A. Grade IV: After the study of the course, students will be able to:

1. describe generally the origin of the earth,

2. identify the land mass and water mass of the earth on globe and state the names of oceans and continents,

3. locate the position of Nepal in the map of Asia,

4. identify the main rivers in the map of Nepal and give general introduction about the position, area, natural division, political division, climate, and main rivers of Nepal,

5. list the names of popular animals and natural vegetation of Nepal,

6. perform general activities for the conservation of natural vegetation spread around their home and school environment,

7. describe about the life in the Himalayan Region and compare it with that of their town and village life,

8. give general description on the tradition and glory of monarchy and exemplify some names of the great kings,

9. express generally the importance of patriotism and call the names of historical martyrs of Nepal,

10. give general introduction of their respective village or town panchayat and describe generally about the development-works undertaking in their respective areas with their direct observation,

11. remain attaintive to help their best on the social services undertaking in their respective panchayat localities,

12. give general introduction of children welfare and helpless-peoples' services' association and describe about the works done by children organization and Blind and Handicapped organization,

13. give general introduction of Janaka and Sita,

14. show respect towards the National Heroes of Nepal with due consideration to their contributions to the country and people,
15. give general introduction of the Great King Prithivi Narayana Shah,

16. give general introduction of life in India and China and compare the Nepalese way of life with that of them,

17. appreciate the way of life of other countries,

18. participate in the activities of patriotism and loyalty to the Crown,

19. draw an outline map of Nepal and read a map on the basis of given symbols in it and introduce the general informations indicated in a globe with examples.

B. Grade V After the study of the course the students will be able to;

1. State the general introduction of hemisphere of the Earth and its size,

2. list the utility aspects of natural resources as water, soil, minerals and act for conservation of them with the elaboration of the means to conserve them,

3. list the agricultural products and state their importance,

4. express generally that the geo-physical aspects cause the difference in the life style and compare and exemplify the differences in the life of Himalayan Mountainous and Tarain Regions,

5. state the importance of culture of different ethnic groups of Nepal and exemplify their cultural traditions,

6. express the importance of religious tolerance in general and give general introduction of the main religions with examples,

7. observe the national ideals and traditions,

8. describe the national and local development activities through their observation and participate themselves to the best of their capacity in those activities,

9. give general introduction of District Panchayat and National Panchayat and list their functions,

10. give general introduction of community services and health services and describe the activities done by the Red Cross and reknown clubs of Nepal,

11. give general introduction of Bhrikut and Gautam Buddha,
12. highlight the personality of His Majesty the King Birendra Bir Bikrama Shah and His Majesty's contributions for the developmental works in Nepal,

13. participate in the activities organized for the promotion of patriotism and loyalty to the crown,

14. give general introduction of the life of the people in Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Bangala Desh and compare them with that of Nepalese way of life,

15. appreciate the way of life of the people in other countries,

16. discuss on the issues of mutual cooperation and relationship between and among the countries,

17. give general introduction of U.N.O. and state the activities undertaken by the UNESCO and UNICEF for the development of Nepal,

18. Use properly the charts, lists and pictures prepared on different aspects,

19. describe generally the utility and kinds of maps and fill in the different aspects studied themselves drawing an outline map of Nepal.

C.Grade VI: After the study of the Course, students will be able to;

1. introduce generally on the atmospheric environment, fog and rain,

2. state that geo-physical diversities bring the differences in the life and culture of the people,

3. state the geo-graphical features, climate, natural resources, life pattern and development works of some valleys of Nepal and origin of the Himalaya;

4. compare the size and position of Nepal with that of the neighbouring countries using the globe and fill in the different districts, zones, and regions drawing an outline map of Nepal,

5. introduce briefly about the social and economic aspects of Malta, Lichavi and Kirat period and compare on the same,

6. describe the condition of Nepal before the unification,
7. describe briefly the efforts on various aspects of the rural development with the examples of special features of Nepalese economic life,

8. describe the importance of agriculture and small scale industries, their production and distribution, their main problems and efforts made to solve them in the context of national economic life and development,

9. give general introduction of Legislature, Executive and Judiciary with suitable examples,

10. identify the qualities for a good citizen and apply them in their way of life,

11. give general introduction of geographical, economic and social life of neighbouring countries identifying the importance of mutual cooperation of Nepal with them,

12. give the introduction of W.H.O. and F.A.O. and their functions with their contributions to Nepal.

