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Editorial

The Journal of Janaprakash Multidisciplinary Studies (JJMS) with ISSN: 3021-9892 in print and ISSN 3021-9906 in online versions is a multidisciplinary journal published biannually by the Janaprakash Multiple Campus, which is an affiliated campus of Tribhuvan University. The journal is committed to advancing publications of scholarly research articles, review articles, theoretical notes, and case studies. The journal provides a forum for scholars and practitioners from diverse and multidisciplinary viewpoints and discuss theories and practices focusing on management, social science, education, law, arts and humanities, the environment, language, literature, pedagogy, and statistics among others. The journal publishes in English and Nepali languages and provides high values for research conducted using primary and secondary data collected and processed by the researcher(s). The articles are also accepted in specific areas: gender studies, globalization, human resource development, language and communication, population, enterprises and entrepreneurship, public and business policies, management of social welfare, social work, tourism, internship and apprenticeship among others. The journal is also expected to function as the medium of disseminating standard conference papers through this journal.

Teaching is always required to be based on research and the higher education teaching staff should regularly publish scholarly research articles, theoretical notes, review articles, case studies singly on his/her areas of concentration and expertise, as well as jointly with co-workers in common areas, and with students in areas where students have interests to their dissertation and other research works. As research and publication are the major activities for knowledge creation, this journal is expected to supplement the needs of scholars in accessing avenue for their scholarly publications. Thus, this journal encourages faculties, researchers and students to publish their research work as it has provided and expanded the platform to publish research outputs and other scholarly writings.

Submitted papers are referred, and are evaluated on the basis of academic contribution to the body of knowledge by advancing understanding of creativity, quality of scholarship, completeness of the content and the structure/components of research, clarity of the presentation and organization, accuracy and correctness academically, consistency in findings, thoroughness in discussion and conclusion, appropriate referencing and citation, and language usage.

This volume is the first attempt in publication, which has incorporated six articles of different areas of studies and contributors from different institutions. The Editorial Board in the future will consider to publish special issues with dedicated articles in one specific faculty.

The Editorial Board in this regard sincerely thanks to all the contributors for submitting their articles within given short period of time. We would like to extend our sincere thanks to the reviewers of these papers. Similarly, the Janaprakash Research Management Committee and the Campus Administration are praise worthy as they have facilitated the Board in making the publication process smooth.

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Graduates Performance: A Reflection of JPMC

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Abstract

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Education is the act or process of imparting or acquiring general knowledge, developing the powers of reasoning and judgment of others intellectually. One of the major indicators for the development of nation is education. The first university of Nepal is Tribhuvan university established in 1959. Janaprakash Multiple Campus is community campus established in 2062 through affiliation from Tribhuvan university. Tracer study refers to the feedback survey or study of graduates/trainees to find out their actual position after completion of their academic/training course. Tracer study is a qualitative research design. Graduate batches 2016 to 2019 were selected for this study. Tracer team follow the questionnaire prescribed by UGC to conduct this study. Questionnaire were filled up through personal meet, email, telephone contact or by using social media. Collected information were enter in to SPSS 25 version and prepare necessary table and calculation. Study was conducted mainly in four criteria those are profile of the graduates, employment status, situation of further study and response of graduates towards curriculum and facility offered by the institution. Most of the graduates were female from Kaski district and age of 22 to 26 years. Majority of graduates were unemployed and seeking for job. All of the graduates studied MBS in Tribhuvan university. Most of graduates were satisfied with facility and services provided by JPMC i.e., extra- curricular activities, problem solving ability, placement/attachment /internship, teaching learning environment, quality of education delivered, teachers and students relationship, library facility, sports facility, canteen and urinal facility but some were not satisfied with lab facility.

Keywords: Education, Tracer study, Graduates, Employment, Response, Facility

Introduction

Education is the act or process of imparting or acquiring general knowledge, developing the powers of reasoning and judgment, and generally of preparing oneself or others intellectually for mature life. It shapes the life of people. It is generally perceived as one of the most well-developed services that make people more conscious and rationale. It is an important indication of national development because development is possible only when the nation can produce skilled human resources and academic scholars. Development histories of Japan and Singapore have already proved that development is possible with human resource in the absence of other natural resources like minerals and oil.

Nepal has been practicing the concept of multi-university system since 1990 to achieve broader national development goals and has focusing on higher education in recent years. Before 1990 A.D., only two universities were in existence, namely: Tribhuvan University (established in 1959) and Mahendra Sanskrit University (established in 1985). After the restoration of democracy in 1990 A.D. and Federal Democratic Republic Nepal in 2008 A.D., the number of universities in Nepal has been increased. All together 16 universities have been delivering various academic and technical programs along with the help of various constituent campuses and affiliated (public and private) colleges at different parts of the country. However, Tribhuvan University, Pokhara University, Purbanchal University, Agriculture and Forest university, Open university are major universities of Nepal. The above-mentioned scenarios proved that tremendous expansion has been taking place in Nepal to deliver higher education during the last two and half decades.

Janaprakash Multiple Campus (JPMC) is a non-profitable community campus. It was established on 26th Shrawan 2062 B.S. (10th August, 2005 A.D.) as the assembly of local academicians, intellectual personalities and social workers longed to provide higher education to the students of mid and eastern part of Kaski, Syanga and western part of Tanahun and Lamjung. JPMC is one of the leading management campuses in this region. JPMC is offering management faculty course specially BBS in morning shift. Campus has its own land and building, facility of library, computer lab, well-furnished classrooms, drinking water, playground etc. JPMC has established various sub-committees like IQAC (Internal Quality Assurance Cell), QAA, NEHEP, EMIS (education management information system), JPRC (Janaprakash Research Committee), SSR (self-study report), Internal Exam Committee, Sports Committee etc. It provides quality education through well and experienced 16 faculty members and 3 administrative staff. Besides teaching JPMC has conduct regular extracurricular actives

like sports, mini research, industrial tour, motivating trainings or interaction programs. It is in the process of getting QAA certification from University Grant Commission (UGC) and has completed the pre visit. JPMC is working for final accreditation of QAA from UGC, Nepal.

Tracer study refers to the survey or study of graduates / trainees to find out their actual position after completion of their academic /training course. Tracer study is conducted to know the actual position of employment characteristics, competencies, skills development, level of satisfaction graduates towards institution and service provided by them. It helps institutions to prepare further strategies. Especially education institutions conduct tracer study report to know the situation of employability of graduates and revision of their curriculum and policies.

The overall objectives of the study are to obtain a better understanding about the current situation and employment status of the graduates as well as to identify the issues related to employment experiences, expectations and aspiration of graduates after getting graduation. One of its aims is also to find out the issues related to the quality and the relevance of higher education. The study has also aimed at using the study report for the formulation and amendments of its strategic plan and policies as per the needs and expectation of market and the graduates, specially findings the level of satisfaction of graduates towards facilities provided by JPMC and investigating employment status of the graduates of study period.

Methods of Data Collection and Analysis

This tracer study was designed and conducted by the tracer study team of JPMC to trace the performance of the graduates. Altogether fifteen batches from JPMC were graduated up to 2023. However, this study has traced four batch graduates, incorporating from the year 2016 to 2019. Altogether 57 students have been completed their bachelor's degree during this period including the partial involvement in final examination held by Tribhuvan University. This was the population of the study. This study was conducted taking the whole populaiton. However, three graduates could not be traced, the valid population thus remained 54.

The tracer team prepared the questionnaire for tracing the graduates on the basis of the framework as provided by UGC which was slightly modified to address the issues of the campus. The survey questionnaire incorporated questions covering source area of the graduates, age, gender, ethnic affiliation, access to media and technology, employment status, and graduates involvement in further study as a profile of the graduates. Secondly, a Likert Scale question was asked incorporating 11 different criteria namely relevance of program to job, extracurricular activities, problem solving ability, attachment to job, learning environment,

quality of education, teacher student relationship, library facility, lab facility, sports facility, and canteen and urinals facility. The tracer study team collected the list of graduates from 2016 to 2019 from administration. The notice for tracer study was shared using the college notice board, social media/Face-book and mail from internet. Those who couldn't come in contact were contacted through telephone, e-mail and social media. The data were collected from individual forms by filling up the questionnaire through face-to-face interview in the presence of tracer team, telephonic conversation and via mails during Janaury and March 2023. The institutional data were collected by mobilizing the internal staff and member of tracer committee at JPMC, using personal meeting, e-mail, social media and telephone call. EMIS unit, Examination Committee and all of the related departments had also facilitated the whole data collection activities by providing the contract information of graduates. Sufficient time was taken to data collection and analysis for the study. The collected data were compiled by using excel and SPSS softwares. The data were analyzed and evaluated by using qualitative and quantitative tools as applicable.

Result and Discussion

This study was conducted in 2023 to trace the graduates of JPMC from 2016 to 2019. A population of 54 graduates have been traced for the study. The data were categorized in four categories i.e., profile of the respondents, employment status, situation of further study and satisfaction of graduates towards program and facilities provided by the institution. The criteria-wise data presentation can be present as:

Profile of the respondent

Altogether 54 graduates have responded for this study. The detail of graduate batch, catchment area, gender, age, ethnic group and access with media is presented in this subsection.

Graduate batch: The traced graduates of JPMC from the year 2016 to 2019 was 54. The study report shows that 22.2 percent in 2016, 24.1 percent in 2017, 22.2 percent in 2018 and 31.5 percent in 2019 (table 1). It shows that percentage of graduates was lowest in 2016 and highest in 2019. It confirmed a continous progression in the trend of graduate success.

Table 1

Year wise detail of graduates

Year	Frequency	Percent
2016	12	22.2
2017	13	24.1
2018	12	22.2
2019	17	31.5
Total	54	100.0

Source: Tracer study survey, 2023

Catchment area of graduates: The permanent address of graduates of JPMC during the study period was 64.8 percent from the Kaski district, 13 percent from Tanahun district, 3.7 percent from Lamjung district, and 18.5 percent from other districts, respectively (table 2). It confirmed that the majority of graduates were from Kaski district. Thus this campus is a local campus rather than regional, provincial or national.

Table 2

Catchment area of graduates

District	Frequency	Percent
Kaski	35	64.8
Tanahun	7	13.0
Lamjung	2	3.7
Others	10	18.5
Total	54	100.0

Source: Tracer study survey, 2023

Age and gender of graduates: Majority of graduates of JPMC during study period were female and the age between 20 and 26 years. The gender wise detail is 64.81 percent female and only 35.19 percent male. Table 3 shows the year wise detail of graduates i.e., 31.5 percent of 20 to 22 years, 51.9 percent of 22 to 24 years, and 16.7 percent of above 24 years.

Table 3

Age and gender of graduates

Age range	Male		Female		Total	Percentage
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent		
20 to 22	5	9.26	12	22.22	17	31.48
22 to 24	11	20.37	17	31.48	28	51.85
Above 24	3	5.55	6	11.11	9	16.7
Total	19	35.19	35	64.81	54	100

Source: Tracer study survey, 2023

Ethnic group of graduates: Majority of the graduates of JPMC during the study period were from Brahmin and Chhetri community. Table 4 shows that 66.7 percent of graduates were from Brahmin and Chhetri and 33.3 percent graduates were from Educationally Disadvantaged Janajati and Dalit (EDGs).

Table 4

Ethnic group of respondents

Ethnic group	Frequency	Percent
Educationally Disadvantaged Group	15	33.3
Others	36	66.7
Total	54	100.0

Source: Tracer study survey, 2023

Access with media technology: All of the graduates of JPMC during study period were familiar with communication media. All the graduates used smart mobile phone and Facebook, whereas 85.2 percent of graduates use email and only 3.7 percent graduates use Twitter (table 5).

Table 5

Access with media technology

Means of communication	N	Percent
Mobile	54	100
Facebook	54	100
Email	46	85.2
Twitter	2	3.7

Source: Tracer study survey, 2023

Employment status: Employment status of graduates of JPMC who graduated from 2016 to 2019 was limited. The study report shows that only 27.8 percent of graduates were employed, 68.5 percent unemployed and only 3.7 percent were self-employed. Table 6 shows that majority of graduates were unemployed and seeking for job. The detail of employment status of total graduates i.e., 47.4 percent of male and 17.1 percent of female were employed in organization, 5.3 percent male and 2.9 percent of female were self employed and 47.4 percent of male and 80.0 percent of female were unemployed.

Table 6

Employment status of graduates by gender

State of employment	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<i>State of employment</i>						
Employment in organization	9	47.4	6	17.1	15	27.8
Self-employment	1	5.3	1	2.9	2	3.7
Unemployed	9	47.4	28	80.0	37	68.5
Total employed	19	100.0	35	100.0	54	100.0

Note: N – Number of respondents.

Source: Tracer study survey, 2023.

Further study situation: The further study situation of JPMC during the study period is 42.6 percent. The same proportion of male and female graduates were found going for further studies (Table 7). All of the graduates were studied MBS in various campuses of Tribhuvan university. This is a big proportion for moving to higher level of studies.

Table 7

Further study status of graduates by gender

State of employment	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Total studying	8	42.1	15	42.1	23	42.6
Total employed	19	100.0	35	100.0	54	100.0

Note: N – Number of respondents.

Source: Tracer study survey, 2023.

Perception of graduates towards program and facilities

This section shows the perception of graduates towards facilities provided by the college while they were studying in JPMC and their working area. The graduates' perception were measured by using a six point Likert Scale under 11 criteria.

The perception of graduates towards various services and facilities is presented in table 8. For a single facility the minimum response on each scale is zero where as the maximum response is 5 point. An average score of the response for each service or facility is calculated and the highest average score of 4.72 is observed in response to teacher-student relationship and the lowest average score is 2.28 in response to lab facilities. It shows that three facilities; (i) teacher student relationship, (ii) teaching learning environment and (iii) quality of education delivered are responded above better quality tending toward excellent. Similarly, seven services or facilities namely, (i) library facility, (ii) canteen and urinals facilities, (iii) problem solving ability, (iv) extracurricular activities, (v) workplacement / internship (vi) sports facilities and (vii) relevance of program for job requirement are perceived between good and better whereas only one facility i.e., lab facility was perceived below good (table 8). It seems those responses towards services and facilities in terms of percentage of better-excellent are above 80 percent, neutral to good falls between 60 to 80 percent and remaining are under 60 percent.

Table 8

Response of graduates towards program and facilities

Services and facilities	Very weak		Weak		Neutral		Good		Better		Excellent		Average
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	
	Teacher student relationship	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5.6	9	16.7	42	
Teaching learning environment	-	-	-	-	4	7.4	3	5.6	22	40.7	25	46.3	4.26
Quality of education delivered	1	1.9	-	-	1	1.9	4	7.4	27	50.0	21	38.9	4.20
Library facility	-	-	1	1.9	3	5.6	15	27.8	21	38.9	14	25.9	3.81
Canteen/urinal facility	-	-	2	3.7	2	3.7	15	27.8	27	50.0	8	14.8	3.69
Problem solving ability	-	-	2	3.7	9	16.7	15	27.8	17	31.5	11	20.4	3.48
Extracurricular activities	-	-	3	5.6	3	5.6	20	37.0	22	40.7	6	11.1	3.46
Work placement/ attachment / internship	2	3.7	3	5.6	9	16.7	15	27.8	13	21.4	11	20.4	3.26
Sports facility	1	1.9	6	11.1	8	14.8	13	24.1	16	29.6	10	18.5	3.24
Relevance of the program for job requirements	-	-	3	5.6	13	24.1	17	31.5	13	24.1	8	14.8	3.19
Lab facility	7	13.0	7	13.0	20	37.0	10	18.5	4	7.4	6	11.1	2.28

Note: F - Frequency

Source: Tracer study survey, 2023.

Response of graduates towards program, service and facilities by gender: A serious question can be asked that if those responses differ by gender and ethnic affiliation of the graduates. When the mean score calculated and an ANNOVA test is calculated, there is no significant variation between the male and female graduates, except for teaching learning environment service/facility (Table 9). The overall satisfaction level of graduates towards program, service and facilities by gender found satisfactory.

Table 9

Gender response on the perception of graduates towards college services and facilities

Services and facilities	Male (19)		Female (35)		Total (54)		ANNOVA	
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Mean	Std. Deviation	Mean	Std. Deviation	F	Sig.
Relevance of the program to job requirements	3.21	1.228	3.17	1.098	3.19	1.134	.014	.905
Extracurricular activities	3.26	1.147	3.57	.850	3.46	.966	1.261	.267
Problem solving ability	3.26	1.195	3.60	1.063	3.48	1.112	1.134	.292
Attachment to job	3.00	1.528	3.41	1.209	3.26	1.332	1.168	.285
Teaching / Learning environment	3.79	1.134	4.51	.562	4.26	.873	9.924	.003
Quality of education delivered	3.89	1.150	4.37	.690	4.20	.898	3.641	.062
Teacher Student relationship	4.63	.684	4.77	.490	4.72	.564	.755	.389
Library facility	3.42	1.121	4.03	.785	3.81	.953	5.420	.024
Lab facility	2.00	1.563	2.43	1.378	2.28	1.446	1.083	.303
Sports facility	3.26	1.284	3.23	1.374	3.24	1.331	.008	.928
Canteen / Urinals etc.	3.53	.964	3.77	.877	3.69	.907	.897	.348

Source: Tracer study survey, 2023.

Response of graduates towards program, service and facilities by ethnic affiliation:

The study has seriously analyzed the response of graduates towards program, services and facilities provided by the institution with relation of ethnic affiliation. For that the mean score and an ANNOVA test is calculated and found there is no significant variation between the educationally disadvantage group, i.e., educationally disadvantage janajaties and dalits (Table 10). It means that there is no variation on the provision of program, service and facility provided by the institution and overall response found satisfactory.

Table 10

Response on the perception of graduates towards college services and facilities by ethnic affiliation

Services and facilities	EDGs (18)		Other groups (36)		Total (54)		ANNOVA	
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Mean	Std. Deviation	Mean	Std. Deviation	F	Sig.
Relevance of the program to job requirements	3.72	1.227	2.92	0.996	3.19	1.134	6.708	.012
Extracurricular activities	3.72	0.826	3.33	1.014	3.46	0.966	1.982	.165
Problem solving ability	3.72	1.227	3.36	1.046	3.48	1.112	1.273	.264
Attachment to job	3.47	1.375	3.17	1.32	3.26	1.332	1.982	.165
Teaching / Learning environment	4.28	0.826	4.25	0.906	4.26	0.873	.596	.444
Quality of education delivered	4.39	0.502	4.11	1.036	4.2	0.898	.012	.913
Teacher Student relationship	4.83	0.383	4.67	0.632	4.72	0.564	1.151	.288
Library facility	3.94	1.056	3.75	0.906	3.81	0.953	1.051	.310
Lab facility	2.5	1.383	2.17	1.483	2.28	1.446	.495	.485
Sports facility	3.61	1.243	3.06	1.351	3.24	1.331	.633	.430
Canteen / Urinals etc.	3.94	0.802	3.56	0.939	3.69	0.907	2.136	.150

Source: Tracer study survey, 2023

Conclusion

This study provided a ground to conclude on the tracing of the JPMC. The success rate of of graduates on this study from 2016 to 2019 is inclining. The catchment area of college is highly local. The college is in high choice of females yet a standard age group has become the attraction of students. Though higher proportion of EDGs were expected all the graduates JPMC were famier with the communications media and they are acquainted with modern means of communications like smart phones, Facebook and email. Employment status of graduates of JPMC during the study period was still not to the satisfactory level. However, a

significant proportion of graduates of JPMC are continuing their further studies.

Majority of graduates were satisfied with their graduation and most of graduates were satisfied with the quality of the 11 types of services and facilities provided by JPMC. As three facilities are responded above better quality tending toward excellent, seven services and facilities are perceived between good and better and only one facility was perceived below good. However, there is no variation on the perception toward the quality of services and facilities provided by JPMC as perceived by males and females as well as people of different ethnic affiliation, there is a good scope to increase the quality of services and facilities in the major areas of services and facilities to be provided by JPMC.

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Social Practices (Reform) Act, 2033 (1976) of Nepal in light of Jurisprudence

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Abstract

The paper delves and critically analyze the concept of Volksgeist in Nepali society concerning the Social Practices (Reform) Act, 2033 (1976) and conducts a comparative analysis with the proposed draft bill, tracing the evolving Volksgeist. Ultimately, the paper concludes that jurisprudentially, laws can be categorized as either obeyed or transgressed, with Savigny's Volksgeist doctrines providing insight into the reasons for transgressions. It advocates for a self-realization approach in addressing social matters, aligning with Volksgeists perspective of law as a biological and evolutionary phenomenon.

Keywords: Jurisprudence, Law, Volksgeist, Social behavior

Introduction

Social reform means reforming and changing normative rules prevailing laws and practices to take into account new cultural paradigms. It is a movement that aims to make gradual change or changes in certain aspects of society rather than rapid or fundamental changes. Process of correcting the social problems, reshaping and orienting or directing the society to run in the right path/track. The goal of social reform is to secure social welfare by correcting societal flaws and ills, as well as to bring about significant and constructive change in society and people's attitudes. It seeks to take into account recent societal developments. Human beings do not exist independently and in isolation; so that they live in society. Society is guided by norms, values, ancient practices, long-standing habits, rituals, traditions, customs, beliefs,

superstitions etc. In society several evil practices may exist. Social reform is necessary to rid society of evil practices and beliefs. Thus, social reform is essential to ensuring constructive social change in society and minimizing such bad behaviors and superstitions. To eradicate the long-standing bad customs in society and address social issues, changes must be made to the institutions, social systems, functional structures, and patterns. So, social reform is the need of the time and changed social condition.

Social legislation denotes to laws which are created to uplift and safeguard the conditions and practices of social life and social conduct. The purpose of social legislation is to direct, regulate, and impose limits on the conduct of both individuals and social groupings. It is designed for ensuring institutional reforms, reducing the prevalence of harmful ideas, or improving society and the well-being of the entire society. Various social legislations are framed and enacted by the state to improve the social condition and regulate better social life. In Nepal, the Social Practices (Reform) Act, 2033 (1976) is one of the social legislations which was enacted 'to impose restriction on existing as well as growing competitive pomp and worthless expenses in social practices in order to make reforms' (Preamble, Social Practices (Reform) Act, 2033).

