समाजवादी क्रान्ति तथा कतै वुर्जुवा पुँजीवादी क्रान्ति सम्पन्न भएको थियो ।

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