

Paper 3

Ancient Hindu Political Thought

Level: Four years Shastri (Bachelors)

Full marks: 80+20=100

Code: Pol. Sc.....

Pass marks: 32+8= 40

Year: Second

Total Teaching Hours: 150

Paper: 3rd

Per Teaching Hours: 50-60 minutes

1 Course Description

This course introduces students to the vast repository, produced by ancient Hindu philosophers on politics and management of statecraft. Academic sages and philosophers have produced huge treasures of wisdom on politics, kingship, functions of government including the monarch and bureaucracy, and their relationship with the people.

2. General Objectives

This course intends to acquaint students with the in-depth knowledge of ancient Hindu polity. It will familiarize the students with the political ideas of prominent Hindu political thinkers.

3. Course Contents

The contents of this paper will be as follows:

| Unit | Content | Teaching hours |
|------|--|----------------|
| 1 | An Introduction to Hindu Political Thought | 20 |
| 2 | Prominent Hindu Political Thinkers | 20 |
| 3 | Political Philosophies in the Ramayan, Mahabharat and Buddhism | 15 |
| 4 | Theory of the State | 20 |
| 5 | Conception of Monarchy | 20 |
| 6 | Political Ideas | 15 |
| 7 | Conception of Justice and Jurisprudence | 20 |
| 8 | Theory of Interstate Relations and Diplomacy | 20 |
| | Total | 150 |

| | |
|---|------------|
| Unit I | Hrs |
| An Introduction to Hindu Political Thought | 20 |

Unit Objectives

After going through this unit, students will be able to:

- i) Discuss the geopolitical background of ancient Hindu political thought.
- ii) Describe the origin of political system and political relations of Aryan civilization.
- iii) Discuss the Vedic and later Vedic polity.
- iv) Assess the rise of mahajanapadas.
- v) Analyze the salient features of ancient Hindu political thought.

Contents

- 1.1 Nature, sources, and scope
- 1.2 School of thought: *Rajadharma, dandaniti, arthashastra, and nitishastra*
- 1.3 Approaches to the study of Hindu polity
- 1.4 Development of Hindu polity
 - 1.4.1 Indu Valley civilization, Harappan civilization, decline of the Indu Valley civilization
 - 1.4.2 Aryan civilization
 - 1.4.3 Early Vedic polity: Transition from tribal polity to the state
 - 1.4.4 Later Vedic polity
 - 1.4.5 Rise of *mahajanapadas*: Emergence of cities and territorial states
- 1.5 Characteristics of ancient Hindu political thought

Unit II

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Prominent Hindu Political Thinkers | 20 |
|---|-----------|

Unit Objectives

After going through this unit, students will be able to:

- i) Evaluate the political philosophy of Manu, Brihaspati, Yajnavalkya and Shukracharya.
- ii) Explain the important features and contribution of Manu, Brihaspati, Yajnavalkya and Shukracharya in Hindu polity.

iii) Explain the main ideas of Kautilya.

iv) Explain the main ideas of Kamandak and Chandeshwar.

Contents

2.1 Manu: the father of ancient hindu polity, political ideas of Manu, origin of society and state, divine origin theory of the state, social organization/ social order, varnashrama dharma, varna system as social stratification, position of women, rajadharma and benevolent monarchy

2.2 Brihaspati : Political ideas of Brihaspati

2.3 Shukracharya: Political ideas of Shukracharya, contribution of Shukracharya

2.4 Yajnavalkya: Political ideas of Yajnavalkya

2.5 Kautilya: Origin of the state and saptanga theory, and state craft

2.6 Kamandaka: political ideas of Kamandaka

2.7 Chandeshwar: Views on state and state craft

3.8 Ancient Hindu political ideas in Nepalese political process

Unit III

Political Philosophies in the Ramayan, Mahabharat and Buddhism 20

Unit Objectives

After going through this unit, students will be able to:

- i) Discuss the political philosophy of the Ramayan and the Mahabharat.
- ii) Describe the functions of the king and his government.
- iii) Outline the concept of an ideal state in the epics.
- iv) Analyze the political philosophy of Buddhism

Contents

2. 1 Epics: Political ideas in the Ramayan and Mahabharat (Shantiparva)

3.1.1 Kingship: Functions of the government

3.1.2 Rajadharma/ moral in politics

3.1.3 The concept of Ramrajya

3.2 Buddhist political philosophy

Unit IV**Theory of the State****15****Unit Objectives**

After going through this unit, students will be able to:

- i) Explain the theory of the origin of the state
- ii) Discuss the seven elements of the state.
- iii) Explain the objectives of the state.
- iv) Assess the functions of the state.

