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Madhesh Province, Nepal

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Editorial...

We are pleased to share that *Janajyoti Research Journal (JRJ)* is a multidisciplinary research journal published by Janajoyti Multiple Campus, Research Management Cell, Lalbandi, Sarlahi, Madhesh Province, Nepal. JJMC-RMC provides a forum for the publication of scholarly articles on significant cultural, literary and theoretical issues with vigor enthusiasm to establish the research culture and to provide a common platform for the teaching members in the campus. The RMC encourages scholars and researchers to submit critical works that have a broad conceptual and theoretical significance to a range of areas. Research must prove the abstract, keywords, findings and conclusions over a phenomenon whatever style, method or process the researchers adopt. There are some grounding debates on qualitative and quantitative researches and different types of citation methods in Nepalese research field. There are verities of thoughts on rationalization of logic and defense and should adhere to APA (7th Edition) documentation style.

JJMC is on attempt to unify the multidisciplinary research approaches in a single, unanimous and worldwide applicable method. We have thirteen articles in English, Nepali, Economics, Sociology, Rural Development, Management, ICT and Education streams of multidimensional disciplines or courses should be adjusted in journal over our entire departmental research activities. We have integrated all the disciplines in this journal.

This journal has included 12 articles in this volume reviewed by the discipline experts, and the respective authors were requested to incorporate the comments and feedbacks given. Thorough review of each article was done by editor team and the original articles written both in English and Nepali vernaculars have been included in this volume. However, we are very conscious over unanimity in diversity, malpractices of plagiarism, research methodologies and ethical code of conduct of research. All the texts are justified.

We are thankful to all the authors for their rigorous works on their manuscripts till the publication phase. We extend our sincere gratefulness to the peer reviewers for their painstaking efforts and contribution for an independent review. Finally, we expect readers' critical feedbacks for the improvement of forthcoming issues.

Thank you.

Editor Board

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Predicatehood in Maithili Nominal Complex Predicates

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J S Murarka Multiple Campus Lahan, Siraha

Abstract

The Maithili nominal complex predicate is formed by a noun as its nominal host and a verb (light verb) as a delexicalized element but the number of arguments, their case, and their meanings are jointly sanctioned by the nominal host and the light as well. This article aims to examine the predicatehood value of the Maithili N+V CPs. The data were based on both primary and secondary as well. Some Maithili texts were selected from the Maithili story, essays etc. and also purposively elicited from the three language consultants who belonged to the Maithili community. The analysed data have been presented descriptively along with the tabulations based on the theoretical background, i.e., Lexical Functional Grammar. The findings show that the Maithili nominal CPs determine the syntactic and semantic bearings together, i.e. the nominal host also participates in contributing the syntactic mechanics of a clause.

Keywords: *Argument structure, complex predicate, maithili language, predicatehood, nominal host*

Introduction

Maithili is a New Indo-Aryan (NIA) language spoken by about 30 million people in the south-eastern part of Nepal, Terai and in the northern part of Indian State of Bihar as the language of residents of Mithila. Although, politically split into adjacent parts of two different nations: Nepal and India, it exists as an inalienable cultural entity mainly owing to the proximity and regular interaction between the Maithili speaking community of the two nations. Maithili is the mother tongue of 11.67% of the total in Nepal only and has been alternatively called *Mithilaa Bhaakhaa*, *Tirhutiyaa*, *Dehaati*, *Thethi*, *Avahata* or *Apabhramsa* (Yadava 2001). In exact words, Maithili has been the second widely spoken language used by

Educational Management of Cerebral Palsy Children at Cerebral Palsy Rehabilitation Centre

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Abstract

This study examines the current situation, academic achievements, and challenges of cerebral palsy students in Nepal's Cerebral Palsy Rehabilitation Centre. This study is qualitative. Cerebral palsy is a kind of disability that is included in multiple disabilities. Disability is not a disease but one of the individual's unique characteristics. If we provide a supportive environment, the person with cerebral palsy can learn daily life skills and live a prosperous life. The use of technology made it easier for cerebral palsy students to know about the world and achieve good academic success.

