

**CIVICS**

**IN**

**NEPAL**

**TRAINING MANUAL  
WORK BOOK**

*Use with the Civics in Nepal  
Textbook and Teachers Guide*

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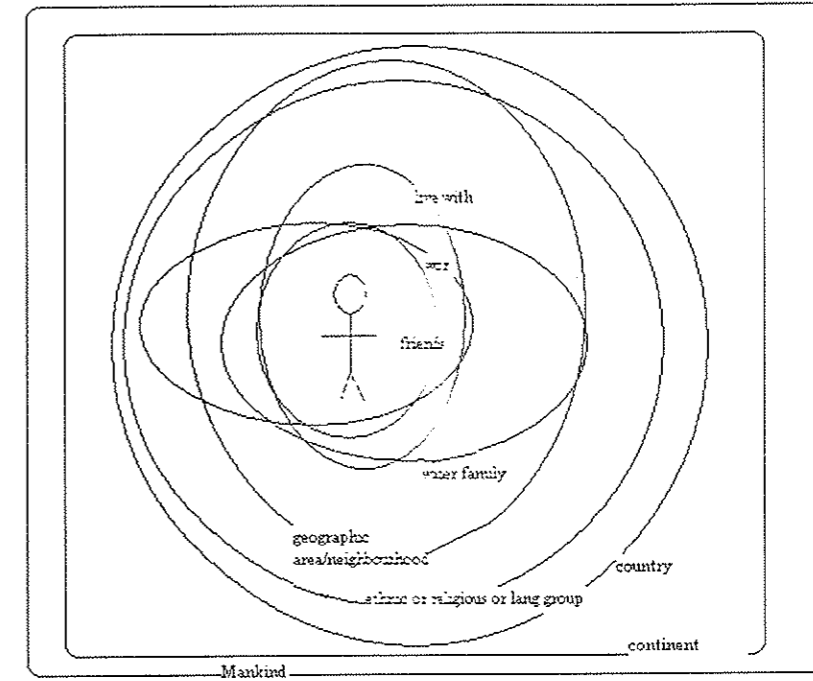
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# WORKBOOK

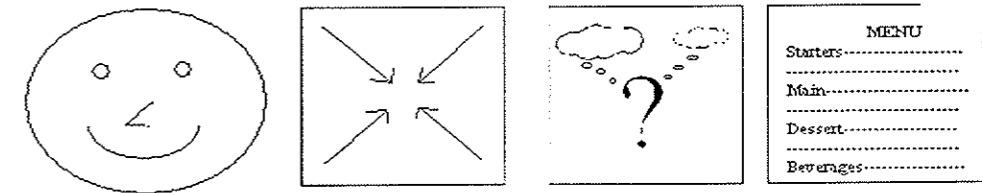
1.



2. My main aim as I teach my classes day by day is to \_\_\_\_\_

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3.



\_\_\_\_\_, look \_\_\_\_\_ their \_\_\_\_\_ Ask good \_\_\_\_\_ each lesson  
 Know each \_\_\_\_\_ From the \_\_\_\_\_ Help them \_\_\_\_\_ Lots of \_\_\_\_\_

4.

- a) Sometimes most of the people in every nook of land are doing same kind of thing is simple society only most people are e.g. farmers etc. then development because no differentiation is slow may be none.

b) In a simple society nearly everybody is a farmer and produces food for the family. Such a society is very stable. There is little contact with the wider world. There are few new ideas over hundred of years.

c) I think students should \_\_\_\_\_  
 In this course I hope to \_\_\_\_\_  
 A society is \_\_\_\_\_  
 As a Nepali I am proud of \_\_\_\_\_

5. Government should:

	Definitely	Possibly	Not
Protect everyone from violence, crime			
Settle disputes between people			
Defend the country from attack			
Attack other countries			
Relate to other countries, inc. trade			
Raise taxes, spend them			
Prevent individuals from becoming rich			
Provide infrastructure (roads etc)			
Own all land			
Provide housing			
Provide health and education			
Control information, text-book, ideologies			
Control travel, immigration, emigration			
Enforce morals and religion			
Control population			
Provide care for everyone needing it			
Own industries and provide employment			
Provide equal justice system			
Enforce uniform clothes			
Control food and drink (nature, quality)			

6.