Contents

- 4.1 Concept of the state
- 4.2 The origin of the state
- 4.3 Elements of the state or *saptanga* theory
- 4.4 Objectives of the state
- 4.5 Functions of the state

Unit V**Conception of Monarchy****20****Unit Objectives**

After going through this unit, students will be able to:

- i) Discuss the theory of kingship.
- ii) Explain the power of the king.
- iii) Assess the theory of kingship and statecraft.
- iv) Analyze the concept of benevolent monarchy.
- v) Assess the obligations of the king and *prajas*.

Contents

- 5.1 Origin of kingship
- 5.2 Power and authority of the king
- 5.3 Limitations on king's powers
- 5.4 *Rajdharma*: Duties / functions of the king
- 5.5 Coronation and succession
- 5.6 Amatya / Council of ministers and administration
- 5.7 The concept of benevolent monarchy
- 5.8 Obligations of the *prajas*

Unit VI

Political Ideas

15

Unit Objectives

After going through this unit, students will be able to:

- i) Explain monarchical and republican forms of constitution.
- ii) Discuss political ethics and statecraft.
- iii) Evaluate the relationship between dharma and politics.
- iv) Analyze the importance of Sabha and Samiti.
- v) Describe the economic functions of the state.
- vi) Discuss the working of local administration of ancient Hindu political thought.

Contents

- 6.1 Types of Constitution: Monarchy vs Republics
- 6.2 Ethics and statecraft
- 6.3 Dharma and politics
- 6.4 Divinity of society and its supremacy
- 6.5 Sabha and Samiti

6.6 Financial administration and taxation

6.7 Conception of welfare state

6.8 Thoughts on local administration

Unit VII

Conception of Justice and Jurisprudence

20

Unit Objectives

After going through this unit, students will be able to:

- i) Define the concept of dharma/ law and its sources.
- ii) Analyze the theory of the supremacy of dharma.
- iii) Assess the judicial administration of ancient Hindu political thought.
- iv) Explain the procedure of judicial decision.

Contents

7.1 Law and Judicial administration

7.2 Sources of law

7.3 Supremacy of law

7.4 Organization of court

7.5 Judges and justice

7.6 Judicial administration

Unit VIII

Theory of Interstate Relations and Diplomacy

20

Unit Objectives

After going through this unit, students will be able to:

- i) Assess the theory of interstate relation.
- ii) Analyze the importance of the mandala theory and notion of empire building.
- iii) Explain the ambassadorial system and the system of espionage in ancient Hindu polity.

- iv) Discuss the four strategies of diplomacy and the six principles foreign policy.
- v) Analyze the laws of warfare, prescribed by the ancient thinkers of Hindu polity.

Contents

- 8.1 Theory of inter-state relations: Sadgun theory, mandala theory, and concept of empire building
- 8.2 Four strategies of diplomacy
- 8.3 International agent/ *Rajdoot*
- 8.4 Espionage system
- 8.5 Laws of warfare

Recommended Books

- Altekar, A. S. (2001). *State and government in ancient India*. Motilal Banarasidass Publishers.
(Originally published 1966)
- Bhandakar, D. R. (1929) Some aspects of ancient Hindu polity. Banaras Hindu University.
- Brihaspati. (1998). Brihaspatismiti. (K. V. Rangaswami Iyengar Ed.). Barora Prachya Vidya Vimarshalay.
- Chandeshvara. *Rajnitik Ratnakar*. (2nd ed.). (1936). (K.P. Jayaswal Ed.). Bihar and Orrissa Research Society, 1936).
- Charlse Drekmeir (1962) Kingship and community in early India. California.
- Dikshitar, V.R.R. (1987). *War in ancient India*. (2nd ed.). Motilal Banarsidass.
- Ghosh, N.N. (1948). Early history of India. Indian Press.
- Jayswal, K. P. (1978). *Hinhu polity: A constitutional history of India in Hindu times. (vol. i & ii)*. The Bangalore Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd. First Published in 1924.
- Kosambi, D.D. (1996). An Introduction to the Study of Indian history. Popular Prakashan.
- Pandey, L. M. (2075 BS). *Barhaspatyam Arthashastram: Brihaspati Nitisutra*. Kashthamandap Pustakghar.
- Pandey, L. M. (2020). *Hindu rajnitik vichardhara*. Department of Political Science, Valmeeki Campus.
- Prasad, B. (1927). *The Political theory in ancient India*. Indian Press Ltd.