The aim of this act is to restrict and eradicate the certain prevalent social practices of Nepali society. Those social practices 'means including marriage, *Bratabandha*, (A solemn Hindu ceremony in which boy wears a sacred thread (*Janai*) in his body), *Chudakarma* (Hindu practice of cutting the hair of the boy for the first time after his birth leaving a scuff of hair uncut), *Pasni* (the practice of feeding rice to a child for the first time after his/her birth), *Nwaran* (practice to be observed normally after eleven days from the date of birth of a child in which the child is given a formal name to address him/her), Birthday, *chhaiti* (The Hindu practice to be observed in the sixth day of the birth of a child, *Bhudo-pasni* (The practice to be observed in eighty four years in age of a man/ woman) and *pitri-karya* (practice to be performed in honor of one's deceased ancestors)' (Section 2(a), Social Practices (Reform) Act, 2033). This act made restriction and prescribe limitation to conduct such kinds of social rituals and ceremonies. Based on the major provision of Social Practices (Reform) Act, 2033 (1976) this article intended to explore the rationale, practicability, social effect of this act in Nepali society.

Method of Data Collection and Analysis

This article intended to explore the rationale, practicability, social effect of the Social Practices

(Reform) Act, 2033 (1976) in Nepali society. In this paper, the authors have used qualitative, doctrinal and descriptive research methodology and content analysis as a tool of this research. Social Practices (Reform) Act, 2033 (1976) is the core statutory source of this paper. Secondary data and information collected from various pieces of literature such as authentic books, Nepal Law Report (*Nepal Kanoon Patrika*) etc. are used. The collected information and literature are descriptively examined and analytically explained.

Result and Discussion

Highlights of Social Practices (Reform) Act, 2033 (1976)

Definition of social practices : According to Section 2(a) of the Act, ‘social practice’ includes: weddings, *bratabandha*, *chudakarma*, *nwaran*, birthday celebrations, *chhaiti*, *budho-pasni* and *pitri-karya* (Section 2(a), Social Practices (Reform) Act, 2033).

Restriction on *Tilak* : There is the complete restriction on *Tilak* (Section 3, Social Practices (Reform) Act, 2033). Both the accepting party and granting parties shall be liable twelve thousand to twenty-five thousand rupees fine or an imprisonment not exceeding thirty days or the both and the proved claimed property shall be forfeited (Section 3(2)).

Restriction to the bride side : Bride side shall not accept or compel any cash and goods (kinds) from bridegroom side in connection of marriage of daughter (Section 4(1)(2)). Acceptance results the fine from twelve thousand rupees to twenty-five thousand rupees or an imprisonment not exceeding one year or the both and proved claimed property shall be forfeited (Section 4(3)). Compelling results the fine up to ten thousand rupees or an imprisonment not exceeding fifteen days (Section 4(4))

Restriction on *Daijo* (Dowry) : *Daijo* cannot be given more than ten thousand (Section 5(2)). A transgression results in the fine up to ten thousand rupees or an imprisonment not exceeding fifteen days or the both and the property shall be forfeited. the fine up to ten thousand rupees or an imprisonment not exceeding fifteen days or the both and the property shall be forfeited (Section 5(3)).

Prohibition on bearing others financial liability : The following financial liability is prohibited for the bride side to the bridegroom side (Section 6(1)):

- Amount to be spend for study of bridegroom
- Capital needed to carry on trade or commerce for bridegroom
- Expenditure for marriage of bridegroom.

A transgression results in the a fine from twenty thousand to forty thousand rupees or an imprisonment not exceeding fifteen days or the both (Section 6(4)).

Regulation of *Janta* , marriage feast and others social practices :The following regulation are made for the *Janta* and *Janti*:

- Bride side shall not bear transport as well as food cost made for *Janta* (Section 6(2)).
- They also shall not give cash, commodity and gift to any person who goes to the chamber marriage to observe *Janta* (Section 6(3)).
- No bar to provide cash or goods to porters.
- No more than 51 people shall be bought in *Janta* and marriage feast (Section 7(1)). For the marriage feast, 51 person do not increase the close relative (Section 8(1)).
- No dancer in rent shall be brought in *Janta* (Section 7(2)).
- Any fire work shall not be carried out in *Janta* (Section 7(3)).
- No more than 25 person shall be called in observing the feast of *Pitrikarya* (Section 10(1)), *Chhaiti*, *Nwaran*, Birthday, *Pasni*, *Chudakarma*, *Bratbandha*, *Bhudhopasni* others than close relatives (Section 9(1)).

Table 1

Comparison of provision of Act and the Bill

Particulars	Social Behavior Reform Act 2033	Social Behavior Reform Draft Law
Definition of social practices	According to section 2 (a) of the act, ‘social practice’ includes: weddings, <i>bratabandha</i> , <i>chudakarma</i> , <i>nwaran</i> , birthday celebrations, <i>chhaiti</i> , <i>budho-pasni</i> , and <i>pitri-karya</i> . ¹	The bill, on the other hand, broadens this definition by changing it to birthday celebrations, weddings, rituals related to death, <i>pitri-karya</i> , as well as ‘rituals and ceremonies associated with customs, traditions, and religion’
Restriction for <i>tilak</i>	whosoever accepts or grants <i>tilak</i> shall be liable to a fine from twelve thousand to twenty-five thousand rupees or an imprisonment not exceeding thirty days or the both and the proved claimed property shall be forfeited.	The bill states that the <i>tilak</i> shall be forfeited, and an appropriate fine shall be imposed (based on the <i>tilak</i>) or prison sentence not exceeding 90 days given or both. if the <i>tilak</i> is yet not given but there is consent, then the concerned parties are liable for Rs 50000 fine or imprisonment not exceeding one and half month or both.

Particulars	Social Behavior Reform Act 2033	Social Behavior Reform Draft Law
Restriction on <i>Daijo</i> (Dowry)	In addition to a set of ornament wearing in body, whosoever intends to give <i>Daijo</i> , may be entitled to give <i>Daijo</i> up to ten thousand rupees, in maximum. A transgression results in the fine up to ten thousand rupees or an imprisonment not exceeding fifteen days or the both and the property shall be forfeited.	The proposed legislation mentions that bridegroom side shall give maximum 20 gm gold or ornaments compromising the amount of 20 gm gold and, clothes and goods equivalence to prescribed price. If a dowry—more extravagant than the proposed limit, the dowry shall be forfeited, and an appropriate fine shall be imposed (based on the dowry) or prison sentence not exceeding three months or both. if the dowry is yet not given but there is consent, then the concerned parties are liable for Rs 50000 fine or imprisonment not exceeding one and half month or both.
Prohibition on bearing other financial liability	Bridegroom side shall not accept any amount spent or likely to spend for study of bridegroom or any capital needed to carry on trade or commerce for bridegroom or any expenditure for marriage of bridegroom. Bride side shall not bear transport as well as food cost made for <i>Janta</i> . A transgression results in the a fine from twenty thousand to forty thousand rupees or an imprisonment not exceeding fifteen days or the both and the property shall be forfeited. Bride side shall not give cash, commodity and gift to any person who goes to the chamber marriage to observe <i>Janta</i> . A transgression results in the fine from twenty thousand rupee to forty thousand rupees or an imprisonment not exceeding fifteen days.	an appropriate fine shall be imposed (based on the <i>Bigo</i>) or prison sentence not exceeding three months or both. If the <i>Bigo</i> is not known, one lakh fine or prison sentence not exceeding three months or both. Bride side or groom side shall not give cash, commodity and gift to any person who goes to the chamber marriage to observe <i>Janta</i> . A transgression results in the fine of Rs. 50,000

Particulars	Social Behavior Reform Act 2033	Social Behavior Reform Draft Law
Maximum number of <i>Janti</i>	No more than fifty-one persons including the persons who play musical instrument in marriage shall be brought to mark <i>Janta</i> . A transgression results in the fine up to ten thousand rupees or an imprisonment not exceeding fifteen days or the both.	No more than 150 persons including the persons who play musical instrument and porter in marriage shall be brought to mark <i>Janta</i> . A transgression results in the fine up to fifty thousand rupees.
Restriction on marriage feast	No more than Fifty one persons including neighbors and relatives other than close relatives shall be invited in marriage feast organized by Bridegroom and bride side. Whosoever contravene shall be liable to a fine up to Twenty Thousand Rupees or an imprisonment not exceeding Fifteen days or the both.	No more than 350 persons shall be invited in marriage feast. Whosoever contravene shall be liable to a fine up to Rs. 50,000.
Restriction on feast of <i>Chhaiti, Nwaran, Birthday, Pasni, Chudakarma, Bratbandha, Bhudhopasni</i>	While observing <i>Chhaiti, Nwaran, Birthday, Pasni, Chudakarma, Bratbandha, Bhudhopasni</i> no more than twenty-five persons including neighbours and relatives other than close relatives shall be invited in the feast of such ceremony. Whosoever contravenes shall be liable to a fine up to ten thousand rupees or an imprisonment not exceeding seven days or the both.	No more than 100 persons shall be invited in the feast. Whosoever contravene shall be liable to a fine up to Rs. 25,000

Particulars	Social Behavior Reform Act 2033	Social Behavior Reform Draft Law
Restriction on feast of <i>Pitrikarya</i>	No more than twenty-five persons including neighbors and relatives other than close relatives and malami shall be invited while performing <i>Kaj Kriya, shradda</i> and other activity to be observed after the death of a person. Whosoever contravenes shall be liable to a fine up to ten thousand rupees or an imprisonment not exceeding seven days or the both.	No more than 100 persons shall be invited in the feast. Whosoever contravene shall be liable to a fine up to Rs. 25,000
Ban on exhibition of <i>Daijo</i>	In the course of observing social practices, <i>daijo</i> or present (gift) shall not be brought or sent by making exhibition in pomp manner. Whosoever contravenes shall be liable to a fine up to five thousand rupees or an imprisonment not exceeding seven days or the both.	
Ban on building decoration in pompous manner	While observing social practices, building shall not be decorated unnecessarily by lightening in pompous manner. Whosoever contravenes shall be liable to a fine up to ten thousand rupees or an imprisonment not exceeding seven days.	While observing social practices, building shall not be decorated unnecessarily by lightening in pompous manner. Whosoever contravenes shall be liable to a fine up to Rs. 25,000
Obligation of local bodies	the concerned village development committee or municipality shall convince such person not to commit such act. In spite of convincing in case the concerned person commits prohibited act or likely to commit such act, the concerned body shall inform the Office of District Administration to proceed legal action against such person.	It is mandatory to submit the expenditure as well as social practice detail to the concerned local bodies within the 15 days of completion of such social practice. However, the new bill do not mention the obligation of local bodies.

Particulars	Social Behavior Reform Act 2033	Social Behavior Reform Draft Law
Information of expenditure to be supplied	On the demand of the C.D.O, the concerned party must submit the expenditure details within 15 days. provided that the complaint must be upon the party. In case the concerned person fails to submit the details, a fine up to three thousand rupees or an imprisonment not exceeding three days to such person.	On the demand of the C.D.O, the concerned party must submit the expenditure details within 15 days. In case the concerned person fails to submit the details or submitted fake detail, a fine up to fifty thousand rupees.

Social Practices (Reform) Act, 2033 (1976) in light of jurisprudence

Role of law is an ideal in the society. Every society make and enforce laws that govern the conduct of the individuals. Law is created in accordance to the need of the society and society itself is the laboratory where all laws are tested and implemented. The rationale of law depends on the its effectivity, efficiency its impact on the society. The Social Practices (Reform) Act, 2033 (1976) was enacted to eradicate certain practices of the society but it cannot not be effectively implemented. People do not follow it because it cannot address the will of the society. Likewise, this law is beyond the social practice and social trend. Several literatures and theories of jurists are related to the creation and effective implementation of the law.

The term *Volksgeist* have German origin which is coined by Karl Von Savigny. *Volks* means people and *Geist* means spirit. Thus, the term *Volksgeist* means the common spirit of people. Broadly, *Volksgeist* is a German phrase depicting the distinct spirit, character and expression of a people. The concept reflects the characteristics of that nation and etymologically it is a way of life. ‘The central idea of the Savigny *Volksgeist* is law should represent the common consciousness of people. It implies that law doesn’t come from deliberate legislation but arises as a gradual development of common consciousness of the nation’ (Michele, 2000, p.233). The *Volksgeist* manifests itself in the law of the people; creates as per the will of people for the necessity of the society.

Eugen Ehrlich also conceived law in context to existing society. As like savigny, he believed that law evolves spontaneously. According to him, the institutions of marriage, domestic life, inheritance, possession, contract etc. govern the society through living law which dominates the social life. By living law he means extra-legal control which regulate social relations of human belongs. Ehrlich opines that, ‘the centre of gravity of legal development lies

not in legislation nor in juristic science, nor in judicial decision, but in society itself' (Myneni, 2022, p.530). Society ignores the enacted law and lives according to rules created by their will and mutual consent. Such rules are based on mutual consent of the people rather than statutory enactments or court's decision, have been termed as 'fact of law' a social reality which exists quite independent of state's positive law. It is the living law of the people. Practices are living till this period the law cannot be able to minimize or prohibit it. It is developed as the social fact which governs the social life (Paranjape, 2022, p.99).

Law requires the study of all social structure and social conditions in which law functions in the society. A statute which is habitually disregarded is no part of living law. It is the living law which dominates the life of the society (Paranjape, 2022, pp.99-100). It is said that enacting and implementing the law is not enough, the concerned law must enter from the door of the society. As like the thesis of Savigny, law can be able to give the social effect by addressing the common will of the society and social problem. People cannot go beyond their consent, declaration of will and social compulsion. Hence, in order for legislation to become living law it must have its practical utility. Law therefore needs to be useful in real life in order to become practically enforceable. For this *volksgeist* must be taken as the credible source for framing the law.

Dynamic social structure of Nepal and the rationale of the social practices (Reform) Act, 2033 (1976)

The Social Structure during the time of 2033(1976) was very different from the present social structure. At that time, the country was less populated and therefore, there was less social interaction and touch. However, with the advent of Globalization, increased division of Labor and the population the social interaction and touch increased, thus leading to change in the *Volksgeist*. This triggered the bill to increase the number of attendees in the social practices. For example, the present Act has legitimized maximum 51 persons in the Marriage feast whereas the bill has purposed the 350 persons in the feast. From the sociological vantage point, marriage as the social event needs the wide people involvement for the social acceptance. However, the purposed bill had mentioned that except marriage in other social ceremony maximum 100 persons shall be invited in the feast. This shows bill failure to separate the private, family and the social event. The inviting the 100 persons in the birthday feast as well as inviting 100 persons in the *Naran* cannot be equated. It needs to be realized the invitation to 100 people in *Naran*, which is family event is acceptable. In contrast, invitation to 100 people in the birthday feast, which is private event is unacceptable and thus, this will unequivocally bring social

anomalies. This is direct denouncement of Nepalese *Volksgeist*.

Legal Prescription of Number: Glancing from the other side of the coin, the legal prescription of the number of people in the social ceremony can be counter-productive. The new course of event and venue management and party palace has flourished in the market. It is giving the employment to the large number of people. Today, we encounter at least one-party palace in every ward. The restriction on the number of people in the social ceremony will fuel the unemployment problem and poverty rate will increased. Therefore, the professional consciousness within the common consciousness (*Volksgeist*) of the people must be recognized.

Secularistic Norms and Values: Although, the Act has restricted the meaning of Social Practices but its Bill had widened meaning of the social practices stating that social practices embody the rituals and ceremonies associated with customs, traditions, and religion. Going beyond the traditional recognition of Hindu Social practices, it has laid the foundation for the recognition of others social practices. This is in consistent with the secularistic norms and values which is also preached by the Article 26 (right to religious freedom) of constitution of Nepal. Pragmatically, interpreting the article mentions that every religion has right to observe the social practices of its own. In such light, bill reflected the inclusive *volksgeist*.

Dowry system, Tilak and common consciousness: There is common consciousness of people that granting dowry or accepting the dowry is bad custom. Contrary to the common assumption and consciousness, the act legitimatizes the dowry with the limitation. The Savigny *Volksgeist* theory is failed at this point when there are circumstances of hypocritical attitude of the people regarding dowry. At the one point, people pretend it as bad custom. At another point, they still adhere to it. So, the Social Practices (Reform) Act, 2033 is hypocrisy law in the sense that it has legitimize the dowry with the ceiling. The mockery of this law became worst when various ministers released the property details claiming that major portion of their property sources was dowry, beyond the ceiling restricted by the act. Although, legally giving or accepting dowry beyond the ceiling is illicit, but rejection by the people, had a become a good pretext to corrupt leaders to disguise their property in the name of dowry, which do not have any sources. The bill has increased the dowry, but there is very less hope that people will adhere.

Savigny rightly states that legal enactments do not necessarily change social practice. The court in the case *Advocate Ramakanta Kharel Vs. cabinet secretariat* (Nepal Kanoon Patrika, 2065, Vol.4, D.N.) 7951) has interpreted the Social Practices (Reform) Act, 2033 and expressed that law solely cannot change the consciousness of people, but the awareness

can change it. As a result, awareness is necessary to change the people mindset. People consciousness should be as “cut your coat according to your cloth.”

Faulty law-making process: Savigny views that law should represent the people aspiration and consciousness. Additionally, People aspiration is reflected in the culture, custom, traditional, historical norms and values. Moreover, while making the law, historical evolution process also needs to be determined. Unfortunately, our laws do not consider these facts. People as a Real stakeholders had never been never properly consulted. Laws like Begging Prohibition Act, 2018 B.S., Gambling Act, 2020 B.S., Donation Act 2030 B.S. also reaffirm such reality that suggests that many enacted laws have remained as laws in book but have been never translated into application.

In the context of Nepal, actual law-making process has been highly influencing by vested interest of donor agencies. At many instances, it is believed that the Government of Nepal has formulated many laws just because neighboring countries, India has formulated such laws and many laws have been highly influenced by Indian legal provisions. Real problem is that these sorts of law do not represent the will of the people. For example, Nepal Laws Interpretation Act, 2010 BS is highly influenced by Indian interpretation statute. It was originally enacted in English and later translated into Nepali.

Fundamental principle or norms: It is obvious fact that some people disobey the law, but more obvious fact is that that there are some laws that almost everybody disobeys. The main reason is that such law failed to represent the inherent fundamental principle or norms of our society. In other words, Savigny views that law should represent our national character. Social bonding or solidarity is so strong in our society that we say that “*Ragat ko nata vanda bhawana ko nata thulo hunchha*”. Even if there is a dispute amongst neighbor, one neighbor goes to *Malami* in case of death of another neighbor. In circumstances of those fundamental reality, it is evinced that social behavior reform act, 2033 threshold *malami* number 25 is not adhered by our society.

Similarly, in most of the offence related to social behavior, the bill has removed the provision of imprisonment and focused on the monetary fine. People often tends to violate the law relating to monetary fine whereas they become more vigilant to the imprisonment. Taking into this consideration the new law should focus on prison sentences in order to be effective. In addition to this, granting 25 percent more punishment to the people holding the public post is positive in nature. The bill implicitly mentions that people holding public post must be the role model of the nation and they should be more alert in terms of observing social practices.

Moreover, there is provision that providing a false statement of expenditures for a wedding, for example, can lead to a fine of up to NPR 50,000. But how practical is this provision? It will be tedious for people to provide such statements accurately. Besides, there is no mechanism to check the accuracy of such statements. On what basis can they be proven inaccurate? This lacuna shows the lack of research culture in law making process.

Conclusion

Therefore, the jurisprudentially the law can be divided into two types: obeyed law and transgressed law. The reason for the transgression of the law is clearly given by Savigny *Volkgeist* doctrines. As *Volkgeist* propagates law as a biological growth, an evolutionary phenomenon and not an arbitrary, fanciful and artificial creation, there is need of the self-realization in these sorts of matters. The self-realization can be implanted through awareness and showing its negative effects in the society. However, this might take time to realize those acts have negative consequences. The central argument is that our lawmakers should get out of hangover of outdated Austinian dogmas that perceive law as only an instrument imposed by sovereign authority. Therefore, *Volkgeist* is credible source of the law in society.

As like the Savigny's thesis, law can be able to give the social effect by addressing the common will of society and social problems. The objective of the Social Practice (Reform) Act, 2033 is to create consciousness on the people and to improvise the prevalent practice of present Nepali society. But the fate is that, this Act is not practically applied and followed by the people in the real life. This Act became failure and the failure of existing laws needs reforms because failure laws cannot change the social values, social systems, composition of society. Society is dynamic and law is static so law should address the changing needs of the society by incorporating new changes in the concerned laws. Hence, in order for legislation to become living law it must have its practical utility. Law therefore needs to be useful in real life in order to become practically enforceable.

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Assessing Climate Finance Practices in Developing Countries: A Systematic Literature Review

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Abstract

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The purpose of this study is to investigate climate financing practice in developing countries by following the systematic literature review process. Emerging scholarly and policy literature conclude that developing and small island Pacific countries are the most vulnerable in the world and similarly they have facing a big gap between the requirement of adaptation and mitigating financing and actual funds

received by them. Developing countries are facing various problems such as Local level / beneficiaries' participation & Green Climate Fund mobilization, unified reporting framework challenges, lack of effectiveness in Green Climate Fund (GCF) mobilization and transparency in mobilization, Governance, and policy focus, integrating disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in theory and practice etc. By following the rigorous systematic literature review process, it found that these countries are trying to overcome from such problems which may country specific and some have similar to other countries. It is found that government, multilateral and bilateral funding is insufficient so that capacity building of the local communities and attracting of private investment in climate financing activities is crucial to the sustainability roadmap of the countries.

Keywords: Climate finance, Developing countries, Mitigation and adaptation

Introduction

Climate finance, essentially financing for activities related to tackling climate change, doesn't have a straightforward definition. It is become a significant tool that shapes how countries around the world collaborate, determine ways to support development, and come together to

address the global climate challenge. Even after multiple efforts to define and differentiate climate finance from development finance, clarity remains elusive. The evolving idea of what makes climate finance “additional” further complicates the understanding of this concept (Steele, 2015).

The Paris Agreement, which is set to become operational in 2020 after its adoption at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Conference of the Parties (COP 21) in December 2015, emphasizes the critical role of climate finance. Developed nations have committed to mobilizing a minimum of \$100 billion annually from 2020 onwards to support climate-related activities such as emission reductions and adaptation measures in developing countries. Nonetheless, the financial requirements for building a climate-resilient and eco-friendly society surpass this figure. While a portion of these funds may come from public sources, the involvement of private finance remains indispensable (Torvanger et al., 2016).

