

The Impact of Political Instability on Democratic Development in Nepal (2022–2024)

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Abstract

This paper analyzes the reasons that led to a change of government in Nepal every few months between 2022 and 2024. This illustrates that the instability boils down to interconnected external and internal factors. This identifies internal factors such as party fragmentation, weak coalition governments, intra-party disputes, constitutional ambiguities, and socioeconomic grievances on corrupt regimes. The geopolitical pressure from India and China is undoubtedly among the external factors, but the growing pressures of our international donors and financial institutions are not distant abandonments. This issue is within the above theme through a qualitative case study of all three coalition governments that collapsed during this period. This data was extracted by closely reading government documents, political party manifestos, and media and academic literature. These results highlight the governance challenges in a politically fragmented environment characterized by weak institutions and international coercive pressures. The research concluded that such instability can only be counteracted by wide-ranging political reforms aimed at constructing democratic institutions, enhancing transparency and accountability, and mitigating intolerance developments through reducing socio-economic grievances.

Keywords: Constitutional ambiguities, Corruption, External pressures, Geopolitical tensions, Intra-party conflicts

Introduction

At the beginning of the 20th century, there was a global and abrupt increase in political turmoil, with frequent government overthrows, erosion of classical party structures, and the emergence of vicious new actors on the stage. Some (such as Samuel Huntington 1996) attribute this instability to the consequences of rapid social change, economic inequality, and the weakening of traditional institutions. Populism with an anti-establishment tint and attraction to leaders has only turned the political landscape

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upside down in recent years (Mudde & Kaltwasser, 2017). This trend is evident across much of the globe, from Latin America and elsewhere, where conditions of economic crisis and social unrest are linked to political uncertainty (Levitsky & Ziblatt, 2018), through Europe, where a de-facto competition between traditional liberal values stressed by far-right and Eurosceptic parties intensified idea of advanced democratic crisis (Norris & Inglehart, 2019). These trends make a case for the indelible and even fleeting nature of political instability in modern-day flexing their archaic muscle.

Politics in Nepal since the 1950s has been somewhat turbulent, with multiple governments and changing power structures. It has been blamed for various reasons, including a pluralistic party system, weak institutions, and disparities in economic development (Hachhethu, 2002) and a decade-long Maoist insurgency ended with the dissolution of the monarchy and instituting a new political order in the country in just part of 2006. This marked a new chapter in Nepali politics, which established a federal democratic republic through this (Thapa, 2015). Still, moving to a new system has not been burdensome, as the country faces political polarization and fragile governance (Stimson Center 2021).

The political landscape in Nepal during 2022-2024 was tumultuous, marked by significant instability and frequent government changes. Several internal and external factors contributed to this volatility, creating a complex and challenging governance and policy implementation environment.

Internally, the fragmented party system and the lack of a clear majority for any single party in the 2021 general elections laid the groundwork for fragile coalition governments (Kharel, 2022, pp. 55-71). These coalitions, often formed between parties with disparate ideologies and competing interests, proved inherently unstable. Intra-party conflicts, power struggles, and disagreements over policy priorities led to frequent defections and the collapse of governments (Sedai, 2024, pp. 12-28). With its ambiguities and lack of clear guidelines for government formation and dissolution, the Nepali constitution further exacerbated the situation, providing ample opportunities for political maneuvering and manipulation (Regmi, 2023, pp. 45-62).

Additionally, the prevalence of corruption and lack of accountability within the political system eroded public trust and contributed to popular discontent. The government's inability to effectively address pressing socio-economic challenges, such as poverty, unemployment, and inequality, further fueled public frustration, creating a fertile ground for political instability (Bhattarai, 2024, pp. 123-145).

During this period, Nepal's political landscape was also impacted by external factors. As in the past, geopolitical tensions loom over Nepali politics between neighboring giants India and China. Each attempted to manipulate the role of Nepal, often leading to conflicting positions domestically within the government of Nepal

(Gyawali, 2023, pp. 335-357). International donors and financial institutions made their assistance and loans conditional upon specific political and economic reforms, leading to even further limitations of the government in its policy choices, which compounded the political instability (Adhikari, 2022: pp. 445-467).

The several government changes in Nepal from 2022 to 2024 resulted from a complex interplay of domestic and external factors. This political instability stems from a fragmented party system, weak coalitions, constitutional ambiguities, corruption, dwindling socioeconomic conditions for citizens, rising geopolitical challenges, and external pressure from Western countries. A comprehensive strategy is needed to address these root causes effectively. It must include bolstering democracy, good governance, and anti-corruption, addressing socio-economic grievances, and managing complex geopolitical realities.

