

Review of *UJIS-I*

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Translanguaging in Higher Education: An Overview of Current Status in Nepal
Strengths of the Article

Thorough Exploration of Translanguaging: The article offers an in-depth analysis of translanguaging, incorporating multiple perspectives from educators, students, and scholars.

Cultural and Contextual Relevance: It contextualizes translanguaging within Nepal's diverse linguistic landscape, making the findings applicable to multilingual settings.

Pedagogical Innovation: Provides actionable recommendations, such as bilingual text creation and the use of dual-language materials, which are practical for classroom implementation.

Student-Centric Focus: Highlights the benefits of translanguaging from students' perspectives, particularly in enhancing comprehension, retention, and engagement.

Balanced Viewpoint: Discusses both the advantages and challenges of translanguaging, ensuring a holistic perspective.

Integration of Sociocultural Dimensions: Acknowledges the role of sociocultural and geo-linguistic factors in language learning, enhancing the depth of the discussion.

Global and Local Insights: Combines global research with localized examples, bridging theoretical and practical aspects of translanguaging.

Encouragement of Multilingualism: Advocates for linguistic diversity in education, promoting inclusivity and broader cultural understanding.

Call for Institutional Support: Highlights the need for policies and resources to support translanguaging, showing its practical importance in educational systems.

Well-Organized Discussion: The article systematically addresses the pedagogical, cognitive, and institutional dimensions of translanguaging, making it accessible to a broad audience.

Weaknesses of the Article

Limited Empirical Evidence: The article relies heavily on secondary research and anecdotal observations rather than presenting new, original data.

Insufficient Implementation Strategies: While providing recommendations, it lacks detailed, actionable steps for practical application in classroom settings.

Decolonizing Nepal's Kiranti-Kõits Grammar and Lexicon

Strengths:

In-depth Historical Context: The article provides a comprehensive historical background, tracing the impact of colonization on the Kiranti-Kõits language over multiple eras, including the Gurkha conquests and the Rana regime.

Focus on Decolonization: It effectively highlights the process of decolonization of the Kiranti-Kõits language by recovering and reclaiming lost linguistic features, positioning it as an important contribution to indigenous language revitalization.

Reclamation of Linguistic Features: The article demonstrates a thorough process of reclaiming and rediscovering key linguistic features, such as auxiliary verbs, phonemes, and morphological elements, which were suppressed during colonization.

Use of Linguistic Analysis: The paper employs morpho-phonemic analysis to examine the structure of the language, providing solid, academic methodologies for understanding language features and their evolution.

Integration of Cultural Identity: The research ties language to cultural identity, using onomastics (clanonyms, toponyms, hydronyms) to illustrate how language shapes cultural and territorial sovereignty.

Contemporary Relevance: The study is highly relevant to current global decolonization and identity movements, offering insights into how indigenous communities can reclaim their linguistic autonomy.

Expands Academic Understanding: The paper contributes new perspectives to the field of linguistic studies by focusing on the Kiranti-Kõits language and its struggle against colonial linguistic imperialism.

Focus on Indigenous Autonomy: It advocates for linguistic sovereignty, emphasizing that reclaiming and reviving indigenous languages is essential for the political and cultural autonomy of indigenous peoples.

Support for Future Language Revival: The findings provide a foundation for language activists, linguists, and educators to continue efforts to revitalize and preserve indigenous languages in the face of ongoing threats.

Engagement with Global Theories: The article engages with global decolonial and indigenous scholars like Ngũgĩ wa Thiong'o, connecting local linguistic struggles to broader theoretical frameworks and making the study part of a global discourse on language and identity.

Really a great attempt.

Challenges of Undergraduate Students in Speaking English at United College

Strengths:

Clear Purpose: The aim of the study is clearly stated: analyzing the challenges undergraduate students face in speaking English at United College. This provides a focused research topic.

Methodological Rigor: The study uses a quantitative research approach, which is appropriate for identifying correlations and statistical significance. The use of regression analysis enhances the depth of data interpretation.

Relevant Variables: The identification of key factors like fear of making mistakes, vocabulary, grammar knowledge, and exposure to English adds meaningful insight into the challenges students face in language acquisition.

Actionable Recommendations: It provides clear recommendations for addressing the identified issues, such as interventions to tackle psychological barriers and enhancing vocabulary and grammar skills, which can be practically applied to improve students' English speaking abilities.