The topic of “Assessing the climate finance practice in developing countries” encapsulates a multifaceted domain encompassing policy frameworks, financial mechanisms, institutional capacities, governance structures, and stakeholder engagement strategies (Ayers & Huq, 2009). Similarly Developing countries exhibit heterogeneous experiences and trajectories in accessing, allocating, and administering climate finances, influenced by diverse contextual factors, including governance dynamics, policy coherence, technical expertise, and socio-economic imperatives (Barbier & Hochard, 2016).

Climate change, with its multifaceted impacts on ecosystems, economies, and societies, necessitates a robust financial response, especially for developing countries that are most vulnerable. The mobilization and effective utilization of climate finance in these nations have garnered attention in academic circles. This literature review aims to explore the prevailing discourse on assessing climate finance in developing countries.

The world is facing a pressing social and environmental challenge, especially for developing countries striving for progress. Despite years of discussions and debates on climate change policies, we’ve seen limited real-world actions that make a tangible difference on the ground Regmi, B. R., & Bhandari, D. (2012). Similarly, the issue of climate change and its impact on every field of life has increased manifold during the 4.0 industrial revolution. Driving factors of a sector-level carbon intensity which is essential to determine the targeted emissions reduction strategy in the developing economy (Li et al., 2023).

Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the

international community has agreed to mobilize financial support to help developing countries respond to climate change – to integrate low-carbon solutions into their socio-economic development pathways, and to prepare for climate change and adapt to the unavoidable impacts it will have. Parties to the UNFCCC have agreed to mobilize an initial US\$ 100 billion annually from 2020, an amount that is likely to need ramping up over time, and have established new mechanisms like the Green Climate Fund (Canales et al., 2017).

There is a huge gap between required and implemented policies and measures to meet the climate policy target in the Paris Agreement, adopted December 2015. Climate finance, defined as funding of projects to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, enhance resilience to future climate impacts, or adapt to climate change impacts, is a vital component of the required climate policy framework to meet the climate policy ambitions. The annual 100 billion USD target for climate mitigation and adaptation in developing countries by 2020 is a first marker of climate finance for developing countries, but the estimated need to de-carbonize economies and build climate resilient infrastructure is much higher. USD 6 trillion in infrastructure investments is required annually in the period 2015 – 2030 to limit human-induced warming to 2 °C by year 2100. Government funding will be insufficient, so a sizeable share has to come from private sources. This raises the issue of how the private sector can be mobilized to provide a sizeable share of climate funding (Torvanger et al., 2016).

Developing countries in the Asia Pacific region are increasingly utilizing their national budgetary systems to mobilize a significant portion of their domestic resources to climate related developments. Further strengthening of the national environment to access international climate finance and alternative-source funding, so that it can complement domestic resources, has become a priority in the region in light of the rapidly growing climate change (Curuki, 2019).

Emerging literature therefore calls for national-level coordination of climate finance to increase efficiency in the use of funds, reduce duplication, and ensure that its mobilization contributes to achieving national climate and development objectives in low-income countries (Pickering et al., 2015).

Many low-income countries have limited coordination of climate finance contributes to the already significant difficulties of gaining access to funding (Thwaites & Manel Amerasinghe, 2018) and leads to the inefficient use of funds, low transparency and accountability (Pickering et al., 2015), and potential barriers to achieving or reinforcing other sustainable development objectives (Halonen et al., 2017 as cited in (Shawoo et al., 2022)). In contrast, coordinated

funding is assumed to produce greater benefits, such as when donors respect nationally-determined priorities, use country systems for implementation, and coordinate activities with other funders (Abdel-Malek, 2015) as cited in Shawoo et al., (2022).

Similarly, equity considerations remain paramount in climate finance discourse. Brown & Corbera (2003) explored the equity implications of climate finance, emphasizing that developing countries often face unequal access due to stringent eligibility criteria and donor-driven agendas. They advocated for equity-focused financing mechanisms that prioritize vulnerable communities, ensuring social inclusion and resilience-building.

Moreover, there is a need for research that delves into the governance structures, institutional capacities, and stakeholder dynamics influencing climate finance utilization in developing countries. Understanding these aspects is essential for identifying barriers, facilitating best practices, and optimizing the impact of climate finance on sustainable development goals (UNECE - United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, 2010).

This lack of clarity introduces ambiguity into the guidelines governing GCF operations. Additionally, concerns arise over the transparency and accountability measures governing the distribution and utilization of funds allocated for projects targeting local adaptation, indicating potential shortcomings in oversight mechanisms. Moreover, the presence of accredited entities without the requisite expertise to proficiently design and implement projects for local finance delivery raises questions about the effectiveness and competency of these entities within the GCF's initiatives. (Omukuti et al., 2022).

The primary objective is to delve into an extensive array of financial instruments tailored for climate finance from developed to developing nations. This exploration places particular emphasis on identifying suitable mechanisms to incentivize and mitigate risks associated with private finance across various sectors and national contexts. The evaluation of these financial instruments draws insights from a comprehensive literature review supplemented by several case studies, as highlighted by (Torvanger et al., 2016).

Specifically, the research systematically investigates to how political and technical forces shape climate finance coordination in contexts with varying country ownership over the coordination process. Shawoo et al., (2022) adds a new dimension to calls for greater country ownership, which we suggest needs to be paired with a critical examination of political struggles and contestation.

This research delves into an exploration of climate financing practices in developing countries, spanning both historical and contemporary contexts. After the systematic review

process authors expect to get the answer from following research question

- How do different financial instruments can be used by developing countries for climate finance, and what are the implications for incentivizing and de-risking private finance?
- How have climate financing practices evolved in developing countries over time, what are the recent challenges faced by these countries, and what gaps exist in the current practice landscape?

Methods of Data Collection and Analysis

In setting the foundation for this systematic literature review, researcher initiated with accurately crafted research query. To navigate through the vast expanse of available literature, the exact phrase “Assessing Climate Finance” was strategically employed. This phrase was pivotal, anchoring the review to focus specifically on the nuanced assessment facets associated with climate finance.

An in-depth examination is undertaken to scrutinize the evolution of climate financing mechanisms in developing countries, encompassing both past and present scenarios. By elucidating the contemporary challenges faced by these countries, the research endeavors to pinpoint and summarize the existing discrepancies and gaps in practices pertinent to this thematic domain, employing a rigorous systematic literature review methodology (Pati & Lorusso, 2018).

To further delimit the scope and ensure relevancy, a set of inclusion and exclusion criteria was established. Articles were earmarked for inclusion only if they featured the exact phrase “Assessing Climate Finance” and integrated at least one reference to “Practice in Developing Countries.” This dual criterion aimed to summarize literature that harmoniously bridged assessment methodologies with practical applications within developing contexts.

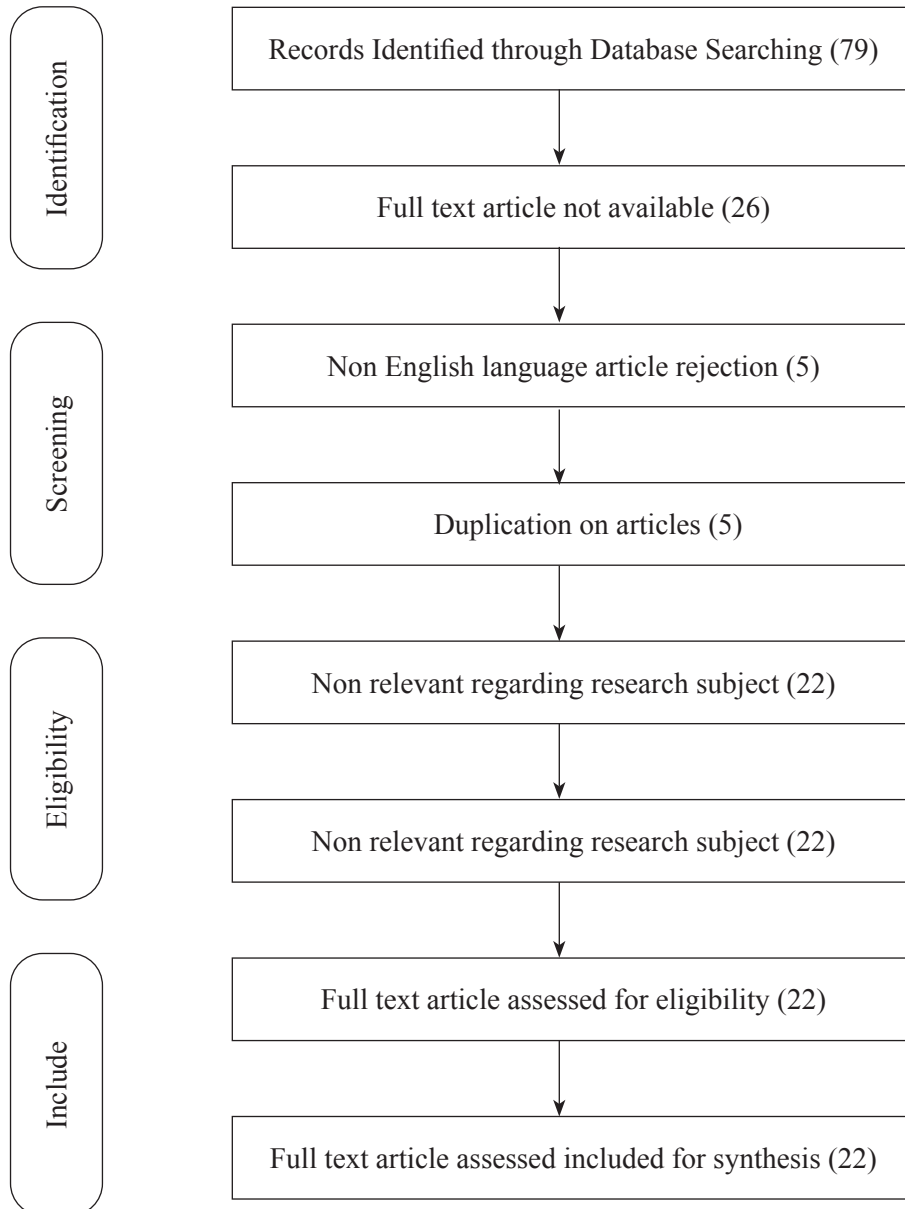
Utilizing Google Scholar as the primary platform, easily available and reliable academic database, the researcher tapped into its resources. The advanced search functionalities of Google Scholar were harnessed, allowing for a more refined extraction process. By stipulating specific parameters, such as keyword occurrences, the team endeavored to unearth literature most aligned with the research’s core objectives.

Total 79 results are shown by the data base. Upon the initial retrieval phase, a significant 26 articles were identified as not getting full text article, thereby rendering them in assessable for the review process. Recognizing the importance of accessibility and comprehensiveness, these articles were systematically rejected from further consideration. Additionally, to maintain linguistic

coherence and streamline the analysis, articles not in English were promptly excluded.

Figure 1

Systematic review and meta-analysis (PRISMA) flow diagram



During the screening process, a vigilant effort was exerted to eliminate duplicates. Five such articles were discerned and consequently excluded, ensuring that the review remained devoid of redundant content. Similarly, four non English articles were rejected for the study. From the initial pool, 22 articles were adjudged as non-relevant, further enhancing the selection criteria and enhancing the review’s precision.

After crossing the rigorous phases of screening, filtering, and exclusion, the systematic methodology concluded in a selection of 22 articles. This final compilation epitomizes a synthesis of rigorous methodology, unwavering focus, and meticulous scrutiny. By navigating through such a structured trajectory, researcher aimed to distill insights that resonate deeply with the intricate landscape of climate finance practices in developing countries.

Table 1

Literature considered for SLR

S.N	Authors	Title	Citation Number	Year	Publisher
1	Samuwai & Hills (2018)	Assessing climate finance readiness in the Asia-Pacific region	42	2018	MDPI
2	Torvanger et al.(2016)	Instruments to incentivize private climate finance for developing countries	11	2016	CICERO Center for International Climate and Environmental Research-Oslo
3	Shawoo et al.(2022)	Country ownership in climate finance coordination: a comparative assessment of Kenya and Zambia	3	2022	Taylor & Francis
4	Xie et al.(2023)	Rebalancing climate finance: Analysing multilateral development banks’ allocation practices	4	2023	Elsevier

S.N	Authors	Title	Citation Number	Year	Publisher
5	Curuki (2019)	Will the tide of climate finance finally turn in our favor? Three essays on assessing and mobilizing climate finance in Oceania post Paris agreement.	1	2019	The University of the South Pacific
6	Canales et al. (2017).	Climate finance for the Indian Ocean and African small island developing states	8	2017	Stockholm Environment Institute.
7	Garschagen & Doshi(2022)	Does funds-based adaptation finance reach the most vulnerable countries?	29	2022	Elsevier
8	Omukuti et al. (2022)	The green climate fund and its shortcomings in local delivery of adaptation finance	19	2022	Taylor & Francis
9	Samuwai, J. (2021)	Understanding the climate finance landscape and how to scale it up in Pacific small island developing states	5	2021	UN. ESCAP
10	Doku et al.(2021)	Determinants of climate finance: Analysis of recipient characteristics in Sub-Sahara Africa	8	2021	Taylor & Francis
11	Anantharajah (2019)	Governing climate finance in Fiji: Barriers, complexity and interconnectedness	7	2019	MDPI
12	Oxfam International (2022)	Unaccountable Accounting: The World Bank’s unreliable climate finance reporting	4	2022	Oxfam International

S.N	Authors	Title	Citation Number	Year	Publisher
13	Anantharajah, K(2021)	Racial formation, coloniality, and climate finance organizations: Implications for emergent data projects in the Pacific	7	2021	SAGE Publications Sage UK: London, England
14	Sudmant et al.(2017).	Understanding the case for low-carbon investment through bottom-up assessments of city-scale opportunities	30	2017	Taylor & Francis
15	Tunji-Olayeni et al.(2019).	Climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies for construction activities within planetary boundaries: Limitations of developing countries	12	2019	IOP Publishing
16	AdaptationWatch (2016)	Towards Transparency	0	2016	Adaptation Watch
17	Pannier et al.(2020)	The three dialectics of adaptation finance in Vietnam	2	2020	MDPI
18	Medina Hidalgo et al.(2021)	Climate change adaptation planning in remote contexts: insights from community-based natural resource management and rural development initiatives in the Pacific Islands	9	2021	Taylor & Francis
19	Keweloh(2015)	Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in Theory and Practice. A Case Study of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in Asia	2	2015	IFHV Working Paper Series

S.N	Authors	Title	Citation Number	Year	Publisher
20	Nakatani (2021)	Fiscal rules for natural disaster-and climate change-prone small states	20	2021	MDPI
21	Li et al. (2023)	A revaluation of carbon intensity factors through the carbon decomposition approach in a developing economy	0	2023	Taylor & Francis
22	Bécault et al. (2016)	Getting ready for climate finance: The case of Rwanda	4	2016	University of Namur, Department of Economics

Source: Author's compilation

Result Discussion

Developing and low income countries are most vulnerable from the climate change impact. Each of the countries are facing unique challenge and some have homogeneous challenges for adaptation and mitigation of climate finance impact. Due to limitations of resources and policy frameworks in least develop and developing countries climate financing is highly dependent in developed countries’ financing, bilateral and multilateral agency’s funding.

Gap in adaptation and mitigation finance in developing countries

The bulk of climate finance from multilateral development banks (MDBs) predominantly favors mitigation projects, primarily directed towards a select group of relatively affluent nations. Interestingly, this allocation aligns more closely with countries’ greenhouse gas emissions than with their susceptibility to climate-related risks. Shifting towards a balanced distribution between mitigation and adaptation efforts could notably diminish global climate vulnerability for an additional 1.9 billion individuals without imposing significant alterations on the annual growth rate of emissions. This study enriches the discourse surrounding global equity in climate finance distribution and underscores the societal repercussions of climate change. Furthermore, the research underscores that while MDBs’ climate finance is correlated with countries’ greenhouse gas emissions, it does not necessarily align with their vulnerability to climate risks (Xie et al., 2023). Due to the limitation of government financial, multilateral

and bilateral funding attraction of private sector funding to climate financing is crucial. However, in the case of Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDs) face challenges in accessing climate finance, particularly from private sector sources (Sauwai, 2021). Similarly, Sauwai (2021) states that a significant portion of global climate finance is mitigation-centric, while Pacific SIDS predominantly require adaptation initiatives.

Due to the limitation of public funding Bécault et al. (2016) recommended that adaptation and mitigation work role of local institutions, including districts and Non-government organizations (NGOs), play a crucial role in implementing climate change-related projects. Similarly, there is a need to attract greater private sector investments targeting climate adaptation projects.

Gap in readiness levels between the Asian and Pacific sub-regions and Policy framework

Readiness of the country is the current mantra of the climate finance discourse and is a key determinant for accessing climate finance. However, the research finds that there's a significant readiness gap between Asian sub-region countries and Pacific sub-region countries concerning accessing climate finance this research constructs and implements a comprehensive three-dimensional framework to evaluate the preparedness for climate finance across chosen Asia-Pacific nations. The framework identifies three critical dimensions: (1) Policies and Institutions, (2) Knowledge management and learning, and (3) Fiscal policy environment. Grounded in the Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review, the study reveals a significant disparity in readiness levels between countries within the Asian sub-region and those within the Pacific sub-region (Xie et al., 2023). Similarly, the paper (Curuki, 2019) supports that current approaches towards accessing and mobilizing climate finance require significant re-orientation to better align with PSIDs' unique needs, priorities, and challenges.

Similarly, readiness for adaptation finance in Vietnam is influenced by various factors, including the balance between development and adaptation goals, and the allocation and utilization of resources from different channels ((Xie et al., 2023).

Contextual varies among the countries

All financial instruments are not universally applicable across different contexts or sectors within developing countries (Torvanger et al., 2016). Countries needs to evaluate the suitability of financial instruments based on criteria such as leverage ratio, scaling-up potential, and reliability.

Commitment and actual disbursement challenge in financing

International financial support will play a critical role in the ability of Indian Ocean and African Small Island Developing States (SIDS) to respond to climate change. There's a notable difference between committed climate finance and actual disbursed amounts, raising questions about the efficiency and effectiveness of the allocation process (Xie et al., 2023). However, the paper Doku et al., (2021) explores that Sub-Sahara African countries with higher population growth rate, higher poverty levels, better ease of doing business profile, weaker governance policies, weaker control of corruption, stronger rule of law enforcement, deepened social inequality, and better information and communication technologies (ICT) usage have attracted more climate finance. Policy implications of the study are discussed and it has been statistically proved that the relationship between these characteristics and climate finance is statistically significant, suggesting policymakers and stakeholders can leverage these insights.

Political commitments and technical factors

Political dynamics, encompassing power structures, interpretations of climate finance, and vested interests, significantly influence interactions among stakeholders, thereby impeding cohesive coordination within the climate finance area. This introduces an additional layer to the advocacy for enhanced country ownership, emphasizing the necessity for a discerning evaluation of political conflicts and disputes. The research has been done in Kenya and Zambia. Similarly, the paper reveals that while country ownership is essential, it needs to be critically examined in light of political struggles, contestation, and vested interests (Xie et al., 2023).

Similarly developing countries are most vulnerable to climate change effects but factors such as economic constraints, technological limitations, and institutional barriers limit their mitigation and adaptation efforts (Tunji-Olayeni et al., 2019).

Local level/Beneficiaries participation for Green Climate Fund mobilization and reporting unified framework challenges

Three key barriers still prevent it from delivering finance to the local level. First, the Green Climate Fund (GCF) faces challenges due to the absence of a cohesive framework that clearly delineates the parameters of the local level, local stakeholders, and processes for local adaptation. Additionally, GCF demonstrates restricted transparency and accountability concerning the allocation and utilization of funds designated for adaptation, especially within projects purportedly targeting local level adaptation results. Furthermore, certain Accredited Entities exhibit inadequate experience and capability in devising and executing projects aimed at facilitating finance delivery at the local level. Similarly, the paper finds that GCF lacks a

clear and unified framework for defining and identifying what constitutes the ‘local level,’ leading to implementation challenges (Omukuti et al., 2022).

Likewise, the paper Anantharajah, (2019) finds that identified a complex landscape of barriers that climate governors in Fiji face, categorized into four levels of deepening entrenchment. The study found that these barriers interrelate between levels, creating complex chains of entrenchment. A superficially tractable issue may be rendered less so by being rooted in a more entrenched issue. Empirically, this paper delineates the complex landscape of challenges, or ‘context’, that Fijian climate governors must understand in order to deliver effective governance solutions. Beyond this, this research offers a framework of broader application through which climate governors may conceptualize complex barriers.

However, Pannier et al., (2020) concludes that there is no one-size-fits-all framework for assessing a country’s institutional readiness for adaptation finance, highlighting the need for country-specific analyses.

Climate change adaptation projects are progressively being formulated using a combination of external and internal resources, notably in developing nations. Given the persistent threats posed by climate change to susceptible communities, it becomes increasingly crucial to discern insights from the planning and execution phases of these adaptation strategies. This urgency is heightened for communities situated in remote areas, where access to resources and supportive services remains constrained.

Similarly, Medina Hidalgo et al., (2021) the recommended that future initiatives should prioritize the integration of local/traditional knowledge with external resources to enhance sustainability and effectiveness and emphasize long-term engagement and commitment to communities, moving beyond short-term projects and policies to ensure effective and sustained implementation.

Likewise, Bécault et al., (2016) provide a comprehensive assessment of the state of climate finance readiness in the Republic of Rwanda so to identify key opportunities for strengthening the country’s performance in accessing and delivering increasingly larger amounts of climate finance from international public and private sources. The finding of paper summarize that Rwanda has achieved a relatively advanced level of climate finance readiness, emphasizing strong political leadership and commitment.

Effectiveness in Green Climate fund (GCF) mobilization and transparency in mobilization

Garschagen & Doshi (2022) states that while the GCF allocates funds largely to priority country groups like least developed countries (LDCs,) African countries. There are disparities

in addressing the most vulnerable countries with weak institutional capacities. Similarly, countries with high climate vulnerability but weak government institutions, especially LDCs in Africa and conflict-ridden countries, face challenges in accessing project funding. Therefore, the findings emphasize the necessity to strengthen simplified approval tracks in the climate finance architecture. This ensures that countries with the lowest institutional capacity but the highest vulnerability are not left behind, aligning with the broader goal of equitable and effective climate finance.

