

Mid-West University
Graduate School of Law
Birendranagar, Surkhet

गणेशः सप्तता शाही

सितल



Curriculum
Bachelor of Arts Bachelor of Laws (B.A.LL.B)
Five Years/10 Semesters Program

No

2082





Background

Graduate School of Law (GSL), Mid-West University has its ultimate objective of educating students for professional pursuits in law. It is further dedicated to contributing to an increase in the knowledge and understanding of law and the regulation and explanation of legal issues arisen in society along with the state. The Graduate School aims to develop an advocacy skill required in all types of courts in Nepal and in necessary, it is in the courts beyond Nepal. This course will enhance to create new knowledge and methods of achieving higher level of efficiency in law and its related areas. It also aims to continuously innovate and promote lawyering skills as required in the public and private sectors.

Introduction and Scope of BALLB Program

The B.A.LL.B. program i.e. Bachelor of Arts. Bachelor of Legislative Law is one of the key undergraduate offerings of this School of Law under Mid-West University, Nepal. It is a five-year integrated double degree program. This programme is conducted in full fees scheme as self sustained programme. The language of instruction and examination will be both English and Language while they are necessary. This is a complete and full time Ten Semester (five years) course. Students must be dedicated & be regular in whole five years course and must be presented in each class. The B.A.LL.B course is designed to relate the study of law with a wide range of professional fields, social sciences, and technology. Furthermore, the curriculum integrates disciplines such as Political Science, Sociology, Economics, and History with core areas of law including Constitutional Law, Criminal Law, Civil Law, and International Law. This interdisciplinary approach enables students to understand legal issues within broader social, political, and economic contexts.

After completion of this B.A.LL.B. Course student may develop their career as jurist, judge, lawyer, law teacher, researcher, legal adviser, counsellor, ADR expert, judicial and civil service, social and development activist, human right defender and so on.

Objectives of the School:

- Prepare professional lawyers capable of handling legal issues by understanding their professional responsibilities and ethical duties in the context of oral and written advocacy.
- Produce socially responsible and ethical lawyer capable of promoting peace and security in Nepal through legal methods.

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- Conduct research and clinical legal educational programs to aware the community to their rights and duties and other legal assistance.
 - Develop written and oral communication skills that maximize the impact of the lawyer's own credibility.
 - Establish linkages with leading universities and management institutes abroad and collaborate with them in program development and implementation.

Eligibility Criteria to Study BALLB

Candidates who have completed Higher Secondary Level Education (10+2), PCL or equivalent level are eligible to appear in entrance examination. A candidate passing the entrance exam shall be eligible for admission on the basis of merit in entrance exam. The total marks of entrance exam shall be 100 and the students should carry out 40% to pass the exam. The other requirements will be as determined by the admission guideline for BALLB program.

Examination, Evaluation and Grading System

The B.A.LL.B. program will be executed through the semester system. The regular program shall be completed in ten semesters in five years. The internal (ongoing) evaluation and the external (end of semester) examination shall carry 40 percent and 60 percent weightage respectively. The semester end examinations shall be conducted by Exam Management Office, MU. The final grade of the student shall be determined on the overall performance in the internal and external examinations. Passing Grade and Grading System The final evaluation of students is done through the examination conducted by Mid-West University. Students must pass the mid-term exam to qualify to appear in the semester-end examination. The grading system shall be as follows:

Grading System

Grade	Range	Grade Category	Grade Point
A	85-100	Outstanding	4.00
A-	80-84	Distinction	3.67
B	75-79	Excellent	3.33
B-	70-74	Very Good	3.00
C	65-69	Good	2.50
C-	60-64	Average	2.00
D	55-59	Satisfactory	1.50
D-	50-54	Fair	1.00
F	<50	Fail	0.00

Note: If the Academic Council revise the grading system, the approved revisions will take effect accordingly.

Evaluation and Examination:

40% weightage for internal evaluation. Internal evaluation is done on the basis of following criteria:

S.N.	Evaluation Criteria	Allotted Marks
1.	Mid-Term Exam	20 Marks
2.	Attendance	5 Marks
3.	Assignment and Presentation	10 Marks
4.	Discipline	5 Marks
	Total Marks	40 Marks

For Mid-Term Exam:

It should be noted that the Mid-Term exam shall be taken when the 50% of the course is completed of each semester, particularly, for theoretical subjects.

For Attendance:

Students are required to attend regularly all theory and practical classes, assignments, study tour, field trip, seminars and presentations as required by the course. A student is required to attend at least 75 percent in each subject of such activities in order to qualify for the semester examination.

Failing to maintain 75 percent presence are not allowed to appear in the semester-end examinations and regarded as 'not qualified' (NQ) to sit in the final exam.

However, in case of serious illness, the students with 75% attendance will be given chance to appear in the semester exam. In this case, students have to submit an authorized medical certificate.

Marks shall be allocated in attendance as given below:

S.N.	Attendance Percent	Marks Distribution
1	75% To 85%	3 Marks
2	85% To 95%	4 Marks
3	95% and above	5 Marks

For Assignment and Presentation

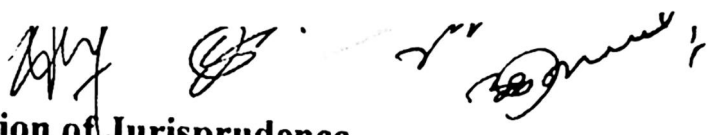
The student should be given assignment on related titles of the respective subjects and they should to prepare and submit it with hardcopy to the respective teacher. They should present in the classroom. The written assignment will carry seven marks and the presentation will carry three marks.

For Discipline

The student should respect the norms, rules and regulations of the university and the graduate school. They should be moral and ethical to the teacher and their friends. They should participate actively in the classroom and other activities organized by the school/campuses.

First Semester Syllabus

S.N.	Course Code	Course Name	Cr. Hrs.	Feature
1.	BALLB 311	Introduction to jurisprudence	3:00	Theoretical
2.	BALLB 312	Legal Nepali - I	3:00	Theoretical
3.	BALLB 313	Legal English -I	3:00	Theoretical
4.	BALLB 314	Political Science	3:00	Theoretical
5.	BALLB 315	Development Economics	3:00	Theoretical
6.	BALLB 316	Nepalese History	3:00	Theoretical
7.	BALLB 317	Sociology and Anthropology	3:00	Theoretical
	Seven Subjects	Total Credit Hours	21 Cr	21 Cr.- Theoretical



Introduction of Jurisprudence

Course No.: BALLB 311

Course Title: Introduction to Jurisprudence

Nature of the Course: Theoretical

Semester: I

Level: Bachelor

Credit Hours: 3

Full Marks: 100

Pass Marks: 50

Time per Period: 1 hour

Total Periods: 48

Program: B.A.L.L.B.

Course Description

Jurisprudence is regarded as master science of law and justice. It comprises thoughts, skills, techniques and methods relating to law and governing the lives in community which contribute to conceptualizing, shaping and designing the law as well as legal and judicial administration. Legal system of the human world and particular nation state is rooted within the conception of just and unjust or good and bad. Here in legal discipline, jurisprudence is that process and methods as well which determine the just and unjust or good and bad. Various aspects and elements are functioning to establish the criteria of just and unjust are becoming the scope of jurisprudence and legal theory. Hence, this course is designed to enable the learner to consult, analyze and understand those all aspects and process which pose and influence the law and justice. To enhance and equip such skills and technique, this course offers basic conceptions as detail throughout this course. This course will enable the learners to possess basic ideas, concepts and skills as well as methods of legal science, thought and techniques.