Effectiveness of Service Marketing Strategies on Student Enrollment: Evidence from United College

Strengths:

Clear Objective: The study's objective is clearly defined—to examine the effectiveness of service marketing strategies on student enrollment. The focus on student enrollment is highly relevant in the context of higher education marketing, particularly given increasing competition among institutions.

Theoretical Framework: The use of the 7Ps marketing mix theory by Philip Kotler adds theoretical rigor to the study. The framework's application to higher education marketing is appropriate and well-suited to understand how various marketing strategies impact student enrollment.

Quantitative Approach: The use of a quantitative research approach with descriptive and correlational research designs ensures that the study's findings are statistically valid. The inclusion of a sample size of 122 students from various programs strengthens the credibility of the data.

Focus on Specific Marketing Strategies: The study examines all the components of the 7Ps (product offerings, pricing, place, promotion, process, people, and physical evidence), which provides a comprehensive view of service marketing strategies and their influence on student enrollment. The differentiation between strategies that had significant impacts and those that did not is a key insight.

Actionable Insights: The findings provide clear, actionable recommendations for UC to focus on improving strategies related to product offerings, pricing, place, promotion, and people. This practical applicability enhances the value of the research for the institution and other higher education providers.

Suggestion: Discuss the potential for generalizing the findings beyond United College and consider external factors that may affect the marketing strategies.

Determinants of E-banking in Nepal

Strengths:

Clear Objective: The study's goal to identify factors affecting e-banking adoption is pertinent given the growing use of digital banking worldwide. Focusing on convenience, time savings, security, and communication as the key factors aligns well with the existing literature on e-banking adoption.

Theoretical Framework: Using the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) provides a solid theoretical foundation, as TAM has been widely applied in the study of technology adoption, particularly in areas such as online banking. This framework allows for a structured approach to analyzing adoption factors.

Quantitative Approach: The use of a quantitative research method with a structured questionnaire enhances the reliability and objectivity of the findings. A sample from various banks in Kathmandu ensures a diverse set of responses, which likely increases the generalizability of the results to urban areas in Nepal.

Data Analysis: The application of statistical methods like one-sample t-tests provides empirical evidence to support the study's conclusions. This approach helps quantify the significance of each factor, ensuring that the findings are based on statistical evidence rather than subjective interpretation.

Thus, this study contributes valuable insights into the factors influencing e-banking adoption in Nepal. It emphasizes the importance of convenience and time savings, which align with global trends in digital banking. However, further exploration of security perceptions and communication strategies would strengthen the study's conclusions and provide more detailed recommendations for banks. Expanding the research scope beyond Kathmandu and incorporating additional factors from the TAM model could also enrich the findings.

Employee Job Satisfaction: An Analysis of Key Determinants

Strengths

Relevant Theoretical Framework: Maslow's hierarchy of needs is a well-established model for understanding human motivation and satisfaction. Its application to job satisfaction is particularly relevant in an educational setting where employees' needs often span both professional and personal fulfillment. This theoretical base helps contextualize the findings and offers a clear lens through which to view the results.

Quantitative Approach: The use of a quantitative research method with a correlational design allows for the measurement of relationships between different needs and job satisfaction. This provides a solid empirical foundation for the study's conclusions, ensuring the findings are based on objective data rather than subjective interpretation.

Sample Size and Scope: The study draws data from 161 teachers across various institutions within the UAG, which is a relatively large and diverse sample. This strengthens the generalizability of the findings within the UAG and potentially to similar educational organizations.

Key Findings: The study identifies that basic and social needs significantly impact job satisfaction, aligning well with Maslow's theory. Additionally, the finding that self-actualization needs are a significant determinant of job satisfaction highlights an important aspect of employee motivation, suggesting that personal growth and fulfillment are integral to job satisfaction. This adds depth to the analysis and shows that job satisfaction is not solely about meeting basic needs but also involves opportunities for advancement and personal development.

Thus, this study offers valuable insights into the factors that influence job satisfaction among teaching staff, applying Maslow's hierarchy of needs to explain the findings. The emphasis on basic, social, and self-actualization needs aligns with current trends in employee motivation and well-being. However, further exploration of the non-significant factors (safety and esteem needs) could enhance the study's depth and provide a more nuanced under-

standing of job satisfaction. Additionally, incorporating broader factors that influence job satisfaction and providing more specific recommendations for UAG could strengthen the study's practical implications.