D. Grade VII: After the study of the course, students will be able to;

1. explain with examples the effects which occur in the life of the people from the changes of season and day and night with full understanding of their causes,

2. describe the social and economic life of development regions with its general geographic introduction,

3. discuss on the geographical effects in the development of Nepal with examples,

4. locate gulf, island, continent, ocean in the globe and fill up main towns, Himalayas, and rivers training an outline map of Nepal,

5. describe about the Prithivi Narayan Shah and the efforts made for the unification of Nepal after Him,

6. introduce general political history of Nepal under Rana Regime and after up to Bikram Sambat 2017,

7. Synthesize the contributions of Panchayat system and introduce His Majesty King Mahendra,

8. exemplify the main contributions of His Majesty the King Birendra Bir Bikrama Shah,
9. describe about the importance of industry in the economic life and the main industries, their problems and efforts made to solve those problems,

10. describe the importance of trade, main exports and imports and the main efforts made for the promotion of trade in general,

11. discuss on the population problems for economic development with its full understanding,

12. classify the functions of three organs of government sketching their organization chart,

13. understand the functions, right and duties of a good citizen and behave accordingly,

14. give general introduction of geographical, social and economic life of friendly countries with the examples of the cooperation in between those countries and Nepal,

15. give general introduction of the agencies of U.N.O. and the development works done for Nepal by those agencies.
Full Marks: 53
Theory
This course is meant for those who offer both of their Specialization from social sciences group. This is designed for the prospective teachers of lower secondary schools to develop comprehensive knowledge in and skills required in teaching social studies.

Objectives:

a. identify the purpose and importance of the methods of teaching;
b. use different methods of teaching social studies and apply activities and instructional materials for affective teaching of social studies;
c. plan social studies units and lessons with the proper use of skills and methods;
d. construct tools and use techniques of evaluation.

Contents:

UNIT I. Importance of social studies in Lower Secondary Schools.

METHODS OF TEACHING SOCIAL STUDIES

UNIT VI. Teaching Science Learning

- Diagnosting testing
- Importance of practical examination
- Observation and answer technique in the class room
- Class room activities
- Essay and Restricted answer text

Activities

1. Made essay questions on the given topics
2. Write short answer questions in the given fields
3. Make multiple choice in the selected topics
4. Discuss about the constructed questions among the peers in the class.

Evaluation

1. Practical Examination from the practical activities of the units
2. Record of all practical activities
3. Collected & constructed materials

Recommended Books

- Lower Secondary Science Texts
- Teacher's Guide (Lower Secondary)
- Lower Secondary Science Curriculum

Reference Book:

Import Science Teaching: Narendra Vaidya

(06)
This course is meant for those who offer both of their specialisation from social sciences subjects. This is designed for lower secondary school teachers and contains basic organizing concepts and generalizations from different social sciences, elementary study of social studies curriculum and selected trends in the social studies.

Objectives:

After the completion of this course, the student teacher will be able to:

a. identify the basic concepts and explain generalizations from History, Geography, Political Science, Economics, Anthropology and Sociology;
b. identify the scope and analyze the sequence of lower secondary school social studies curriculum;
c. state the purpose of teaching current affairs and its implication in the social studies classroom;
d. describe the major recent trends in teaching social studies.
After the completion of this course, the prospective teachers will be able to:

a. identify the basic structure of social studies;
b. describe the lower secondary school curriculum;
c. use different methods of teaching social studies in lower secondary school;
d. plan for effective social studies teaching;
e. construct tools and use techniques of evaluative tools and techniques in teaching social studies.

Objectives:

After the completion of this course, the prospective teachers will be able to:

a. identify the basic structure of social studies;
b. describe lower secondary school curriculum;
c. use different methods of teaching social studies in lower secondary school;
d. plan for effective social studies teaching;
e. construct tools and use techniques of evaluative tools and techniques in teaching social studies.