General Objectives

The general objectives of the course are as follows:

- To introduce the fundamental concept and aspect of legal science and legal theory.
- To enable students to understand the basic methods, techniques and skills in thought making process in law dealing with disciplinary and multidisciplinary approaches.
- To equip students with methods and techniques of legal science, reasoning and logic as well as to evaluate and critique.
- To develop students' knowledge, skills, and competencies to deal, generalize and rationalize and examine the legal thought and reasoning and its process.
- To familiarize students with major schools of thought.

Learning Outcomes

By the end of this course, the students will be able to:

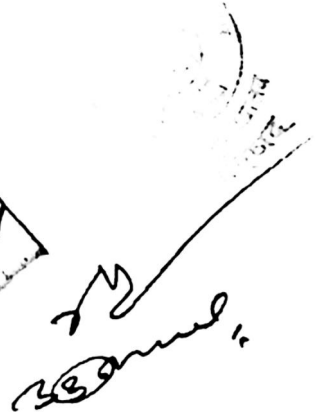
- Possess a broader understanding about juristic concepts, its techniques and methods as well as analyzing, critiquing and reasoning skills and ability.
- Make autonomy of legal science and relative or multidisciplinary approach make learner to explore and evaluate further in legal science and theory.

Methods of Instruction

- lecture method
- participatory-class discussion
- project work
- class room discussion.
- Demonstration



5



Course Contents

Specific Objectives	Contents in Details
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide basic knowledge about juristic concepts. • Explain methods and techniques of legal thoughts or schools of law. • Develop the skills and ability of understanding, reasoning, analyzing and critiquing. 	Unit I: Introduction to Jurisprudence (5 Hrs.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Meaning and Definition of Jurisprudence 1.2 Schools of Jurisprudence 1.3 Methods of Jurisprudence ✓ 1.4. Nature and Scope of Jurisprudence ✓ 1.5 Importance and Application of Jurisprudence
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the meaning, definition, and essential characteristics of law. • Identify and differentiate between various kinds of law and schools of jurisprudence. • Examine the primary sources of law, including the Constitution, legislation, case law, and recognized principles of justice. • Analyze the role of customs, international conventions, treaties, and juristic writings in the development of legal systems. 	Unit II: Meaning and Sources of Law (5 Hrs.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 Meaning and Definition of Law 2.2 Kinds of Law 2.3 Schools of Jurisprudence and Nature of Law 2.4 Sources of Law <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.4.1. Constitution 2.4.2. Legislation 2.4.3. Case Law 2.4.4. Recognized Principles of Justice 2.4. 5. Customs and Practices 2.4.5. International Conventions, Treaties 2.4. 6 Juristic writings and Professional Opinion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the fundamental aspect of schools of legal thought, its methods and reasoning. • Explain Major proponents and their' contribution on legal thought. • Develop the skills and ability of understanding, reasoning, analyzing and critiquing. • Critically evaluate the contribution of different thoughts along with modern trends. 	Unit III: Schools of Law (24 Hrs.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1 Natural School of Law <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1.1 Conceptualizing and Understanding Natural School 3.1.2 Methods and Nature 3.1.3 Modern Trends of Natural Law 3.2 School of Law: Positivism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.2.1 Conceptualizing and Understanding Positive School 3.2.2 Methods and Nature 3.2.3 Modern Trends of Positivism 3.3 School of Law: Historical School <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.3.1 Conceptualizing and Understanding Historical School 3.3.2 Methods and Nature 3.3.3 Modern Trends of Historical and Anthropology of law 3.4 School of Law: Sociological Jurisprudence

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	<p>3.4.1 Conceptualizing and Understanding Sociological School</p> <p>3.4.2 Methods and Nature</p> <p>3.4.3 Modern Trends of Sociological Law</p> <p>3.5 School of Law: Realism</p> <p>3.5.1 Conceptualizing and Understanding Realist School</p> <p>3.5.2 Methods and Nature</p> <p>3.5.3 Modern Trends of Realist Law</p> <p>3.6 School of Law: Socialist School of Law</p> <p>3.6.1 Conceptualizing and Understanding Socialist School</p> <p>3.6.2 Methods and Nature</p> <p>3.6.3 Modern Trends of Socialist and Marxist Law</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the critical trends in legal discourses and achieving the skills to be abandonment from conventional legal truths and reasoning in law. • Discuss on the major proponents and their contribution on legal thought. • Develop the skills and ability of understanding, reasoning, analyzing and critiquing. 	<p>Unit IV: Trends of Jurisprudence (6 Hrs.)</p> <p>4.1 Critical Legal Studies</p> <p>4.2 Feminist Jurisprudence</p> <p>4.3 Post Modern Jurisprudence</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundamental theories, conceptions and conception of justice. • Major proponents and their contribution to theorize the justice. • understanding and evaluation and critiquing the conception of justice and its efficiency. 	<p>Unit V: Theories and Administration of Justice (8 Hrs.)</p> <p>5.1 Meaning and Aspects of Justice</p> <p>5.2 Theories of Justice</p> <p>5.3 Types of Justice: Corrective/Distributive/Gender / Restorative/Social/ Environmental</p> <p>5.4 Administration of Justice: Constitutional/Civil/ Criminal/Consumer/Industrial</p>

Note: The figures in the parentheses indicate the approximate periods (in hours) for the respective units.

References

- Allen, C. K., (1997). *Law in the Making*. New Delhi: Universal Law Publishing.
- Curzon, L. B. (1993). *Jurisprudence: Lecture Notes*. London. Cavendish Publishing Ltd.
- Dhyani, S. N. (2011). *Fundamentals of Jurisprudence: The Indian Approach*. Allahabad: Central Law Agency.
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- Freeman, M. A. D. (2008). *Llyod's Introduction to Jurisprudence*. London: Sweet and Maxwell.

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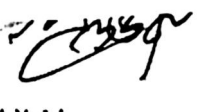
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- Curzon, L. B. (1993). *Jurisprudence: Lecture Notes*. London. Cavendish Publishing Ltd.
- Dhyani, S. N. (2011). *Fundamentals of Jurisprudence: The Indian Approach*. Allahabad: Central Law Agency.
- Dias. (1994). *Jurisprudence*. India: Aditya Books.
- Fitzerland, P. J. (1996). *Salmond on Jurisprudence*. Bombay: N. M. Tripathi.
- Freeman, M. A. D. (2008). *Llyod's Introduction to Jurisprudence*. London: Sweet and Maxwell.

  
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पाठ्यांश सङ्केत नं. : ३१२
पाठ्यांश शीर्षक : Legal Nepali - I
पाठ्यांश प्रकृति : सैद्धान्तिक
सेमेस्टर : प्रथम
तह : स्नातक
क्रेडिट घण्टा : ३

पूर्णाङ्क : १००
उत्तीर्णाङ्क : ५०%
प्रति पिरियड समय : १ घण्टा
पाठ्यघण्टा : ४८ घण्टा
कार्यक्रम : वी.ए.एल.एल.वी.