Literature Review

While government instability has plagued Nepal's political landscape for periods of its history, the period from 2022 to 2024 is an outlier in terms of instability. We summarize the literature on this issue, discuss internal and external determinants of instability, and identify research gaps, including regarding the novelty of the 2022-2024 period.

A divided party system and a weak coalition government are repeatedly listed as major internal factors responsible for instability (Regmi, 2023; Sedai, 2024). The difficulty of creating consensus among political actors with differing interests and ideologies results in infighting, defections, and governments where parties may be able to govern together (Sedai, 2024, pp. 12-28). Regmi (2023) noted that this indicates the broader difficulties in power-sharing within coalitions.

The instability is further aggravated by certain constitutional ambiguities and the lack of explicit provisions regarding the formation and dissolving of governments (Kharel, 2022). These ambiguities allow for political maneuvering and manipulation, exposing the system to high leadership turnover (Kharel, 2022, pp. 55-71).

In addition, corruption, impunity, and socioeconomic grievances exacerbate public discontent and increase political instability (Bhattarai, 2024). It implies that instability is not just a political phenomenon but originates from more profound socio-economic factors (Bhattarai, 2024, pp. 123-145).

The literature also speaks to external variables in Nepal's political environment. External power relations, particularly those of neighboring countries like India and China, influence Nepalese internal politics (Gyawali, 2023). Government policies are also influenced by international aid and donor conditionalities, which can lead to instability (Adhikari, 2022).

Research Gap

Though prior papers discuss in detail the reasons behind frequent government changes in Nepal, none examine those causes specifically for 2022-2024. We seek to bridge that gap by analyzing the specific dynamics of this period and how internal and external factors interacted to bring about a high level of political instability.

Research Questions

This study aims to address the following research questions:

1. How does Nepal's fractured party structure (notably the tendency of parties to form weak coalitions and resolve disputes) lead to instability in government?
2. What role do the constitutional ambiguities governing the formation and dissolution of government, in combination with prevalent corruption and lack of accountability, play in increasing political instability in Nepal?
3. How do geopolitical rivalries between India and China and international donor-financial institutions' pressure affect the stability of Nepal's domestic politics?
4. What role does Nepal's overreliance on remittances, foreign aid, and tourism play in maintaining its economy and susceptibility to global economic trends in government instability?

By tackling these questions, this study provides insight into the multifaceted relationship of factors that led to government instability in Nepal between 2022 and 2024.

Statement of the Problem

The three collapsing coalition governments in Nepal between 2022 and 2024 create a new research problem with national stability and democratic development implications. This volatility generates some obstacles, such as:

Interruption to Policy: Governments' regular formation and dissolution make long-term planning and execution impossible for critical infrastructure, economic reform, and social programs.

Economic Uncertainty: The instability hinders investor confidence and stifles economic growth.

Social & Political Risk: Political readjustments deepen social divisions, reduce trust in institutions, and threaten democratic consolidation.

Exploitable Foreign Pressure: The political instability of coalition governments renders Nepal vulnerable to external influence, potentially undermining its foreign policy decisions and national sovereignty.

Understanding the workings of this instability is important for constructing more effective mechanisms for promoting political stability, sustainable social and economic development, and good democratic practices in Nepal. The research hopes to provide that understanding and add to the literature on Nepali governance problems.

In Nepal, from 2022–2024, democracy has come under severe strain with almost continual government changes, a constitutional crisis, and ever-deepening political polarization (BTI, 2024). Such instability hindered government, eroded confidence in institutions, and may have stalled democratic progress (USIP, 2023). Increasing populism and misinformation campaigns exacerbated the political landscape while threatening democratic values (East Asia Forum, 2023). The findings of this study provide vital insights for Nepal and other transitional democracies on the negative impact of political instability on democratic consolidation, along with recommendations to address such challenges.

Methodology

This qualitative case study investigates the various reasons for the high churn of governments in Nepal from 2022 to 2024. This project will reconstruct events, actors, and processes leading to the downfall of three coalition governments during this period. In the process of data collection, it will analyze reports from the government, national party manifestos, and media coverage. Thematic analysis will explore common themes and patterns across data sources to describe the factors leading to government instability. This focuses on the internal and external factors affecting Nepal's political situation in this period to develop a systematic understanding of the processes at play.

