

EDITORIAL

This issue includes fourteen research articles. As per the multidisciplinary nature of the journal (IRJMMC), some articles from social science and some from natural science have been published in this issue. There are four papers from management stream, one from psychology, two from Nepali literature, two from English literature, one from economics and four from sociology. The recent study in those diverse field and brief of the articles are presented as follows.

The first contributor is Raju Bhai Manandhar, and his paper's title is 'Passengers' Satisfaction towards Service Quality with Public Transportation in Kathmandu Valley'. This article aimed to find out customer satisfaction on public transportation in Kathmandu valley. This research studied about Nepal's only cooperative public transportation system is Sajha Yatayat. Additionally, many public transportation options are operated by private companies. Kathmandu is the capital of Nepal; hence the population and public transportation are under significant strain. Therefore, this location was chosen for the research on passengers' satisfaction with the service quality of public transportation. The survey issued 80 questionnaires to riders of public transportation. 52 surveys were returned. Forty of the samples were valid for analysis. 26 passengers (65%) said that evening and nighttime access to public transportation was extremely limited. In addition, 16 (40%) of respondents felt uneasy riding in public transportation. Similarly, 27 (67.5%) respondents noted poor hygiene, and 22 (55%), dangerous public transportation. However, the majority of passengers are dissatisfied with the accessibility, comfort, cleanliness, and safety of public transportation. Only the transportation fare provides satisfaction to passengers. Another article is entitled 'Networks of findings around security dimensions in the literature from 2019 to 2022' contributed by José Marcos Bustos Aguayo, Francisco Espinoza Morales, Celia Yaneth

Quiroz Campas, and Cruz García Lirios. This study is based on security perception of Mexican citizens. The contribution of this study is concerned with the reliability and validity of an instrument that measured seven dimensions of security: territorial, national, human, public, private, and digital. Studies on citizen security identify government expectations as the predominant factor that explains the phenomenon as an efficient, effective and effective institution, but in this paper the emergence of this phenomenon has been evidenced from a structure of perceptions around the personal, citizen, public, human, national and territorial agenda.

Another two articles from Nepali literature contributed by Khil Prasad Baral, Ramchandra Subedi, and Jayram Gautam 'सिर्जन अविरलका शृङ्खलाका कविताहरूमा 'नमेन्टक्यान्टो' जनयुद्धका लडाकुको मनोविज्ञान' and 'The effect of Kamasutra on 'Priya Maunta' poetry collection' contributed by Ghanshyam Ghimire, and Nira Sharma. Another paper contributed by Timalisina K.P., et. all, entitled 'Prevalence of Child Marriage and its Associated Factors'. This study identified that despite the fact that the government has implemented several policies and programmes to combat child marriage, this study discovered a remarkable prevalence in the study area. Furthermore, the study concludes that the prevalence of child marriage is significantly associated with the married person's religion, gender, economic class, family type, level of education, and caste/ethnicity but the association was found insignificant with nature marriage (love marriage, Bhagi marriage, and Arrange marriage).

Next article entitled 'Comparative Study of Physico-Chemical Parameters of Karra, Rapti and Samari River Water of Hetauda' contributed by Pahadi, et. all,. This research was conducted about study on river water. The river water quality was in against with the drinking standard of world health organization (WHO, 2008). This referred to the

degradation process of the river inevitably. This level of outcome resulted from urbanization, industrialization, recreational activities on the riverside, cremation ceremonies on the banks of river. If not monitored and checked properly with the implementation of law, the deterioration of water will take place in an alarming rate. Another two Raj Kumar Gautam and Debendra Prasad Dhakal contributed their paper entitled 'Knowledge Distribution and Ethnobiology in Majhi Community of Makawanpur, Nepal'. This paper was comprehensive survey, aimed at documenting traditional medicinal practices used by Majhi ethnic community was carried out between September and December 2022 in 3 different wards of Bakaiya rural municipality. This study focuses on the traditional medicinal practices using plants and animals. The study is projected that the documentation of ethnobiological knowledge will further promote the conservation, use value and bioprospecting of the biological species.

Another research is about tax knowledge contributed by Dinesh Bidari, Niranjan Sigdel, Suman Shrestha, Ram Sharan Poudel and Sandesh Bidari entitled 'Tax Knowledge Among University Professors: A case of Makawanpur Multiple Campus'. The objective of this study was to assess overall and faculty wise level of tax knowledge among lecturers of Makawanpur Multiple Campus. Descriptive research design is applied by adopting survey method to collect data. Out of 83 total lecturers, 69 are selected for the study as respondent through stratified sampling method with proportionate sampling technique by making four clusters Management, Science, Humanities and Education. The results of this study showed that overall tax knowledge of lecturers are less than average (i.e. slightly aware). However, lecturers of management faculty who have studied tax education have higher than average i.e. very aware. Result indicates that tax education is important for understanding taxpayer's right responsibility,

allowable deduction and other technical tax knowledge.

