

Editorial

State, Society, and Development: PMPD Perspectives is a peer-reviewed research journal that includes scholarly articles from diverse fields. It is a forum for debates on diverse topics such as economic development, social transformation, environment protection, sustainable development. One constant issue in this journal is the implications of Madan Bhandari's people's multiparty democracy (PMPD) across disciplines and its potential applications. Bhandari's PMPD proficiently blends new democracy, capitalist liberal democracy, and the unique and objective characteristics of the contemporary Nepali society. In short, it is a trajectory of the communist to socialism with distinct Nepali characters.

The second volume of the journal of *State, Society, and Development: PMPD Perspectives* addresses the issues of national significance. Many of the articles deal with contemporary issues in the light of PMPD. In this issue, the journal includes topics of Nepali communist movement, industrial development, development of water resources, and women's agency and social change. Among them, Ishwor Pokharel, Bhesh Raj Adhikari, and Debraj Roka, explore contributions of PMPD in propelling the Nepali communist movement. These authors discuss Bhandari's PMPD, which incorporates Marxist-Leninist principles and democratic practices to stress the importance of democratization, collective leadership, and socioeconomic transformation for achieving a unique Nepali model of socialism. Similarly, in his article, "Industrial Development in Nepal: Navigating Challenges and Harnessing Opportunities," Govind Nepal asserts that Nepal's industrial development has stagnated due to structural issues and inadequate infrastructure, requiring substantial investments and a shift in bureaucratic mindsets for revival since the 1930s,

Similarly, Jagat K. Bhusal, in his article, "Challenges in Developing Nepal's Water Resources within the Framework of People's Multiparty Democracy," specifically evaluates challenges and opportunities in developing Nepal's water resources, focusing on cooperation with India, hydroelectricity, irrigation, and floodwater storage, while advocating for a balanced policy approach based on PMPD. Vijay Aryal in his article, "Women's Agency and Social Change in Nepal: A Marxist Perspective," asserts that Nepal's constitution empowers women through substantial rights and provisions, promoting social change and gender equality, though diverse socio-economic statuses across communities pose challenges.

In "Foreign Policy: From the People's Multiparty Democracy," Khadga KC critically observes the CPN (UML's) foreign policy developments ever since the restoration of democracy in 1990. Similarly, Prakash Bista "Foreign Policy in Bhandari's People's Multiparty Democracy" explores the under-researched foreign policy aspect of Bhandari's PMPD, examining its principles and objectives to understand its evolution and application within Nepal's political landscape. On the other front of evolution of the Nepali communist movement, Bharat Raj Pahari asserts in his article, "People's Multiparty Democracy: An Instrument for Social Transformation," asserts that PMPD stresses to create a just and egalitarian society based on internal competition, facilitating CPN (UML's) rise to power in Nepal. Mrigendra Karki, in "Women's Empowerment through Constitutional Intervention: A Critical Assessment of Former President Bhandari's 'Motion of Urgent Public Importance,'" asserts that PMPD has helped people advance women's roles, as exemplified by Bidya Devi Bhandari's 2006 parliamentary motion, highlighting gender equality through a procedural periodization model and ongoing legal interventions.

We trust these scholarly articles illuminate avid readers and researchers. With your feedback, we hope the journal will evolve into a dynamic platform for productive dialogues on issues and subjects of humanities and social sciences.

Editorial Board

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