Contents:

UNIT I. Basic Structures
1. Meaning and scope of social studies
2. Objectives of Social studies
3. Basic concepts and generalizations from social sciences (History, Geography, Political Science, Economics, Anthropology and sociology).
4. Distinction between social studies and the social sciences.

UNIT II. Orientation to Lower Secondary School Social Studies Curriculum
1. Objectives
2. Scope and sequence

UNIT III. Teaching Current Affairs
1. Purpose
2. Implication for the social studies classes

UNIT IV. Selected Trends in Social Studies
1. Emphasis on structure
2. Emphasis on inquiry
3. Emphasis on integration

Recommended Books:
John Jarolome. Social Studies in Elementary Lower Secondary School Social Studies Curriculum Social Studies Textbooks Grade VI & VII

Full Marks: 50
Theory

This course for those who offer social studies as one of their specialization subjects. It orients students to the basic structure of social studies, Lower Secondary Curriculum and methods of teaching, planning and evaluative tools and techniques in teaching social studies.

Contents:

UNIT I. Basic Structure
1. Meaning and scope of social studies
2. Objectives of social studies
3. Basic concepts and generalizations from social sciences (History, Geography, Political Science, Economics, Anthropology and Sociology)
4. Distinction between social studies and the social sciences.

UNIT II. Orientation to Lower Secondary Curriculum

(II)
After the completion of this course, the prospective teachers will be able to:

a. describe the natural environmental condition of Nepal and her neighbouring countries;

b. point out and describe the major natural resources of Nepal and her neighbouring countries;

c. identify and explain the major economic activities of the people of Nepal and her neighbouring countries;

d. explain the relationship between the environment and the people of Nepal and her neighbouring countries;

e. use the elementary geographic techniques.
UNIT II

1. Major relief divisions
2. Climate — climatic factors and climatic conditions
3. Natural resources — power resources (Coal)
4. Agriculture — ecological conditions and distribution of major crops (rice, wheat, cotton, tea and jute)
5. Industry — distribution and production of iron and steel and cotton textile industry
6. Transportation — distribution of railway transportation

UNIT III

1. Major relief divisions
2. Climate — climatic factors and climatic conditions
3. Natural resources — power resources (Coal)
4. Agriculture — ecological conditions and distribution of major crops (rice, wheat & cotton)
5. Industry — distribution of iron & steel and cotton textile industry
6. Transportation — general distribution of railway and river transportation
7. Population — factors of population distribution
UNIT IV.

Elementary Geographic Techniques

PART II (Practical)

1. Scale – construction of plane and diagonal scales
2. Representation of relief
   a. Different methods of showing relief
   b. Contour lines – principles of drawing cross section, representation of different topographical features by contours
3. Representation of statistical data by
   a. Line graph
   b. Simple bar graph
   c. Compound bar graph
   d. Poly graph
4. Map study
   a. Reproduction of map
   b. General principles of making map – selection of scale, lettering, shading and colouring
   c. Preparation of distribution maps (using colour, and dot method)
   d. Identification & drawing of conventional signs
   e. Leading topomap with special reference to general land use

6. Field Study

Recommended Books

Amaty, Soorya Lal & Shrestha, Bindu Govinda. Economic Geography of Nepal
Shrestha, Saran Hari. Nepal Adhirajya Ko Bhugol
Shrestha, P. L. Nepal Adhirajya Ko Bhugol
Spate and Learmont, India & Pakistan (Land, People & Economy)
Yu-Ti, Ien. A Concise Geography of China
Foreign Language Press, Peking China–A Graphical Sketch
Sing, L.D. Asia
Singh R. L. & Dutta, P. K. Elements of Practical Geography

Steps – selection of the geographic areas, observation and data collection in the field and report writing thereof

Requirements:

1. Students should submit the practical record book to the Instruction Committee before the examination.
2. Students should participate in the field study to the areas approved by the Instruction Committee and submit a neatly written report of the study before the examination.
3. The report should be based mostly on student’s original geographic observation.
This course intends to provide the student teachers with the general background of the geography of Nepal and her neighbouring countries (India, China and Bangladesh) so that they may teach social studies in lower secondary school and also continue their higher studies in geography. It devotes 40% of the total time to the geography of Nepal and 20% to each of India, China & Bangladesh.