Key Words: *Brain Injury, Cerebral Palsy, Multiple Disability, Rehabilitation Centre, Therapy*

Introduction

Cerebral palsy is a neurological disorder caused by a non-progressive brain injury or malformation that happens when a child's brain is still developing. Cerebral palsy mainly affects how the body moves and how well the muscles work together. When a child's brain is still developing before birth, during birth, or right after birth—it can get hurt or develop strangely, which can cause brain damage. Cerebral palsy influences how the body moves, how muscles control movement, how forces collaborate, and how muscles tone, reflex, posture, and balance. Cerebral palsy is caused by a brain injury or a problem with how the brain is formed. It can affect fine, gross, and oral motor skills. Most people with intellectual palsy are born with the condition, but some get it later in life. People once thought that problems during birth led to cerebral palsy. Even though this does happen, most people now agree

अदालतमा प्रयोग हुने नेपाली भाषा

✍ बैकुण्ठप्रसाद पौडेल

सह-प्राध्यापक

जनज्योति बहुमुखी क्याम्पस, लालबन्दी

सार

कानुनी नेपाली भाषामा लामो वाक्य, वाक्यगठनमा व्याकरणका नियमलाई बेवास्ता गरिएको, लेखाइमा अशुद्धता र वाक्य पनि क्लिष्ट रहेका छन् । कानुनी नेपाली भाषामा संस्कृत, अरबी, फारसी, तुर्की आदि भाषाका शब्दहरूको बाहुल्यता पाइन्छ । अदालती भाषामा पुरातन लेखनशैली, लामा वाक्य, पूर्णविराम चिन्हको सट्टा अल्पविराम चिन्हको प्रयोग, वाक्य अस्वाभाविक रूपमा लम्ब्याउने र शुद्धताको पक्षमा बेवास्ता गर्ने गरेका जस्ता समस्याहरू रहेका छन् । कानुनी कागजातमा अत्यन्त लामो प्रस्तुति गर्ने प्रक्रियालाई हटाउँदै प्रस्तुतिलाई आवश्यकताअनुसार लामो वा सङ्क्षिप्त बनाउनुपर्ने हुन्छ । कतिपय अनावश्यक तथ्यसमेत उल्लेख गर्ने गरेका कारणबाट प्रस्तुति लामो र भद्दा भएकाले आवश्यक तथ्य मात्र उल्लेख गर्नुपर्ने हुन्छ । लेखन तथा मस्यौदा कला भएकाले सुव्यवस्थित हुनुपर्दछ । यस कुरालाई सम्बद्ध अधिकारी, मस्यौदाकर्ता वा लिखत तयार गर्ने व्यक्तिले मनन गर्नुपर्ने हुन्छ । लामा वाक्य भएको मुद्दाका कागजातमा आम अभ्यासको रूपमा रहेको प्रचलनलाई हटाई छोटो वाक्यहरू लेखी योजनाबद्ध र व्यवस्थित प्रस्तुति गर्नुपर्ने देखिन्छ ।

मुख्य शब्दावली : अभियोगपत्र, अभियोजन, इजलास, जाहेरी, जिकिर, प्रक्षेपक, फिरादपत्र, बकपत्र, मुचुल्का ।

विषय परिचय

जनताका हक अधिकार उल्लङ्घन भएमा अदालतबाट उपचार प्राप्त हुन्छ । अदालतलाई नागरिकको अधिकारको संरक्षकको रूपमा लिइन्छ । अदालतमा न्याय माग्नका लागि प्रस्तुत गरिने निवेदनपत्र, फिरादपत्र, अभियोगपत्र र यस सन्दर्भमा अर्को पक्षले प्रस्तुत गर्ने लिखित जवाफ, प्रतिउत्तरपत्र जस्ता कागजात र मुद्दाको विभिन्न कागजातमा प्रयोग