This study aims to explore the reasons for frequent political changes in Nepal using a mixed-method approach. Document reviews of different perspectives and experiences will represent the qualitative aspect. Thematic analysis will be used to analyze the data to identify common patterns or themes associated with government instability. Secondary sources such as scholarly articles and think tank reports will also be analyzed (i.e., content analysis) to understand the context of these underreported findings within existing literature and theories. Using various variables through the combined approach intends to perceptively analyze multi-factorial causes behind government instability in Nepal during 2022–2024.

Findings

Internal Factors

Fragmented Party System and Weak Coalition Governments

The perennial problem of the fragmented party system in Nepal is one of the most important internal factors that brought frequent government changes during 2022-2024. General elections in 2021 paved the way for a hung parliament again, with no party claiming an outright majority (Kharel, 2022, pp.13-21). Such a result required the establishment of coalition governments, frequently consisting of ideologically and programmatically unaligned parties (Regmi, 2023, pp. 45-62). The internal dynamics of these coalitions were inherently unstable, characterized by power struggles among factions, disagreements over policy priorities (for example, the economy vs. human rights), and a lack of unified vision about the future of Iran (Sedai, 2024, pp. 12-28). However, with the lack of a single dominant party, room was created for smaller parties to have outsized bargaining power by holding the government at ransom for concessions and subsequently be destabilized (Gyawali, 2023, pp. 335-357).

Moreover, the fragmented party system has led to many political parties with narrow interests and constituencies. This has made it difficult to forge consensus on critical issues and implement long-term policies, further contributing to government instability. The constant jockeying for power and position within and between parties has resulted in frequent no-confidence motions, floor-crossing, and the formation of new alliances, all of which have disrupted governance and hindered progress on critical issues facing the nation.

The fragmented party system and the resultant weak coalition governments have created a vicious cycle of instability, where short-term political calculations often take precedence over long-term national interests. This has had a detrimental impact on the country's development trajectory, undermining investor confidence, hindering economic growth, and exacerbating social and political tensions.

Intra-party Conflicts and Power Struggles

Intra-party conflicts and power struggles have played a significant role in the frequent government changes in Nepal during 2022-2024. Factionalism and rifts among political parties in Nepal, including those that comprise the ruling coalition, have historically been common (Sedai, 2024, pp. 12-28). Such internal chasms, often aggravated by contending parties for party leadership and control over resources, have created disharmony in policy decisions and political strategies to weaken governments (Regmi, 2023, pp. 45–62).

Additionally, the tendency towards personality-driven politics in Nepal has heightened these internal tensions. Party leaders frequently look out for their goals

and those of their faction rather than those of the party or the country. As a result, political compromises that traditionally reflect the story within power politics have been dominating instead of policies (Gyawali 2023: pp. 335-357). This instability of parties has led to repeated leadership challenges, defections, and even shattering of parties, which have brought down governments and made the formation of new coalitions necessary.

The absence of robust and transparent internal democracy within political parties has worsened this situation. These decisions are reached by a coterie of leaders with little consultation or effort to achieve consensus, with inevitable outcomes of bitterness and factionalism between and within party classes. This absence of inner solidarity has resulted in unprecedented parties being at the helm—together, which might have brought instability and snap elections.

Finally, the intra-party conflicts and power struggles remained one of the most destabilizing factors of Nepali politics in 2022-2024. Such internal divisions have resulted in the weakening of a party on its part and the fragility of the coalition governments, which change almost every month along with chief ministers, thus making them unable to function even.

Ambiguous Constitutional Rules

One major internal factor that has led to frequent government changes in Nepal in 2022-2024 is the emergence of constitutional ambiguities and unclear rules for both the formation and dissolution of governments. Criticism of the vagueness of rules for shaping and dissolving a government in the Constitution of Nepal, promulgated in 2015, provides high scope for interpretation (Kharel, 2022, pp.55-71). Such ambiguities have resulted in instances whereby the dissolution of parliament and fresh elections are used as a political expedient by political actors to settle party disputes or benefit from such disputes (Regmi, 2023, pp. 45-62)

In addition, the vagueness of how coalition governments should be formed has intensified the issue. Should the constitution specify the bare-minimum coalition support needed to sustain a government, wobbly majorities of shaky coalitions are fought over only to disintegrate under the load of their contradictions and struggles for power (Sedai, 2024, pp. 12-28). This ambiguity has opened the door for political horse-trading, hopping, and unstable formations followed by changed governments — killing the essence of a stable polity to govern efficiently.