Objectives:

After the completion of this course, the prospective teachers will be able to:

- a. describe the natural environmental condition of Nepal and her neighbouring countries;
- b. point out and describe the major natural resources of Nepal and her neighbouring countries;
- c. identify and explain the major economic activities of the people of Nepal and her neighbouring countries;
- d. explain the relationship between the environment and the people of Nepal and her neighbouring countries;

Contents:

UNIT I

Nepal

1. Major relief divisions
2. Climate

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1. Physiography
2. Climate - climatic conditions
3. Natural resources - forest resources
4. Agriculture - ecological conditions and distribution of rice, jute and tea
5. Industry - textile industry (Jute industry)
6. Transportation - general distribution of major means of transportation with special reference to river transportation

UNIT II.

India
1. Major relief divisions
2. Climate - climatic factors and climatic conditions
3. Natural resources - power resources (Coal)
4. Agriculture - ecological conditions and distribution of major crops (rice, wheat, cotton, tea and jute)
5. Industry - distribution and production of iron and steel and cotton textile industry
6. Transportation - distribution of railway transportation
7. Population - factors of population

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Recommended Books:
Shrestha, Saran Hari. Nepal Ko Artik Bhugol
Shrestha, P.L. Nepal Adhirajya Ko Bhugol Spate and Learmont. India & Pakistan (Land, People & Economy)
Naf's, Ahmed. Economic Geography of Bangladesh
Singh, L. N. Asia
part I: Fundamentals of Economics.

UNIT I. Introduction.
1. Meaning of Economics.
2. Subject matter of Economics.
3. Law of supply and demand.

UNIT II. Theory of Consumption.
1. Theory of Production.
2. Law of supply.
3. Law of demand.
4. Consumer's Surplus.

UNIT III. Theory of Production.
1. Factors of production.
3. Laws of Returns.

UNIT IV. Theory of Price.
1. Forms of Market: perfect competition, Monopoly.
2. Total, Marginal and Average Revenue.
3. Price determination under perfect competition.
4. Total, Marginal and Average Revenue.

UNIT V. Theory of Distribution.
1. Marginal productivity Theory.

UNIT VI. Money & Banking.
1. Meaning and functions of money.
UNIT VII. Macro-Economic Concepts.
1. National income-GNP and NNP
2. Unemployment-Symptoms and types.
3. Inflation-Causes and remedies.

UNIT VIII. Economic Systems.
Basic features of capitalist, socialist and Mixed economy

UNIT IX. Introductory Aspect.
1. Geography defined & analysed.
2. Field & kinds of Geography

UNIT X. Physical Aspect.
1. Introduction to the Earth & space-Origin of the earth, geological epoch
2. Interior of the earth.
3. Rock-Kind & formations.
   a. Plain-major classification & formation
   b. Mountain-modes of formation of fold and fault mountain in relation to mountain building processes
5. Landforms resulted from the works of
   a. River.
   b. Glacier.
   c. Wind.
6. Atmosphere.
   a. Extent and composition
   b. Elements and factors of climate (temperature & rainfall and their world distribution)

UNIT XI. Human Aspect.
1. General introduction to Human Geography
3. Human activities & settlement in Mountain and plain
4. Population-general distribution & density of World population
5. Settlement-major types, sitting factors, and pattern of settlement.