	AUTHORITARIAN	DEMOCRATIC
Choice	Self appointed, inherited	Elected
Power	In hands of one person or group	In hands of appointed people
Justice	Controlled by authority, unequal	Separate from government the same for everyone
Abuse of power	Frequent : no solution	Less frequent : several means of removing offenders
Voices	None from citizens : all criticism punished	All citizens have some way of expressing opinions
Model subjects	Do as told, are subservient	Take responsibility, participate, are loyal, work for other welfare.
Areas of control	Often personal : jobs, clothes, children, laws strictly enforced	Left-right wing variation but usually minimum for functioning of society balanced with personal responsibility

7. Here are six questions. Under each write the kind of thinking that is needed to answer it.

Some people think government should strictly control population growth. Do you agree?	What is the National Assembly?	Compare the duties of the National Assembly with the House of Representatives.
What can be done to solve the problem of rapid population growth in Nepal?	Why are there so many poor people in Ward 2 of our town?	Who would you contact if you felt strongly about a new Citizenship Bill?

8. DON'T TELL - ASK!

PAUSE	If a question needs thinking about, give time between asking the question and asking a student (named) to respond.
PROMPT	If the student does not answer, or only answers poorly, give an easier 'hint' kind of question so that the student feels they have achieved an answer.
AKS FOR REASONS	If the student answers, ask for an explanation, clarification, reason.
ASK OTHERS	Involve other students to agree or disagree with the student who first responded or to add additional information to the answer or to explain what they understand, or to ask a further question.
PRAISE, SMILE	
LISTEN CAREFULLY	
ALLOW FOR DISAGREEMENT	

9. Nepali society is changing rapidly. Parents may observe strict rules about inter-caste association, but young people have friends from different backgrounds. Villages were

very isolated from new ideas, but now many have television or can even use the Internet.

10. From these 12 statements find 4 general statements. For each general statement find 2 supporting statements. Fill in this table.

	1	2	3	4
General statement				
Supporting statement 1				
2				

- a) Change is brought about by ideas from other societies.
- b) On the other hand, politeness is something we don't want to lose.
- c) Harsh climates often produce very energetic but harsher societies.
- d) Societies are shaped by their geographic setting.
- e) Or we may visit other countries and return with new ideas.
- f) For instance, the idea of child protection can be incorporated into Nepali society.
- g) A healthy society keeps good elements of its traditions and incorporates and adapts good new ideas and customs.
- h) If women are seen as inferior this will be reflected in their status and treatment.
- i) Society is also shaped by its beliefs.
- j) People on a warm fertile island will be relaxed about work and personal possessions.
- k) This may happen by people mingling or joining an otherwise uniform group.
- l) If God is seen as caring equally for everyone, this will lead to a more equal society.

You now have 4 paragraphs. Decide on the best order for the paragraphs, and give the complete text a good title.

11.

Many people were killed Since democracy is so new	because migrant workers visit prostitutes because of an ideology of violent revolution
Aids will become a major problem As the HIV virus has no symptoms	because all his friends did. most people expect government to do everything.
Ramesh started using drugs As a general election was near The drug trade is hard to combat	no one knows if they are infected. because powerful gangs are involved. all politicians were trying to get support.

12.

As a result of the M.P's incompetence We thought carefully about the problem A cease-fire was declared	and consequently people returned home. and therefore more readily kept them. and this finally conquered the other
--	---

The Gorkha army was well-trained and equipped The students made their own rules	Kingdoms. he was not re-elected. and thus worked out a possible solution.
--	---

13. Violence:

Type	ITS CAUSE	JUSTIFIED?	SOLUTIONS
Domestic, local			
Communal	Fear, poor conditions, religious fanaticism, unfair treatment, tribalism (group anger)		
Political			
Judicial/Government			
International			

14. General statement

Supporting statements (Reasons for Examples)

#### Conclusion

Everyone is capable of violence. A student may be violent because \_\_\_\_\_

Husbands often abuse wives as \_\_\_\_\_

Consequently, a wife may even \_\_\_\_\_

Thus no-one can say they would never be violent.