पाठ्यांशको परिचय

यो पाठ्यांश मध्यपश्चिम विश्वविद्यालय, ग्याजुएट ल अन्तर्गत वी. ए. एल.एल. वी. को पहिलो सेमेस्टरका लागि तयार गरिएको हो। यस तहमा पनि नेपाली भाषा र साहित्य सम्बन्धी अध्ययन गराउनु आवश्यक रहेकाले प्रस्तुत पाठ्यक्रममा नेपाली भाषा र कानुनी नेपाली भाषाका बारेमा ज्ञान प्रवाह गर्न भाषागत विषयवस्तुको संयोजन गरिएको छ। यसैगरी विधागत भाषिक ज्ञान र सिर्जनशील क्षमता अभिवृद्धिका लागि साहित्यिक रचनाहरूको पनि संयोजन गरिएको छ। यसरी प्रस्तुत पाठ्यक्रममा भाषा र साहित्य अन्तर्गतका विभिन्न शीर्षक उपशीर्षकहरूमा सम्बद्ध एकाइहरू समावेश गरिएका छन्।

साधारण उद्देश्य

यस पाठ्यांशका साधारण उद्देश्यहरू यसप्रकार रहेका छन् :

१. भाषाको परिचय, आधारभूत पक्ष, विशेषताहरू र भाषाका माध्यमको परिचय दिन,
२. भाषिक एकाइहरूमा निहित अर्थ, त्यसका तह र प्रकारवारे व्यावहारिक ज्ञान लिन,
३. नेपाली भाषाको विकासक्रम र नेपालमा बोलिने भाषाहरूका बारेमा बताउन,
४. नेपाली भाषाका भाषिक भेदहरूको निरूपण गरी तिनको सङ्क्षिप्त चर्चा गर्न,
५. भाषानीति र योजनाका बारेमा जानकारी लिन,
६. कविता, कथा, निबन्ध, नाटक र उपन्यास विधाका रचनात्मक कृतिहरूको अध्ययनबाट भाषिक तथा सिर्जनात्मक क्षमताको विकास गर्न,
७. उपयुक्त कानुनी सन्दर्भअनुरूप सम्बद्ध रचनात्मक कृतिहरूको बोध गर्न।

सिकाइ उपलब्धि

- भाषाको सामान्य अर्थ, आधारभूत पक्षको जानकारी र तिनको प्रयोग गर्न सक्ने,
- भाषाका सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक तथा मनोवैज्ञानिक विशेषताहरूको व्याख्या गर्न सक्ने।
- भाषाका माध्यम (कथ्य र लेख्य) का बारेमा स्पष्ट हुने,
- भाषिक एकाइका सामान्य, प्रतीकात्मक र बहुअर्थको जानकारी लिने।
- भाषिक एकाइका साहचर्य र धारणात्मक अर्थको ज्ञान प्राप्त गर्ने,
- भाषिक र भाषेतर सम्प्रेषणवारे प्रस्ट हुने,
- नेपाली भाषाको प्राचीन, मध्यकालीन र आधुनिक स्वरूपको वर्णन गर्न सक्ने।

- भाषा, भाषिका र व्यक्तिभाषा बीचको भिन्नता, नेपाली भाषाका क्षेत्रीय भेद, प्रयोजनपरक भाषाका भेद (कानुनी, प्राविधिक, व्यावसायिक, प्रशासनिक) र सामान्य नेपाली तथा कानुनी नेपाली भाषाबीचको अन्तर बोध गर्न सक्ने ।
- नेपालमा बोलिने भाषा परिवारहरूवारे सङ्क्षिप्त परिचय दिन सक्ने
- विद्यार्थी भाषानीति र योजनाको आवश्यकता, भाषा आयोगको भूमिका र कर्तव्य वुझेर साहित्यिक कृतिहरू (कविता, कथा, निबन्ध, नाटक, उपन्यास) को विधागत विशेषता पहिचान र सान्दर्भिक कानुनी दृष्टिकोणमा विश्लेषण गर्न सक्ने ।

शिक्षण प्रविधि

- व्याख्यान विधि,
- प्रश्नोत्तर विधि,
- छलफल विधि
- कक्षा प्रस्तुति, परियोजना कार्य र प्रस्तुतीकरण

पाठ्यवस्तु विवरण

विशिष्ट उद्देश्य	विस्तृत पाठ्यवस्तु
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> भाषाको परिचय दिन, भाषाका आधारभूत पक्षहरू (ध्वनि, वर्ण, पद, पदावली, वाक्यांश, वाक्य, अनुच्छेद) वारे बताउन, भाषाका विशेषताहरू व्याख्या गर्न । कथ्य र लेख्य भाषाको स्वरूप र प्रयोगगत भिन्नता पहिल्याउन । 	एकाइ एक : भाषा परिचय (५ घण्टा) १.१ भाषाको सामान्य परिचय १.२ भाषाका आधारभूत पक्षहरू १.३ भाषाका विशेषताहरू (सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक र मनोवैज्ञानिक) १.४ कथ्य र लेख्य भाषा
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> भाषिक अर्थका तह र प्रकारवारे बताउन, भाषिक एकाइका सामान्य, प्रतीकात्मक र बहुअर्थको जानकारी लिन । भाषिक एकाइका साहचर्य र धारणात्मक अर्थको ज्ञान प्राप्त गर्न, भाषिक र भाषेतर सम्प्रेषणवारे प्रस्ट हुन, 	एकाइ दुई : भाषिक अर्थ (६ घण्टा) २.१ सामान्य अर्थ २.२ प्रतीकात्मक अर्थ (लाक्षणिक अर्थ) २.३ बहुअर्थ (व्यञ्जना अर्थ) २.४ साहचर्य र धारणात्मक अर्थ २.५ भाषिक र भाषेतर सम्प्रेषण
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> नेपाली भाषाको उत्पत्ति र यसको विकास प्रक्रिया बताउन, नेपालमा बोलिने भाषा परिवारहरू (भारोपेली, भोटवर्मेली, आग्नेली, द्रविड र एकल) को सामान्य परिचय दिन, 	एकाइ तीन : नेपाली भाषाको विकास प्रक्रिया र नेपालमा बोलिने भाषाहरू (६ घण्टा) ३.१ नेपाली भाषाको विकासक्रम ३.१.१ प्राचीन नेपाली भाषा ३.१.२ मध्यकालीन नेपाली भाषा ३.१.३ आधुनिक नेपाली भाषा ३.२ नेपालमा बोलिने विभिन्न भाषापरिवार अन्तर्गतका भाषाहरू
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> भाषा, भाषिका र व्यक्तिभाषा पहिचान गर्न, 	एकाइ चार : भाषिक भेद (७ घण्टा) ४.१ भाषा, भाषिका र व्यक्तिभाषा

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> भाषाको क्षेत्रीय स्वरूप र स्तरीय स्वरूप बोध गर्न, नेपाली भाषाका क्षेत्रीय भेदहरू चर्चा गर्न, भाषाको प्रयोजनपरक पक्षबारे ज्ञान लिन, प्रयोजनपरक नेपालीका विशेषतः कानुनी भेदका साथै प्राविधिक, व्यावसायिक, प्रशासनिक लगायतका अन्य विषयगत भेदहरूको चर्चा गर्न, भाषाको प्रयोजनपरक स्वरूप बोध गरी सामान्य भाषा र कानुनी नेपाली भाषा बीचको अन्तर केलाउन । 	<p>४.२ नेपाली भाषाका क्षेत्रीय भेदहरू</p> <p>४.३ प्रयोजनपरक भेदको परिचय</p> <p>४.३.१ प्रयोजनपरक भाषाका भेदहरू</p> <p>४.३.२ सामान्य नेपाली भाषा र कानुनी नेपाली भाषा</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> भाषानीति र योजनाको परिचय र आवश्यकता बताउन, भाषा आयोगको कर्तव्य र भूमिकाबारे जानकारी लिन । 	<p>एकाइ पाँच : भाषानीति र योजना (४ घण्टा)</p> <p>५.१ भाषानीति र योजनाको परिचय</p> <p>५.२ भाषानीति र योजनाको आवश्यकता</p> <p>५.३ नेपालको भाषानीतिका सन्दर्भमा भाषा आयोगको भूमिका</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> कविता, कथा, निवन्ध, नाटक र उपन्यासको अध्ययन गरी विधागत ज्ञान प्राप्त गर्न, सम्बद्ध कृतिहरूको उपयुक्त प्रसङ्ग अनुकूल सान्दर्भिक कानुनी दृष्टिकोणमा आधारित भई विश्लेषण गर्ने सीपको आधार तयार गर्न । 	<p>एकाइ छ : साहित्यिक कृतिको अध्ययन (२० घण्टा)</p> <p>६.१ कविता</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> लेखनाथ पौड्याल- नैतिक दृष्टान्त उषा शेरचन- समुद्र र बादल <p>६.२ कथा</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> पुष्कर शमशेर- परिवन्द निलम कार्की निहारिका- कागजमा दस्तखत <p>६.३ निवन्ध</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> दीनानाथ शर्मा- मानिस परिलरहेछ <p>६.४ नाटक</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> विजय मल्ल- भोलि के हुन्छ ? <p>६.५ उपन्यास</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> अम्बिका अर्याल- अविश्रान्त