- Prasad, B. (1928). *The State in ancient India: A study in the structure and practical working of political institutions*. Indian Press Ltd.
- Law, N.N. (1914). *Studies in ancient Hindu polity*. (vol. i). Longmans, Green and Co.
- Majumdar, R. (2004). *The Fundamental unity of India*. Orient Blackswan.
- Manu. (1983). *Manusmriti*. (J. Shastri, Ed.). Motilal Banarasidass publishers.
- Nath, B. (1979). *Judicial administration in ancient India*. Janaki Prakashan.
- Rao, H. & Singh, M.P. (2017). *Indian political thought*. Pearson.
- Roy, G. J. (1981). *Diplomacy in ancient India*. Janaki Prakashan.
- Saltore, B.A. (1963). *Ancient Indian political thought and institution*. Asia Publishing House.
- Sharma, R.S. (1995). *Perspectives in social and economic history of early India*. Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers.
- Shukracharya. (V. S. 2056). *Shukraniti*, (B. Mishra Ed.). Chaukhamba Sanskrit Sansthan.
- Somdevsuri. (1972). *Nitivakyamrit*. (Ramchandra Hindi Trans.). Chaukhamba Vidyabhavan.
- Thapar, R. (1990) *A History of India*. (vol. i). Penguin Books.
- Tripathi, R.S. (1999). *History of ancient India*. Motilal Banarasidas.
- Valmiki. (2017). *The Valmiki Ramayan*. (Vol.i-iii). (Bibek Debroy Eng. Trans.). Penguin Classics. (Originally Written in Sanskrit Ca. 5th to 1st Century BC) .
- Vedavyasa. (V. S. 2058). *Mahabharata: Shantiparva*. (9thed.). Geeta Press. Yajnavalkya (2011), *Yajnavalkya-smritih (Text with commentary mitaksara of Vijnanesvara & Eng. trans. & notes)*. (M. N. Dutt, Tran., & R. K. Panda Ed.). Delhi: Bharatiya Kala Prakashan.

Paper 4

Government and Politics of Nepal

Level: Four Years Shastri (Bachelors)
 Code: Pol. Sc.....
 Year: Second
 Paper: 4th

Full marks: 100
 Pass marks: 35
 Total Teaching Hours: 150
 Per Teaching Hours: 50-60 minutes

1 Course Description

This course intends to provide students with their-depth knowledge of Nepalese politics. It deals with the political and constitutional developments process of Nepal. This course intends to provide the knowledge of Nepalese politics. It encompasses the influencing aspects of Nepalese politics as well as the functioning of government.

2 General Objectives

The overall objective of this paper is to acquaint students with governing system of Nepal at central, provincial, and local level. The learning objectives are:

- 1) To familiarize students with government of Nepal.
- 2) To examine the principles, which are the foundations of the Nepali political and constitutional culture.
- 3) To heighten students' awareness of the issues and struggles that gave rise to the development of constitutional democracy in Nepal.

3 Course Contents

| Unit | Contents | Teaching Hours |
|------|--|----------------|
| 1 | Introduction to Politics and Government of Nepal | 20 |
| 2 | Constitutional Development | 20 |

| | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|-----|
| 3 | Constitution of Nepal | 20 |
| 4 | Executive | 20 |
| 5 | Legislature and Judiciary | 20 |
| 6 | Provincial and Local Government | 20 |
| 7 | Electoral Process and Political Party | 15 |
| 8 | Recent Trends in Nepalese Politics | 15 |
| | Total | 150 |

Unit 1

Introduction to Politics and Government of Nepal

Unit Objectives

After the completion of this unit students will be able to:

- i) Explain political develop of Nepal.
- ii) Analyze the political movements of Nepal and their consequences.
- iii) Discuss constitutional development of Nepal.

