## **Editorial**

Since October 4, 2002, Nepalese Politics is not running fully in accordance with the constitutional and democratic norms. The parliamentary democracy as well as the government of the people has been affected due mainly to the Maoists insurgency. The Maoist started their so-called People's War from 1995 on the pretext of undemocratic and inhuman conduct by the existing government. Initially, the conflict existed between the government and the Maoists. But gradually the conflict turned to disrupt various aspects of social and political life. Politically, the conflict terminated to three polar conflict as among the Maoist, parliamentary parties and the King. This conflict led to the rise of King's power to rule over the country. As a result, the King nominated three Prime Ministers, one after another, but no one has yet been able to solve the crises. The best key to solve the acute problem lies in holding peace-talks with the Maoist and thereafter holding general election for Parliament and local bodies. Until and unless a consensus about creating such a dynamic situation is reached, the country is very likely to be termed as a failure state. 'Prevention is better than cure.' With this concept, academicians in this journal have tried to point out not only the defects and weaknesses of the political parties, their governments and the agitating forces, but also provided suggestions and recommendations. Some of the articles have tried to focus on those issues of political and social crises of Nepal. This journal is like a forum for argument, intellectual debates and discussions. On behalf of the Department of Political Science. we, therefore, request researchers and academicians to send their research articles concerning the contemporary issues of political and social fields. Finally, we would like to give many thanks to all authors, advertizers and other related persons for their contribution to the publication of this 7th issue of the Journal of Political Science.

Thanks.