UNIT XII. Economic Aspect.
1. General introduction to Economic Geography
2. Agriculture-ecological conditions and distribution of rice, wheat, cotton, coffee and rubber
3. Power resources-general distribution of coal, mineral, mineral oil and hydroelectric power.
4. Industry-factors of industrial location and world distribution with reference to iron and steel and cotton textile industry
5. Transportation-world distribution of land (railway), water (Ocean) and air transportation

Recommended Books.
Samuelson, Paul A. Economics
Dwett, K.K. Text-Book of Economic Theory
Hanse, Dictionary of Economics and Commerce
UNIT I. Political Condition of the Kathmandu Valley on the Eve of the Gorkha Conquest.
1. Political conditions of the Kathmandu Valley
2. Fall of Malla rulers

UNIT II. Unification and Territorial Expansion of Nepal
1. Unification and Territorial Expansion of Nepal
2. Territorial expansion under Prithivi Narayan Shah
3. Territorial expansion under Bahadur Shah and Rajendra Laxmi

UNIT III. Pre-Rana Politics (1775-1846)
1. Nature of Political System during pre-Rana period
2. Struggle for power during pre-Rana periods (internal politics-major events only)
3. Nature of political system under Rana Regime (internal politics-major events only)

UNIT IV. Rana Politics
1. Rise of Jung Bahadur
2. Setting up of Rana Regime
3. Nature of political system under Rana Regime
5. Democratic Movements
UNIT V. Nepal's Foreign Relations form 1768 A.D. to 1950 A.D.
1. Sino-Nepalese relation, and Tibet War
2. Anglo-Nepal Relations

UNIT VI. Introduction
1. Definition of Political Science
2. The scope of Political Science
3. Differences between Political Science, Political Philosophy and Politics

UNIT VII State
1. Definition of state
2. Elements of state
3. Origin of state
   a. The Divine Origin Theory
   b. The Force Theory
   c. The Social Contract Theory

UNIT VIII. Constitution
1. Meaning of Constitution
2. Types of Constitution
   a. Evolved and Enacted
   b. Written and Unwritten
   c. Flexible and Rigid

UNIT IX. Sovereignty
1. Definition of Sovereignty
2. Characteristics of Sovereignty
3. Types of Sovereignty
   a. Titular Sovereignty
   b. Legal Sovereignty
   c. Political Sovereignty

UNIT X. Organs of Government and Theory of Separation of Power
1. Definitions of Legislature, Executive and Judiciary
2. Functions of Legislature, Executive and Judiciary

UNIT XI. Forms of Government
1. Monarchy, Aristocracy and Democracy: their meaning, and feature

UNIT XII. Law
1. Definition of Law
2. Sources of Law
   a. Custom
   b. Religion
   c. Judicial decisions
   d. Scientific commentaries
   e. Equity
   f. Legislation

UNIT XIII. Right and Duty
1. Definitions of Right and Duty
2. Relationship between rights and duties

Recommended Books
Kapoor, A.C. Principles of Political Science

Reference Books
Garner, Introduction to Political Theory
Leacock, Principles of Political Science
Sharma, Bal Chandra, Nepal Ko Aithasik Ruprekha

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b. describe the characteristics of underdeveloped countries and identify the basic requirements & measures of development;

c. explain the meaning and need of economic planning and state the role, growth and problems of different economics resources of Nepal;

INTRODUCTION TO ECONOMICS OF DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING WITH REFERENCE TO NEPAL

This course is designed to introduce the very basic concepts of development and planning and to help students gain general understanding of the economic resources of Nepal, its infrastructure of development and development plans.

Objectives.

After the completion of this course, the prospective teachers will be able to

a. explain the meaning of economic development and identify its indicators;

b. describe the characteristics of underdeveloped countries and identify the basic requirements & measures of development;

c. explain the meaning and need of economic planning and state the role, growth and problems of different economics resources of Nepal;
UNIT I Economic Resources of Nepal
1. Water resources—Role, growth and problems
2. Forest resources—Role and problems
3. Population resources—Growth, structure and problems
4. Agriculture—Role and problems
5. Industrialization—Role and problems of small scale, cottage and large scale industries.

UNIT II. Land Reform.
1. Salient feature.

UNIT III. Foreign Trades.
1. Role, current situation and problems
2. Diversification of foreign trade

UNIT IV. Transportation.
1. Role, growth and problems
2. Major highways.

UNIT V. Economic plans.
1. Salient features of the previous plan
2. Objectives, and development programmes of the current plan.