आधारभूत तह उत्तीर्ण विद्यार्थीहरूको भाषा संरचना पहिचान क्षमता

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सार

प्रस्तुत लेख विद्यार्थीको भाषा संरचना प्रयोग र पहिचान क्षमतासँग सम्बन्धित रहेको छ । यसमा आधारभूत तहअन्तर्गत कक्षा आठ उत्तीर्ण विद्यार्थीहरूको भाषा संरचना क्षमताको पहिचान गरिएको छ । प्रस्तुत लेखको उद्देश्य आधारभूत तह उत्तीर्ण विद्यार्थीहरूको भाषा संरचना क्षमता पत्ता लगाउनु रहेको छ । यस लेखको तयारीका क्रममा क्षेत्रीय अध्ययन पद्धतिको प्रयोग गरी सामग्री सङ्कलन गरिएको छ । यसमा मूलतः परिमाणात्मक अनुसन्धान ढाँचाको अनुप्रयोग गरिएको छ । यस लेखको तयारीका क्रममा प्राथमिक र द्वितीयक स्रोतबाट सामग्री सङ्कलन गरिएको छ । भाषा संरचना क्षमता सम्बन्धी जम्मा ३० पूर्णाङ्कको प्रश्नावली निर्माण गरी परीक्षण गर्दा विद्यार्थीहरूमा भाषा संरचनागत तत्त्व पहिचान तथा प्रयोग क्षमता मध्यम खालको रहेको कुरा निष्कर्ष प्राप्त भएको छ । प्रस्तुत लेखले निर्दिष्ट विषय क्षेत्रमा अध्ययन, अनुसन्धान गर्न चाहने तथा यस विषयमा सरोकार राख्नेहरूलाई नीतिगत तथा प्रयोगात्मक तहमा सहयोग पुर्याउने विश्वास गरिएको छ ।

मुख्य शब्दावली : आधारभूत तह, कार्यमूलक व्याकरण, भाषा संरचना, भाषा संरचनागत सक्षमता ।

विषय परिचय

भाषामा निहित संरचक घटकहरूको समुच्चय नै भाषा संरचना हो । यस्तो संरचक तथा संरचनामा अङ्गी-अङ्ग सम्बन्ध रहेको हुन्छ । यसलाई सम्बद्ध भाषाको व्याकरणसमेत भनिन्छ । भाषाको आन्तरिक संरचनामा अन्तर्निहित विशेषता (नियम र अपवादसमेत) नै व्याकरण हो (ढकाल र खतिवडा, २०६९, पृ. २९४) । भाषामा हुने विशृङ्खलता वा

Maternal and Child Health Care Practices in Majhi Community of Lalbandi-12, Pattharkot, Sarlahi

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Abstract

Women's health throughout pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period is referred to as maternal health. Low- and middle-income nations account for nearly all maternal, neonatal, baby, and child mortality (99 percent). Beneficial techniques to disseminating and scaling up effective interventions are urgently needed. A total of 713 Majhi persons were surveyed from 150 Majhi houses. The Majhi ethnic groups include the Brahman, Chhetri, Tamang, and Koiri. The sample was taken in Sarlahi's pattharkot, where the Majhi population is mostly concentrated in Wards 1 to 9. More over 68 percent of the population is illiterate, with only 31.56 percent being literate. Rural women are more likely to seek antenatal care from VHWS and MOH employees. Doctors, nurses, and midwives are used by urban women more frequently than rural women. During the prenatal phase, Majhi women have the least knowledge of contemporary medicine. The majority of the mothers (67.40 percent) breastfed their children until they were two years old. Herbs including onion, garlic, neem, and bhargair were used by more than 98 percent of the ladies. Around 99 percent of women in Majhi community utilized only one type of contraception, Dipoprovea. In comparison to their husbands, respondents' education levels were very low. The majority of women had fed their children Jeevan Jal to treat diarrhea.

Keywords: Child health, Contemporary medicine, Diarrhea, Majhi society, Maternal health, Maternal mortality,

Cost to Foreign Employment : A Case Study in Tamang Community in Lalbandi Municipality

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Abstract

This study is concerned in Tamang community of Lalbandi municipality in Sarlahi district on the multiple impacts of remittance in their life. Remittance is fund transferred from migrants to their home country. Large number of Nepalese people is going to abroad for work and there is meaningful contribution in foreign exchange reserve. People going abroad for work due to various causes were level of employment opportunity, expectation of high wage demonstration effect, economic hardship and loan payment. The price for remittance was very high in Nepal. The manpower company and their agents fix the amount high and loan taken from the unorganized sources are in high rate of interest. The objective of this study was to examine the direct and indirect cost for remittance and measure determinants of income of the remitting households of Tamang community in Lalbandi with questionnaires and qualitative and quantitative cross sectional data on the basis of structured questionnaires. The study results showed that though remittance has improved socio-economic condition of the people, the rate of interest on other indirect problems remittance makes cost high even in importance the life style of Tamang community. So, directly and indirectly remittance has high degree burden of cost.