Lack of standardized reporting mechanisms has led to contrasting statements on financial contributions, eroding trust and hindering effective climate finance. AdaptationWatch (2016) states that develop a clear and universal system of accounting modalities for adaptation finance to ensure consistency and transparency. Oxfam International, (2022) reports conclude that The World Bank should adopt and implement enhanced disclosure practices, including detailed assessments, cost estimates, methodologies, and justifications for its climate finance activities. The bank need to develop and implement standardized methodologies and reporting frameworks for tracking and reporting climate finance, addressing ambiguities, inconsistencies, and aligning with global norms.

Various financial instruments exist to mitigate risks or lower costs associated with climate-related projects and initiatives in developing nations. These instruments can be categorized into revenue support, credit enhancement, direct investments, and insurance. A larger proportion of these tools are tailored for risk mitigation rather than cost reduction, particularly focusing on mitigating market and commercial risks. Regarding cost reduction, most instruments influence either transaction costs or the expected rate of return. However, it's essential to recognize that not every financial instrument is universally applicable across all scenarios. When evaluating these financial instruments based on metrics such as the leverage ratio (private finance mobilized per unit of public expenditure), scalability potential, and reliability, it becomes evident that their efficacy is largely contingent upon specific contextual factors. Primarily, this includes the investment climate within a country and the particular sectors targeted for investment (Torvanger et al., 2016).

Governance and policy focus

There are notable chances to channel current financial resources towards more efficient, environmentally friendly alternatives, thereby stimulating considerable fresh investments in climate mitigation. Two primary reasons are identified for not capitalizing on these opportunities. Firstly, the optimal strategies for cost-effectiveness differ significantly depending

on the specific context, varying across regions and sectors. As a result, broad-scale evaluations of climate finance distribution often provide inadequate insights into the detailed opportunities for sustainable investment at a granular level. Secondly, the absence of supportive governance structures impedes the realization of these economical, low-carbon investment prospects (Sudmant et al., 2017).

Nakatani, (2021) tries to explore how should small states formulate a countercyclical fiscal policy to achieve economic stability and fiscal sustainability when they are interesting to natural disasters, climate change, commodity price changes, and uncertain donor grants? Finally, the paper contributes to Innovative Fiscal Rule which is proposed a third-generation fiscal rule termed as the “natural disaster-resilient fiscal rule,” which focuses on recurrent expenditure based on non-resource and non-grant revenue.

Li et al., (2023) tries to evaluate the driving factors influencing sector-level carbon intensity in Pakistan’s agriculture, services, and industrial sectors from 2006 to 2019 and the study provide a comprehensive analysis of sector-level carbon intensity in Pakistan’s on above sectors from 2006 to 2019, highlighting the key driving factors influencing CO2 emissions. Similarly, the paper advocate for the adoption and implementation of policy recommendations, including technological advancements, energy efficiency measures, and infrastructure projects under the CPEC program, to achieve sustainable development goals in Pakistan.

Integrating disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in theory and practice

Keweloh, (2015) tries to explore the coherence of guidance and practices on disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA) within the Red Cross and Red Crescent (RC/RC) Movement. The paper tries to Identified a conceptual confusion regarding the relationship between DRR and CCA, as well as the concepts of mainstreaming and integration, leading to inconsistencies in practices. Finally, the paper contributes to aimed the limited body of and knowledge on DRR and CCA integration in practice, providing insights into factors leading to inconsistencies and proposing strategies for better alignment between policies and practices.

Table 2

Summary of findings

Authors	Finding
Samuwai & Hills (2018)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A significant gap exists in readiness levels between the Asian and Pacific sub-regions. 2. While readiness plays a role, its impact on accessing climate finance is limited. 3. PSIDS heavily rely on multilateral and private flows for climate finance, which may not be the most effective approach given their readiness status.
Torvanger et al.(2016)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Suitability varies by context:</i> The effectiveness of financial instruments depends significantly on the country’s investment climate and the specific sectors targeted. 2. <i>Combination approach:</i> Financial instruments are often most effective when used in combination to address multiple risks and challenges. 3. <i>Agency mandate and goals:</i> The objectives and mandates of agencies providing climate finance influence the selection and application of financial instruments. 4. <i>Procedure for assessment:</i> A structured procedure for evaluating climate finance instruments is presented, emphasizing barriers, solutions, and checkpoints.
Shawoo et al.(2022)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Political dynamics:</i> Political factors such as power dynamics, framings of climate finance, and vested interests significantly influence climate finance coordination in both Kenya and Zambia. 2. <i>Technical influences:</i> Technical factors also play a role but are intertwined with political dynamics, impacting how actors interact and coordinate within the climate finance landscape. 3. <i>Country ownership:</i> The study reveals that while country ownership is essential, it needs to be critically examined in light of political struggles, contestation, and vested interests.

Authors	Finding
Xie et al.(2023)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. <i>Mitigation focus:</i> The majority of MDB climate finance is directed towards mitigation projects, primarily benefiting a few relatively wealthy countries.2. <i>Correlation patterns:</i> MDB climate finance positively correlates with countries' greenhouse gas emissions but does not align with their vulnerability to climate risks.3. <i>Potential impact:</i> Transitioning towards a more balanced allocation between mitigation and adaptation could significantly reduce global climate vulnerability, benefiting an additional 1.9 billion people without major changes in emission growth rates.
Curuki (2019)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. <i>Priority elements for PSIDS:</i> Climate Finance Readiness, Green Climate Fund financing, and Nationally Determined Contributions emerge as top priorities for PSIDS within the UNFCCC framework.2. <i>Challenges and opportunities:</i> The research identifies specific challenges, opportunities, gaps, and potential strategies related to each climate finance element for PSIDS.3. <i>Policy re-orientation needs:</i> Current approaches towards accessing and mobilizing climate finance require significant re-orientation to better align with PSIDS' unique needs, priorities, and challenges.

Authors	Finding
Canales et al. (2017).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Disparity in allocation:</i> A significant portion of climate finance is concentrated in Cape Verde and Mauritius, with Least Developed Countries receiving the least. 2. <i>Concessional loans dominance:</i> Nearly three-quarters of the committed funds are in the form of concessional loans, indicating a debt-related financial structure. 3. <i>Sectoral concentration:</i> Climate finance predominantly benefits sectors like water and sanitation, energy, and general environmental protection, suggesting a narrow focus. <i>Disbursement Inefficiencies:</i> The actual disbursement of committed funds is considerably lower than other ODA flows, indicating potential inefficiencies or challenges in implementation
Garschagen & Doshi (2022)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Ambiguous allocation:</i> While the GCF allocates funds largely to priority country groups like LDCs, African countries, and SIDS, there are disparities in addressing the most vulnerable countries with weak institutional capacities. 2. <i>Missed opportunities:</i> Countries with high climate vulnerability but weak government institutions, especially LDCs in Africa and conflict-ridden countries, face challenges in accessing project funding. 3. <i>Limited direct access:</i> Most countries have not accessed project funds independently through national entities, indicating limitations in direct access and country ownership.

Authors	Finding
Omukuti et al. (2022)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Ambiguous definition:</i> GCF lacks a clear and unified framework for defining and identifying what constitutes the ‘local level,’ leading to implementation challenges. 2. <i>Transparency and accountability issues:</i> Limited transparency exists in how approved funds for local-level adaptation are utilized, creating accountability concerns. 3. <i>Capacity and experience:</i> Some Accredited Entities face challenges in designing and implementing projects focused on local-level finance due to limited experience and capacity. 4. <i>Operationalization gap:</i> Despite its commitment, GCF’s operationalization of support for local adaptation remains limited, with barriers hindering effective implementation.
Samuwai, J. (2021)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Climate finance definitional challenges:</i> Lack of a standardized definition complicates tracking and assessing climate finance flows. 2. <i>Imbalance in global climate finance:</i> A predominant focus on mitigation leaves a gap for adaptation initiatives crucial for Pacific SIDS. 3. <i>Limited private sector engagement:</i> Private sector investments, especially in adaptation, remain limited for Pacific SIDS. 4. <i>Accreditation and capacity challenges:</i> Few Pacific-based institutions are accredited to the GCF due to technical, administrative, and co-financing challenges.

Authors	Finding
Doku et al.(2021)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Positive factors:</i> Higher population growth rate, higher poverty levels, better ease of doing business profile, weaker governance policies, weaker control of corruption, stronger rule of law enforcement, deepened social inequality, and better ICT usage tend to attract more climate finance to Sub-Saharan African countries. 2. <i>Statistical significance:</i> The relationship between these characteristics and climate finance is statistically significant, suggesting policymakers and stakeholders can leverage these insights. 3. <i>Variations:</i> Sensitivity analysis reveals variations in the determinants of climate finance across different quantiles, emphasizing the need for tailored approaches.
Anantharajah (2019)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Complex landscape of barriers:</i> Identified a complex landscape of barriers that climate governors in Fiji face, categorized into four levels of deepening entrenchment. 2. <i>Interrelation of barriers:</i> Found that barriers interrelate between levels, creating complex chains of entrenchment where superficially tractable issues may be rooted in more entrenched problems. 3. <i>Empirical delineation:</i> Empirically delineated the challenges or ‘context’ that Fijian climate governors must understand to deliver effective governance solutions.
Oxfam International (2022)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Lack of independent verification:</i> The World Bank’s claimed levels of climate finance cannot be independently verified, with potential discrepancies of up to \$7bn or 40% based on Oxfam’s audit. 2. <i>Inadequate transparency:</i> Insufficient disclosure and documentation from the World Bank regarding its climate finance assessments, methodologies, and justifications. 3. <i>Need for standardization and clarity:</i> Ambiguities and inconsistencies in reporting and methodologies, highlighting the necessity for standardized and transparent practices.

Authors	Finding
Anantharajah, K (2021)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Racial and colonial influences</i>: Identified latent racial and colonial schemas influencing emergent climate finance data projects and organizations. 2. <i>Mediation of resources</i>: Highlighted the racial mediation of finance and knowledge, emphasizing disparities and potential injustices in resource allocation. 3. <i>Techno-benevolent risks</i>: Cautioned against the risks of perpetuating colonial inequalities through well-intended technological solutions in climate finance.
Sudmant et al. (2017).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Missed opportunities</i>: Significant opportunities exist in developing world cities to redirect existing finance streams towards cost-effective, lower-carbon options. 2. <i>Context-specific measures</i>: Cost-effective measures vary significantly based on the local context, necessitating specific local research. 3. <i>Governance challenges</i>: The lack of enabling governance arrangements hinders the exploitation of these cost-effective, low-carbon investment opportunities.
Tunji-Olayeni et al.(2019).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Climate strategies</i>: The paper reviews several strategies within the construction industry, including the use of green energy, sustainable materials, innovative designs, and waste recycling. 2. <i>Vulnerabilities in developing countries</i>: Developing countries face significant vulnerabilities due to climate change, but factors such as economic constraints, technological limitations, and institutional barriers limit their mitigation and adaptation efforts.

Authors	Finding
AdaptationWatch (2016)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Historical context:</i> The paper traces the history of key climate finance initiatives, emphasizing the promise made at Copenhagen in 2009. 2. <i>Transparency concerns:</i> There are significant inconsistencies, vagueness, and tensions in climate adaptation finance reporting, undermining trust and effectiveness. 3. <i>Performance assessment:</i> Developed countries' compliance with UNFCCC climate finance transparency requirements has declined, indicating persistent challenges in reporting and accountability
Pannier et al.(2020)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Complex landscape:</i> The adaptation finance in Vietnam is shaped by a complex interplay between official finance mechanisms and local social dynamics. 2. <i>Institutional readiness:</i> The readiness for adaptation finance in Vietnam is influenced by various factors, including the balance between development and adaptation goals, and the allocation and utilization of resources from different channels.
Medina Hidalgo et al.(2021)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Integrated strategies:</i> Communities prioritize integrated strategies that align with multiple development goals, such as food security, health, marine resource management, and livelihoods. 2. <i>Contextual relevance:</i> While specific contexts may vary, the identified themes are likely relevant to other subsistence-dominated rural peripheral communities within Fiji and the Pacific Islands region.
Keweloh(2015)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Conceptual confusion:</i> Identified a conceptual confusion regarding the relationship between DRR and CCA, as well as the concepts of mainstreaming and integration, leading to inconsistencies in practices. 2. <i>Need for alignment:</i> Emphasized the necessity for developing a common approach to DRR and CCA integration, supported by clear theoretical frameworks, tools, and guidance for better alignment between policies and practices.

Authors	Finding
Nakatani (2021)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Innovative fiscal rule</i>: Proposed a third-generation fiscal rule termed as the “natural disaster-resilient fiscal rule,” which focuses on recurrent expenditure based on non-resource and non-grant revenue. 2. <i>Practical applicability</i>: Demonstrated that the proposed fiscal rule framework is practical and useful for countercyclical policy tools in Pacific island countries, such as PNG, to handle natural disasters, volatile resource revenues, and uncertain foreign grants.
Li et al. (2023)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Sectoral performance</i>: Agriculture sector showed an average performance due to government policies promoting environmentally friendly technologies and efficient water usage. In contrast, the industrial and service sectors exhibited mixed results over different periods. 2. <i>Driving factors</i>: Economic and energy usage efficiency effects demonstrated a high association with above-average performance, while the GDP gap effect had a lower performance in influencing sectoral carbon intensity. 3. <i>Policy implications</i>: Emphasized the importance of technological advancement, energy consumption efficiency, and policy initiatives such as CO2 emissions taxation and energy projects under the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) program.
Bécault et al. (2016)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rwanda has achieved a relatively advanced level of climate finance readiness, emphasizing strong political leadership and commitment. 2. Effective planning requires alignment with scientific assessments and evidence-based knowledge dissemination. 3. Local institutions, including districts and NGOs, play a crucial role in implementing climate change-related projects.

Table 3

Theme based summarization

Thematic area		Summary of analysis
Climate Finance Readiness and Access in Specific Regions	Samuwai & Hills (2018),Curuki (2019) ,Canales et al. (2017),Bécault et al. (2016),Medina Hidalgo et al.(2021)	These studies emphasize the readiness levels and access to climate finance in specific regions. The research focuses on assessing the gaps and distinctions within regions like the Asia-Pacific, Oceania post-Paris Agreement, the Indian Ocean, African Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and Rwanda. The overarching goal is to identify strategies, policies, and frameworks that enhance the capacity of these regions to access and mobilize climate finance effectively.
Financial Instruments, Allocation, and Disbursement of Climate Finance	Torvanger et al.(2016),Xie et al.(2023),Garschagen & Doshi(2022) , Omukuti et al.(2022),Nakatani (2021)	This theme explores the mechanisms, instruments, and practices related to climate finance allocation and disbursement. It investigates various financial instruments designed to incentivize private climate finance, examines the allocation practices of multilateral development banks, evaluates the effectiveness of funds-based adaptation finance, and assesses the challenges and shortcomings in the local delivery of adaptation finance.
Climate Finance Determinants, Integration, and Adaptation Strategies	Shawoo et al.(2022) ,Doku et al.(2021), Keweloh (2015), Anantharajah (2019), Sudmant et al.(2017), Samuwai, J. (2021)	The focus here is on understanding the determinants influencing climate finance allocation, integration of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation practices, and exploring adaptation strategies. Studies within this theme analyze country ownership dynamics, recipient characteristics in specific regions like Sub-Saharan Africa, and the governance complexities and barriers in implementing adaptation finance, particularly in Fiji

Thematic area	Summary of analysis
Carbon Intensity, Emissions Reduction, and Low-Carbon Investment	This theme delves into carbon intensity factors, emissions reduction strategies, and opportunities for low-carbon investments. The research investigates sector-level carbon intensity in developing economies, explores low-carbon investment opportunities at the city-scale level, and highlights the significance of sustainable practices, green energy, and innovative designs in mitigating climate impacts.
Transparency, Reporting, and Societal Dynamics in Climate Finance	The studies under this theme critically examine transparency, reliability, and reporting practices in climate finance. They scrutinize institutions like the World Bank and explore potential discrepancies, ambiguities, and inconsistencies in reporting methodologies. Additionally, the theme highlights racial and colonial dynamics within climate finance organizations, emphasizing the implications for resource allocation, colonization dynamics, and societal impacts

Equity in climate finance allocation

One of the most pressing concerns highlighted by (Xie et al., 2023) and (Samuwai, 2021) is the disproportionate allocation of climate finance between mitigation and adaptation. Despite developing countries, particularly Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDs), being more vulnerable to climate risks, the majority of multilateral development banks (MDBs) finance is tilted towards mitigation projects in wealthier countries.

Readiness and capacity constraints

A recurrent theme across the studies is the readiness gap among countries, especially between the Asian and Pacific sub-regions. Factors like policy frameworks, institutional capacity, and fiscal environments play pivotal roles in determining a country's readiness to access and effectively utilize climate finance. This highlights the need for tailored strategies that address specific regional and national contexts, as emphasized by (Curuki, 2019) and (Pannier et al., 2020).

Role of local institutions and stakeholder participation

There is crucial role of local institutions, NGOs, and communities in bridging the finance gap. Engaging local stakeholders not only enhances project effectiveness but also ensures that initiatives are contextually relevant and sustainable. Furthermore, the Green Climate Fund's (GCF) challenges in defining and engaging the 'local level' indicate a need for more inclusive and transparent processes (Bécault et al., 2016) and (Omukuti et al., 2022)

Political dynamics and governance

Political factors and governance structures significantly influence climate finance outcomes, as noted by (Shawoo et al., 2022) and (Doku et al., 2021). Addressing power dynamics, vested interests, and enhancing country ownership are imperative to foster collaboration and coordination among stakeholders. Sudmant et al., (2017) discuss further accentuate the importance of governance arrangements in harnessing cost-effective, low-carbon investment opportunities.

Reporting, transparency, and standardization

The lack of standardized reporting mechanisms, as highlighted by (Adaptation Watch, 2016) and (Oxfam International, 2022) , poses challenges in tracking, evaluating, and ensuring accountability in climate finance. Establishing clear accounting modalities, disclosure practices, and reporting frameworks is crucial to build trust, enhance transparency, and facilitate informed decision-making.

Integrating disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation

The nexus between Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) emerges as a critical area requiring attention. Keweloh (2015) underscores the conceptual confusion and inconsistencies in integrating DRR and CCA practices. Aligning policies, practices, and strategies between these domains can enhance synergies, optimize resources, and bolster resilience against climate-related hazards.

Attraction of the private investment in climate finance sustainability roadmap

Attraction of private investment in climate finance for sustainability roadmap is crucial today. The paper proposes a resource mobilization framework emphasizing sustained financing for pilot projects and targeted technology transfers. Without prioritizing domestic private sector engagement, Fiji's energy and sustainable development goals may remain elusive, risking real benefits to vulnerable communities and rendering the least developed countries ineffective

(Curuki, 2019).

During the process of preparing the paper the author's some limitations regarding evidence included in the review process. The search primarily focused on articles available on Google Scholar, which may have inadvertently excluded valuable research from other databases or regional publications. This could introduce a bias towards certain geographic areas or specific types of research. Similarly, by limiting the search to articles published between 2015 and 2023, the review might have missed out on earlier foundational studies or recent cutting-edge research that could provide valuable context or updates on the topic. Likewise, the review might be susceptible to publication bias, where only studies that have been published in academic journals are considered. Grey literature, reports, or working papers that could provide practical insights might have been excluded

Limitations of evidence included in review process

Similarly, the author has facing some of the limitations in review process as well. While Google Scholar is a valuable tool, relying solely on this database might not capture the full breadth of available literature. The absence of other databases or resources could limit the comprehensiveness of the review. The review might lack a rigorous quality assessment of the included studies, leading to potential biases or inaccuracies in the conclusions drawn from the evidence. Similarly, the review does not have involved consultation with experts in the field of climate finance in developing countries. Expert insights could provide additional context, validation, or nuances that might be missed through a purely literature-based approach.

Conclusions

The complexities and challenges surrounding climate finance, as evidenced by the diverse array of studies reviewed, necessitate urgent and concerted action at both global and local levels. The disproportionate allocation of funds, particularly favoring mitigation over adaptation in vulnerable regions, underscores the pressing need for equity in financial distribution.

Furthermore, the readiness disparities between regions, coupled with institutional and governance constraints, highlight the imperative for tailored strategies that accommodate diverse contexts and capacities. Local institutions, NGOs, and communities must be empowered and actively engaged to bridge existing gaps and foster sustainable climate resilience.

Transparency, accountability, and standardized reporting mechanisms emerge as critical pillars in enhancing trust, facilitating informed decision-making, and ensuring effective

utilization of climate finance. Addressing the conceptual and practical integration between Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) is equally vital to optimize resources, enhance synergies, and bolster resilience against climate-induced hazards.

In essence, achieving equitable, effective, and resilient climate finance necessitates a multifaceted approach that prioritizes equity, inclusivity, transparency, and collaboration. By addressing the identified challenges and leveraging lessons learned from diverse contexts, stakeholders can collectively navigate the complexities of climate finance and advance towards a more sustainable and resilient future for all. To addressing the imbalance between mitigation and adaptation financing is paramount. Given that MDBs climate finance largely correlates with greenhouse gas emissions rather than vulnerability, there's a need to ensure that funds are directed more equitably based on vulnerability and readiness, especially towards developing and least developed countries.

Implementing a standardized and comprehensive readiness assessment across countries can help bridge the gap highlighted between Asian and Pacific sub-regions. By focusing on dimensions such as policies and institutions, knowledge management, and fiscal policy environment, countries can be better prepared to access and utilize climate finance effectively.

Encouraging private sector investments in climate adaptation projects, especially in regions like the Pacific SIDS where there's limited private sector involvement, can diversify funding sources. Governments should explore incentives, partnerships, and regulatory frameworks to attract private investments.

Given the limitations of public funding, leveraging the role of local institutions, and NGOs, becomes crucial. These entities can play a pivotal role in implementing and managing climate change-related projects, ensuring that funds are utilized effectively and reach the grassroots level.

Recognizing the contextual variations among countries, it's imperative to avoid a one-size-fits-all approach. Countries should conduct tailored assessments to determine the most suitable financial instruments, governance structures, and strategies based on their unique contexts, challenges, and priorities.

To address concerns about the effectiveness of Green Climate Fund (GCF) mobilization, there's a pressing need for enhanced transparency and standardized reporting mechanisms. Developing clear accounting modalities and standardized methodologies for tracking and reporting can rebuild trust among stakeholders and ensure funds are utilized as intended.