Recommended Books.
Five Year Plans of Nepal—H. M. G.
Khan, N. A., Problems of Growth of an Underdeveloped Economy.
Cairncross, A. K., Factors in Economic Development.
Gupta, K. R., Economics of Development and Planning.
UNIT I

FUNDAMENTALS OF GEOGRAPHY

UNIT II

Field and kinds of Geography

Physical Aspects.

Introduction to the earth and space - Origin of the earth, geological epoch

Interior of the earth

Location - absolute and relative

Rocks - Kinds and formation

Major landforms

Indogenetic forces - volcano and earthquake

Exogenetic forces - weathering and erosion

Landforms resulted from the works of

River

Glacier

Wind

Atmosphere

a. Extent and composition

b. Elements and factors of climate (insolation & temperature, pressure and general circulation, humidity and rainfall and their world distribution)

Ocean

a. Continental shelf and continental slope
UNIT III. Human Aspect
1. General introduction to Human Geography
2. Man and environment
3. Human activities and settlement in mountain and plain
4. Population - growth of population, general distribution and density of world population
5. Settlement - major types, siting factors and patterns of settlement.
6. House type-house type, building materials and housing design of rural houses in relation to environments.

UNIT IV Economic Aspect,
1. General introduction to Economic Geography
2. Agriculture
   a. Geographical factors influencing agriculture
   b. Crop culture-ecological conditions and distribution, major crops (rice, wheat, tea, cotton, coffee and rubber)
   c. Animal culture-world distribution of beef cattle
3. Power resources-general distribution of coal, mineral oil and hydro-electricity
4. Industry-factors of industrial location and distribution with reference to iron and steel and cotton textile industry

UNIT V Elementary Geographic Techniques. Practicals
1. Scale - construction of plane and diagonal scales
2. Representation of relief.
   a. Different methods of showing relief
   b. Contour lines-principles of drawing cross section, representation of different topographical features by contours
3. Representation of statistical data by
   a. line graph
   b. simple bar graph
   c. compound bar graph
   d. poly-graphy
4. Map study
   a. Reproduction of maps
   b. General principles of making map-selection of scale, lettering, shading and coloring
   c. preparation of distribution maps (using colour and dot method)
   d. Identification and drawing of conventional signs
   e. Reading topomap with special reference to general land use.
5. Surveying - chain and tape survey
6. Field study - selection of geographic areas, observation and data collection in the field and report writing there of

Requirements.
1. Students should submit the practical record
This paper provides a brief survey of Nepalese History, covering all the important periods from the Kiratas to the dawn of democracy in Nepal.

Objectives
After the completion of this course, the prospective teachers will be able to:

a. acquaint with the socio-economic and political situations evident in different periods of Nepalese history;

b. appreciate the contributions of various historical personalities to the development of Nepal;

c. get acquainted with the economic and social conditions of Nepal in its different periods of history.

Contents

UNIT 1. Nepal Under the Kiratas
1. Socio-economic conditions
2. Religions

Recommended Books:
Prasad, Suresh. Bhugol Ko Bhautik Adhar.
Gupta, A.D. & Kapoor, A. N. Principles of Physical Geography
Chenglong Cho. Certificate Physical and Human Geography
Dubey, R. N. & Srivastaba, R. P. Bhugol Ka Bhautik Adhar
Shrestha, Chandra Bahadur Prarambhik Bhugol (Manab Pakshya)
UNIT III. Nepal Under the Lichhabis
1. Foreign relations
2. Economic - trade, industry, agriculture
3. Art, Architecture, Language and Literature
4. Religious beliefs
5. Social - Varnashram, Joint family, Gosti system, status of people
6. Administration - central, provincial, local

UNIT IV. The Malla
1. Origin
2. Political condition of Nepal before Jayasthiti
3. Jayasthiti Malla-rise, socio-economic reforms
4. Yakshya Malla- territorial expansion, division of kingdom after his death
5. A short history of Kathmandu with special reference to pratap Malla - Career and achievements
6. Jaya Prakash Malla-Career and his relations with Prithbinarayan Shan