सन्दर्भसामग्री

अर्याल, अम्बिका (२०७५), *अविश्रान्त*, काठमाडौं : साईगिला बुक्स ।

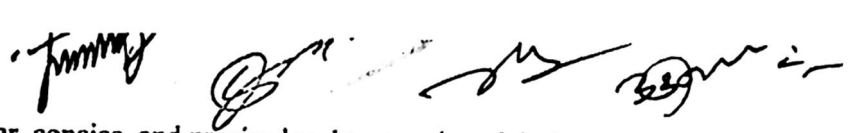
कार्की, निलम निहारिका (२०७६), *वेली, तेस्रो संस्क.*, काठमाडौं : रत्न पुस्तक भण्डार ।

गौतम, देवीप्रसाद (२०४९), *नेपाली भाषा परिचय*, ललितपुर : साभा प्रकाशन ।

पोखरेल, बालकृष्ण (२०५३), *राष्ट्रभाषा*, ललितपुर : साभा प्रकाशन ।

पौड्याल, लेखनाथ (२०६७), *लालित्य (भाग-१)*, ललितपुर : साभा प्रकाशन ।

भाषा आयोगको वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन (आठौँ) (२०८० श्रावण - २०८१ आषाढ), काठमाडौँ : भाषा आयोग ।
मल्ल, विजय (२०२८), पत्थरको कथा, नाटकसङ्ग्रह, काठमाडौँ : साभ्ना प्रकाशन ।
रजौरे, पूर्णिमा (२०८२), कानुनी नेपाली भाषा परिचय र रचना समीक्षा, काठमाडौँ : सानरब प्रकाशन ।
लम्साल, रामचन्द्र (२०७६), ऐतिहासिक भाषाविज्ञान र नेपाली भाषा, काठमाडौँ: स्वदेश प्रकाशन प्रा.लि.।
शर्मा, दीनानाथ (२०७०), अक्षरको खेती, काठमाडौँ : शमी सम प्रकाशन गृह ।
शेरचन, उषा (२०७४), प्रज्ञा आधुनिक नेपाली कविता, सम्पा. लक्ष्मण प्रसाद गौतम र नेत्र एटम,
काठमाडौँ : नेपाल प्रज्ञा प्रतिष्ठान ।
श्रेष्ठ, दयाराम (सम्पा. २०४४), पुष्कर शमशेरका कथाहरू, ललितपुर : साभ्ना प्रकाशन ।

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- Interpret and produce clear, concise, and precise legal texts using plain language and effective legal style.
 - Gain confidence in legal terminology, oral advocacy, and professional communication relevant to law practice, including client interaction and courtroom delivery.
 - Critically explore the intersection of law and literature, enhancing their analytical thinking and ethical perspectives within the legal framework.

Methods of Instructions

- Lecture Method
- Interactive Learning
- Student Presentations and Discussions
- Demonstration

Course Contents

Specific Objectives	Contents in Detail
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Differentiate between British and American English in legal contexts. • Demonstrate understanding and usage of phonetic symbols, stress, tone, and tone units. • Identify the differences between formal and informal English with relevance to legal communication. • Analyze the role of grammar in spoken and written legal English 	Unit- 1 : Fundamentals to the Linguistics of Legal English (8 Hrs.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Varieties of English – British and American English 1.2 Grammar in Spoken and Written English 1.3 Phonetic Symbols and Transcriptions 1.4 Stress – Word stress and Sentence stress 1.5 Tones 1.6 Dividing the Message into Tone Unit 1.7 Levels of Usage: Formal and Informal English
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply key grammatical components such as nouns, pronouns, prepositions, and tenses in legal writing. • Distinguish the use of the same word as different parts of speech in legal documents. • Construct legally appropriate sentences in various formats—statements, questions, conditions, and reports. • Use linking signals and formal expressions in legal correspondence and friendly communication. 	Unit- 2: Grammar in Use (10 Hrs.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 Elements of Legal Writing – Nouns, Pronouns, Articles, Prepositions, Adjectives, Adverbs 2.2 The Same Words Used as Different Parts of Speech 2.3 Time, Tense and Aspect 2.4 Voice 2.5 Condition and Contrast 2.6 Statements, Questions and Responses 2.7 Linking Signals 2.8 Friendly Communications 2.9 Reported Statements and Questions

Course No.: BAILLB 313
Course Title: Legal English I
Nature of the Course: Theoretical
Semester: I
Level: Bachelor
Credit Hours: 3

Full Marks: 100
Pass Marks: 50
Time per Period: 1 hour
Total Periods: 48
Program: B.A.LL.B.

Course Description

This course is designed to help law students who are non-native English speakers improve their legal English skills. It focuses on the essential aspects of international legal English, enabling students to better understand legal texts, use legal vocabulary, and develop strong written and spoken communication skills for professional settings. By the end of the course, students will gain the proficiency needed to handle legal language confidently and effectively in various legal contexts.

General Objectives

The general objectives of the course are as follows:

- To enhance their proficiency in both written and spoken legal English, with a focus on grammar, legal terminology, and clear communication of legal concepts.
- To strengthen their ability to read and comprehend complex legal texts, expanding their vocabulary and understanding of legal language.
- To improve their ability to communicate effectively in legal settings, both orally and in writing, using appropriate legal language and structure.
- To evaluate the basics of legal systems, law practices, and specific legal areas, including comparative legal studies, to improve their professional knowledge and skills.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this course, the students will be able to:

- Develop a comprehensive understanding of the linguistic foundations and practical language applications essential to the legal profession.
- Distinguish between different varieties and registers of English, particularly in legal contexts, and apply accurate grammar, phonetics, and usage principles in both written and oral communication.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define and explain the concept and global significance of plain legal language. Identify problematic word choices and improve legal clarity using plain vocabulary. Differentiate between complex legal wording and simplified alternatives. Examine how structural and lexical choices affect readability in legal writing. 	Unit- 3: Language Usages (8 Hrs.) 3.1 Definition, Scope and Meaning of Plain Language 3.2 Plain Language around the World 3.3 Structure 3.4 Words 3.5 Plain Language Vocabulary 3.6 Little Words: Big Problems
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the distinctive features, nature, and functions of legal language. Categorize and analyze types and sources of legal English. Apply principles of good legal style including clarity, consistency, and precision. Recognize and correctly use legal terminology and commonly confused or foreign legal terms. 	Unit- 4: Language of the Law (8 Hrs.) 4.1 Nature, Function, and Features of Legal Language 4.2 Types of Legal Language 4.3 Sources of Legal English 4.4 Elements of Good Style: Clarity, Consistency, Effectiveness 4.5 Easily Confused Words 4.6 Foreign Terms Used in Law 4.6 Legal terminology 4.7 What to Avoid
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrate effective oral communication in legal settings such as networking, meetings, and presentations. Develop confidence and fluency in telephonic and conference call communication. Apply advocacy skills in simulated courtroom or negotiation scenarios. Evaluate the effectiveness of legal arguments in oral delivery 	Unit 5: Oral Advocacy and Communication skills for Lawyers (8 Hrs.) 5.1 Networking 5.2 Telephoning and Conference Calls 5.3 Client Meetings 5.4 Presentation 5.5 Advocacy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the key legal and literary features present in Rogue Lawyer. Analyze how legal themes are portrayed through fictional narrative. Critically evaluate the novel's treatment of legal ethics and justice. 	Unit-6: Book Review: Rogue Lawyer (6 Hrs.) 6.1. Features of Novel 6.2. Literature Blend with Law 6.3. Critical Observation, Analysis and Evaluation

- Reflect on the relationship between literature and law in shaping public perception of lawyers

Note: The figures in the parentheses indicate the approximate periods (in hours) for the respective units.