Contents

1.1 An outline of political development and patterns of governance

1.2 Unification process of Nepal

1.3 Political development during Shah period

1.4 Rana period and its patters of governance

1.5 Political movement of 1950/1951

1.6 The consequence of political movement of 1950/1951 and its significance of the political changes in Nepal

1.7 First practice of multi-party polity and the political transition to parliamentary democracy (1951 – 1960)

1.8 Party-less Panchayat system 1960-1990

1.9 Referendum of 1980 and its consequences

1.10 Political movement of 1990

1.11 Restoration of parliamentary democracy in 1990

- 1.12 Trends and culture in the functioning of newly introduced democratic system
- 1.13 Challenges in the governance and the rise of CPN Maoist Uprising
- 1.14 King Gyanendra's direct rule and the political instability
- 1.15 Causes and Consequence of the political movement of 2007
- 1.16 Factors and Purpose of 2007 Movement
- 1.17 Reinstallation of Parliament
- 1.18 Interim Constitution and the politics of consensus

Unit 2

Constitutional Development

Unit Objectives

After the completion of this unit students will be able to:

- i) Highlight the constitutional development in Nepal.
- ii) Discuss the features of different constitutions.
- iii) Evaluate the constitutions and political process from historical prospective.

Contents

- 2.1 A brief history of constitutional development since 1948
- 2.2 Government of Nepal Act, 1948
- 2.3 Interim Government Act, 1951
- 2.4 Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal, 1959
- 2.5 Constitution of Nepal, 1962
- 2.6 Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal, 1990
- 2.7 Interim Constitution of Nepal, 2007

Unit 3

Constitution of Nepal

Unit Objectives

After the completion of this unit students will be able to:

- i) Discuss the constitution making process.
- ii) Analyze the salient features of the constitution of Nepal.
- iii) Explain the fundamental rights of Nepalese citizens.
- iv) Assess the directive principles and policies of the state.

Contents

- 3.1 Environment for the Constituent Assembly elections and its election
- 3.2 Constitution making process
- 3.3 Constitution of Nepal (2015)

- 3.4 Salient features of the Constitution of Nepal
- 3.5 Preamble
- 3.6 Fundamental rights and duties
- 3.7 Directive principles and policies of the state
- 3.8 The amendment of the Constitution

Unit 4

Executive

Unit Objectives

After the completion of this unit students will be able to:

- i) Explain electoral process and position of the President.
- ii) Discuss the power and position of the Prime Minister.
- iii) Analyze the formation of the council of ministers.

Contents

- 4.1 The President: Election, position, power, and functions
- 4.2 The Prime Minister: position, power, and functions
- 4.3 Formation of council of ministers and its responsibilities

Unit 5

Legislature and Judiciary

Unit Objectives

After the completion of this unit students will be able to:

- i) Explain the composition, powers and functions of the House of Representatives.
- ii) Delineate the composition, powers and functions of the National Assembly.
- iii) Explain the jurisdictions of the Supreme Court.
- iv) Discuss the rule of law.

Contents

5.1 Legislature

- 5.1.1 The House of Representatives: Composition, power, and functions,
- 5.1.2 The Speaker and The Deputy Speaker: Modes of election, power, and functions
- 5.1.3 Relationship between House of Representatives and National Assembly
- 5.1.4 The National Assembly: composition, powers and functions

5.2 Judiciary

- 5.2.1 Judiciary and its structures
- 5.2.2 The Supreme Court: composition, jurisdiction, rule of law, judicial review

5.2.3 Chief Justice

5.2.4 The High Court and District Court

Unit 6

Provincial and Local Government

Unit Objectives

After the completion of this unit students will be able to:

- i) Discuss the features of federal system of Nepal.
- ii) Assess the practice of provincial government.
- iii) Analyze the relationship between the federal and provincial governments.
- iv) Highlight the importance of local government.
- v) Discuss the practice of local government.

Contents

6.1 Introduction to federal system in Nepal

6.2 Relationship between federal and provincial government

6.3 Local Government

6.4 Municipality: Composition and functions

6.5 Rural Municipality: Composition and functions

Unit 7

Electoral Process and Political Party

Unit Objectives

After the completion of this unit students will be able to:

- i) Delineate the development of political parties in Nepal.
- ii) Discuss the major political parties and their policies and programs.
- iii) Analyze the role of political parties and pressure groups in Nepalese politics.
- iv) Discuss the electoral process in Nepal.