Addressing underlying political dynamics, power struggles, and vested interests is

essential. Countries should foster greater country ownership of climate finance initiatives while critically examining political influences. Strengthening governance structures and policies can ensure more efficient and equitable allocation and utilization of funds.

Emphasizing the integration of local and traditional knowledge with external resources can enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of climate change adaptation strategies. Recognizing and leveraging indigenous knowledge can offer valuable insights, promote community engagement, and ensure interventions resonate with local contexts.

Providing targeted capacity building, technical assistance, and training to countries, especially those with weaker institutional capacities, can enhance their ability to access, manage, and implement climate finance effectively. This includes developing skills in project design, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting.

Innovative Fiscal Policies exploring innovative fiscal policies, such as the proposed “natural disaster-resilient fiscal rule,” can help small states achieve economic stability and fiscal sustainability amidst climate-related challenges. Adopting countercyclical fiscal policies and diversifying revenue sources can build resilience and mitigate risks associated with natural disasters and climate change.

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Use of Time Consumption Form to Enhance Quality Education

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Abstract

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In this modern age, the learners want practicable knowledge to adapt to the fast pace of technological modernization. This research has dealt the very concept of application of Time Consumption Form (TCF) in teaching learning program. It develops facilitators' and learners' awareness enhancing sustainable education exploring their ability and strengthening confidence for their all-round development.

The qualitative research has been designed with the questionnaire accessing 50 respondents. The core area of the research is Janaprakash Secondary School of Pokhara-29. Primary data were collected and a body of knowledge was literature for this research, different. Different 15 questions were developed for the research. For the validity 10 secondary level experienced teachers were selected for the responses. The results show that the TCF is applicable to enhance the sustainable development of the new era through education. The study concludes that an application of TCF in teaching learning activities enhances the competence of the learners.

Keywords: Sustainable education, Time consumption, project based learning, technology, classroom management

Introduction

Education is to build the personality. The learners need to be engaged into the real life activities through learning by doing technique, according to their interest and their abilities. The learners can only get through all-round development when the students get the opportunity of working by themselves. Educational project works seek to manage the students to understand their problems themselves. The person who moves with time gets the wish fulfilled. Teaching

learning activities go with time simultaneously. It is pivotal course of disciples to way out the path of viable learning by getting oneself busy in learning by doing. Time is a resource that affects all aspects of human endeavors and it is the most precious thing (Kayode and Ayodelo, 2015). It is a factor that affects all stakeholders: students, teachers, administrations, supervisors in the educational sectors. As a leader of the classroom the teachers must manage the time properly for better achievement. Teachers' time management is an important input to students' academic performance (Kayode and Ayodelo, 2015). Gerald (2002) asserted that time management can improve efficiency, effectiveness and eliminate stress. So, the teachers need to be very careful for the proper time management. Time planning enables a teacher to plan ahead (Gerald, 2002) as time is a leading factor for the all-round development of the teacher.

The quality of teaching learning activities depends upon the allocation of time and its practices. When the facilitators pass more time with the learners, it ensures better results. Likewise, the learners need to be involved in project works and facilitators keep the acute eyes upon their projects in allocating sufficient time. Different project works help the learners develop their creativity. Project work is the work which focuses on completing a task being involved themselves. Project work normally involves a lot of resources- time, people, effort, devotion and materials. It helps to develop the creativity of the students and make the learners do themselves.

It is occasional teachers are blamed that they do not consume the allocated time properly. Time consumption in the classroom activities helps for proper instruction as well as healthy interaction between facilitators and learners. The monitoring system is not being effective in most of the schools. Monitoring by the students' representatives for time consumption will be fruitful with constructive discussion among guardians, students and facilitators. Increment in time consumption for instruction and activities in school is a central element in the attempts to improve student learning. In most of the schools in the country, the time consumption in teaching learning activities is less.

Time consumption plays a vital role to make the learners engage in their activities. How much time teachers spend on various activities throughout their day and how much of teachers' time is consumed by non-teaching activities and unproductive interruptions makes the differences in quality education (McShane, 2022). Project Based Learning (PBL) is a methodology that provides many creative alternatives for both teachers and students. Teachers create an attractive atmosphere for teaching and sharing ideas with other colleagues for

improving their projects, and allow improving their teaching strategies (Garcia, 2022). In the process time allocation to the classroom is significant. Incorporating project based learning both teachers and students become innovative.

Project work is the work to be completed within the framework of time boundary, though time can be extended according to necessity. Students, involving themselves in the project work, can learn better and it will be sustainable. The students will learn words and grammar in class and do exercises after class to consolidate (Gav, 2019). Such exercises make their learning permanent. Gav (2019) further opines that students have gained a lot of knowledge, however, they are disappointed in the practice process. It is because they are not involved in project work engaging themselves in the work with passing the time to be engaged in the projects themselves, so, they are unable to develop the self-confidence. Thus, combined with information technology and auxiliary teaching aids (Gav, 2019) is a must in teaching learning activities. He further states that the book offers a virtual fieldtrip in which readers are introduced to the issues.

Time is a precious and so important thing as well as opportunity to do something new. It is the time which makes, changes, creates, decorates, maintains, develops, strengthens, and successes the present and secures the future (Sahito, 2016). Time waits for no one. Wasting time is the waste of property and taking oneself back in the process of learning. Applying time for study evolve innovative thought. Therefore, good teachers engage their students in the project more time and teachers use their classroom time properly. Innovative thinking and innovative ability are the basic qualities that college students must possess (Gav, 2019). Therefore, guidance is usually provided by the teacher, either in the form of a list of questions or a peer response from outlining the aspects on which feedback should be provided (Liu & Hansen, 2002). Without allocating sufficient time, project based learning does not lead students pace according to their own ability and develop gradually. They become constructive setting their goals with the collaboration of their colleagues contextually.

The personality builds up when the practitioners pass through the application of knowledge, developing the competence in real life, transferring into the job. Project Based Learning with plenty of time is a methodology that offers a broad range of alternatives for both teachers and students (Pacheco, 2022). Projects are time consuming factor and according to Newell (2003), "Projects changes the role of the teacher from lecturer and director of instruction to that of resource provider and participant in the learning activities and from expert to advisor or facilitator" (p.5). Transferring the knowledge into the real life situation qualifies the learners

to deal with the facets of problems. In recent years, student-centered learning has undergone significant changes influenced by the introduction of the competency-based approach to the digital learning environment (Abdigapbarova & Zhiyenbayeva, 2023) that is necessary to move with time. Educational activity is a lifelong process, however, receiving institutional education may structure with age and time pattern. The foundation of institutional education is based on school education. Education is the transmission of civilizations (Naziev, 2017) and transmission of life is long run way passing through time.

In Nepal, school education has passed through a formality. It is just a technical pass way of academic sessions without scientific technology and real life experiences. Teachers, students and guardians are not satisfied with the present system of education but the proper heed is under the shadow of traditional concept and ongoing pedagogical teaching. The modern teachers need to deal the students carefully developing their ability with interests; therefore, teachers need to use more time with the students. Abdigapbarova & Zhlyenbayava, (2023) state that the interests and needs determine the methodological, organizational, and technological changes aimed to promote personalized learning. The teachers have to study learners' interests and ability to apply technology to enhance their development. Interactive learning can help students access information at any time and place to improve their learning, increase academic achievements and influence motivation (Diacopoulos & Crompton, 2020). Therefore, it is necessary to have interactive class to make permanent transfer onto the students involving them different works. They further explain it means that the communicative intelligence, culture, and value orientations of the sample depend on the degree of student-oriented learning, supported by the qualification of future professionals and interactive changes in education. Thus, thinking the significance of communicative intelligence, culture and value orientation the teaching learning activities depend on.

Education projects are developed because we want participants to gain specific knowledge and skills (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration US Department of Commerce, 2009) therefore project work is the major key to enhance the quality education, rather than loading the bulky theoretical matters on their growing heads. This process of creating new knowledge allows students to test and achieve their ideas in the way they want, which promotes their innovation competence. Thus, we believe it is necessary to encourage teachers in higher education to adopt project-based learning (Guo, et al., 2020). Therefore, projects based learning approach promotes the students and teachers to promote their competence.

Regarding the studies that education is to build up experiences to lead the learners on

the long way in life, it is well noted given literatures have explained the significant role of projects in learning but there is necessity to explore how project is apt in school level studies effectively, and the paper aims to get through it consuming time. This research was developed to change the current lecturing system to project works teaching approach with sufficient time consumption, getting the primary field of research in the school education so that it might be example for the other different educational institutes.

Principle of teaching is to make the learners be able to move with the time and create self-dependency for their better future but the graduates are not being able to develop their competency to deal with the group of people, to have better communication verbally: written and spoken. Getting degree has not developed their confidence on their daily work. The case might be because of lack of dealing project based learning approach consuming sufficient time in the teaching learning activities. The learners feel hesitation to own the responsibilities when they are not dealt with sufficient practices in the classrooms in the presence of teachers and teachers feel rush to hold and to accomplish different projects. It deteriorates the quality of education.

Doubtlessly, self-study is important but teachers are the promoters and they need sufficient time to inspire, motivate and promote their studies. It is also the necessity to make students run on the proper way with regular observation. As having discussion with experienced teachers, it is noted that students are becoming bookish fellow con not develop the soft and hard skills without getting themselves involved in project works. The curriculum has allocated one-hour teaching in each class but it is found that only 45 minutes is allocated as teaching hour in a period and some of the teachers are not using that time in the classes.

Such environment of engaging oneself in the project work is not found in the school level teaching and learning environment. The text books are being recited, some bullet points are being mugged up and the education has been exam orientated rather than being competency base. Technology Enhanced Learning (TEL) as a research field is necessary interdisciplinary, because it brings together two research fields, technology and education (Laurillard, 2007). Therefore, it is a must that the school, school management committee, teacher parent association should alter the pedagogy of teaching learning process. In order to engage the students in project work, if necessary, the thickness of contents needs to be shortened.

Thus, it is a real problem of schools that they are not developing the confidence of learners by only teaching text books but they need to have the plan of awarding project works to the students and engage them in learning by doing. The teachers need to be very eager to

apply the project works in their classes but it is scarce in present condition.

This paper incorporates time consumption with project works in school education to enhance the quality of education. Thus, it tries to erupt out the justified answer of the following questions:

- Why is time consumption important for enhancing quality education?
- How does time consumption by teachers enhance the schools for quality education?

School level education is sensitive education as it deals with developing and growing children physically, mentally, socially and psychologically. Thus, the research work deepens with their close observation. In this regards, the objectives of the study are as the followings:

- To explore the importance of application of time consumption form in teaching learning activities and to analyze the responses of respondents based on questionnaire developed for getting the information about application of application of time consumption form in teaching learning activities comparing the baseline and end line.
- To get the differences of outcomes of application of time consumption form and traditional lecturing methods of teaching in the school education.

Methods of data collection

Time consumption in the classroom enhances the better understanding which leads for sustainable development by creating awareness to learning by doing, a learner assembles an empirical knowledge. This research intends to deal with new approach of teaching learning activities based on learning by doing that creates permanence in concept development, and it assists throughout longtime. Regular and time consuming practice develops insights positively to make the life productive on the any field. Therefore, it makes the learners self-dependent.

The purpose of this research is to explore how time consumption helps the learners for their all-round development. Applying close ending questions, the research tries to find out the views of teaching facilitators and learners on importance of time consumption. As there is a problem in traditional teaching learning process through lecturing method where students just go on listening and try to recall the major points, it is a must to change such uninteresting teaching method to interesting project work based innovative pedagogy where students become innovative.

This research was conducted with quantitative approach, applying the questionnaire form among 50 teachers and students. Before developing the questionnaire, epistemologically it was observed that the students are not well aware on the concept on any subject matter.

Application of project works in teaching learning process strengthens the practical learning to develop the concept and apply the learning in real life situation. It is learner centered method that creates the foundation of innovative thought for sustainability throughout the life. The study tried to find out what the consequences of application of project work for classroom are, and how it develops the innovative thoughts in learning process. The study explored the condition and its impact on the learning, collecting primary and secondary data. It studied quantitatively, analyzing the raw data collected from the classroom. Hence, research launched the different project works to the students to perform in the classroom.

The exploratory research design helped to investigate such problem to provide scientific conclusive results. The study tried to find out whether traditional pedagogy in teaching learning process is not leading the learners on their proper way and use of project works might be an innovating pedagogy for sustainable development in education. The researcher found out the real grounded situation, observing the school classroom teaching process and a change because of application of new innovative project. Undoubtedly, the problem in the classroom was at preliminary stage and solution might be possible with little effort. Thus, exploratory research was helpful as a research design.

This study was held on quantitative research method as it collected data from primary sources like field survey, using questionnaires survey technique. Questionnaire form was developed for survey and printed questionnaires were distributed to collect data. The study was conducted school at Janaprakash Secondary School using and its teachers and students.

The data were processed quantitatively using excel application. On the other hand, the secondary sources were also applied to get better support for the study. The uploaded version of curriculum development was supportive for the study. The effect of project work and increment in marking value or quality education was compared in a correlational way.

Data were analyzed, using descriptive statistics method. The students were given the project works of different functions of English communication and were asked to perform their activities individually and collectively according to the project. They were instructed to perform the real conversation with the teachers having interviews and conducting quiz contest by themselves and the video records were made. As this the students were given the projects in addition to their regular classes.

Under exploratory research design, data for the research were collected using questionnaire forms. Ten teachers and 40 students were requested to fill up the Likert-scale forms with 1= strongly agreed, 2= agreed, 3= neutral, 4= disagreed, and 5= strongly disagreed.

Three demographic questions were included about profession, age and sex. The total number of respondents was 50. Out of them 10 were teachers and 40 were students. Among the ten teachers 9 were males and 1 was female. Among the 40 students, 23 were females and 17 were males. The range of the respondents' age was from 15 to 55. There were 46 teachers in Janaprakash Secondary School and 10 were selected for the response. The counting of respondents among teachers was 21 percentages. There were 275 students in classes 10 and 12 and the counting of respondents among students was 14.5 percentages.

The research might have reached to wide space concerning large number of respondents, but it was made limited within a school as it has represented of common practitioners. The research was conducted within short span of time of a week in the month of January 2023. However, the data were collected from close observation and have provided authentic data for analysis. Data were analyzed manually.

Result and Discussion

The survey forms consist 15 Likert scale variables and the survey data is presented.

Table 1 Data of responses of respondents to 15 questions.

Table 1

Perception of the respondents towards “the use of time consumption form in classrooms to enhance quality education”

Statements	Sum	Average
1 Time consumption in the class engages students more time for teaching learning environment.	90	1.8
2 Learners enjoy doing more project works when teachers consume more time	92	1.84
3 Application of time consumption form makes to get more time for study.	104	2.08
4 The results get better increment using time consumption form.	97	1.94
5 Positive relationship develops between facilitators and learners by using TCF.	104	2.08
6 Students' understanding becomes stronger when teachers consume full time in the classroom.	88	1.76
7 The benefit of reacting sharpens to the subject matter when facilitators consume full time in the classroom.	113	2.26

8	It strengthens hard and soft skills of the learners by sing full time by the facilitators.	102	2.04
9	Time consumption form promotes students keep their interest permanently in their study.	91	1.82
10	It develops their competence.	96	1.92
11	Consumption more time is to involve the learners in practicable study.	95	1.9
12	Teachers can move with plan when they intend to consume more time in the classrooms.	90	1.8
13	Professionalism of the facilitators using full time the social values truth, love, nonviolence, goodwill, tolerance and empathy develop in the classrooms.	108	2.16
14	Time consumption form may be monitoring tool of the class.	96	1.92
15	It helps the teachers to consume full time in the classrooms.	106	2.12

Source: Questionnaire survey, 2023.

Based on raw data the 15 questions related to the use of time consumption form are presented in table 1. The response to each question is summed and an average to each question is computed. From the average calculation it has been observed that the strongest perception is that students’ understanding becomes stronger when teachers consume full time in the classroom with 1.16 average score, whereas the weakest perception is observed on the benefit of reacting sharpens to the subject matter when the facilitators consume full time in the classroom with 2.26 average score (table 1). This shows that the overall perception starts from neutral and mostly fall under agree.

Table 2

Data of responses of the respondents to 15 questions.

	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 5	Q 6	Q 7	Q 8	Q 9	Q 10	Q 11	Q 12	Q 13	Q 14	Q 15	Sum	Average
R 1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	31	2.07
R 2	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	3	2	3	31	2.07
R 3	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	1	2	1	3	3	2	31	2.07
R 4	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	2	3	1	3	27	1.80
R 5	2	2	2	1	3	2	4	4	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	34	2.27
R 6	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	3	2	1	2	2	3	27	1.80
R 7	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	3	26	1.73
R 8	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	26	1.73

R 9	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	23	1.53
R 10	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	3	2	3	30	2.00
R 11	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	25	1.67
R 12	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	4	2	1	3	1	2	31	2.07
R 13	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	4	2	1	3	1	2	31	2.07
R 14	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	4	2	1	3	1	2	31	2.07
R 15	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	24	1.60
R 16	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	1	30	2.00
R 17	2	1	2	2	4	3	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	28	1.87
R 18	2	2	3	2	4	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	1	3	35	2.33
R 19	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	31	2.07
R 20	2	2	2	1	3	1	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	28	1.87
R 21	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	27	1.80
R 22	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	29	1.93
R 23	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	27	1.80
R 24	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	35	2.33
R 25	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	32	2.13
R 26	2	2	2	1	3	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	26	1.73
R 27	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	35	2.33
R 28	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	3	2	27	1.80
R 29	2	2	2	1	3	2	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	31	2.07
R 30	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	32	2.13
R 31	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	3	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	34	2.27
R 32	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	3	24	1.60
R 33	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	29	1.93
R 34	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	3	32	2.13
R 35	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	3	32	2.13
R 36	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	3	32	2.13
R 37	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	1	1	2	32	2.13
R 38	2	2	3	1	2	2	3	2	1	3	3	2	3	4	2	37	2.47
R 39	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	34	2.27
R 40	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	33	2.20
R 41	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	34	2.27
R 42	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	34	2.27
R 43	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	1	30	2.00
R 44	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	30	2.00
R 45	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	27	1.80
R 46	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	2	3	2	29	1.93
R 47	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	2	26	1.73
R 48	3	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	29	1.93

R 49	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	26	1.73	
R 50	2	2	3	1	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	30	2
Sum	90	92	104	97	104	88	113	102	91	96	95	90	108	96	106		
Average	2	2	2.1	2	2.1	2	2.3	2	2	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.9	2.1		

Source: Questionnaire survey, 2024.

Table 1 shows that respondents have agreed with time consumption in the class engages students more time for teaching learning environment. As shown by the raw data it shows that average value of 50 respondents remained 2, and Likert-Scale defines for average value 2 is for agreement. Among 50 respondents 12 respondents strongly agreed, 2 respondents neutrally and 36 responded for second scale in the given Likert-Scale. Hence, teachers and students have provided positive response for the inquiry. Concerning to the second question whether learners enjoy doing more project works when teachers consume more time, the average value of response is 2. That shows learners enjoy with teachers in the classroom.

Furthermore, the third inquiry concerned to get more time to keep them study more and average value is 2.1, it is near to ‘agreed’ response that means application of time consumption form make to get more time for study. The fourth statement dealt with the results increment and the average score is 2 that means respondents agreed to the inquiry.

The response of the questionnaire shows agreement for the statement of fifth inquiry. Fifth question concerns to positive relationship development between facilitators and learners, and average value for the variable is 2.1 that is near to ‘agreed’ definition in Likert-Scale. The sixth statement relates to students’ understanding becoming stronger when teachers consume full time in the classrooms, and the response for the statement is ‘agreed’ scoring 2 average value in the Likert scale. Therefore, it is analyzed that facilitators have to spend full time in the classrooms. Concerning to the benefit of reacting to the subject matter when facilitators consume full time in the classrooms, the respondents are with ‘agreed’ scale having 2.3 average value in Likert-Scale that is near to value 2 in statement number 7. Thus, it is very important of full time consumption in the classroom activities by the facilitators.

Similarly, eighth statement deals with strengthening hard and soft skills of the learners by sing full time by the facilitators the respondents responded with average value is 2 that shows the respondents agreed to the given statement. Soft skills are to develop the presentation and hard skills are acquired competence. Personality develops when the hard skills expose with better soft skills, and respondents respond for agreement means projects works make the skills applicable in the entire life.

Following statement number 9, more time consumption promotes students keep their interest permanently in their study, the average value is 2, it signifies that respondents agreed the given statement. Analogously, in statement number 10, the average value is 1.9 that is adjoining to 'agreed' as a response. The statement is 'it develops their competence'.

Consumption more time is to involve the learners in practicable study. Respondents are highly agreed in statement number 11 having an enquiry that students will feel easy to handle the problems when they are given task being the facilitators near to them, with average value 1.9, that is near to 'agreed' response. Statement number 12 having the query that teachers can move with plan when they intend to consume more time in the classrooms, the respondents agreed with average value 1.8 as value 1 is for 'extremely agreed', this statement has the nearest value among 15 different statements. Therefore, this statement can be taken as higher agreement question among all. Statement 13 relates to professionalism of the facilitators using full time the social values truth, love, non-violence, goodwill, tolerance and empathy develop in the classrooms. With average value 2.2, near to 'agreed' in Likert scale.

Additionally, the response of the statement 'time consumption form may be monitoring tool of the class.' average value is 1.9 that is near to 'agreed' in Likert scale means respondents have an agreement to the statement. Nevertheless, the professional life develops with applying soft skills to expose the hard skills which can be promoted with constant follow up and constant follow up is possible with monitoring skill. The last question deals with creating awareness, attention to the teachers to consume full time in the classrooms, the Likert value scale falls to average 2.1 that is near to 'agreed'. Thus, the study shows full agreement to apply the time consumption form for the development of quality education.

The study explored out that time consumption form enhances the quality education though the current teaching learning activities is unable to meet the objectives of quality as learners are not being engaged in projects. The principle of teaching is to create competence in the learners so that they can be creative and can acquire life skills. To explore the issue, research has been held among the learners and facilitators using questionnaire in exploratory research design. Quantitative data were collected to explore the finding in the study.

Curriculum Development Centre has allocated 1hour for each period but most of the institutes have created 45 minutes' period for each class. The time allocation has not matched with the norms of the CDC. Within this time frame the teachers are not consuming their full time with participatory student centre teaching approach issuing different project works. The area for the study was selected on the basis of significance of the study as it directly concerns

with teaching learning activities. To make the study valid 10 teaching experts were selected who have been teaching for fifteen to thirty years. Their responses were taken and analyzed.