15. Different views

- Elections \_\_\_\_\_
- Multi-party \_\_\_\_\_
- Ownership \_\_\_\_\_
- Courts \_\_\_\_\_
- Rights \_\_\_\_\_
- Accountability \_\_\_\_\_
- Control of power \_\_\_\_\_
- Equality \_\_\_\_\_

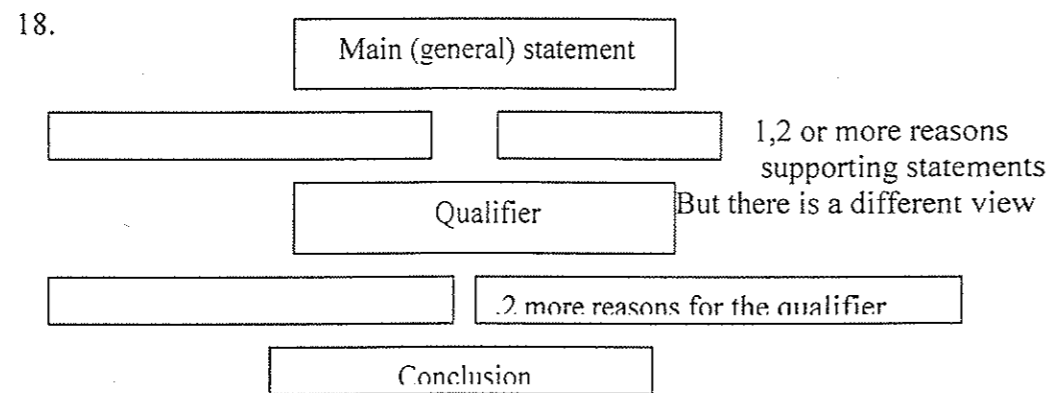
16. Choose ONE:

I think everyone is equal because \_\_\_\_\_

I think everyone is not equal because \_\_\_\_\_

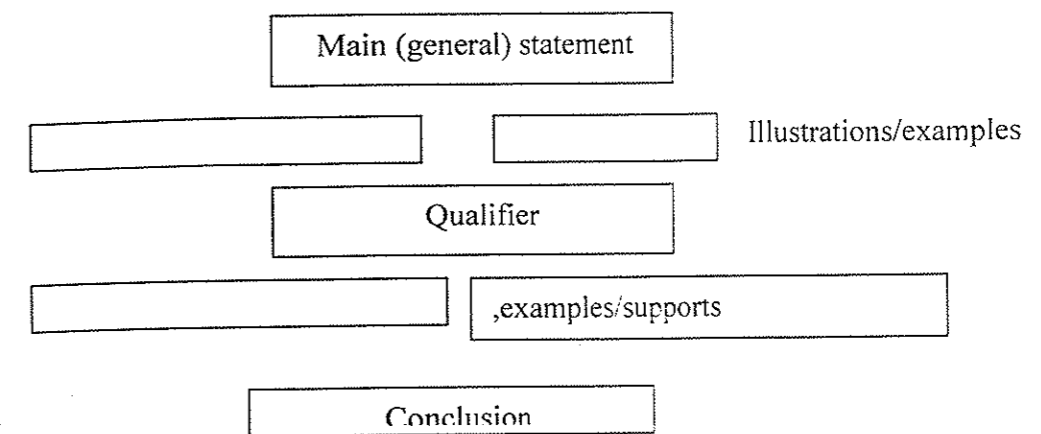
I think government should make everyone equal because \_\_\_\_\_

17. NEEDS	VALUE	OPPORTUNITIES	TREATMENT
all the same no discrimination high or low either sex	education, job development special help for the handicapped from the state	food, clothes shelter, family love, self-respect	to god, to society every life is a life



Only man can talk	A
Only man has developed the power to destroy himself.	B
Man is the most intelligent of the animals	C
In some ways man is not superior to animals	D
Man had made other animals work for him	E
because and because However because	

19. a) However for democracy to work everyone must understand their rights and duties.  
 b) As long as there is good civic education, democracy is the best system for Nepal.  
 c) Democracy is a method of government giving ordinary people control over what is decided.  
 d) As well as this, people are free to write, hold meetings, consult their representative or form pressure groups.  
 e) For example, they should vote for a good representative, not one offering bribes.  
 f) All adults can vote for a good representative.  
 g) They should also understand how to influence their representative  
 h) And in addition they should be trained and willing to work on local councils.



20. Caste Discrimination Still Divides Society  
 Kathmandu Post, May 3, 2001

Rautahat, May 3 – Chandra Kala Biswokarma, resident of Chandrankigahapur VDC – 1, has never been able to cook food and feed her children on time in her life. Being a person from the oppressed class (low caste), who is compelled to stand near the water source from early morning waiting for others to fill their water pitchers before her turn comes. Only then her turn comes and she is able to fetch water to prepare food for her children. This is the way things are going on for the last 10 years. With tears in her eyes, she tells The Kathmandu Post that neighbors have kicked her pot on many occasions. She added that some people even spoke harsh words such as “Oh! I have seen the face of a Kami woman early in the morning. This is an ill omen for the whole day.”