References

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- Williams, C., (2005). *Tradition and Change in Legal English: Verbal Constructions in Prescribed Texts*. Bern: European Academic Publishers.

Course No.: BALLB 314
Course Title: Political Science
Nature of the Course: Theoretical
Semester: I
Level: Bachelor
Credit Hours: 3

Full Marks: 100
Pass Marks: 50
Time per Period: 1 hour
Total Periods: 48
Program: B.A.LL.B.

Course Description

This course is designed to provide an introductory foundation in Political Science for law students. It is designed to familiarize students with essential political concepts, theories, institutions, and processes that underpin modern legal and political systems. Topics such as the nature of the state, forms of government, sovereignty, democracy, political parties, electoral systems, constitution, and law are covered in a comprehensive manner.

As law and politics are deeply interconnected, understanding political structures and functions is crucial for legal reasoning, interpretation, and practice. This course thus serves as a bridge between political theory and legal application, helping students critically analyze governance, power relations, and the rule of law. It aims to equip future legal professionals with the political awareness necessary for informed civic engagement and responsible legal practice in democratic societies.

General Objectives

The general objectives of this course are as follows:

- To provide students with foundational knowledge of key political concepts such as the state, government, sovereignty, democracy, constitution, and law.
- To develop students' understanding of political systems, institutions, electoral processes, and party systems within both theoretical and practical contexts.
- To enhance critical thinking and prepare students for advanced legal studies and active democratic participation.

Learning Outcomes

By the end of this course, the students will be able to:

- Have a foundational understanding of key political concepts and institutions, including the state, government, sovereignty, democracy, political parties, elections, constitution, and law. They will be able to analyze different forms of government and democracy, understand the role of power and authority, and evaluate various political and electoral systems.
- Develop critical thinking skills essential for legal studies and active democratic participation.





Methods of Instructions

- Lectures and Class Discussions
- Group Presentations
- Case Study Analysis

- Critical Review of Political contexts: referencing Nepal

Course Contents

Specific Objectives	Contents in Details
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define and explain the meaning, nature, and scope of Political Science, including its status as a science or an art. • Differentiate Political Science, Political Philosophy, and Politics, and analyze its relationship with other social sciences such as History, Sociology, Economics, and Law. • Describe and evaluate the traditional approaches to the study of Political Science. • Compare the relevance and significance of traditional and modern approaches in understanding political phenomena. 	Unit I: Introduction (10 hours) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Definition of Political Science ✓ 1.2 Political Science – Science or Art 1.3 Scope of Political Science 1.4 Differences between Political Science, Political Philosophy and Politics 1.5 Relationship of Political Science with other Social Sciences (History, Sociology, Economics, Law) 1.6 Approaches to Study Political Science <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.6.1 Traditional Approaches: Philosophical, Legal, Historical and Institutional Approaches 1.6.2 Modern Approaches: Behavioral Approach, System (Input-Output) 1.6.3 Approach, Interdisciplinary Approach
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define state with its nature. • Analyze the major theories regarding the origin of the State. • Identify and describe the essential elements of the State. • Explain the concept and significance of the Welfare State in modern political thought. 	Unit II: The State (4 hours) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 Definition 2.2 Origin 2.3 Elements 2.4 Concept of Welfare State
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define and explain the meaning and essential characteristics of sovereignty. • Identify the various kinds of sovereignty. • Analyze the debate concerning the location of sovereignty within the state. • Examine Austin's theory of sovereignty in the context of political thought. 	Unit III: Sovereignty (6 hours) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1 Meaning and Definition ✓ 3.2 Characteristics 3.3 Kinds of Sovereignty ✓ 3.4 Location of Sovereignty 3.5 Austin's Theory of Sovereignty
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define government and its nature. • Differentiate between the forms of governments. 	Unit IV: The Government (5 hours) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1 Meaning and Definition 4.2 Forms of Government: Presidential and Parliamentary 4.3 Types of Government Federal and Unitary ✓


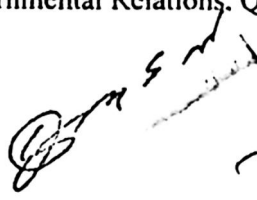

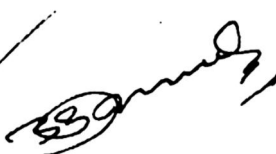





<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define and explain the meaning, nature, and purposes of elections, and analyze their importance in democracy. • Discuss the principle of free and fair elections and its role in strengthening democratic governance. • Identify and compare the major types of electoral systems: majoritarian, proportional representation, and mixed systems. • Describe and evaluate the election system in Nepal, including voter registration, candidate nomination, voting procedures, technologies, counting, and result declaration. 	<p>Unit VII: Election System (9 hours)</p> <p>7.1 Meaning, nature, and purpose of elections</p> <p>7.2 Importance of free and fair elections in democracy</p> <p>7.3 Types of Electoral System</p> <p>7.3.1 Majoritarian System (First-Past-the-Post, Two-Round System)</p> <p>7.3.2 Proportional Representation System</p> <p>7.3.3 Mixed Electoral System (Parallel & Mixed Member Proportional)</p> <p>7.4 Election System in Nepal</p> <p>7.4.1 Voter registration and eligibility</p> <p>7.4.2 Nomination of candidates</p> <p>7.4.3 Voting procedures and technologies</p> <p>7.4.4 Counting and result declaration</p>
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Note: The figures in the parentheses indicate the approximate periods (in hours) for the respective units.