Corruption and Lack of Accountability

Such frequent government turnovers in 2022-24 Nepal have been analyzed significantly due to rampant corruption and low accountability within the country's political and bureaucratic systems. Corruption is well-rooted in many areas and has

led to a loss of faith in government institutions and determined political instability (Transparency International, 2023). Common abuses of public resources, bribery, and patronage networks have emerged to restrict responsive governance and service delivery (Upreti, 2023, pp. 512-529).

A shortfall of accountability systems makes things even worse. Corruption flourishes in an environment of weak oversight institutions and a culture of impunity for holders of political power. Corruption elite capture has created a vicious cycle disturbing the public faith, whereby political instability emerges and accountability mechanisms become weaker (Bhandari, 2022, pp.215 -230).

The widespread perception is that corruption and nepotism abound. However, no one is being held accountable, leading to public disillusionment with the system and discontent at not having faith in any government tackling its problems. This has led to protests, demonstrations, and disgruntlement, which makes the political environment such a volatile space with changes in government every year or so. In addition, corruption has also been a driving factor for the destruction of political parties and the emergence of factionalism because both individuals and groups within parties seek access to resources and power (Gyawali, 2023, pp. 335-357). This internal fragmentation further weakens the sinews by which governments hold together, and within a very short time, it leads to their collapse again.

Socio-economic Challenges and Popular Discontent

The recurrent instability and constant changes in government that characterize Nepal from 2022 to 2024 have much to do with socio-economic difficulties causing broad dissatisfaction within the population. As it happens, Nepal suffers from persistent poverty, unemployment, and gross income inequalities, generating a general feeling of frustration and despondency (Bhattarai, 2024, pp. 123-145). Failure of successive governments to address these problems and uplift the living standards of ordinary people has diminished public confidence in the political system and has lured demands for change (Gyawali, 2023, pp.335-357)

Then, the socio-economic problems were greatly amplified due to the COVID-19 pandemic, resulting in economic contraction, job losses, and increased distress among relatively many Nepalis (World Bank 2022). This, in turn, further inflamed public dissatisfaction and demands for more government accountability and responsiveness. The absence of suitable social security measures and the appearance of a lack of equitable distribution have contributed to civil unrest and political instability (Adhikari, 2022, pp. 445-467).

Within this frame, there are powerful socio-economic grievances that have the potential to be a real catalyst for political change in Nepal. The cycle of protest,

disillusionment in the government to deliver on promises of economic development and social justice, and government failure have been repeated over the years. It marks the importance of the connection between socioeconomic structure and political stability in the Nepali context. These necessitating policies focus on growth for all rather than merely some and stress an equitable distribution of essential social services to citizens.

External Factors

India-China Rivalry's Impact on Nepal

The Indian-Chinese competition on the Nepali shore has been felt heavily due to the frequent government switching in 2022-2024. The geostrategic location of landlocked Nepal between the two Asian giants has made it a center of competition for regional influence. Through economic, political, and cultural instruments, both countries have tried to consolidate their relations with Nepal (Gyawali, 2023, pp. 335-357). The rivalry has played out in different forms, including competing infrastructure projects, trade agreements, and diplomacy initiatives (Thapa, 2023: pp.73-84).

The impact of India and China on Nepali politics has regularly caused fractions in the Nepali government and political parties. Some groups are seen as pro-Indian, while others have supported better relations with China. This has polarized and made forging consensus on critical foreign policy decisions arduous while contributing to coalition governments' instability (Sedai, 2024, pp.12-28). Furthermore, the geopolitical tug-of-war has instilled a sense of insecurity and precariousness inside Nepal, which usually tries to be neutral/neutral among her mega neighbors (Muni, 2022).

In addition, repeated cases of government turnover have sometimes been blamed on outside interference or pressure from either India or China. Even if concrete evidence is hard to prove, the idea of foreign meddling has deepened political turmoil and broken down faith in the government (Baral, 2024, pp.120-135).