The next article is entitled 'Antecedents of Organizational Citizenship Behavior and its Triggering Factors: A Study in A, B & C Category Banking Sector of Hetauda' contributed by Umesh Mahat, Gautam K.C, Sanjit Ghimire, Bin Bahadur Raut and Purushottam Khatiwada. This research is solely undertaken only to identify the status of the employees in Nepalese financial institutions. The aim of the study is to examine and explore the interactions and the direct effects of the independent variable on Organizational Citizenship Behavior, and how this independent variable can encourage this behavior among the workers in their organization. OCB plays a vital role for the expected outcomes inside the organization. Organizational Citizenship Behavior does exist among employees. This behavior can also be induced with the help of different variables. Employees who have high degree of educational level and who are working in an organization are emotionally attached with the organization they work for and they do exhibit certain behaviors that help their organization grow in their long run. With regard to the objectives mentioned for this research, it can be concluded that the employees in the Nepalese financial institutions experienced the work, exhibited organizational citizenship behavior towards their organization, and were emotionally attached to their organization. Findings of this study has an implication in a real-life situation as it explores how individual actions can positively impact the overall functioning and success of an organization.

A review article contributed by Sumargi Humagain, Abhimanyu Humagain, Suresh Regmi, and Ramchandra Phuyal entitled 'Analysis of Metaphorical Representation in Wordsworth's Major Poems'. This study focuses on similes and metaphors that turn a simple language into a special one, known as a figurative language. This article deals with

similes and metaphors executed in the major poems by William Wordsworth, one of the most influential English Romantic poets. This type of figurative language is often used in his poems with an aim to express meaning with an emphasis on the impression the poet wants to convey. The purpose of this study is to identify similes and metaphors used in his major poems. The research is based on the qualitative research to explore similes and metaphors employed in his poems and the meaning contained in each of his poems. The study mainly gets information by focusing on his four poems and pinpoints the certain words or phrases which indicate the metaphors and similes in the poems. This research makes an effort to identify the similes and metaphors in the poems, interpret their different comparative and suggestive meanings as intended by the poet and finally turn out to be their implications.

The next paper entitled 'An Impact of Exchange Rate on Export in Nepal' contributed by Uttam Lal Joshi, Rajan Neupane, Krishna Prasad Poudel, and Pabitra Pathak. This study examines the short-run and long-run co-integration of the exchange rate on export of Nepal. Data are extracted from the published source of World Bank from 1975 to 2020. The major purpose of this study is to examine the impact of exchange rate on export in Nepal whereas the exchange rate of Nepal is pegged with the exchange rate of India. Data from 1975 to 2020 are obtained to test the co-integration between the dependent and independent variables. ARDL Bounds test is performed after the test of unit root. Augmented Dickey-Fuller test is implied to find the stationary situation of the variables where all variables are found integrated. Error correction Model is calculated after confirming the co-integration between the variables. Result shows there is co-integration between the dependent variable export and independent variables exchange rate, import, money supply and GDP that indicate the long-run co-integration relationship between the variables. The result verifies there is short-run and long-run relationship between exchange

rate, import, money supply and GDP with export of Nepal. Result confirms that the pegged exchange rate has adverse effect on country's poor export performance and it may suggest the country should consider on its pegged exchange rate policy.

The next article of this issue is entitled 'Effects of Early Marriage on the Health of Female Adolescents' contributed by Adhikari R. P., et. al.,. The main aim of the study was to analyze the prevalence of early marriage and examine its effects on the health of adolescent mothers. The research was conducted at Banakariya Tol of Manahari rural municipality, Makawanpur in the year of 2023. The study shows that Hindus have high prevalence of early marriage as compared to other religion. Furthermore, Occupation, ethnicity and cultural practices indirectly influence on early marriage practices, where educational attainment has predominantly influenced the early marriage practices. Moreover, the incidence of early marriage was high on vulnerable and marginalized communities of rural. Adolescent mothers have also been facing various health hazards/problems including physiological and psychological problems. Early marriage results in the early pregnancy and high fertility rate.

The last article of the issue is "Identifying the Trends and Consequences of Retention Rates among Bachelor Students in Makawanpur Multiple Campus" by Chhatkuli S. et al. The purpose of this study is to discover the trends and consequences of the drop out in Makawanpur Multiple Campus. The study shows us a general overview of the enrollment, pass rate and dropout rate for the faculties from 2067 to 2074. It could be beneficial to analyze the reasons for such high dropout rate in BBS and take necessary steps to improve the retention rate in BBS. Also, it could be beneficial to compare the pass rate with the national pass rate of the respective faculties to have a better understanding of the situation.

Last but not the least, it is the continuous series of effort to contribute in

academic field by publishing the quarterly issue from this journal. It is the result of the entire team of editorial, reviewers and scholars who are making possible to complete this work. It is expected to continue contributions from scholars for coming volumes and issues to publish the quality research and publications.

Dr. Yam Bahadur Silwal

Editor in Chief

IRJMMC- Vol. 4, Issue. 1

Makawanpur Multiple Campus, Hetauda,
Nepal

E-mail: editor@irjmmc.edu.np

Citation: Silwal, D. Y. B. (2023). Editorial.
International Research Journal of MMC, 4(1).
<https://doi.org/10.3126/irjmmc.v4i1.51872>