

Phases of modern history

- Anti-Rana movement
- Experiments with democracy (1951 - 1959)
- Parliamentary phase (1959 - 1960)
- Coup by King Mahendra and introduction of Panchayat system (December 1960 – April 1990)
- Democratisation, 2nd attempt (1990 - 2002)
- Coup by King Gyanendra (October 2002 - April 2006)
- Democratisation, 3rd attempt (since April 2006)

Revolutions and counter-revolutions of modern history:



1951

Revolution against the Rana regime

1960

King Mahendra's coup, jails B P Koirala and launches the partyless Panchayat system



1979

Student protests for democracy, King Birendra announces referendum



1980

Continuation of the partyless Panchayat system narrowly wins plebiscite



1990

People's Movement I

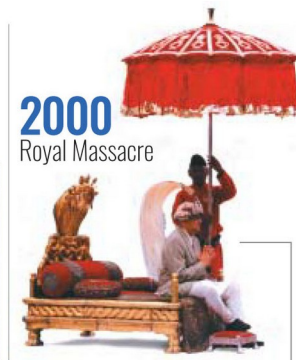
1996

Maoists launch armed struggle



2000

Royal Massacre



2025

GenZ protests

2022

Second elections under federal Constitution



2017

First 3-tier election under federal system



2015

Madhes Movement, New Constitution promulgated



2008

Monarchy is abolished

2006

Comprehensive Peace Accord and Parliament restored



2005

King Gyanendra's military-backed coup

1951 - 1955 (King Tribhuvan)

- Restoration of royal power
- Protraction of general elections to a constituent assembly (CA)
- Undemocratisation of the Interim Constitution of 1951
- Preference of M.P. Koirala as PM (split of Nepali Congress)
- Dissension among leading party politicians
- Dependence on Indian government
- Utilisation of conservative forces as guarantee for Nepal's independence

1955 - 1959 (King Mahendra)

- King's direct exercise of power
- Parties in opposition to royal politics
- Weakening of democracy by preferential treatment of small parties
- New national identity by distancing from India
- Expansion of diplomatic relations
- Scrapping the idea of elections to a constituent assembly
- Conferment of a constitution by King Mahendra (1959)

Governments of the 1950s

<u>nomination</u>	<u>PM / chairman</u>	<u>involved parties</u>	<u>basis</u>
18/01/1951	Mohan SJB Rana	Ranas, Nepali Congress	Delhi compromise
16/11/1951	Matrika Prasad Koirala	Nepali Congress, independents	nominated by king
14/08/1952	König Trubhuvan	Königliche Berater	nominated by king
15/06/1953	Matrika Prasad Koirala	Rastriya Prajatantrik Party	nominated by king
18/02/1954	Matrika Prasad Koirala	Rastriya Prajatantrik Party, Nepali Rastriya Congress Nepal Praja Parishad, Akhil Nepal Jana Congress, independents	nominated by king
14/04/1955	König Mahendra	royal advisors	nominated by king
27/01/1956	Tanka Prasad Acharya	Nepal Praja Parishad, independents	nominated by king
26/07/1956	Kunvar Indrajit Singh	Samyukta Prajatantrik Party, Nepali Rastriya Congress, independents	nominated by king
14/11/1957	König Mahendra	royal advisors	nominated by king
15/05/1958	Suvarna Shamsher J.B. Rana	Nepali Congress, Nepali Rastriya Congress, Nepal Praja Parishad, Nepal Rastravadi Gorkha Parishad, independents	nominated by king
27/05/1959	Bishweshwar Prasad Koirala	Nepali Congress	nominated by king on the basis of the 1959 elections

Constitution of 1959

- Monarchical form of government (preamble)
- People as subjects of the king (preamble)
- Executive power in the king's hand; for the cabinet only right to make recommendations
- Cabinet responsible towards parliament
- Council of state (*rastriya parishad*) as advisory body of the king
- Bicameral parliament: House of Representatives (*pratinidhi sabha*), Senate (*mahasabha*)
- Final legislative authority in hands of king
- Nomination and dismissal of judges by king
- King as supreme commander of the army
- Declaration of state of emergency by king