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- Watts, Ronald L. *Comparing Federal Systems*, (3rd ed.), Montréal & Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press for the Institute of Intergovernmental Relations, Queen's University, 2008.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare the types of government: federal and unitary, with their features and implications. • Describe the organs of government: legislative, executive, judiciary and analyze the theory of separation of powers with checks and balances. 	<p>4.4 Organs of Government: Legislative. ✓ Executive and Judiciary</p> <p>4.5 Theory Separation of Powers: Checks and Balances</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define and explain the meaning, nature, and principles of democracy. • Identify various types of democracy with examples. • Define and analyze the concepts of power and authority with their elements, sources, and functions. • Examine the relationship between democracy and good governance, and evaluate the major challenges facing democracy in contemporary contexts. 	<p>Unit V: Democracy (7 hours)</p> <p>5.1 Meaning and Definition of Democracy</p> <p>5.2 Types of Democracy</p> <p>✓ 5.2.1 Direct Democracy</p> <p>5.2.2 Indirect (Representative) Democracy</p> <p>5.2.3 Liberal Democracy</p> <p>5.2.4 Participatory Democracy</p> <p>5.2.5 Deliberative Democracy</p> <p>5.2.6 Socialist Democracy</p> <p>5.2.7 Constitutional Democracy</p> <p>5.2.8 Electoral Democracy</p> <p>5.3 Power and Authority</p> <p>5.3.1 Definition of Power</p> <p>5.3.2 Elements of Power and sources of Political Authority</p> <p>5.3.3 Functions of Authority</p> <p>5.4 Good Governance and Democracy</p> <p>5.5 Challenges of Democracy</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define political parties and analyze the importance and functions of political parties in a democratic system. • Identify and compare the major types of party systems. • Evaluate the role of political parties in political participation, representation, and governance. 	<p>Unit VI: Political Party (7 hours)</p> <p>6.1 Definition of Political Party</p> <p>6.2 Importance of Political Party</p> <p>6.3 Function of Political Party</p> <p>6.4 Party System</p> <p>6.4.1 Single-party System</p> <p>6.4.2 Bi-Party or Two-Party System</p> <p>6.4.3 Multi-party System</p>

Course No.: BALLB 315

Course Title: Development Economics

Nature of the Course: Theoretical

Semester: I

Level: Bachelor

Credit Hours: 3

Full Marks: 100

Pass Marks: 50

Time per Period: 1 hour

Total Periods: 48

Program: B.A.LL.B.

Course Description

This course offers a comprehensive introduction to the fundamental concepts of economics and the dynamics of economic development. It equips students with the knowledge and analytical skills to understand both microeconomic and macroeconomic principles, examine market structures, and explore the factors influencing economic growth. Through an integrated approach, the course addresses key development challenges, such as poverty, unemployment, brain drain, environmental change, and inequality, while highlighting sustainable development practices and policies.

Students will analyze the role of capital, human resources, natural resources, technology, institutions, and entrepreneurship in shaping economic development. The course also emphasizes the practical application of economic planning, budgeting, and financial systems in Nepal, including the functions of money, banking institutions, and emerging financial technologies. Case studies and project work provide opportunities to apply theoretical knowledge to real-world development issues, fostering critical thinking and problem-solving skills relevant for contemporary economic and policy challenges.

General Objectives

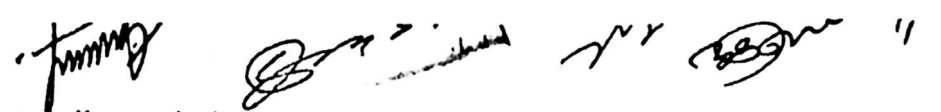
The general objectives of this course are as follows:

- To introduce students on fundamental principles of economics and their relevance to law and development.
- To acquaint students with the principles, process and institutions of economic planning in Nepal
- To analyze the determinants and challenges of economic growth and development in developing countries.
- To evaluate key development issues such as poverty, unemployment, environmental change and brain-drain.
- To assess the role of financial systems and institutions in promoting development

Learning Outcomes

By the end of this course, the students will be able:

- To understand fundamental economic concepts and approaches.
- To Analyze market forces and structures, and evaluate macroeconomic development theories.
- To Examine factors affecting economic development, including capital, human and natural resources, technology, and institutions.

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- To Assess development challenges, including poverty, unemployment, brain drain, environmental change, and inclusive growth.
 - To distinguish between economic growth and development and apply development theories to practical scenarios.
 - To comprehend the processes of economic planning and budgeting in Nepal at federal and local levels.
 - To evaluate the roles of money, banking, financial institutions, and financial instruments in fostering economic growth and inclusive development.


Methods of Instruction

- Lectures,
- Case Discussions,
- Interactions,
- Class Presentations,
- Research Projects

Course Details

Specific Objectives	Contents in Details
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce fundamental economic concepts, • Analyze different approaches to economic study, • Identify core economic issues and market forces, • Examine market structures and macro-economic development. 	<p>Unit 1: Introduction to Economics (12 Hrs.)</p> <p>1.1 Definition of Economics: Adam Smith, Marshall and Robbins</p> <p>1.2 Scope: Subject Matter, Nature of Economics and Relationship of Economics with Law</p> <p>1.3 Forms of Economic Analysis: Micro Vs. Macro, Partial Vs. General, Static Vs. Dynamic, Positive Vs. Normative, Short-Run Vs. Long-Run</p> <p>1.4 Basic Economic Issues: Scarcity, Choice, And Economic Problem; Economic Rationality, Optimality</p> <p>1.5 Market Forces: Demand, Supply, Role on Determination of Price</p> <p>1.6 Market: Meaning, And Features of Perfect Competition, Monopoly, Monopolistic Competition, And Oligopoly Market</p> <p>1.7 Development of Macro Economics - Classical, Keynesian And Monetarist</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the concept and significance of capital formation • Understand human resources • Analyze the role of natural resources • Evaluate technology and institutional values 	<p>Unit 2: Factors Affecting Development: (6 Hrs.)</p> <p>2.1. Capital Formation: Meaning and its Sources</p> <p>2.2. Human Resource: Meaning, Dimensions, And Determinants</p> <p>2.3. Natural Resources: Concept, Types and Role</p> <p>2.4. Technology: Introduction, Role of Modern Technology, Forms of Technology Transfer</p> <p>2.5. Values and Institutions: Cultural Values, Governance Institutions, Property Right</p> <p>2.6. Role of Entrepreneurship and Infrastructure in Development</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehend the dimensions of poverty • Analyze unemployment issues • Evaluate brain drain dynamics • Assess environmental changes and their impact 	<p>Unit 3: Development Challenges and contemporary Issues: (7 Hrs.)</p> <p>3.1 Poverty: Meaning, Types, Government Programs for Poverty Alleviation in Nepal</p> <p>3.2 Unemployment: Meaning, Types and Consequences</p> <p>3.3 Brain Drains: Meaning, Causes, Consequences and Policies</p> <p>3.4 Environmental Changes: Meaning, Causes, Effects of Climate Change</p> <p>3.5 Inequality and Inclusive Growth: Concepts and Policy Measures</p> <p>3.6 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) And Nepal's SDG Commitments</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Differentiate between economic growth and economic development • Identify characteristics and challenges of developing countries • Explore various approaches to economic development • Apply theories to real-world development issues 	<p>Unit 4: Economic Development (8 Hrs.)</p> <p>4.1 Economic Growth and Economic Development: Meaning, Indicators & Differences</p> <p>4.2 Basic Characteristics and Problems of Developing Countries</p> <p>4.3 Approaches to Development: Linear Stages Theory, Theory of Economic Dependency, Structural Change Model, Big Push Theory, People's Participation Approach to Development</p> <p>4.4 Recent Development Thinking: Sustainable Development, Green Growth, and Institutional Approach</p>