Conclusion

The current situation of teaching learning activities does not fulfil the demand of the modern technological learners. It is significant to lead the twenty first century students on the way of learning by doing. Application of time in teaching learning activities enhances the studies with better attention of the learners. The facilitators need to be professional, ethical on their profession. They can develop their professional career based on their capability, and it develops with PBL. Leaving the traditional lecturing method, the new project based approach needs to be applied. All the fifty respondents agreed for more time consumption to enhance more quality education.

The changes are possible when the thoughts change first. It is a must for the new generation to lead on a correct way. The new generation has to be given skills and skills develop with practices, and practices need more allocation of time. When learners are trained maintaining proper time in teaching learning activities from their learning stage in order to develop their quality and experience it certainly grows the quality education. The skills lead the learners to acquire permanent development and it develops sustainability in learning. Therefore, application of time consuming form

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Influencer Marketing Unveiled: Navigating the Dynamics of Social Media Impact, and a Comprehensive Bibliometric Analysis

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Abstract

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This article explores the intricate landscape of influencer marketing within the realm of social media, with a specific focus on the evolving role of influencers, and their significant impact on consumer behavior. The study employs a rigorous bibliometric analysis, utilizing the Dimensions Digital Science database, to uncover key research trends, influential works, and collaborative networks in the influencer marketing domain. The methodology ensures transparency and reproducibility in data collection, leading to a carefully curated dataset. The literature review sheds light on the complexities of influencer-brand collaborations, emphasizing the need for authenticity. Through real-world examples, the article highlights the potential pitfalls in influencer marketing and the importance of congruence between influencers and brands for successful outcomes. The findings contribute to a collective understanding of influencer marketing, providing valuable insights for marketers, scholars, and industry professionals.

Keywords: Influencer marketing, Social media, Consumer behavior, Digital science, Brand congruence.

Introduction

Social network has been defined as a web-based service, which allowed the users to build their own public web page in an interconnected system and enables them to browse and access the information of other users who are linked to them within this system. This service has opened

a new era for mankind in the trend of digitalization and mobility. Broadly speaking, the social media has several unique features. First of all, social media covers both user-generated content and user-to-user relationships (Boyd and Ellison, 2007). People can express their thoughts and feelings on social media, which promotes the deepening of social relations through interaction on the platforms. With the help of social media, people can produce information, share information, and filter and disseminate information through evaluation and discussion.

With the rapid development of mobile Internet technology in the world, social media has played a more important role in people's lives. It has been playing an increasingly diversified role in the society after years of development. Nowadays, social media is not only a platform for mass communication, but also a tool to provide various services for people.

Instagram, which is the world's fastest-growing social network, can be seen as a typical representative of social media in modern society (Sheldon and Bryant, 2016). A recent survey by Twitter revealed that 40% of platform users were enticed into purchasing a product due to Tweets from influencers. Likewise, Google statistics indicate that 60% of YouTube subscribers tend to follow purchase advice given by their favorite influencers (Aw & Chuah, 2021).

As social media platforms have grown, the digital world created a new phrase, "social media influencers," who become famous through their digital content on social media, compared to traditional celebrities who become famous on TV shows and films. Hence, social media users tend to feel connected with social media influencers by interacting with them in the virtual world and perceive social media influencers as more authentic in their fields, including fashion, health, or music, than celebrity endorsements in traditional advertisements. Therefore, there is a need to empirically investigate what drives social media users' loyalty toward their favorite influencers, such as repeat purchase behavior, positive word-of-mouth, and recommendation of products advertised by social media influencers from the perspectives of an influencer's digitalized attributes. These perspectives are especially important because social media users interact with their favorite influencers in the digital world instead of in the real world. This means that social media influencers' digitalized attributes can be more important determinants of users' perceptions, feelings, behavioral intentions, and even actual behaviors than the visual characteristics of social media influencers (Kim & Kim, 2022).

Social media influencers are increasingly popular and affect consumers' attitudes, perceptions, preferences, choices, and decisions. Social media influencers are regular everyday people who have created an online presence from the grassroots level through their social media channels or pages and, in the process, have created an extensive network of followers.

In that sense, social media influencers are different than traditional celebrities or public figures, who rely on their existing careers (e.g., actors, singers, politicians) to become popular and exert influence.

Social media influencers have been defined by many scholars in numerous ways.

- Freberg et al ; new type of independent third-party endorser who shapes audience attitudes through blogs, tweets, and the use of other social media.
- Abidin; a form of microcelebrities who document their everyday lives from the trivial and mundane to the exciting snippets of the exclusive opportunities in their line of work, thereby shaping public opinion through the conscientious calibration of persona on social media.
- De Veirman; people who built a large network of followers and are regarded as trusted tastemakers in one or several niches.
- Ge and Gretzel; individuals who are in a consumer's social graph and have a direct impact on the behavior of that consumer.
- Dhanesh and Duthler; people who, through personal branding, build and maintain relationships with their followers on social media, and have the ability to inform, entertain, and influence their followers' thoughts, attitudes, and behaviors.

When these definitions are taken collectively and espoused through a marketing lens, social media influencers are essentially people who develop and maintain a personal brand and a following on social media through posts that intertwine their personality and lifestyle with the products (e.g., goods, services, ideas, places, people) that they promote, which can influence the way their followers behave (e.g., attitudes, perceptions, preferences, choices, decisions), positively (e.g., purchase) or negatively (e.g., do not purchase)(Joshi et al., 2023).

Instagram ranks among the most downloaded apps, with more than 1 billion active users, such that many brands establish accounts in an attempt to benefit from high engagement rates among a large market of consumers (Hsu and Lin, 2020, Social Bakers, 2018). Just as Instagram promises strong consumer engagement, influencer marketing arguably appeals better to customers than traditional, celebrity-based, mass media advertising, because it gives consumers a sense of close relationships and fit with their favorite influencers (Sokolova & Kefi, 2019).

Generation Z is a young people cohort born between 1997 and 2012 that tends to socialize through social media channels, a habit that has considerably modified their time use patterns and social interactions in all spheres. This generation responds rapidly and has a necessity

for immediacy and permanent interaction, even related to social media, where they consider themselves competent users and make use of these channels as their main source of information. Generation Z makes more intensive use of Instagram (96%), YouTube (71.4%) and Spotify (49.3%) than other generations. Concerning their approach to SMIs, Gen Zs expect influencers to be interactive, communicative, enthusiastic, credible, and inspiring (De Castro, 2023).

Brands can leverage these close links by having influencers promote their offerings to consumers who already embrace the image or views of those influencers. However, this effectiveness has come with some challenges, as consumers grow more familiar with and skeptical in the face of inauthentic influencer marketing campaigns (Fashionista, 2019). For example, consider a failed collaboration between Chriselle Lim, an influencer whose lifestyle posts normally pertain to beauty, fashion, and motherhood, and Volvo. Lim posted to promote Volvo's toxic-free car cleaner, an endorsement that did not ring true to her followers. In response, they complained the message was unlike the content she usually posts, and even worse, promoting an eco-friendly product seemed inconsistent with the image of a jet-setting lifestyle she depicts. The lack of authenticity led to criticisms of both the influencer and the brand. As a result, Volvo wasted resources on a useless partnership that failed to shine a spotlight on its product. Instead, the focus shifted to Lim, who reacted to the risk of losing followers and influence by retracting and obliquely apologizing for her post. This and similar examples suggest the need for some congruence between the brand and the influencer for the marketing effort to work (Blanche et al., 2021b).

It seems that the concepts of influencer credibility and authenticity are the future key constructs for the success of influencer marketing. This implies that for marketers, who value the diverse benefits of influencer marketing for their brands, such as increased purchase likelihood and better reputation among their potential and future customers, it will become increasingly important to select the right influencers based on their sincerity (Zniva et al., 2023).

In this study, we shed light on the importance of unveiling the global collective perspective on the state of knowledge regarding influencer marketing. In doing so, we have employed rigorous bibliometric methods, aiming to identify key research trends, influential works, and collaborative networks, shedding light on the interconnected dynamics that characterize this evolving field. Bibliometric analysis is a well-known method for analyzing a huge number of scientific articles. It is used for trends, collaboration patterns, research constituents, and the network structure of the domain (Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017; Donthu et

al., 2021). RStudio is free and open-source software for the analysis of datasets by using the bibliometrics package- bibliophily in the simplest form. Furthermore, this study contributes to answering the following research questions (RQs):

RQ1. What is the publication trend of social media influencer marketing research and which are the key articles?

RQ2. What are the major themes of influencer marketing research?

RQ3. Where should social media influencer marketing be heading in the future?

According to industry opinion, most marketers are not asking the question of why influencer marketing, rather the discussion is around how should influencer marketing be used. Influencers let businesses propagate their brand message to every level of social class of the target audience. It is believed that businesses stay out of the limelight and instead let the message propagate for itself. However, choosing an appropriate influencer is of utmost importance (Chopra et al., 2020).

Although influencers often receive praise and positive comments on their content, they also seem to suffer from backlash and hateful comments. Up till now, no research is available on how such negative comments on sponsored content could harm the brand that is promoted. In their study, Hudders, Lou, and de Brabandere (2022) examine how an influencer should respond to such negative user comments to diminish reputational harm (Hudders & Lou, 2022).

Despite the growing popularity of influencers on social networking sites, increasing budgets devoted to influencer marketing campaigns, expanding importance of Instagram in terms of number of users and economic volume (Statista, 2019), and growing prevalence of influencers on this visual and engaging social networking site, scientific research that addresses influencers on Instagram in detail has remained lacking (Belanche et al., 2021f).

The importance of consumerism for business survival and growth albeit in a more authentic, meaningful, and sustainable way along with the increasing use of digital media such as social media has led to the proliferation of social media influencer marketing and its burgeoning interest among academics and professionals (Joshi et al., 2023b).

The new movements and trends in the digital world have brought many opportunities for regular people to become Internet stars and for brands to become more successful and powerful. Social networking sites have become the place for creativity and innovation since they bring people from different cultural backgrounds together. Social media platforms are a pool full of leads, who may be easily and quickly converted into potential customers, therefore,

brands are feeling the need to redesign their marketing strategies, to fit that pool's norms and requirements, so that they can convert as many consumers as possible, to achieve their sales and marketing objectives. With this aim using SMIs has become common practice (Daimi & Tolunay, 2021).

The influencer marketing industry on social media is growing. By examining influencer marketing from an advertising perspective, influencer marketing can be acknowledged as an advertising strategy on Instagram. The followers of SMIs' counts and the type of advertising appeal in sponsored posts affect social media engagement (Gross & Von Wangenheim, 2022).

While predicting users' loyalty toward their favorite social media influencers from the perspectives of perceived friendship and psychological well-being, it was found that there is a significant moderating role of users' perceived social responsibility of their favorite social media influencers in the relationship between psychological well-being and loyalty toward the influencer (Kim & Kim, 2022).

SMIs cultivate and legitimize their status on SM platforms through active interactions with their followers and forging psychological connections with them. These interaction strategies positively influence PSR, which in turn leads to high purchase intention. However, SMIs differ significantly in their follower base, engagement rates, and skill sets they have to offer to a brand for successful marketing communications on SM platforms (Campbell & Farrell, 2020). Also, their use is not immune to consumer concerns about their transparency and authenticity (Bailey et al., 2023).

Consumers tend to evaluate a brand more positively when the endorser is perceived to be credible. Credibility consists of 'trustworthiness' (i.e., the perception of a person's honesty and integrity) and 'expertise' (i.e., the perception of a person having the relevant knowledge, skills, or experiences). An influencer's credibility is likely to be damaged when his/her selling intent is disclosed by a company. Hence, the extent to which an influencer genuinely shares his true thoughts, personal views, and feelings is another important criterion, which is typically included in the concept of 'influencer authenticity'. Being authentic makes it easier for consumers to identify with the influencer as consumers think that they share similar interests and values. Consumers not only identify with influencers because of perceived similarities but also because of a sincere desire to be like the endorser (Zniva et al., 2023).

The rest of the paper is structured as follows. The next section provides an account of the methodology used in the study, followed by the findings and conclusions of the study in subsequent sections.

Methods of Data Collection and Analysis

It outlines the systematic approach employed in conducting the bibliometric analysis on influencer marketing, aimed at providing a comprehensive understanding of global research trends by emphasizing data collection, inclusion criteria, and analytical techniques (Donthu et al. 2021). The objective is to provide transparency and reproducibility in the selection, retrieval, and analysis of scholarly publications.

Data sources: The researcher conducted a comprehensive and systematic search across one of the available open-source major academic databases- Dimensions Digital Science to identify relevant publications on influencer marketing. This platform was chosen for its open accessibility and relatively extensive coverage ensuring a comprehensive representation of scholarly output.

Search strategy: A systematic and expansive search strategy was formulated to capture a broad spectrum of literature on Influencer marketing. The comprehensive nature of the search aimed to minimize the risk of overlooking relevant publications. The search string used was: (“INFLUENCER MARKETING”)

Inclusion and exclusion criteria: To focus the study on the specificity of trends, publications were confined to ‘title and abstract’ search and 9749 publications were only included. The title and abstract section of the paper must have accompanied the aforementioned search string to be accommodative on the study.

Also, the search of the articles was limited to journals in the English language between 2014 and 2023. The rationale is to capture the latest change in investigating the understanding of influencer marketing in the last ten years. The limit then generated 9517 articles, which were further limited to Articles apart from Book Chapters, Reports, Journals, etc. which then generated 5569 articles. After that, we limited the search to Marketing on the Field of Research which then generated 2377 articles. After that, a general output from the Dimension Database was thoroughly checked for duplication or any type of errors. Finally, the researcher included 500 articles that investigated the influencer marketing literature. The inclusion criteria encompassed peer-reviewed, open-access articles addressing various facets of influencer marketing using the embedded research classifications of Dimensions with specificity of Field of Research (Australian and New Zealand Standard Research Classification- ANZSRC) and also by aligned Sustainable Development Goals. Non-English publications were also excluded to maintain consistency in analysis and ensure a coherent and manageable dataset.

Data cleaning and validation: The retrieved dataset then underwent rigorous data

cleaning procedures to eliminate duplicates, inaccuracies, and irrelevant entries. This process involved cross-referencing titles, abstracts, authors, and publication details. Then the final dataset reflects a carefully curated selection of relevant and unique scholarly publications.

Dataset statistics: Descriptive statistics, such as the total number of publications, trend across years, top-10 papers, most contributing nation, author, and representation from different journals, were compiled to provide an overview of the dataset's characteristics.

Bibliometric Indicators: Key variables included in the dataset encompassed bibliographic details such as title, authors, publication year, journal, abstract, citation counts, and other bibliometric indicators. To quantify the impact and visibility of publications, we employed bibliometric indicators such as citation counts and h-index (Donthu et al., 2021b). Citation analysis was conducted using citation databases available in selected platforms to assess the influence of individual articles, authors, and journals within the gig economy literature (Podsakoff et al., 2005).

Co-authorship and collaboration analysis: Collaboration patterns among researchers and institutions were investigated through co-authorship analysis (Acedo et al., 2006). This involved mapping co-authorship networks to identify key contributors and collaborative hubs within the customer delight research community.

Global geographics: To ensure a global perspective, we considered the geographical distribution of authors, institutions, and the focus of the research. This involved analyzing the affiliations of authors and the settings of the studies to identify regional variations in research output and thematic emphasis.

Thematic analysis: A thematic analysis was conducted to categorize publications based on their primary research focus (Zupic & Cater, 2015). Keywords and key phrases were extracted from titles, abstracts, and subject headings to identify prevalent themes within the publications and were subsequently analyzed to reveal the word cloud and unique clusters and trends shaping the discourse.

Visualization tools: Bibliometric mapping tool Biblioshiny (an RStudio bibliometrics package) was employed to create visual representations of citation networks, co-authorship and collaboration patterns, and associated thematic clusters. By adhering to these systematic procedures, the bibliometric analysis ensures the reliability and validity of the findings, offering a robust synthesis of the existing body of knowledge on the influencer marketing literature.

Data Collection: This section provides a detailed account of the systematic data collection process employed in the bibliometric study on the influencer marketing literature,

outlining the database used, search strategy, and quality assurance criteria.

Database: The initial step involves choice of database/(s) and is a critical step in ensuring the comprehensiveness of the bibliometric study. Dimensions Digital Science (<https://www.dimensions.ai>) was selected for its open-source availability and relatively strong coverage of academic literature across diverse disciplines. This database platform is recognized for its open access and is very popular among the scholars of developing economies also by the multidisciplinary nature, encompassing journals, conference proceedings, and other scholarly publications. The search yielded a substantial number of potential articles. Subsequently, the analysis-ready dataset of 500 articles was extracted and exported from Dimensions Digital Science. Non-relevant records were excluded through the two-step screening process to maintain consistency in analysis and interpretation. In the first step, screenings of the records for duplications other than English language were conducted, and in the second step, titles and abstracts of extracted records were reviewed and flagged for subsequent scrutiny for eligibility and relevance based on inclusion criteria. Finally, the data retrieval holistically involved extracting relevant information, including title, author names, publication year, journal, abstract, keywords, and subsequent relevant bibliometric variables. This dataset (limited to 500 records) formed the foundation for subsequent bibliometric analysis.

Quality assurance: To ensure the accuracy and reliability of the dataset, data cleaning procedures were implemented systematically. Verification checks on duplicate records, other than English publications, completeness of most relevant details, etc. were performed iteratively to rectify discrepancies or errors, enhancing the overall quality of the collected data. Finally, the dataset of 500 relevant analysis-ready publications was ascertained. The goal was to create a clean and validated dataset that accurately represented the scholarly output of the influencer marketing literature.



Source: Dimensions.ai retrieved from R Studio

Ethical Considerations: Adherence to ethical guidelines was paramount in data collection. All data were obtained from publicly available and legitimate open sources, and ethical considerations were observed throughout the process.

By meticulously following this data collection protocol, we ensured the creation of a robust and reliable dataset for the subsequent bibliometric analysis. The systematic approach ensures the reliability and validity of the dataset, laying the groundwork for insightful findings and uncovering patterns, trends, and relationships within the customer delight literature.

Results and Discussion

This section provides the main information about the data collected from 2014 to 2023, including sources, documents, annual growth rate, average age of documents, and citations per document. It also mentions the number of references in the documents. The document contents section includes information about keywords, author's keywords, and the total number of authors involved in the research. The text further discusses the collaboration among authors, types of documents, and specific instructions for entering data.

Table 1

Summary of Extracted data for bibliometric analysis

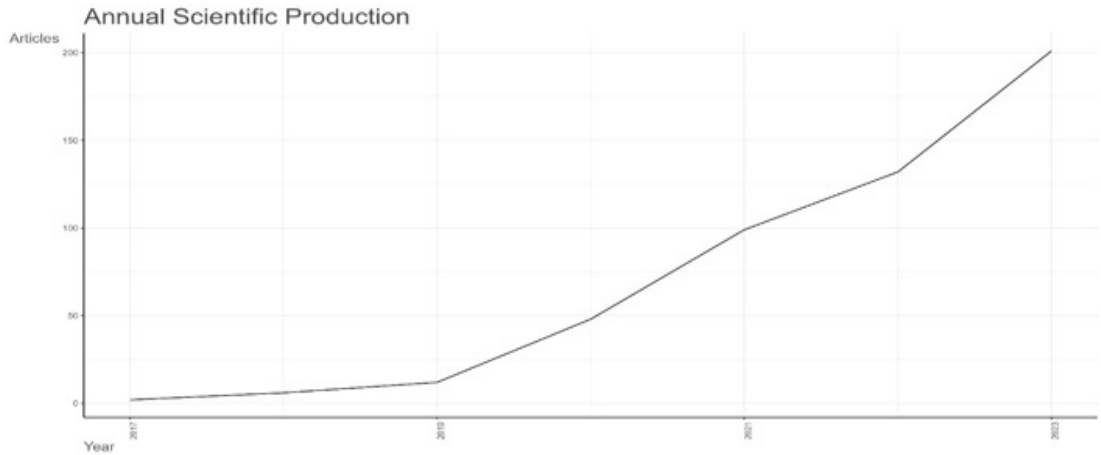
Description	Result
MAIN INFORMATION ABOUT DATA	
Timespan	2014:2023
Sources (Journals, Books, etc)	300
Documents	500
Annual Growth Rate %	115.62
Document Average Age	2.13
Average citations per doc	16.32
References	0
DOCUMENT CONTENTS	
Keywords Plus (ID)	19
Author's Keywords (DE)	19
AUTHORS	
Authors	1119
Authors of single-authored docs	88
AUTHORS COLLABORATION	
Single-authored docs	102
Co-Authors per Doc	2.54

International co-authorships %	12.8
DOCUMENT TYPES	
Article	500

Source: Author's calculation.