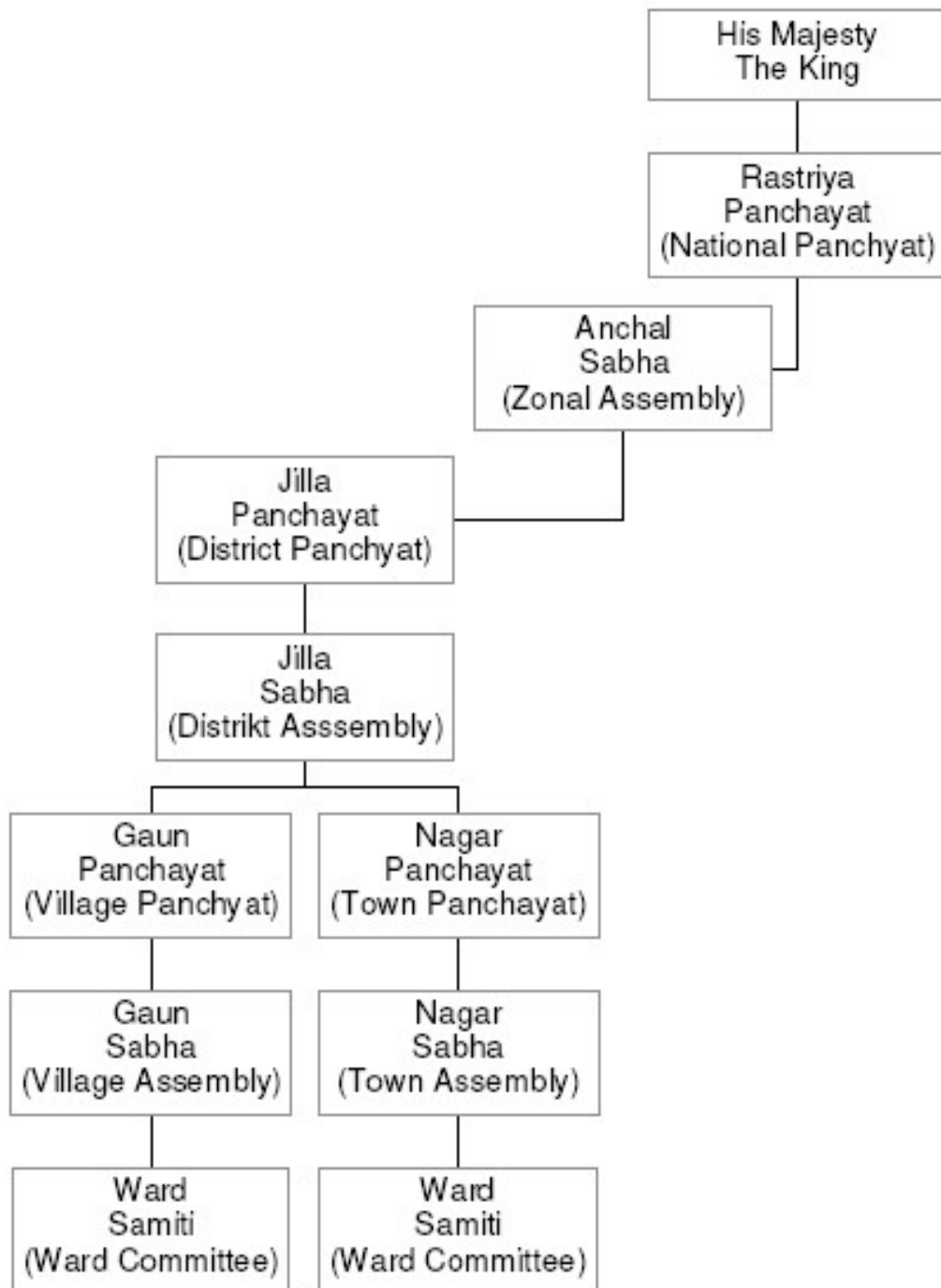
Parliamentary elections 1959

<u>party</u>	<u>candidates</u>	<u>seats</u>	<u>votes</u>	<u>percent</u>
Nepali Congress	108	74	666,898	37.2%
Nepal Rastravadi Gorkha Parishad	86	19	305,118	17.0%
Samyukta Prajatantrik Party (United Democratic Party)	86	5	117,508	9.9%
Nepal Communist Party	47	4	129,142	7.2%
Nepal Praja Parishad (T.P. Acharya)	46	2	53,083	3.0%
Nepal Praja Parishad (Bh.K. Misra)	36	1	59,820	3.3%
Nepal Tarai Congress	21	0	36,107	2.0%
Nepali Rastriya Congress (Nepali National Congress)	20	0	12,707	0.7%
Prajatantrik Mahasabha	68	0	59,896	3.4%
Independents	268	4	291,149	16.3%

Phases of Panchayat system (1961 - 1990)

- Setup of the system (1961 - 1967)
- Phase of relaxation (1968/69)
- Open confrontation (1969 - 1979)
- Relaxation and infiltration of the system (1979 - 1990)

Panchayat system



Student organisations (1979)

organisation

Nepal Vidyarthi Sangh (NVS; Nepal Students Union)

Akhil Nepal Rastriya Svatantra Vidyarthi Sangathan (ANRSVS; All Nepal National Independent Students Union)

All Nepal National Students Federation (ANNSF)

Rastravadi Svatantra Vidyarthi Mandal (RSVM; nationalist independent students group)

party affiliation

Nepali Congress

wing of the Nepal Communist Party oriented towards China

wing of the Nepal Communist Party oriented towards Soviet Union

Panchayat system

People's referendum of 1980

- Student riots in April 1979
- King Birendra asks the people: continuation of Panchayat system with "appropriate changes" or return to multiparty system?
- Election campaign: no resources for the promoters of multiparty system
- No cooperation among political parties