UNIT V. Nepal Under the Mallas
1. Political conditions
2. Foreign relations
3. Social conditions
4. Trade and industry
5. Art and Architecture
6. Language and literature

UNIT VI. Early Shahs- The Rise of Gorkha
1. Drabya Shah - Efforts to establish Gorkha Kingdom
2. Ram Shah - conquests, socio-economic reforms

UNIT VII. Prithvi Narayan Shah
1. Early career
2. Conquests or achievements
3. Character or estimation

UNIT VIII. The Regency Period.
1. Rajendra Laxmi
   a. Struggle between Rajendra Laxmi and Bahadur Shah
   b. Role of Rajendra Laxmi in expanding territories
2. Bahadur Shah
   a. Conquests
   b. Tibet-China war and Nepal
   c. His downfall
UNIT IX. Anglo-Nepal war
1. Cause
2. Major events
3. Effects

UNIT XI. A Century of Rana Rule in Nepal
1. Political instability in Nepal
2. Rise of Jung Bahadur Rana and the role of other prime ministers in consolidating their regime
3. Political condition under the Ranas
4. Social condition under the Ranas
5. Economic conditions under the Ranas
6. Foreign relations under the Ranas
7. Fall of the Ranas
8. Struggle for Democratic Movement in Nepal

Recommended Books:
- Sharma, B. C. Nepal Ko Aitihasik Ruprekha
- Bhandary, D. R. Nepal Ko Aachanagnak Itihasa
- Acharya, B. R. Nepal Ko Samchi pta Britanta

Reference Books:
- Hasrat, B. J. History of Nepal: As Told by Its Own Contemporary Chroniclers
- Ramakant, Indo-Nepal Relation
- Chaudhari, K. C. Indo-Nepal Relation
- Stiller, F. L. The Rise of the House of Gorkha
- Stiller, F. L. The Silent
- Rose, Reo E. The Nepal: Strategies for Survival
- Regmi, J. C. Lichhavi Sanskriti

(PART OF PAGE NOT FULLY VISIBLE)
UNIT II. State
1. Definition
2. Elements
3. Theories regarding functions of state
   a. Individualistic theory
   b. Idealistic theory
   c. Socialist theory
   d. Origin of the state
      - Divine origin theory
      - Force theory
      - Social contract theory
      - Evolutionary theory

UNIT III. Sovereignty
1. Definition of sovereignty
2. Characteristics of Sovereignty
3. Types of sovereignty
   a. Titular sovereignty
   b. Legal sovereignty
   c. Popular sovereignty
   d. De jure and De facto sovereignty
4. Location of sovereignty
5. John Austin's Theory of Sovereignty and its criticism

UNIT IV. Constitution
1. Definition of constitution
2. Types of constitution
   a. Evolved and Enacted

UNIT V. Organ of Government and Theory of Separation of powers
1. Definition of Legislative, Executive and judiciary
2. Functions of legislative, executive and judiciary
3. Theory regarding the separation of powers.

UNIT VI. Forms of Government
1. Monarchy, Aristocracy and Democracy – their meaning and features
2. Presidential and parliamentary forms of Govt., their merits and demerits
3. Unitary and Federal Government
4. Democratic and totalitarian Government

UNIT VIII. Liberty and Equality
1. Definitions of liberty and equality
2. Types of liberty
   a. Natural
   b. Civil
   c. Political
   d. Social
   e. Economic

UNIT VIII. Law
1. Definition of law
2. Sources of Law
   a. Custom
   b. Religion
   c. Judicial Decisions
   d. Scientific Commentaries
SCHOOLS OF POLITICAL THOUGHT

Full Marks: 100
Theory

This course is intended to give detailed information about the various political thought to the students of Certificate level of I.O.E.

Objectives

After the completion of this course the prospective teachers will be able to:

a. explain the meaning, aims and principles of the various political thoughts;

b. describe their strengths and weaknesses.

Contents

Meaning, Aims and principles, Strengths and weaknesses of the following schools of political thought

1. Idealism
2. Individualism
3. Socialism
   a. Fabianism
   b. Syndicalism
   c. Guild socialism
4. Communism
5. Anarchism