Contents

7.1 Major political parties of Nepal: origin, ideology, role and functions

7.2 Pressure groups: Meaning and types: Functional and professional

7.3 Role of pressure group in democracy

7.4 Election Commission: Composition and functions

7.5 Electoral system and its process at federal, provincial, and local level

Unit 8

Recent Trends in Nepalese Politics

Unit Objectives

After the completion of this unit students will be able to:

- i) Explain the democratization process in Nepal.
- ii) Assess the practice of Democracy and good government.
- iii) Describe politics and development in Nepal.

Contents

- 8.1 Democracy in practice
- 8.2 Politics and good governance
- 8.3 Politics and development

Recommended Books

- Baral, Lokraj (2012). *Nepal-Nation-State in the wilderness: Managing state, democracy, and geopolitics*. New Delhi: Sage.
- Constitution of Nepal (2015). Law Book Management Committee, Nepal Government
- Einsiedel, Sebastian Von, David M Malone and Suman Pradhan (Eds.). (2012). *Nepal in transition: From people's war to fragile peace*. New Delhi: Cambridge University Press India Pvt. Ltd.
- Hachhethu, Krishna (2002). *Party building in Nepal: A comparative Study Between Nepali Congress and Communist Party of Nepal (United Marxist-Leninist): People, Organization and Leadership*. Kathmandu: Mandala Book Point.
- Joshi, Bhuwan Lal and Leo E. Rose (1966). *Democratic Innovation in Nepal*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Kumar, Dhruva (Eds.). (1995). *State Leadership and Politics in Nepal*. Kathmandu: Centre for Nepal and Asian Studies (CNAS), T. U.
- Nepalko Nirbachan Itihas (2072) . Kathmandu: Election Commission.
- Rose, Leo E. and Fisher, Margrett W. (1970). *The Politics of Nepal*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press.

Reference Readings

- Dahal, Ram Kuma (2001). *Constitutional and political development in Nepal*. Kathmandu: RatnaPustakBhandar

- Hachhethu, Krishna et. al. (2008). *Nepal in transition: A Study on state of democracy*. Stockholm: International IDEA.
- Jha, Prashant (2014). *Battle of the new republic: A Contemporary history of Nepal*. New Delhi: Aleph Book Company.
- Khanal, Rabindra (2001). *Democracy in Nepal: Challenges and prospects*. Kathmandu: Smriti Books
- Kumar, Dhruva (Eds.). (2000). *Domestic conflict and crisis of governability in Nepal*. Kathmandu: Centre for Nepal and Asian Studies (CNAS), T. U.
- Pradhan, Bhuvanlal & Rose Leo E. (2004). *Democratic innovations in Nepal: A Caser study of political acculturation*. Kathmandu: Mandala Publications.
- वैद्य, तुलसीराम र मिश्र, तीर्थप्रसाद, (वि.सं. २०५४) *आधुनिक नेपालको राजनैतिक इतिहास*, काठमाडौं : नेपाल र एसियाली अनुसन्धान केन्द्र, त्रि.वि.।
- गौतम, राजेश, (वि.सं. २०५४) *नेपालको संवैधानिक इतिहास र राजनीति*, काठमाडौं : रत्न पुस्तक भण्डार।

Internal Evaluation (for all courses)

The internal evaluation scheme will be as follows:

| Internal Evaluation | |
|--|----|
| 1. The weightage of internal evaluation will 20 percent. | |
| a. Attendance | 3 |
| b. class activities, class presentation, discipline | 3 |
| c. Research Report: mini project work, field work, report writing and presentation, and group work | 6 |
| Prefinal examination will be held by the political science department. The concerned campus will coordinate the examination. The prefinal examination will be one hour written examination. The question paper of the prefinal examination will be similar to the question paper of the final examination. | 8 |
| Grand Total | 20 |

Final Examination: Scheme for question paper settings:

The final examination will be three hours written examination. Questions will be asked covering all units. Questions requiring critical answers will be asked from any unit following the principle of one question from a unit. Questions requiring long and short answers will be asked from other units, which are not covered by the questions requiring critical and analytical answers. At least 10 marks questions will be asked from each unit.

| Types of questions | Total number Of questions | Number questions to be answered | Marks | Total Marks |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| Group: A Long questions requiring critical and analytical answers. | 3 | 2 | 2x20 | 40 |
| Group: B Long questions | 6 | 4 | 4x10 | 40 |
| Group: C Short notes/ very short answers | i) 3 ii)10 | i) 2 iii) 10 | i)2x5=10 ii)10x1=10 | 20 |
| Total | 13 | 8 | | 100 |

Ancient Hindu Political Thought

Model Questions

Examination: Shastri

Year II

Subject: Major II Political Science

Full Marks: 100

Code: Pol. Sc....