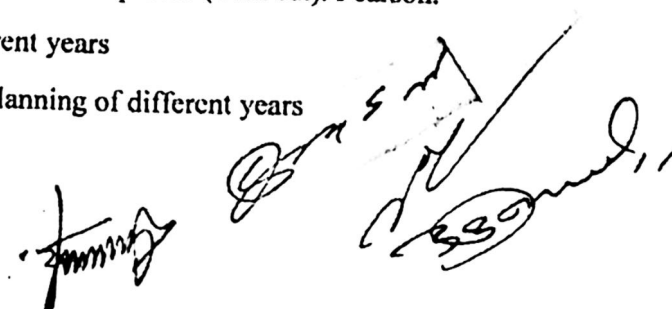


<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the concept and structure of economic planning at federal and local levels • Analyse planning in Nepal • Evaluate the current development plan • Examine budgeting processes and challenges 	<p>Unit 5: Economic Planning (8 Hrs.)</p> <p>5.1 Concept of Federal and Local Planning</p> <p>5.2 Planning in Nepal: Meaning, Importance, Process of Plan Formulation, Constraints of Plan Implementation</p> <p>5.3 Current Plan: Objectives, Strategies, Priorities and Resource Allocation.</p> <p>5.4 Role of Constitution in Guiding Economic Planning</p> <p>5.5 Budget in Nepal: Meaning, Types, Process of Budget Formulation, Challenges of Budget Formulations</p> <p>5.6 Current Situation of Provincial Budget.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the Concept and Functions of Money • Comprehend the Role and Functions of Banking Institutions • Analyze the Role of Banking and Financial Institutions in Economic Development • Evaluate Financial Instruments as Catalysts for Growth and Development 	<p>Unit 6: Financial Institutions and Instruments for Growth and Development (7 Hrs.)</p> <p>6.1 Money: Concept, Forms, Functions and Roles</p> <p>6.2 Banking: Meaning, Functions of Central and Commercial Banks</p> <p>6.3 Role of Nepal Rastra Bank and Financial Regulation</p> <p>6.4 Role of Banking and Financial Institutions for Economic Development</p> <p>6.5 Emerging Financial Technologies (Fin-Tech) and Inclusive Finance in Nepal</p>

Note: The figures in the parentheses indicate the approximate periods (in hours) for the respective units.

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- Richard, A. Musgrave and Peggy B. Musgrave. (1976). *Public Finance in Theory and Practice*. New Delhi: McGraw Hill.
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- Ministry of Finance, Budget Speech of different years
- National Planning Commission, Economic Planning of different years



Course No.: BALLB 316
Course Title: History of Nepal
Nature of the Course: Theoretical
Semester: I
Level: Bachelor
Credit Hours: 3

Full Marks: 100
Pass Marks: 50
Time per Period: 1 hour
Total Periods: 48
Program: B.A.LL.B.

Course Description

The intent of this course is to study evolution of human civilization in Nepal from its inception based on various historical sources. It covers the knowledge of major findings of Nepal from the earliest. Its starting point is civilization of Paleolithic period, followed by metallic period. Study is, thereafter, focused on pre-historic period with the advent of Gopals, Mahispalas, Kiratas rule. The study is based on different sources like Itihas Puranas, legends of Hindus and mythological sources of Buddhists.

This course primarily deals with the definition of history, methods of history writing and Historiography. It will explain the Vedic (Gopala and Mahispala) and Shaivite (Kirat) civilization flourished in Nepal. Advent of Lichchavis into Nepal drove Kirat rulers from state power and discusses on early-medieval Nepal, into three segments such as the Mallas of Nepal Mandala, the Khasa Mallas of Karnali Basin, and the Karnatakas of Simaraungarh. Similarly, it deals with later-medieval Baisi and Chaubisis, Mallas of Kathmandu and Sena's rulers of East Nepal. In the study of Karnali region, history of Surkhet, Dailekh, Dullu, Jumla (Humla, Mugu, Kalikot, and Dolpa), Jajarkot, Rukum (West), Salyan, Malneta and Gotam is focused. Furthermore, it will have description of unification of modern Nepal in the leadership of Prithvi Narayan Shah. Further, emergence of the Rana autocracy and the rise of political parties in Nepal and Revolutions of 1950-1990 and deals with the study of socio-political, economic and cultural development of Karnali.

General Objectives

The general objectives of the course are as follows:

- To fulfil the need of the philosophy of sources history and development of Historiography in the ancient, medieval and modern period.
- To enable understanding about the origin of History of Nepal, different ruling dynasties in the ancient, medieval and modern period on the basis of historical Time-Line.
- To enhance knowledge, familiarize and acquaint students on Socio-political, cultural and economic system of selected Baisi principalities of Karnali.
- To comprehend on such factors of repeatedly disintegration in different periods, need of unification of Modern Nepal in the leadership of Shah Kings. Rise and fall of Rana regime and their reforms in different times of history.

Learning Outcomes

By the end of the course, the students will be able to:

- Explain key concepts of historiography and identify major sources of Nepalese history (archaeological, numismatic, epigraphic, literary, genealogical, and oral).
- Describe and analyze the political, social, and cultural developments of Nepal from the pre-historic, early, medieval, and modern periods.
- Evaluate the contributions of significant rulers and dynasties such as the Lichchavis, Mallas, Khasa Mallas, Sen kings, Shahs, and Ranas in shaping Nepalese history.
- Assess the causes, courses, and consequences of major historical events such as the unification of Nepal, Anglo-Nepal War, and the democratic movements of 1951 and 1990.
- Explore and interpret the socio-political, economic, cultural, and religious dimensions of the Karnali region with reference to its civilizations, traditions, festivals, and deities.

Methods of Instructions

- Lectures and Discussions
- Case Studies
- Field Visits
- Project Works and Assignment
- Presentation and Group Work
- Demonstration

Course Contents

Specific Objectives	Contents in Detail
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define history and identify the its major sources. • Provide a short account of the pre-history of Nepal. • Describe the Lichchavi period highlighting key rulers of this period. 	Unit I: Historiography and Early History of Nepal (10 Hrs.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1 Introduction to History and Historiography. Sources of History (Archaeological, Numismatic, Epigraphic, Literary, and Genealogical). 1.2 Short account of Pre-history of Nepal (The Gopals, Mahispals and Kiratas). 1.3 The Lichchavis, (Man Dev, Shiva Dev, Amshu Varma, Narendra Dev and Jaidev 2nd)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the concept of Nepal-Mandala and analyze the historical context of Jaisthiti Malla's reign. • Describe the history of the Karnataka kings of Simaraunagarh State and their political influence. 	Unit II: History of Early-Medieval Nepal (10 Hrs.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1 An Introduction of Nepal-Mandala; Jaisthiti Malla (Historical Factors behind the Draft of Manab-Nyayasatra=Nyaya Vikasini) and Yakshya Malla. 2.2 History of Karnataka Kings of Simaraunagarh State.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examine the foundation and expansion of the Khasa Malla Empire in the Sinja-Karnali basin. Identify and discuss the major rulers of the Khasa Malla dynasty. 	<p>2.3 Foundation of Khasa Malla Empire of Sinja, Karnali basin: Nagaraja, Kra Challa, Jitari Malla, Aaditya Malla, Punya Malla, Prithvi Malla, Abhaya Malla and Malai Bamma.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the Baisi, Chaubisi states, and Malla rulers of the Kathmandu Valley. Explain the history and significance of the Sen kings of Eastern Nepal. Analyze the political and cultural history of the Karnali region. Examine the historical developments in other western and mid-western regions. 	<p>Unit III: History of Later-Medieval Nepal (10 Hrs.)</p> <p>3.1. An introduction of the Baisi, Chaubisi, Mallas of the Kathmandu Valley (Reforms of Mahindra Malla and Ram Shah).</p> <p>3.2. The Sen kings of the East Nepal, Mukunda Sen and Lohanga (Lowahanga Pratap) Sen.</p> <p>3.3. History of Karnali with the Special Reference to Surkhet, Dailekh, Dullu, Jumla Humla, Mugu, Kalikot, and Dolpa). Jajarkot, Rukum (West), Salyan, Malneta and Gotam.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the unification of Nepal under Prithvinarayan and other rulers. Explain the rise of Janga Bahadur Rana and the historical significance of the Muluki Ain of 1910 BS (1846 AD). Analyze the factors leading to the downfall of the Rana oligarchy and its political consequences. Examine the causes, course, and outcomes of the revolutions of 2007 BS. 	<p>Unit IV: History of Modern Nepal (10 Hrs.)</p> <p>4.1. Unification of Nepal, Prithvinarayan Shah, Pratapsingh Shah, Bahadur Shah, Ranabahadur Shah, Girvan Yuddha Vikram Shah, General Bhimsen Thapa and Anglo-Nepal War.</p> <p>4.2. Rise of Janga Bahadur Rana, Muluki Ain: of 1910 BS (1846 AD) (historical factors behind the Legal code), downfall of Rana Oligarchy.</p> <p>4.3. Causes, Courses and Consequences of the Revolutions of 2007 BS (1951 AD) and 2046 BS (1990 AD).</p> <p>Unit IV: History of Modern Nepal (10 Hrs.)</p> <p>4.1. Unification of Nepal, Prithvinarayan Shah, Pratapsingh Shah, Bahadur Shah, Ranabahadur Shah, Girvan Yuddha Vikram Shah, General Bhimsen Thapa and Anglo-Nepal War.</p> <p>4.2. Rise of Janga Bahadur Rana, Muluki Ain: of 1910 BS (1846 AD) (historical factors behind the Legal code), downfall of Rana Oligarchy.</p> <p>4.3. Causes, Courses and Consequences of the Revolutions of 2007 BS (1951 AD), King Mahendra's Coup 2017 BS (1960), Student Protests 2036 BS (1979), People's Movement-I (Jana Andolan- I) 2046 BS (1990 AD),</p>