Donor and Lender Pressure

International donors and International Financial institutions (IFIs) set the direction for enthusiastic policies in their interests, which can be conceptualized as an external factor that keeps Nepal moving toward rapid government change from 2022 to 2024. The external actors exercise their policy preferences and conditionalities over Nepal primarily through significant receipts of foreign aid and loans (Adhikari, 2022, pp. 445–467). These conditionalities can be anything from economic reform (liberalization, privatization) to good governance and human rights protection (Bhattarai, 2024, pp. 123–145).

Such conditionalities will likely create internal tensions within the Nepali state and its political parties, which already contain sections with different views on the desirability and feasibility of implementing reforms (Gyawali, 2023, pp. 335–357). This invites contention, policy inertia, and even the fall of incredibly fragile coalition governments where consensus is hard to find. Additionally, seeking aid and loans can mean placing donor interests above national needs, which may challenge the government's legitimacy and citizens' participation (Onta, 2023, pp. 385–408).

Moreover, the impact of SFIs goes beyond policy recommendations. In doing this, these institutions tend to choose and nominate critical economic personnel — essentially deciding the nation's framework and its economic principles in tandem with political roadmaps (Sedai, 2024, pp. 12–28). Such constraints may erode elected governments' independence and create an atmosphere of foreign meddling, leading to political instability.

Thus, while pressure from international donors and financial institutions is intended to promote development and good governance, it can ultimately enhance internal fragmentation, constrain its policy space, and alienate the public, leading to political instability in Nepal. Gripping the complicated dynamics of this external influence is essential if one needs to develop effective strategies to balance development goals versus political stability.

Global Trends' Impact on Nepal's Economy

The frequent change of government witnessed in 2022–2024 was primarily due to changing global economic trends, particularly the slowdowns and recessions affecting Nepal's economy. Nepal's economy mainly depends on remittance sent home by wage-earning migrants, foreign aid, and tourism (World Bank, 2022). The slump in the global economy may reduce remittance, decline in foreign aid, and tourism, adversely affecting Nepalese economic growth and stability (Malla, 2023, pp. 1–12). This could then breed public anger and force the government to resign, and another state would be formed.

In addition, the global economic situation also impacts trade and inflation in Nepal, making economic issues worse. For example, an increase in international commodity prices typically raises the cost of imports and inflation, tightening pressure on the economy and raising living expenses for ordinary citizens (World Bank, 2022). This will further deteriorate public trust in the government and stir political instability.

Thus, the impact of changing global economic trends helps us understand Nepal's vulnerability and its external trajectory, leading to constant changes in government, among other things. Domestic and external factors create new complexities to its already complex political landscape that might soon explode through public discontent against successive governments' inability to effectively counter/mitigate these adverse impacts of global economic shocks.

Discussion

Reasons for Disabling Nepalese Government from Stability

Nepal experienced a high rate of governmental changes over 2022–2024 due to many inter- and intra-national factors analyzed through this multi-faceted examination. Intra-party coalitions are weak, the party system is fragmented, and few parties have been free of factional infighting, a recipe for instability. The lack of a significant party, combined with personality-driven politics, has engendered struggles for power and widespread failure in reaching agreements, resulting in continuous collapses of governments (Kharel, 2022, pp. 55-71; Gyawali, 2023, pp. 335-357). Additionally, the constitutional vagueness about government formation and dissolution, rampant corruption, and a culture of impunity have added fuel to instability, shaking public confidence (Transparency International, 2023; Upreti, 2023; pp.512-529).

The civil war in Nepal from 1996 to 2006, with its provision of political space for equilibrium breeding a more stable politics within, has brought out many external factors also pushing towards such equilibrium through harping on their nationalistic sentiment, mainly represented by India and China competition as well as donor pressure from international financial institutions (Muni, 2022; Bhattarai, 2024: pp.123–145). With aid and loans sometimes comes influence — this can stoke tensions, curtail space for policy-making, and foment public discontent. Moreover, the global economic situation has made one question the resilience of Nepal's economy to remittance, foreign aid, and tourism-centered (World Bank, 2022; Malla, 2023, pp. 1-12) nature of her political shuffle between external shock dependency tendency.

This cycle of instability, driven by internal and external factors, can continue if one looks around and finds economic vulnerabilities, joining the previously divided political system that encourages extenuating external pressures. However, short-term political calculations have often outweighed long-term national interest, making governance increasingly ineffectual and development rather unsustainable. Dealing with this complex set of problems requires a comprehensive conception considering domestic political modernization and Poland's role in global and regional policy-economic situations.