- Result of the referendum of 2nd Mai 1980: ca. 55% for continuation of Panchayat system
- Third amendment of Panchayat constitution (15/12/1980)

Third amendment of constitution (1980)

- Direct election of the MPs of the National Panchayat
- Compulsory membership of candidates in class organisations
- Oath on constitution in front of Election Commission
- Nomination of PM by king on recommendation of parliament
- Council of Ministers responsible towards parliament
- Abolition of "Back to the Village National Campaign"
- Creation of Panchyat Policy and Enquiry Committee (PPEC) for supervision of the system and guidance of the council of ministers

Prime Ministers of Panchayat system

nomination PM / chairman

25/12/1960	König Mahendra
July 1962	König Mahendra
04/04/1963	Tulsi Giri
Dec. 1963	Surya Bahadur Thapa
Jan. 1965	Surya Bahadur Thapa
10/08/1966	Surya Bahadur Thapa
29/05/1967	Surya Bahadur Thapa
25/09/1968	Surya Bahadur Thapa
09/04/1969	Kirti Nidhi Bista
10/04/1970	König Mahendra
14/04/1971	Kirti Nidhi Bista
16/04/1972	Kirti Nidhi Bista

nomination PM / chairman

10/11/1974	Nagendra Prasad Rijal
11/12/1975	Tulsi Giri
Sept. 1976	Kirti Nidhi Bista
May 1979	Surya Bahadur Thapa
15/01/1980	Surya Bahadur Thapa
01/06/1980	Surya Bahadur Thapa
09/05/1981	Surya Bahadur Thapa
10/10/1982	Surya Bahadur Thapa
11/07/1983	Lokendra Bahadur Chand
21/03/1986	Nagendra Prasad Rijal
15/06/1986	Marich Man Singh Shrestha
01/04/1990	Marich Man Singh Shrestha

Indian army posts on Nepalese territory (1951-1971)



Disputed areas in 2020



Construction of road in Lipulekh area by India (January 2022)



Map of Nepal

(Political and Administrative)