	Maoist Insurgency 2052 (1996), People's Movement-II (Jana Andolan- II) 2062 (2006).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the origin and historical significance of the Karnali civilization. • Identify and analyze the scriptural sources related to Karnali. • Examine the genealogical, socio-cultural, and traditional aspects of Karnali civilization. • Describe and evaluate the oral traditions and local deities of Karnali inhabitants. 	Unit V: Socio-Political, Economic and Cultural History of Karnali (8 Hrs.) 5.1. Origin of History of Karnali civilization, (Main Trading Centers of Trans-Himalaya). 5.2. Scriptural sources Karnali: Skanda Purana, Manasha Khanda, Ramayana and Mahabharata. 5.3. Genealogical Sources of Rulers and the People of Karnali. Hospitality, Dresses, Ornaments, Socio-Cultural, Fairs and Festivals. 5.4. Oral Traditional Sources: Faag, Chanchari, Maangal, Dhamari, Bhandara, Hudkyao, Jhoda, Padel, And Deuda., 5.5. God Masta, Mahabai, Deuti Bajyai, Naba Durga Bhawani And Local Deities.

Note: The figures in the parentheses indicate the approximate periods (in hours) for the respective units.

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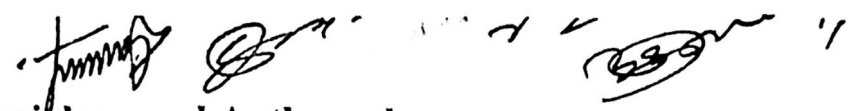
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Sociology and Anthropology

Course No.: BALLB 317

Course Title: Sociology and Anthropology

Nature of the Course: Theoretical

Semester: I

Level: Bachelor

Credit Hours: 3

Full Marks: 100

Pass Marks: 50

Time per Period: 1 hour

Total Periods: 48

Program: B.A.LL.B.

Course Description

The course Sociology and Anthropology introduces students to the basic concepts and theories of sociology and anthropology. It helps students understand how societies function and how cultures shape human behavior. This course enables students to understand how social norms, values, and institutions influence legal processes and explores issues related to caste, class, gender, ethnicity, religion, and other social issues. The course also equips students to critically analyze how such differences affect access to justice encouraging students to think critically about social phenomena and legal structures and promotes the use of sociological and anthropological perspectives in legal reasoning and policy analysis focusing the role of law in promoting or hindering human rights and social justice through sociological and anthropological insights on rights, conflict, and legal pluralism.

Finally, the course trains students to interact effectively with people from diverse cultural and social backgrounds, which will help future lawyers and policymakers understand the social implications of law, fostering a multidisciplinary approach to legal education by integrating social science insights. It also encourages the application of sociological and anthropological methods in legal research and practice.

General Objectives

The general objective of the course are as follows:

- To provide foundational knowledge on the areas of study in sociology and anthropology,
- To analyze the relationship between society, culture, and law,
- To enhance understanding of social and cultural changes and adaptation.
- To enhance understanding of social diversity and inequality,
- To develop critical and analytical thinking and understand the basic concepts of Sociology of Law
- To understand human rights and social justice,
- To prepare students for legal practice in a diverse society, and
- To support interdisciplinary learning and practice.

Learning Outcomes

By the end of this course, the students will be able:

- To understand foundational knowledge of society and culture,
- To analyze the relationship between society, culture, and law,
- To gain an understanding of social diversity and inequality,
- To develop critical thinking and analytical skills, and foster interdisciplinary learning across sociology, anthropology, and legal studies.

Methods of Instruction

Presentation,
Discussion,
Group work,
Field work and community visit
Demonstration

Contents in Detail

Specific Objectives	Contents in Details
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduce the areas of study in sociology and anthropology.• Explain how they are interconnected and linked to the field of law.	Unit I: Introduction (6 Hrs.) 1.1 Nature and Scope of Sociology and Anthropology 1.2 Relationship between Sociology, Anthropology and Law 1.3 Sociology, Anthropology and law 1.4 Society, Culture and Law
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand how individuals, society, culture, and law are interconnected by introducing key concepts such as norms, roles, institutions, and social differences.• Develop critical thinking about culture, social structures, and power dynamics within society.	Unit II: Basic Concepts on Society and Culture (10 Hrs.) 2.1 Human (Individual), Society and Law 2.2 Culture: Ethnocentrism and Cultural Relativism 2.3 Social Norms and Values 2.4 Social Roles and Status 2.5 Caste, Class, Gender and Ethnicity 2.6 Social Institutions (Marriage, Family, Kinship, Religion, Education, Politics and Law)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explain the processes by which individuals and groups• Develop social identities, adapt to cultural changes, and engage with broader societal transformations.	Unit III: Social Processes (10 Hrs.) 3.1 Socialization: Stages and Agents of Socialization 3.2 Acculturation and Assimilation 3.3 Hinduization and Sanskritization 3.4 Modernization, Industrialization, Urbanization and Globalization 3.5 Social Exclusion, Social Inclusion and Social Integration 3.6 Social Practices in Karnali Region

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the key sociological and Anthropological theories that explain the interaction between law and society. 	Unit IV: Sociological and Anthropological Theories (12 Hrs.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1 Functionalism: Emile Durkheim, Talcott Parsons and A.R. Radcliffe-Brown. 4.1.1 Strain Theory: Robert K Merton 4.2 Conflict Theory: Karl Marx and C. Wright Mills. 4.3 Weberian Theory: Max Weber 4.4 Symbolic Interactionism: George Herbert Mead and Erving Goffman 4.5 Symbolic and Interpretive Anthropology: Clifford Geertz
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aware about the current social issues Develop their ability to critically examine the social, economic, and political factors behind them. 	Unit V: Contemporary Social Issues (10 Hrs.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.1 Caste and Gender Discrimination 5.2 Ethnic and Regional (Particularly Madhesh) Inequality 5.3 Unemployment, Labour Migration and Sex work trafficking 5.4 Domestic Violence: Physical Abuse, Emotional and Psychological Abuse, Verbal Abuse, Sexual Abuse and Social Abuse 5.5 Federalism and State Restructuring 5.6 Social issues in Nepal 5.6.1 Social Issues in Karnali Region

Note: The figures in the parentheses indicate the approximate periods (in hours) for the respective units.

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