New Insights on Government Instability

Focusing on a specific temporal scope, the 2022-2024 period involving distinctive political dynamics and challenges, this work expands on recent literature surrounding government instability in Nepal. Although other studies identify various internal and external drivers of instability, this research examines the interaction between these and their relative impact in the specified period. Instead of just listing factors, it takes those common threads and explains their interrelation and how they exacerbate one another in a negative feedback loop of instability.

First, this study also adds nuance to explanations that cite constitutional ambiguity or a lack of rules on government formation and dissolution as causing instability. This reveals how these ambiguities have been employed for political maneuvering, triggering frequent government collapses. The analysis also clarifies how the COVID-19 pandemic worsened existing socio-economic problems and heightened public grievances, driving a more turbulent political environment.

Using a qualitative case study and diverse instruments, this study provides detailed insight into the complexity of government instability in Nepal for 2022-2024. It builds on existing accounts by describing the events, actors, and processes that help account for the high level of government volatility. Such targeted and in-depth analysis could result in well-suited policy recommendations and effectively implemented strategies to galvanize more excellent political stability and effective governance in Myanmar.

Frameworks for Government Instability

The results of this study have important theoretical significance in the context of government instability in Nepal and some possibly applicable contexts. Through its study of the interaction between internal and external factors, this research further fine-tunes several existing theoretical perspectives, including coalition theory, institutionalism, and political economy approaches. These include its observations that instability is driven by the fragmented party system, weak coalitions, and constitutional ambiguity (Regmi, 2023, pp. 45–62; Sedai, 2024, pp. 12–28). This also adds to the longstanding academic discussion on whether successful political institutions lead naturally to more stable states.

Additionally, this research provides a different understanding of external factors (geopolitical pressures), especially the role of international donors in aggravating domestic political conflicts and weakening government stability (Gyawali, 2023:335–57). These external dimensions, in particular, must be integrated into existing political instability conceptualizations to better capture this phenomenon's complexity in places such as Nepal.

While improving established frameworks, this research may facilitate the development of theoretical advancements that better reflect the challenges faced by post-conflict and democratizing states. By emphasizing the particular vulnerabilities and dynamics of such contexts, this study can help develop a more context-specific approach to government instability, thus assisting in tailoring interventions for political stability and democratic consolidation.

Conclusion

Summary of Key Findings

The research has identified a combination of internal and external factors that led to the unstable governance of Nepal, deploying different governments between 2022 and 2024. From within, the fractured party system, crippled coalitions, and infighting have provided fertile soil for insecurity. These problems were made even worse by the absence of unambiguous constitutional frameworks and rampant corruption. On the outside, those pressures with geopolitical tension and demand of foreign axis have also highly affected cornering down the government.

These findings imply that political instability in Nepal is not unidimensional and hence needs a holistic approach to mitigate the problems. This study's significance lies in providing policymakers and other stakeholders with knowledge of the elements contributing to instability, allowing them to create policies necessary to ensure political stability, good governance, and sustainable development in Nepal. The perspective developed in this research can deepen our appreciation of political change's complexities and may provide lessons that other countries working through similar challenges can draw on.

Policy Recommendations

The study concluded that the accelerating frequency of government changes in Nepal during 2022-2024 was primarily fueled by internal political factors, with the fragmented party system and weak coalition governments acting as the initial causes and intra-party conflicts and constitutional ambiguities as intermediate causes. Along with continued socio-political instability and public dissatisfaction resulting from the issues above, widespread corruption ranging from local government to high-level political elites exacerbates these factors. This political instability has adversely affected the country's development path, contributing to a less favorable economic environment for growth and social tensions in Luxembourg. The findings of this study are a stark reminder of the importance of political reforms to build more vital democratic institutions that are relatively representative of people, promote transparency and accountability, and deal with the natural causes of socioeconomic grievances.

Suggestions for Future Research

Further research may explore the long-term effects of frequent government changes in Nepal and how they affect policy implementation, institutional development, and social cohesion. Comparative studies with other (not necessarily 'past' but perhaps still overcome) nation-states of comparable political instability could prove an essential point of reference, as might a range of bilateral or multilateral partnerships

to investigate lessons learned and stability-enhancing mechanisms. Moreover, future studies might find it informative to investigate the potential effect of new political actors, including those spearheaded by youth or civil society organizations, in influencing the political landscape and whether these emerging entities could act as facilitators of stability or disarray. These dynamics are important to comprehend for pragmatic solutions to Nepal's governance and political malaise.

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