Bank-Specific Variables Affecting Financial Performance of Commercial Banks

Strengths:

Relevant and Timely Topic: The focus on the financial performance of commercial banks in Nepal is both relevant and timely, especially given the importance of the banking sector to the country's economy. Understanding the factors that affect ROA can provide banks with actionable insights to improve profitability.

Use of Descriptive and Causal Research Designs: The combination of descriptive and causal research designs allows the study to both outline the current state of bank-specific variables and explore their potential effects on ROA. This dual approach enriches the research and makes it comprehensive in both reporting and analysis.

Longitudinal Data: The use of secondary data from annual reports spanning a decade (2012/13 to 2021/22) is a strength, as it allows for a more robust analysis. The inclusion of a variety of commercial banks (NABIL, NMB, Everest, Himalayan, and Sunrise) provides a balanced view of the banking sector in Nepal, making the findings potentially more generalizable across the sector.

Clear Focus on Key Bank-Specific Variables: The study identifies and examines key bank-specific variables (bank size, Cash Reserve Ratio, Capital Adequacy Ratio, and Non-Performing Loan Ratio) that are crucial in understanding the financial performance of banks. This approach is consistent with literature on financial performance, where these factors are often considered important.

Statistical Analysis: The study employs statistical analysis to evaluate the relationship between these variables and ROA, providing empirical support for its conclusions. It also correctly highlights which relationships are statistically significant and which are not, offering transparency about the limitations of the findings.

Thus, this study provides a solid and insightful analysis of the influence of key bank-specific variables on the financial performance of commercial banks in Nepal, particularly focusing on ROA. The use of longitudinal data and robust statistical methods enhances the credibility of the findings. However, further exploration of certain variables, such as the counterintui-

tive negative relationship between CAR and ROA, and a deeper discussion on the marginal impact of NPLR, would help clarify the results. Including additional variables and providing more specific recommendations for commercial banks could further strengthen the study's contributions. Nonetheless, the study provides valuable insights for both academic researchers and banking practitioners in Nepal.

Analyzing Social Capital Behaviour in the Renewable Energy Sector of Nepal

This study provides valuable insights into the role of social capital in the renewable energy sector in Nepal, highlighting the importance of networks, trust, and shared vision among entrepreneurs. By focusing on the different types of networks, the study contributes to a better understanding of how social capital influences entrepreneurial behavior and the success of businesses in the sector. While the study is well-structured and offers useful practical implications, a deeper analysis of the individual networks, more robust statistical analysis, and further exploration of the role of government and institutions would enhance its impact. Overall, this study is a valuable contribution to the field and offers practical insights for policymakers, entrepreneurs, and researchers in the renewable energy sector.

Effectiveness of Nepal's E-Government Service Delivery: A Case of Department of Passport (DoP)

This paper provides a useful analysis of the online pre-enrollment system implemented by Nepal's Department of Passport, emphasizing the role of technology in improving public service delivery, particularly during the COVID-19 pandemic. The use of E-Government Maturity Models (E-GovMM) and SWOT analysis offers valuable insights into the strengths and weaknesses of the system, and the study's recommendations for system improvement are practical and forward-thinking.

However, the study could be enhanced by incorporating feedback from end-users of the system, providing more detail on the data collection process, and addressing technological challenges in more depth. Additionally, a broader discussion on the generalizability of the findings and future research directions would enrich the paper.

Overall, the study makes a significant contribution to the ongoing discourse on e-government in Nepal and offers actionable insights for policymakers and government officials working to improve public service delivery in the country.

Factors Influencing Customer Satisfaction with Online Food Delivery Services in Lalitpur District

Overall, this study makes a valuable contribution to understanding the determinants of customer satisfaction in online food delivery services in Lalitpur Municipality, Nepal. The use of Expectancy Disconfirmation Theory as the framework, the clear objectives, and the statistical analysis make the research insightful and grounded in established theory. The practical rec-

ommendations provided—focusing on ease of use, food quality, promotional strategies, and privacy—are useful for online food delivery businesses in the region.

However, the study could be improved by addressing the limitations related to the sampling method, sample size, and inclusion of negative factors affecting satisfaction. Additionally, more detail on the questionnaire design and user feedback would enhance the robustness of the findings.

Overall, the paper is well-executed for a localized study and provides valuable insights that can help improve customer satisfaction in Nepal’s growing online food delivery industry.