Keywords: Economy, Exploitation, Manpower, Migrants, Remittance

Background

Remittance is an important factor of economic development Nepal. It has proven to be an important international financial flow in recent years. It has proved as a backbone of Nepal's economy in the last three decades. The remittance sent by migrants to developing countries has witnessed dramatic surges recently. This

Gender and Social Exclusion in Nepal

✉ **Ram Babu Sah**

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Abstract

Social exclusion is entrenched in the political, economic, and social fabric of Nepal. Certain groups of Nepal have been systematically disadvantaged because of discrimination based on gender, caste, ethnicity, religion, regional identity, and geographic location. Exclusion has been a cause and result of unequal development in Nepal. The incidence of poverty in the country has decreased, but poverty rates among excluded groups continue to be higher than the national average. Development outcomes show that gender, caste, ethnicity, geographical location, regional identity, and economic status are strong determinants of access to services, resources, and political representation. The inclusion agenda is now firmly placed in the development discourse and several efforts have been initiated at the policy, legal, institutional, and programming levels. Important legal amendments have been made to strengthen women's rights in key areas. There has also been progress in health and education outcomes for women. More recently, the political representation and participation of excluded groups has been ensured in all governance structures. It is now understood that social exclusion is both a structural and a social problem. While the government has made strong efforts in legal reform and institutional changes, achieving gender equality and transforming Nepal into a more inclusive democracy will also require changes in public attitudes. Policy and program approaches that can contribute to removing these barriers include attention to identifying the excluded, the causes of their exclusion, and appropriate context-specific responses.

Key Words: *Equality, Exclusion, Gender, Inclusion, Social*

‘चुनारगढकी बन्दिनी’ कथाको समाजशास्त्रीय अध्ययन

✍ सुष्मा तिमल्सिना

सार

प्रस्तुत शोधलेख शिवकुमार राईद्वारा लेखिएको चुनारगढकी बन्दिनी कथामा चित्रित समुदायको पिँढीगत अवस्था र तिनले गरेको अनुभूतिको अध्ययनसँग सम्बद्ध छ । यसमा कथाले समेटेको खास कालखण्डको पन्जाव र अङ्ग्रेजका बिचको द्वन्द्वको समयमा विद्यमान पिँढीहरू, तिनका सांस्कृतिक सन्दर्भहरू र उक्त पिँढीगत प्रभुत्वका परिप्रेक्ष्यमा ती पिँढीहरूले गरेका विशिष्ट अनुभूतिको संरचना पहिल्याउने काम गरिएको छ । यसका लागि बेलायती समाजशास्त्री रेमन्ड विलियम्स (सन् १९२१-१९८८) को साहित्यको समाजशास्त्रीय मान्यता ‘अनुभूतिको संरचना’ सम्बन्धी मान्यतालाई कृति विश्लेषणको मुख्य आधार बनाइएको छ । अध्ययनको अन्त्यमा समाजमा विद्यमान प्रभुत्वशाली पिँढीले आफ्नो सम्पूर्ण शक्तिको चौतर्फी प्रयोगबाट अर्को पिँढीलाई ज्ञान, शक्ति, आर्थिक हैसियतलगायत जीवनका सबै क्षेत्रमा प्रभुत्व जमाउँछ र अधिल्लो पिँढीले पछिल्लो पिँढीमाथि प्रभुत्व कायम गरेको स्थितिले दबाव र तनावको अनुभूतिहरू कथामा सशक्त रूपमा आएका छन् भन्ने निष्कर्ष निकालिएको छ ।

मुख्य शब्दावली : अधीनस्थ पिँढी, अनुभूति, प्रभुत्वशाली, समाज व्यवस्था, संरचना आदि ।