Pass Marks: 35

Paper: 3rd

Time: Three Hours

Group A समूह ख

Attempt any two questions. कुनै दुई प्रश्नको उत्तर लेख्नुहोस् ।

20 x2=40

1. Delineate the characteristics of ancient Hindu political thought.

प्राचीन हिन्दु राजनीतिक विचारधाराका विशेषताबारे विवेचना गर्नुहोस् ।

2. Elucidate the rajdharma or the idea of statecraft as put forward by Manu.

मनुको राजधर्म वा शासनकलाबारे प्रष्ट पार्नुहोस् ।

3. Discuss the six-fold foreign policy.

परराष्ट्र नीतिका छ सिद्धान्त वा षड्गुण सिद्धान्तबारे विश्लेषण गर्नुहोस् ।

Group B समूह ख

Attempt any four questions. कुनै चार प्रश्नको उत्तर लेख्नुहोस् । 10x4 =40

4. Explain briefly why Manu was called the father of Hindu Polity.

मनुलाई हिन्दु राजनीतिक विचारका पिता भनिन्छ । व्याख्या गर्नुहोस् ।

5. What are the seven elements of the states?

राज्यका सात अङ्ग के के हुन्? वर्णन गर्नुहोस् ।

6) Describe the benevolent monarchy or Ramrajya.

लोककल्याणकारी राजतन्त्र वा राज्यबारे प्रकाश पार्नुहोस् ।

7) Delineate the economic functions of the state.

राज्यको आर्थिक कार्यको वर्णन गर्नुहोस् ।

8) What were the sources of law, prescribed by Kautilya?

कौटिल्यका अनुसार कानूनका स्रोत के हुन् ?

9) Describe the qualifications of envoys put forward by ancient Hindu political thinkers.

हिन्दु राजनीतिक चिन्तकद्वारा उल्लेख गरिएका दूतका योग्यताबारे वर्णन गर्नुहोस् ।

Group C समूह ग

Give a short answer of the followings. छोटो उत्तर दिनुहोस् ।

10. Write short notes on any two of the following. 5x2=10

a) Functions of spy

गुप्तचरका कार्य

b) Blending of dharma and politics

धर्म र राजनीतिको सामञ्जस्य

c) Notion of empire building in Hindu polity

हिन्दु राजनीतिक चिन्तनमा साम्राज्य निर्माणसम्बन्धी विचार

11. Attempt the following questions. 1x10=10

निम्नलिखित प्रश्नको सङ्क्षिप्त उत्तर लेख्नुहोस् ।

a) What does the term Arthashastra mean in Hindu polity?

हिन्दु राजनीतिक चिन्तनमा अर्थशास्त्रको अर्थ के हो ?

b) What are the four objectives or purusharthas of human life ?

मानव जीवनका चार पुरुसार्थ के के हुन् ?

c) What is the source of power of consultation ?

मन्त्रशक्तिको स्रोत के हो ?

d) What are the four expedients of diplomacy?

कूटनीतिमा प्रयोग गरिने चार उपाय के के हुन् ?

e) Name any one republican state in the time Buddha.

बौद्ध कालको कुनै एउटा गणराज्यको नाम लेख्नुहोस् ।

f) Who is the author of the Rajanitiratnakar?

“राजनीतिरत्नाकर” लेखक को हुन् ?

g) “Listen to the criticism.” Whose statement is this?

आलोचना सुन्नुपर्दछ अर्थात् अप्रियमपि वचनं शृणुयात् । यो कसको भनाइ हो ?

h) Did the people have the right to revolution in ancient Hindu polity?

के प्राचीन हिन्दु राज्य व्यवस्थामा जनतालाई विद्रोह गर्ने अधिकार थियो ?

i) What is the meaning of dandaniti?

दण्डनीतिको अर्थ के हो ?

j) Did the king have rule making power in ancient Hindu polity?

के प्राचीन हिन्दु राज्य व्यवस्थामा कानून निर्माण गर्ने शक्ति राजामा निहित हुन्थ्यो ?

By: Dr. Lal Mani Pandey