Figure: 1

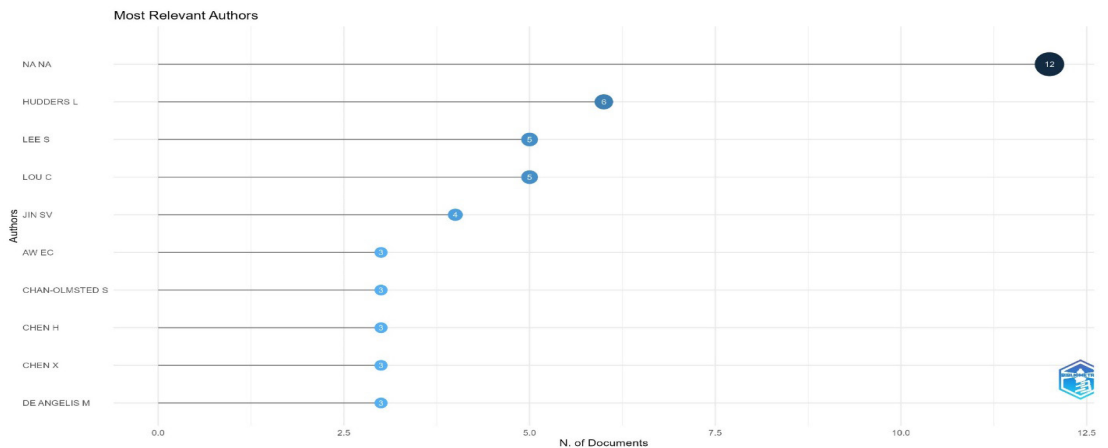
Most relevant authors



Source: [www.dimensions.ai/publication trend of influencer marketing research](http://www.dimensions.ai/publication-trend-of-influencer-marketing-research)

Figure 2

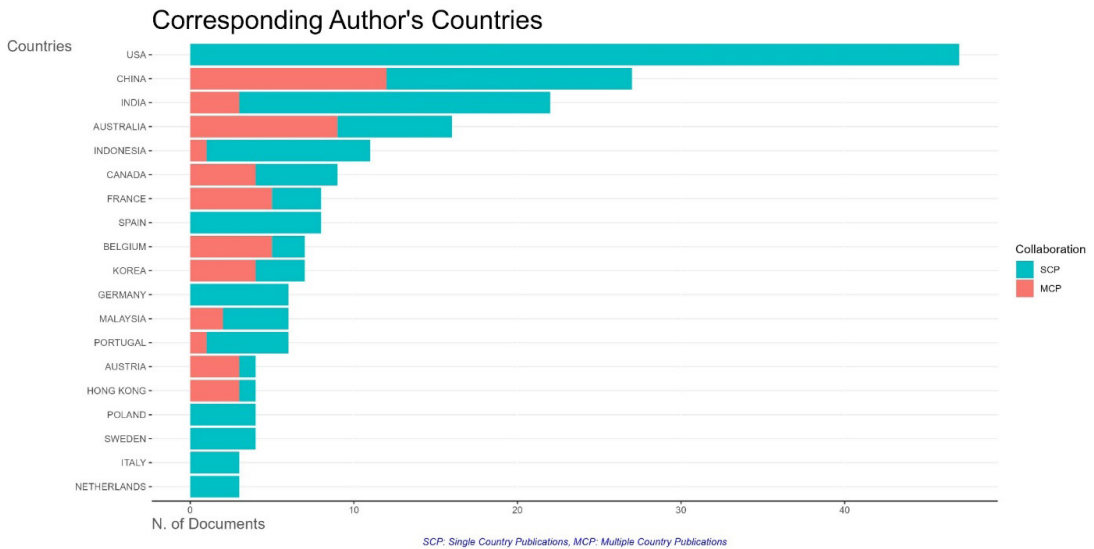
Corresponding author's countries



Source: [www.dimensions.ai/most relevant authors](http://www.dimensions.ai/most-relevant-authors)

Figure 3:

Corresponding authors countries



Source: www.dimensions.ai/corresponding_authors_countries

The first research question (RQ1) deals with the publication trend. The analysis revealed that there is no publication in the year 2014 to 2016 and after that, there is a notable increase in scholarly output on the influencer marketing literature over the period. Figure 1 below illustrates the distribution of scientific publications across years, which indicates research on influencer marketing began to flourish 7 years (i.e., 2017 onwards). This shows that interest in influencer marketing is fairly recent where in growth of triple-digit publications was observed in 2021 which was the period when the global impact of Covid 19 pandemic was at its peak. Figure 2 shows the most relevant authors NA NA, Hudders L and Lee S are the top three authors. Figure 3 shows the corresponding countries' authors where the USA, China, and India are in the topmost position.

Citation analysis

Citation counts were employed to assess the impact and influence of publications within influential marketing literature. Figure 4 showcases the top-cited 10 papers, highlighting influential works that have significantly contributed to the scholarly discourse. Lou, C., & Yuan, S. (2019). Influencer Marketing: How Message Value and Credibility Affect Consumer Trust of Branded Content on Social Media. *Journal of Interactive Advertising*, 19, 58-73 is the most cited one which was cited 914 times.

Table 2

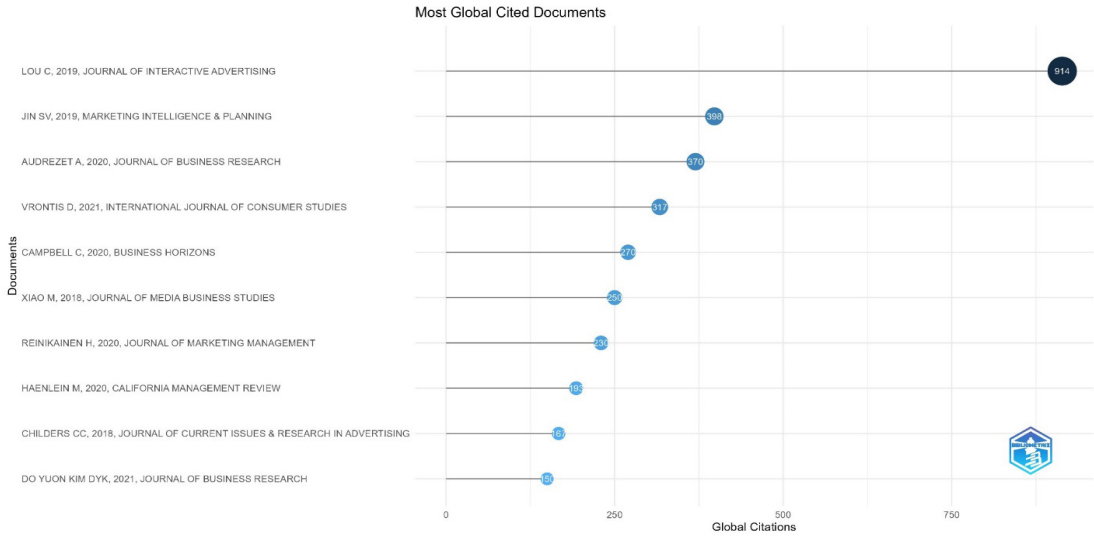
Citation counts from different papers.

Paper	DOI	Total Citations
Lou C, 2019, Journal Of Interactive Advertising	10.1080/15252019.2018.1533501	914
Jin Sv, 2019, Marketing Intelligence & Planning	10.1108/MIP-09-2018-0375	398
Audrezet A, 2020, Journal Of Business Research	10.1016/J.JBUSRES.2018.07.008	370
Vrontis D, 2021, International Journal Of Consumer Studies	10.1111/IJCS.12647	317
Campbell C, 2020, Business Horizons	10.1016/J.BUSHOR.2020.03.003	270
Xiao M, 2018, Journal Of Media Business Studies	10.1080/16522354.2018.1501146	250
Reinikainen H, 2020, Journal Of Marketing Management	10.1080/0267257X.2019.1708781	230
Haenlein M, 2020, California Management Review	10.1177/0008125620958166	193
Childers Cc, 2018, Journal Of Current Issues & Research In Advertising	10.1080/10641734.2018.1521113	167
Do Yuon Kim Dyk, 2021, Journal Of Business Research	10.1016/J.JBUSRES.2021.05.024	150
Tafesse W, 2021, Journal Of Retailing And Consumer Services	10.1016/J.JRETCONS-ER.2020.102303	145
Chetioui Y, 2020, Journal Of Fashion Marketing And Management	10.1108/JFMM-08-2019-0157	126
Trivedi J, 2019, Journal Of Internet Commerce	10.1080/15332861.2019.1700741	122
Wiedmann K, 2020, Journal Of Product & Brand Management	10.1108/JPBM-06-2019-2442	122
Blanche D, 2021, Journal Of Business Research	10.1016/J.JBUSRES.2021.03.067	120
Martínez-López Fj, 2020, Journal Of Marketing Management	10.1080/0267257X.2020.1738525	117
Masuda H, 2022, Technological Forecasting And Social Change	10.1016/J.TECH-FORE.2021.121246	115
LOU C, 2019, JOURNAL OF INTERACTIVE ADVERTISING-A	10.1080/15252019.2019.1667928	115
Ye G, 2021, Journal Of Advertising	10.1080/00913367.2020.1857888	114
Leung Ff, 2022, Journal Of The Academy Of Marketing Science	10.1007/S11747-021-00829-4	107
Harrigan P, 2021, International Journal Of Information Management	10.1016/J.IJINFO-MGT.2020.102246	103
Farivar S, 2021, Journal Of Retailing And Consumer Services	10.1016/J.JRETCONS-ER.2020.102371	96
Wellman MI, 2020, Journal Of Media Ethics	10.1080/23736992.2020.1736078	91
Lee S, 2020, Journal Of Global Fashion Marketing	10.1080/20932685.2020.1752766	87
Saima S, 2020, Journal Of Promotion Management	10.1080/10496491.2020.1851847	82

Source: Dimensions.ai retried from R Studio.

Figure 4

Most globally cited documents

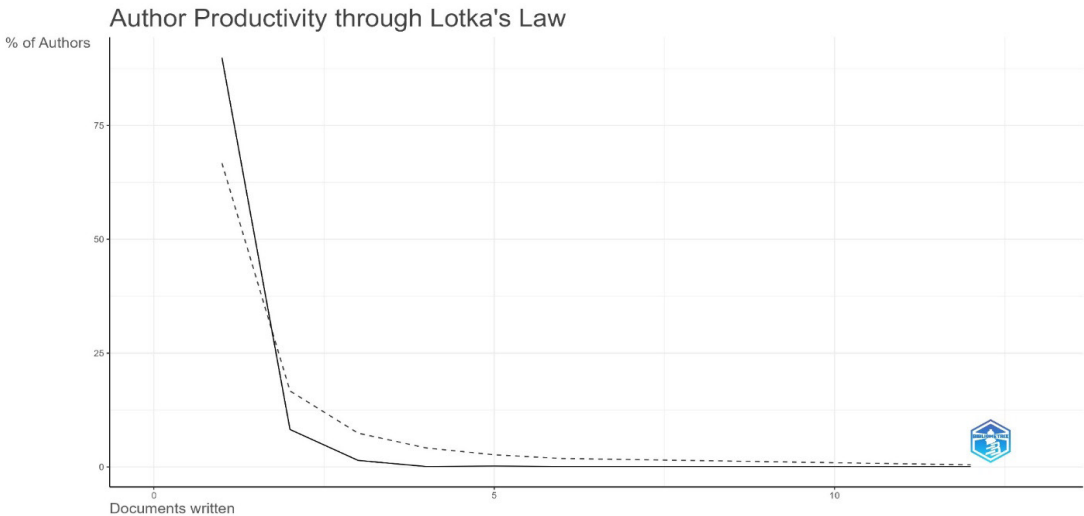


Source: www.dimensions.ai \most global cited documents

Collaboration Patterns

Figure 5

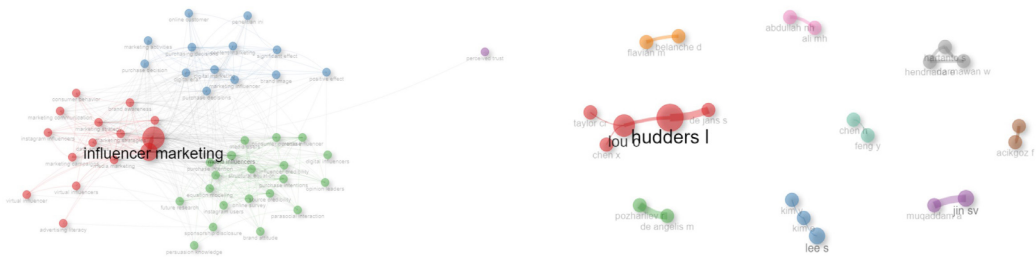
Author Productivity through Lotka's Law



Source: www.dimensions.ai \author Productivity through lotka's law

Figure 6

Co-occurrence network



Source: [www.dimensions.ai/co-occurrence network](http://www.dimensions.ai/co-occurrence-network)

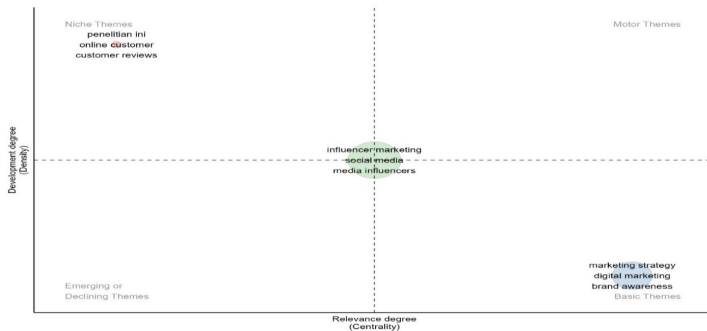
Co-authorship networks were mapped to visualize collaboration patterns among researchers and institutions. Figures 5, and 6 illustrates key nodes and clusters within the affiliations, network of countries, study co-occurrence areas, and also Lotka's law to understand the distribution of productivity among researchers within a specific discipline showcasing collaborative activity. The analysis identifies prolific authors and institutions, countries, and thematic rationales contributing to the influencer marketing stream.

Thematic Analysis

The second research question (RQ2) involves a thematic analysis of influencer marketing. Fig. 7 below shows a bibliometric analysis of four themes related to influencer marketing. The analysis includes niche themes such as online customer and customer reviews. It also covers motor themes like social media and media influencers. There are no emerging or declining themes and covers basic themes such as marketing strategy, digital marketing, and brand awareness. The analysis provides insights into the relevance degree and development degree of these themes in the context of influencer marketing. Figure 7,8,9 shows the relevant themes, most frequently used words and most used topics respectively. Figure 8 shows the word cloud where words like marketing, humans, and social media are often mentioned while Figure 9 also shows the same result.

Figure 7

Thematic map



Source: [www.dimensions.ai/thematic map](http://www.dimensions.ai/thematic-map)

Figure 8

Word cloud



Source: [www.dimensions.ai/word cloud](http://www.dimensions.ai/word-cloud)

Figure 9:

Tree map



Source: [www.dimensions.ai/tree map](http://www.dimensions.ai/tree-map)

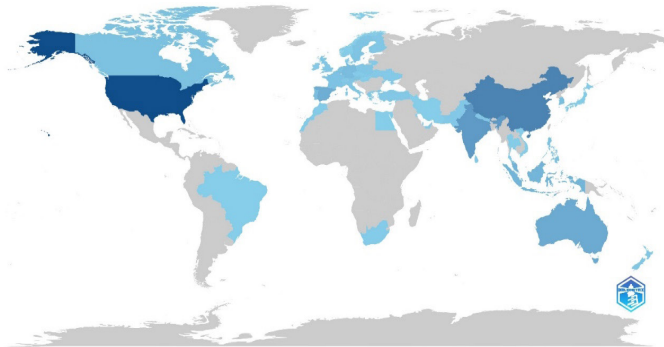
Global Perspectives

Analysis of the geographical distribution of publications highlights regional variations in influencer marketing literature. Figure 10 provides a world map depicting the concentration of scholarly productions, with darker shades indicating higher research activity. Similarly, figure 11 provides a tabular and graphical representation of the authors from respective countries in both single-collaboration publishing and multiple-collaboration publishing. The findings highlight a global perspective, with substantial contributions from the USA, China, India, and Australia.

Figure 10

World map of scientific production

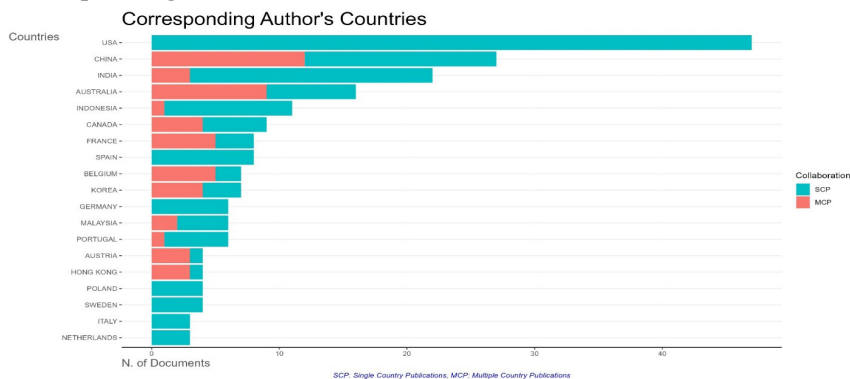
Country Scientific Production



Source: www.dimensions.ai \world map of scientific production

Figure 11

Corresponding author's countries



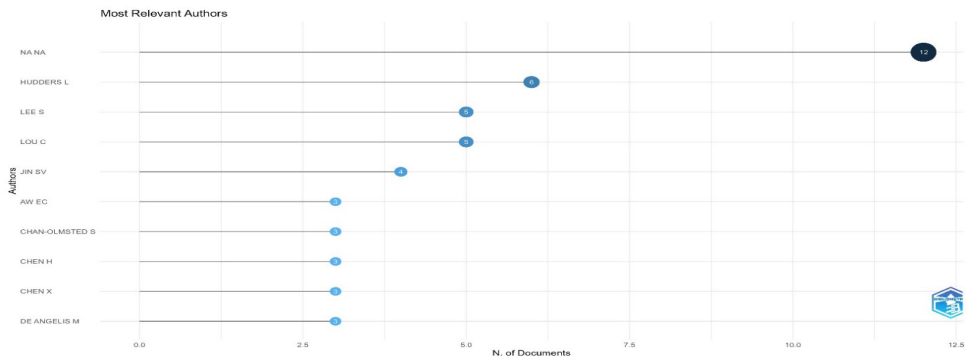
Source: www.dimensions.ai \corresponding author's countries

Prominent Authors and Journals

The image presents the top 10 authors in the field of Influencer Marketing (figure 12). NA NA has been ranked as the first with 12 articles published respectively under his authorship. According to the database, dimensions.ai, the second most published author’s name has been produced as Hudders L with 6 articles. Also, there are two authors with a similar no. of articles i.e. 5. Therefore, the prolific author is referred to as NA NA.

Figure 12

Most relevant authors



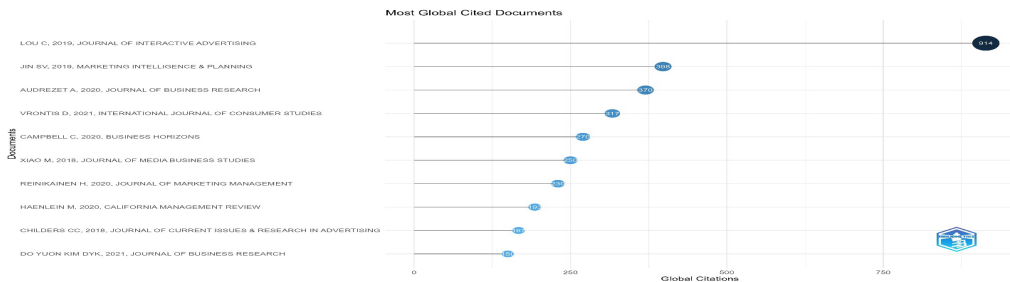
Source: [www.dimensions.ai\most relevant authors](http://www.dimensions.ai/most-relevant-authors)

Most cited documents

Figure 13 presents the top 10 cited documents in the field of Influencer Marketing. LOU C, 2019, JOURNAL OF INTERACTIVE ADVERTISING has been ranked as the first with 914 citations. JIN SV, 2019, MARKETING INTELLIGENCE & PLANNING comes in second with 398 citations closely followed by AUDREZET A., 2020, JOURNAL OF BUSINESS RESEARCH with 370 citations in third.

Figure 13

Most globally cited documents



Source: [www.dimensions.ai\most global cited documents](http://www.dimensions.ai/most-global-cited-documents))

This bibliometric analysis explores the evolving landscape of influencer marketing, employing a systematic methodology and drawing insights from a refined dataset of 500 articles sourced from the Dimensions Digital Science database. The study reveals a notable surge in scholarly output on influencer marketing since 2014, indicating a heightened academic interest in the subject. Citation analysis showcases influential works, while collaboration patterns unveil key contributors and hubs within the field. Thematic analysis categorizes publications, disclosing prevalent themes such as online customer behavior, marketing strategy, and digital marketing, suggesting a well-established and continually evolving domain. The global perspective emphasizes contributions from countries like the USA, China, India, and Australia, underlining the widespread nature of influencer marketing research. The analysis of prolific authors and journals identifies NA NA as a leading contributor, with journals like the Journal of Interactive Advertising and Marketing Intelligence & Planning featuring prominently.

Conclusion

This study shows a significant increase in scholarly output on influencer marketing from 2017 onwards. The interest in the topic has been growing within the academic community, reflecting the evolving dynamics of influencer marketing in the realm of social media.

Thematic analysis of influencer marketing literature reveals diverse research focuses within this dynamic field. One prominent theme revolves around “Online Customer Behavior,” exploring the impact of influencers on consumers’ attitudes, preferences, and purchasing decisions in the digital realm. Another thematic thread centers on “Marketing Strategy,” investigating how businesses strategically leverage influencers to enhance brand awareness, engagement, and overall marketing effectiveness. “Digital Marketing” emerges as a key theme, encompassing studies on the integration of influencer marketing into broader digital strategies, including social media campaigns and content creation. The absence of emerging or declining themes suggests a robust and continuously evolving landscape. This thematic diversity underscores the multifaceted nature of influencer marketing research, spanning from consumer psychology to strategic business practices and the broader digital marketing ecosystem. Overall, these themes collectively contribute to a comprehensive understanding of the complexities and nuances inherent in the influential world of influencer marketing.

Further, there are several trends and areas that SMIs need to consider focusing on to stay relevant and successful: *Niche Specialization*: As the social media space is becoming more crowded, SMIs need to specialize in a specific niche or industry which allows them to

build a more dedicated and engaged audience interested in a particular topic. *Authenticity and Transparency*: SMIs need to share genuine, relatable content and maintain transparent relationships with their followers to build stronger connections and trust. *Video Content*: Short-form videos, live streams, and interactive content are gaining popularity. Influencers should consider incorporating more video content into their strategy as Video content continues to dominate social media platforms. *Emerging Platforms*: SMIs need to keep an eye on emerging social media platforms. While established platforms like Instagram, YouTube, and TikTok remain essential, exploring new and emerging platforms can provide early adopters with opportunities to grow rapidly.

Ultimately, the success of a social media influencer in the future will depend on their ability to adapt, stay authentic, and provide value to their audience in an ever-evolving digital landscape. In Nepal the emergence of local influencers across various niches, including lifestyle, travel, beauty, and fashion. Brands engaging in SMI in Nepal need to be culturally sensitive and should carefully assess the local landscape, collaborate with influencers who align with their values, and create culturally relevant content to connect with the target audience effectively. In addition to global platforms, local platforms and forums also play a role in influencer marketing. Understanding the preferences of the local audience and leveraging platforms popular in Nepal can enhance the effectiveness of influencer campaigns. Influencer marketing in Nepal presents both opportunities and challenges. As the industry continues to evolve, staying informed about trends and adapting strategies accordingly will be key to success.