विषय परिचय

‘चुनारगढकी बन्दिनी’ कथामा अनुभूतिको संरचना निरूपण गर्नु नै प्रस्तुत लेखको मुख्य विषय हो । शिवकुमार राई (वि.सं. १९७६-२०५२) द्वारा लिखित ‘चुनारगढकी बन्दिनी’ कथा सामाजिक यथार्थवादी कथा हो । ‘चुनारगढकी बन्दिनी’ कथा पन्जाव केशरी रणजित सिंहकी रानी चन्द्रकुंवारीसँग सम्बन्धित रहेको छ । पन्जाव केशरी महाराज रणजित सिंह एक कुशल राजनीतिज्ञ, प्रशासकका साथै पराक्रमी र साहसी राजा हुन्छन् । उनको यसै गुणले गर्दा पन्जावको छिमेकी राष्ट्र बेलायत सतर्क भएको हुन्छ । महाराज रणजित सिंहको असामयिक निधन भएपछि पन्जाव क्रमशः कमजोर र विखण्डित हुँदै जान्छ ।

Effect of ICT in Teaching Mathematics at Secondary Level

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Abstract

Examining the effect of ICT in teaching mathematics at secondary level was the main goal of this study. A pre-test and post-test were used in the study's experimental research design, which involved two groups. One public secondary school in the Sarlahi district of Lalbandi Municipality made up the sample Schools. 58 grade nine students from a single school were among the participants. Additionally, 29 students from that school were selected for an interview as samples. The data was analyzed using statistical programs like Microsoft Excel and the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). The findings indicated that the group using ICT had significantly higher achievement than the group not using ICT.

Keywords: ICT, Mathematics, MS excel, Secondary level, SPSS, Teaching

Introduction

ICT is an acronym for Information and Communications Technology that emphasizes the importance of unified communications and the integration of telecommunications (phone lines and wireless signals) and computers as well as the business software, middleware, backup, and multimedia requirements that are required to enable users to access, store, transfer, understand, and manipulate information in a digital form. ICT also allows for the creation of digital resources like digital libraries where students, teachers and professionals can access research material and course material from any place at any time (Bhattacharya and Sharma, 2007).

A Study of Mathematical Achievement of Primary Level Students

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Abstract

Mathematical achievement in primary level is important for the betterment of the further study and daily life. Necessity of the mathematical knowledge in every field shows the significance of the mathematical achievement. This study is related to the students of grade V of Sarlahi District. A group of 217 students were randomly selected for a sample study. Me, myself developed the final questionnaire after piloting. This study is based on quantitative research method. To analyze the data, mean, standard deviation and t-test were used as statistical techniques. The research shows that there is a significant difference between the students as per their sex and social belongingness in the mathematical achievement of grade V students in Sarlahi district. However, it is found that the achievement of male students of rural and urban is similar. It may help to improve the level of achievement of mathematics in Sarlahi district.

Key words: Achievement, Mathematical, Primary, School, Student, Social belongingness, Rural, Urban.

Introduction

It is known that Mathematics is the father of all sciences. In this 21st century, mathematics can be taken as the basic needs of the knowledge of every field. Keeping mathematics aside, we can't think any types of scientific and technological studies. Every student has their own goals and objectives about the future life. The achievement of mathematical knowledge can be taken as the key to obtain the goals and objectives of the life.

दृष्टिविहीन बालबालिकाको सिकाइ व्यवस्थापन : एक अध्ययन

✍ देवराज पौडेल

उप-प्रध्यापक, जनज्योति बहुमुखी क्याम्पस
लालबन्दी, सर्लाही

सार

प्रस्तुत अध्ययनलाई दृष्टिविहीन बालबालिकाको सिकाइ व्यवस्थापनमा केन्द्रित गरिएको छ । यस अध्ययनको मुख्य उद्देश्य स्रोतकक्षा सिकाइ व्यवस्थापनको अवस्था खोजी गर्नु रहेको छ । अध्ययनमा गुणात्मक अनुसन्धानका लागि प्राथमिक र द्वितीय स्रोतबाट तथ्याङ्क सङ्कलन गरिएको छ । सिकाइ व्यवस्थापनसँग सम्बन्धित भौतिक र शैक्षिक पक्षको अध्ययन र विश्लेषण गर्दा दृष्टिविहीन स्रोतकक्षाका विद्यार्थीहरूलाई ब्रेल पुस्तक, कपि, कलम, खाने, बस्ने, ओढ्ने, ओछ्याउने, शैक्षिक सामग्री तथा खेल सामग्री निःशुल्क उपलब्ध गराएको, एकीकृत कक्षामा दृष्टिविहीनलाई अधिल्ला सिटमा राख्ने गरेको, स्रोतकक्षामा तालिम प्राप्त शिक्षकले ब्रेल लिपिमा सिकाइ गराउने गरेको, कक्षाकोठामा पर्याप्त प्रकाश र हावा आउने जस्ता पक्षले बालबालिकाको सिकाइमा सकारात्मक असर पारेको पाइयो । दृष्टिविहीन बालबालिकाको एकीकृत कक्षामा शिक्षण गर्ने शिक्षकहरूमा ब्रेललिपिको अज्ञानता, पाठ्यपुस्तक, शैक्षिक सामग्रीको अभाव, प्रश्नपत्र ब्रेल लिपिमा नबन्नु, उत्तर पुस्तिकाको सही मूल्याङ्कन हुन नसक्नु, भौतिक साधन बालबालिकामैत्री नहुनु जस्ता पक्षले बालबालिकाको सिकाइमा नकारात्मक असर पारेको पाइयो । यस अध्ययनबाट पहिचान भएका समस्या समाधानका लागि नीतिगत तथा कार्यान्वयन तहमा सुधार गर्दै दृष्टिविहीनका स्रोतकक्षाहरू व्यवस्थित र प्रभावकारी बनाउन सकेको अवस्थामा सिकाइ व्यवस्थापनमा सुधार ल्याउन सकिने निष्कर्ष प्राप्त भएको छ ।

मुख्य शब्दावली : एकीकृत कक्षा, ब्रेललिपि, साङ्ग, स्रोतकक्षा, स्नेलेन चार्ट ।

‘तृषा’ उपन्यासको विधातात्त्विक विश्लेषण

✍ सुमनप्रसाद घिमिरे

उप-प्राध्यापक

जनज्योति बहुमुखी क्याम्पस, लालबन्दी

सार

प्रस्तुत लेखमा उपन्यासकार सुशीला पौडेलको तृषा उपन्यासको विधातात्त्विक विश्लेषण गरिएको छ । यसमा उपन्यासका तत्त्व नै तृषा उपन्यासको विश्लेषणको मुख्य सैद्धान्तिक आधार रहेका छन् । यस उपन्यासलाई कृतिगत सन्दर्भ, कथानक, चरित्रचित्रण, पर्यावरण, दृष्टिविन्दु, सारवस्तु, भाषा, प्रतीक र बिम्ब, गति र लयका आधारमा विश्लेषण गरिएको छ । यस अध्ययनमा गुणात्मक अनुसन्धान विधिको उपयोग भएको छ । यसरी विश्लेषण गर्दा तृषा यौनमनोविश्लेषण गरिएको महत्त्वपूर्ण उपन्यास हो भन्ने निष्कर्ष प्राप्त भएको छ ।

मुख्य शब्दावली : कथानक, दृष्टिविन्दु, पर्यावरण, प्रतीक, बिम्ब, सारवस्तु ।

विषय परिचय

प्रस्तुत लेख सुशीला पौडेलद्वारा रचित तृषा उपन्यासको विधातात्त्विक विश्लेषणसँग सम्बन्धित छ । पौडेलले नेपाली साहित्यका कविता, गीत, मुक्तक र उपन्यास विधाको रचना गरेकी छिन् । यी विधाहरूमा यिनको उत्कृष्ट सिर्जनात्मक कौशल प्रकट भएको पाइन्छ । उनी काव्य विधाका अतिरिक्त आख्यान क्षेत्रको उपन्यास विधामा प्रतिभाशाली बनेर देखा परेकी छिन् । पौडेलले उपन्यासको रचना गरेर नेपाली उपन्यासका क्षेत्रमा निजत्व कायम गर्दै आधुनिक नेपाली उपन्यास परम्परालाई उच्च स्थान प्रदान गर्न एक इँटा थप्ने प्रयास गरेकी छिन् । तत्त्वगत आधारमा तृषा उपन्यास कस्तो छ, भन्ने प्राज्ञिक अपेक्षासहित यस उपन्यासलाई उपन्यासका विधागत तत्त्वका आधारमा विश्लेषण र मूल्याङ्कन गर्ने उद्देश्य लिइएको छ । उपन्यासको विश्लेषण गर्ने एउटा आधार दिने र तृषा उपन्यासको मूल्याङ्कन पनि हुने भएकाले यस अध्ययनको औचित्य रहेको छ ।



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