Emerging Trends and Technologies: Investigate the impact of emerging technologies, such as augmented reality (AR), virtual reality (VR), and artificial intelligence (AI), on influencer marketing. Explore how these technologies reshape content creation, engagement strategies, and audience interactions. *Global and Cultural Perspectives*: Deepen the understanding of influencer marketing from global and cultural perspectives. Analyze how cultural nuances influence audience responses, the effectiveness of influencer campaigns, and the adaptation of strategies to resonate with diverse international audiences. *Ethical Considerations and Regulation*: Explore ethical considerations associated with influencer marketing, including issues related to transparency, disclosure, and influencer authenticity. Investigate the effectiveness of existing regulations and propose ethical guidelines to ensure responsible and transparent practices within the industry.

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Cooperative Investment in Gandaki Province

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Abstract

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The authors and the Publisher

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

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

Introduction

A Cooperative is a group of voluntarily engaged individuals to achieve a common economic, social, and cultural goal having limited resources through the formation of a democratically controlled business organization that assures equitable contributions to the capital, risks, and benefits. International Co-operative Alliance (ICA) also defines a co-operative as “*A cooperative is an autonomous association of persons united voluntarily to meet their common economic, social and cultural needs and aspirations through a jointly owned and democratically controlled enterprise*” (ICA, 2011). So, the cooperative is an institution that is formed by a group of voluntarily engaged individuals.

Cooperatives are based on the values of self-help, mutual assistance, personal responsibility, democracy, equality, equity, and solidarity for sustainable development under the common umbrella. The founders and members of the cooperative have a tradition of believing in the ethical values of honesty, openness, social responsibility, and care for others. The philosophy behind the cooperative movement is “all for each and each for all”.

The constitution of Nepal has declared that the cooperative sector is one of the three pillars of the Nepalese economy. This sector also has provided significant financial services in the country and also accounts for about four percent of GDP. Because of this reason, the financial discipline of the cooperative sector is a crucial part of the nation’s macroeconomic stability. In the past two decades, cooperative societies have increased tremendously and the trend is still increasing, and the majority of them are saving and credit cooperatives.

It has not been possible to fix the time from when the cooperative began. From ancient times, unorganized and unstructured forms of cooperation were in practice in the history of mankind in Nepal. Parma, Dhikuri, Manka Khala, and Dharma Bhakari were some examples of cooperative practice in Nepalese society.

The history of systematic cooperatives in the world started in 1853 in Wales England. Robert Owen (1771–1858) was a social reformer and a pioneer of the cooperative movement. In Nepal, the Department of cooperative (DOC) was established under the Ministry of agriculture for Planning and Development in 1953, under which, the first ‘Bakhan Credit Cooperative Society’ in Chitwan was established in 1956 in Nepal. A cooperative bank was established in 1963 for providing credit to cooperatives as well as agro-business or industries. The main purpose of the cooperative bank is to provide seeds, fertilizer, investment, and so on to the farmers. Later it was reformed into the Agricultural Development Bank in 1967. The Agricultural Development Bank was considered a specialized bank for providing credit to

cooperatives, individuals, agro-business marketing, etc. Later cooperative training center was established to provide training on cooperatives within the country.

The Cooperative Act, of 2048 (1992) is the act that establishes cooperatives in Nepal. This act lays out the legal framework for the formation, registration, management, and dissolution of cooperatives in the country. It also includes provisions for government oversight and regulation of cooperatives, as well as penalties for non-compliance.

There are 29886 cooperatives in Nepal in which 7,307,462 members are engaged. The total share capital of all cooperatives is the sum of NRs. 94.1 billion and its saving mobilization is NRs. 477.96 billion and loan investment is NRs. 426.26 billion. (Department of Cooperative, 2022)

The Gandaki province contains 2661 cooperatives which are 8.9% of the total cooperatives in numbers engaging 1,116,632 population as members which is 45% of the total population of this province (Department of Cooperative, 2022). Gandaki Province consists of 85 local bodies of which 1 metropolitan city, 26 municipalities, and 58 rural municipalities. Mostly the banks financial institutions and cooperatives are urban centered in this province. There are no cooperatives in Narpabhumi rural municipality of this province and 356 cooperatives are under operation in Pokhara metropolitan city. Similarly, only 10 cooperatives in the Manang district and 470 cooperatives in the Kaski district. (Department of Cooperatives, 2022)

From a global perspective, cooperatives have a long history. In the literature of cooperatives, we find two common approaches. The first approach emphasizes the beneficial role of cooperatives in economic growth. The second approach is concentrated on failures, sometimes even discouraging the use of cooperatives. The success and failure of a cooperative directly affect the economic health of its members and economy. Thus, in this article, I have included both literature on how cooperatives have benefitted their members and the reasons for their failure.

In Canada, cooperatives are in every sector of the economy, that is, people can be born in a Hospital Cooperative and be buried in a Funeral Cooperative. They can live in a Housing Cooperative, work in a Worker's Cooperative, and buy their groceries, clothing, and other items from Consumer Cooperatives. They can send their children to a Child Care Cooperative, do their banking at a Credit Union, and purchase their insurance from an Insurance Cooperative. In fact, in Nordic countries, Consumer Cooperatives have captured 25-30% of retail trade (Acharya, 2015). Similarly, Grubel claims that consumer cooperatives in Japan are implemented successfully in comparison to other countries of the world (Grubel, 2004).

In the same way, Ostberg states that developed countries such as the United Kingdom, United States of America, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Spain, Israel, and Canada cooperatives have been extremely successful (Ostberg, 1985:29). It shows that cooperatives are very successful in developed countries.

In some developing countries such as India, China, Colombia, and Bangladesh cooperatives have been flourishing as well. Cooperatives are widespread in China in rural areas. Most rural credit cooperatives are small but together they control almost 12% of the financial system's deposits. In 2003, China's central bank announced that the city planned to integrate over 230 rural credit cooperatives and established Shanghai Cooperative Bank, the third local commercial bank in Shanghai (Garnevskaja et al., 2011). This proves that cooperatives are the means of prosperity in developing countries too.

Cooperative can be an effective institutional arrangement in breaking the vicious cycle of poverty in the rural socio-economic context of Nepal. The major objectives of the rural cooperatives must be intended towards poverty reduction, employment creation, improved food security, women empowerment, and human capital development (Bharadwaj, 2012). In this context, the cooperatives in Nepal have offered a wide range of services to their members. The cooperatives could continue to grow as key players in the development of Nepal. If cooperatives operating in different villages were strengthened, they would contribute significantly to improving access to finance and the well-being of members (Simkhada, 2013). Similarly, Bashyal argues that successful cooperatives provide citizens with links to international groups, movements, and values through daily life activities. (Bashyal, 2005). It signifies that cooperatives can be the better instruments of transformation of the Nepalese economy.

Similarly, Risal (2021) found that the cooperative movement is better practiced in Bagmati and Gandaki Province in comparison to other provinces. He further argues that the cooperative movement helped to decrease in poverty rate and the increase employment rate and ultimately contributed to the sustainable livelihood of people. It signifies that cooperation has multidimensional effects on the economy.

On another side, Ramkishan has found the causes of the failure of cooperatives, he has stated that lack of proper management, lack of sincerity and dedication among the members, and lack of business principles and professionalism are the main causes of the failure of cooperatives in India (Ramkishan, 2009). In the same way, Abdelrahim argues that weak corporate governance, low quality of assets, poor credit diversification, not conducting serious

financial analysis, not charging a risk premium on risky loans, corruption of credit officers, priority of profitability at the expense of safety, priority of loan guarantees at the expense of capacity of repayment are the main challenges for effective credit risk management. (Abdelrahim, 2013). This literature justifies that various factors may cause the possibility of cooperatives' failure.

In this context, (Magali and Qiong, 2014) have recommended that the government should consider establishing credit risk regulations for rural SACCOS. Similarly, Poudel has prescribed that the policymakers must pay attention to ensure current capital mobilization in the cooperative sector. The cooperative's areas of priorities and scopes of work need to be reexamined and reconsidered when formulating new policies related to cooperatives' development to maximize the contribution from this sector (Paudel, 2022).

In Nepal, in the absence of a strong regulator such as NRB in banking, a few financial cooperatives may practice activities that go against their basic cooperative principles. Some of the causes behind this are: engaged in providing favorable loans to promoters without pledging collateral, mobilizing more than 50% of loans in unproductive sectors such as the real state sector, maintaining inadequate loan loss provisions, capitalizing interest earned as principal amount and mobilizing deposits higher than the required amounts amongst others (NEF, 2013).

Similarly, based on risk-related guidelines based on the National Risk Assessment, the regulatory bodies of the financial sector, including the Department of Cooperatives, Insurance Committee (Beema Samitee), Nepal Rastra Bank, and Nepal Securities Board have increased the anti-money laundering supervision. There have been several circulars published for businessmen dealing with precious metals and stones on anti-money laundering. In this context, the Department of Cooperative is trying its best to regulate and supervise the cooperatives, but due to a lack of proper database and resources, the effort isn't sufficient. Many of the saving and credit cooperatives have collapsed and many frauds of cooperatives are being published in national media regularly. For this reason, the Cooperative and Poverty-Related Management Information System (COPOMIS) is being implemented to make effective regulation and upgradation and to make quick availability of information by creating an integrated database in Nepalese cooperatives.

Despite extensive examination of cooperative literatures both domestically and internationally, there remains a notable absence of investigation on cooperatives investment in GAndaki Province. Therefore, the primary aim of this study is to address this gap by

answering two key questions: Firstly, what is the extent of presence and investment by BFIs and cooperatives with in Gandaki Province ? And Secondly, What relationship exists between cooperative investment and it's own share capital along with saving deposits with in the same province ? By addressing these questions, this research seeks to contribute to the broads understanding of cooperative economics with in the context of Gandaki Province .

Methods of Data Collection and Analysis

This study has been designed to examine the relationship between share capital, saving deposits, and investment patterns of cooperatives in Gandaki Province. The study has adopted the descriptive and analytical research design. The population of the study was the entire cooperatives operating in the Gandaki Province of Nepal. This study has been based on secondary data and information. The secondary data have been collected from various published materials by the Department of Cooperative, NRB Pokhara, Ministry of Finance (MOF) Gandaki, and unpublished data from the office of the Cooperative Registrar, Kaski. Some statistical tools are used to analyze and interpret the data. Many of the descriptions and conclusions are presented in tables. The simple percentage analysis tools are also used together with correlation and regression analysis to determine the relationship between the studied variables. Since the nature of the data of this study is cross-sectional, the stationarity test isn't mandatory, so the linear regression is directly implemented. The MS Excel and SPSS software are used for data analysis.

Result and Discussion

The comprehensive examination of the sample cooperatives within Gandaki province encompasses a thorough analysis of various aspects such as the cooperative members involved, the aggregate share capital accumulated, the amount of deposits collected, and the investments undertaken by these cooperatives. Moreover, this examination also delves into the employment opportunities generated by these cooperatives. The findings of this analysis are presented in a structured manner through the utilization of tables for a clearer depiction and understanding of the data.

Table 1*Population and sample*

Attributes	Population size	Sample size
Number of the cooperatives in Gandaki Province	2,661	303
Members		
Female	642,130	223,468
Male	474,502	190,633
Others	Not mentioned	1,548
Total members	1,116,632	440,974
Total Share Capital	22,050,967,247	10,426,145,687
Deposit collection	86,074,571,692	55,328,960,898
Investment	78,073,591,434	58,453,133,337
Employment	7,638	1,583

Source: Annual report (2022), Department of Cooperative

The population and sample size of this study are presented in Table 1. The population data is obtained from the Department of Cooperatives 2022 and sample data is collected from the office of the cooperative registrar, Kaski in the month of November 2022. The office of the cooperative registrar provided the crude data of 363 cooperatives from which 60 data were excluded because of the data incompleteness. So, only 303 cooperatives are the sample size of the study which is 11.38 percent of the total cooperatives of this province.

Table 2*Number of BFIs and cooperatives in Gandaki province*

District	Number of local bodies	Number of branches of BFIS	Number of cooperatives
Kaski	5	375	470
Syangja	11	130	344
Tanahun	10	196	253
Gorkha	11	115	265
Lamjung	8	104	186
Manang	4	16	10
Mustang	5	24	28
Parbat	7	88	207
Baglung	10	107	259
Myagdi	6	54	127
Nawalpur	8	207	149
Total	85	1416	

Source: Annual report (2022), Department of Cooperative

Table 3*Sectoral investments of bank and financial institutions in Gandaki province*

<i>(In NRs. billion)</i>		
Deposit	Investment	Share of investment (in %)
Agriculture sector	28.21	7.98
Industrial sector	37.47	10.59
Service sector	114.82	32.46
Other sector (Real, Education, Consumption, Tourism, Retailers)	173.21	48.97
BFIS total	398.12	353.71
		100

Note: Annual report (2022), Nepal Rastra Bank

Table 2. shows the distribution of local governments, number of the branches of BFIs, and number of the cooperatives in Gandaki Province. From this table, large numbers of BFIs and cooperatives are urban-centered and unequally distributed. Kaski district holds the largest number of BFIs and cooperatives and Manang holds the least number of BFIs and cooperatives. Urban-centered economic activities, variation in population density and financial literacy, and deprived rural economy might be the main reasons for unequal distributions of BFIs and cooperatives.

The data presented in Table 3. is the amount of savings and investment of banks and financial institutions (BFIs) in Gandaki Province. This data reveals that more than 80% of investments are centralized in service and another sector which is undesirable from the economist's point of view it is because the agriculture and industrial sectors are respectively considered productive sectors and theoretically the investment must be concentrated in productive sectors, but the existing data has revealed that investments of BFIs are concentrated in unproductive sectors.

The studied cooperatives are categorized into 5 different groups based on name and their business concentration i.e. saving and credit cooperatives, multipurpose, agriculture, tourism, and others which are presented in Table 4.

Table 4

Share capital, deposit, and investment of different types of cooperatives

(In Million NRs.)

Types of cooperatives	No. of Coop	% share of the coop	Share capital	Share of capital	Saving deposit	Share of deposit	Investment	Share of investment
SACCOS	197	65.02	8,246.4	79.09	45,431.4	82.11	47,170.4	80.70
Multipurpose	39	12.87	1,162	11.15	6,656.9	12.03	7,229.2	12.37
AGRO	44	14.52	488	4.68	1,499.1	2.71	2,073.6	3.55
Tourism	3	0.99	91.8	0.88	112.1	0.20	127.2	0.22
Rest Others	20	6.60	437.7	4.20	1,629.3	2.94	1,852.5	3.17
Total	303	100	10,426	100	55,328.9	100	58,453.1	100

Source: Annual report (2022), Department of Cooperative

The saving and credit cooperatives take a large share in the number as well as share capital, saving deposits, and investments. 65% of total cooperatives are SAACOS in numbers which holds about 80% cooperative business. The multipurpose cooperatives are taking the second position in number and business. The agro cooperatives are taking 14.5% in number but taking only about 3% of cooperative business.

Analysis of share capital, saving deposit and investment

Descriptive analysis is the essential part of the study to understand the features of the variables during the study period. It consists maximum value, minimum value, average value, and standard deviation of the discussed variables, and it is presented in Table 5.

Table 5

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Share Capital	303	40000	394899000	34409721.74	41166965.53
Saving deposit	303	0	2811969123	182603831.35	302364021.89
Loan Investment	303	235700	1808748503	192914631.48	282056281.55

Table 5. provides the summary statistics of the three variables that are analyzed in this study. The statistics have revealed that there are great discrepancies in statistics. The share capital of cooperatives varies from 40,000 to 394899000 with an average of 34409721.74 whose standard deviation is 41166965.53. Similarly, the savings deposit remained minimum

at zero and had a maximum with 2811969123 whose average remained at 182603831.35 with a standard deviation of 302364021.887. In the same way, loan investment varies from NRs. 235700 to NRs. 1808748503 with an average of 192914631.48 in these sample data.

Correlation analysis

The correlation coefficient is a measure of linear association between two variables. This study has sought the linear relationship which has calculated Pearson correlation statistics of secondary data variables such as share capital, deposit, and investment and presented the result in table 6. Correlation matrix

Table 6

Correlation matrix of share capital, saving deposit and investment

	Share Capital	Saving deposit	Investment
Share Capital	1		
Saving deposit	0.745**	1	
Investment	0.853**	0.878**	1

***. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).*

Based on the above table, the savings deposit is highly and positively correlated with the share capital.

Similarly, share capital and saving deposits have positively influenced the cooperative's investment.

From Table 4.6, there is a strong positive relationship between share capital and saving deposit ($0.745 > 0.70$). So, it can be concluded that the increased share capital of the cooperative also increases its savings deposit further.

Secondly, from the table, there is a strong and positive relationship between the cooperative's share capital and investment ($0.853 > 0.70$). So, it is verified that the increased share capital of a cooperative strongly increases its investment.

Similarly, the cooperative's saving deposit is also strongly and positively correlated with its investment ($0.878 > 0.70$). From the above table, there is a significant and strong positive relationship between loan investment and saving deposits of cooperatives.

Besides this, grants and subsidized amounts of various governmental organizations also affect the cooperative's investment which aren't analyzed in this study.

Regression Analysis of share capital, saving deposit and investment

Regression analysis involves identifying the relationship between a dependent variable and one or more independent variables. A model of the relationship is hypothesized, and the parameter values for the regression equation are. Various tests are employed to determine if the model is satisfactory or not. Multi-variable regression analysis of ordinary least square estimates (OLS) has been used for the investigation of the study. Regression statistics are calculated by using SPSS version 23. The following equation is estimated showing the relation between the variables. Cooperative In

To investigate if a cooperative’s share capital and saving deposit have a significant impact on a cooperative’s investment. A hypothesis test was done using the following statement.

H₁: there is a significant impact of share capital and saving deposits on the cooperative’s investment. To test the hypothesis, the dependent variable was regressed on predicting variables with the help of SPSS software, and the results are presented as follows.

Table 7

Regression Summary

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.927a	.860	.859	105943382.687	1.613

Predictors: (Constant), Saving deposit, Share Capital

Loan Investment

Based on table 7., the R-value represents the simple correlation and it is 0.927 which indicates a high degree of correlation. The R² value indicates how much of the total variation in the cooperative’s investment can be explained by the independent variables. In this case, about 86% variation in the cooperative’s investment can be explained by independent variables i.e. cooperative’s capital and its very large saving deposit.

The ANOVA table reports how well the regression equation fits the data (i.e. predicts the dependent variable) and its result is shown below.

Table 8. indicates that the regression model predicts the dependent variable significantly well. Since the F statistics value F (2,302) = 920 and p<0.001, which is less than 0.01 and indicates that overall the regression model statistically and significantly predicts the outcome variable. Alternatively, it is a good fit for the data.

Table 8*ANOVA table*

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sign
1	Regression	2065863517943	2	1032931758971	920.288	.000b
		1410000.000		5706000.000		
	Residual	3367200100557	300	1122400033519		
		105200.000		0350.000		
	Total	2402583527998	302			
		8515000.000				

a. Dependent Variable: Investment

b. Predictors: (Constant), Saving deposit, Share Capital

The coefficient table provides us with the necessary information to predict a cooperative's investment from its share capital and saving deposits, as well as determine whether share capital and saving deposits contribute significantly to the model (table 9).

Table 9*Coefficients*

Standardized Unstandardized Coefficients

Model	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
(Constant)	-5362300.716	7939654.082		-.675	.500
Share Capital	3.067	.222	.448	13.820	.000
Saving deposit	.508	.030	.544	16.804	.000

Dependent Variable: Investment

The coefficient table presents the coefficients of the independent variables in the regression equation. For this purpose, we consider only the unstandardized coefficients. Since the constant coefficient is negative, it is not necessary to explain. The obtained coefficient of share capital is 3.067 and the coefficient of saving deposit is 0.508. So, the equation of Cooperative investment in Gandaki Province is as follows. *Cooperatives' Investment = -5362300 + 3.067 * Share Capital + 0.508 * Saving Deposit*

Based on the above tests, I conclude that the cooperative investment of Gandaki Province is significantly based on its share capital and saving deposit and can be predicted based on the above equation.

Conclusion

This study was carried out on the investment of cooperatives of Gandaki Province and analyzed the relationship between the cooperative's investments with its share capital, and saving deposits. The analysis of the data reveals that there is a close correlation between the observed variable and has highly statistically significant relationship between the examined variables. The investment of BFIs in Gandaki Province is much more concentrated in the urban and unproductive sectors. Similarly, it can be expected that the investment of cooperatives is also accumulated in unproductive sectors but due to the lack of updated data, the sectoral investment of cooperatives hasn't been measured. The cooperatives have engaged a very large number of the population, which could inject the economy in a faster way. It has played a significant role in increasing the startup, small, and medium level business and also has reduced the poverty level. Since the essence of the cooperatives is to cooperate, the cooperative's investment must be guided by its member's share capital and their deposits. Since the cooperative itself isn't a business, it is the only tool of business to achieve the predetermined objectives. In this context, the government must formulate the policy to use the cooperatives as a means not as an end. The cooperatives accumulate the scattered money of the small businessmen, craftsmen, remittance earners, and the general public and mobilize the needy members or investors, the insurance of savings deposit is a must. The cooperative has helped in the domestic capital formation process. So, the cooperatives have the responsibility of providing financial and technical assistance to the poor and targeted groups for generating income. Thus, the cooperative has been considered as the instrument to fill the gap between the haves and the have-nots.

Although cooperatives and banks have different objectives, functions, and areas, most of the cooperatives have emphasized providing services similar to banking in recent days. As a result, the expected objectives of the cooperatives can't be achieved. Therefore, the state should limit the cooperatives to the designated areas and objectives. Cooperatives must be linked to target groups only in specific programs. If the small savings of the members are channeled by the cooperatives to unproductive areas, its effect on the economy becomes disastrous. The government must immediately establish an integrated information system of entire cooperative transactions under the cooperative department, an effective cooperative credit information center, tighten dual membership and their multiple financial transactions, and emphasize the business of savings and credit cooperatives in the productive sector to make cooperative operations systematic, purposeful, dynamic which could transform society and the economy. The trade deficit of the country has reached a terrible situation, by increasing

cooperatives' investment in social entrepreneurship and the productive sector, GDP can be increased at a faster rate, and the trade deficit can be corrected. The cooperative movement of Nepal must initiate for better use of the remittance earnings. Which can increase employment opportunities together with national output, employment, and national income.

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