21. As we think about society there is often a situation, which needs change. A good citizen will then think what is the actual problem causing the situation, and then what may happen if we try different solutions. Sometimes this might lead to more problems and solutions. We can think about this very clearly like this.

	Situation	
	Problem (s)	
Solution	/////	Solution
	Outcome	

Fit the sentences below into this frame

- Initially there should be much publicity and nonformal teaching about educating girls.
- Eventually as girls become educated, more will train as teachers, and future generations will have good role models.
- Therefore there are no role models of educated women, relationships at school lack balance, and girls are not sent to school.
- In all Nepali Primary schools, the large majority or all of the teachers are men.
- There could also be an incentive scheme for all girls and their families for regular attendance.

22. We often need to comment on the solutions. We can group the good outcomes (advantages) together, and all the bad outcomes (disadvantages) together.

Arrange the following sentences to make the following pattern

Situation/Problem (General Statement)

Example

Solution

Advantages of solution

Disadvantages

- i. This would enable the children to settle happily
- ii. For example, everyone in Helambu speaks Tamang and Sherpa.
- iii. However, they would experience great difficulty when they went to secondary school.
- iv. They would learn to read and write quickly
- v. Children in some areas start school unable to speak Nepali.
- vi. Primary schools could be conducted entirely in the children's first language.
- vii. They would be limited in the number of reading books available to them.

23.

It would be difficult to change everyone's certificate, passport and so on.	On a certain day, everyone changes their last name	I'd love that
How many staff would be needed to register everyone and how can we make sure everyone does it?	Families could choose really nice names	

24.

<b>JOB VACANCY : MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT</b>	
Qualifications:	_____
	_____
Experience	_____
Main duties	_____
	_____
Selection will be by _____	
Women and ethnic minorities are encouraged to apply	
Salary will be agreed at national level.	

25. The Judiciary settles disputes or controversies in government by interpreting and upholding the \_\_\_\_\_

The judiciary judges cases between individuals and government and when people have committed crimes against other people or the government. The judiciary also suggests appropriate \_\_\_\_\_

At a local level the judiciary settles disputes between \_\_\_\_\_

In these cases, the judiciary interprets \_\_\_\_\_

26.

Opening/Starter	Activity	Time
Main new material		
Application Understanding		
Conclusion Homework Preparation?		
Homework?		

Notes : \_\_\_\_\_

27.

Read the following and answer the questions.

Land clearing, the cutting down of native forests is behind the growth of Australia's devastating salinity (salt) problem. which threatens the livelihood of the same farmers who are clearing the land. Tapping out deep-rooted forest vegetation and planting shallow-rooted crops is causing the ground water to rise to the surface. The salt it brings poisons farmland, pollutes streams and damages roads and buildings. The National Dry and Salinity Program predicts that by 2050 the area ruined by salt could total 57,000km<sup>2</sup>.

- a) Which country is this about?
- b) Write 2 sentences giving general information about this country.
- c) What is meant by 'native' forest?
- d) What is the difference between forest vegetation and crops?
- e) How does the salt get into the soil?
- f) What are the severe problems facing farmers?
- g) How could this salinity problem be stopped?
- h) Why do you think this is not happening?





- 32.
- Poverty is a person's own fault.
  - Developing industry should be the government's priority.
  - Police violence increases violence throughout the country.
  - The availability of drugs in Kathmandu must be rigorously controlled.
  - Street children and girls in factories are oppressed and abused and need support.
  - Every citizen can do something to help solve our social problems.
  - There is no such thing as a problem, only a challenge to be met.

33.  
A GENERAL WRITING FRAME FOR DISCUSSION TOPICS

There is a lot of discussion about whether....  
 The people who support this idea. Such as ... believe that ...  
 They also say that ...  
 A further point they make is...  
 However, there are also strong argument against this point of view ... claim that ...  
 They also argue that ...  
 Furthermore, they claim that..  
 Having considered both sides of the argument and the evidence for them. I think ...  
 because ...

34. Have this grid on the blackboard, or on a piece of chart paper. Divide the class into 4 teams, and assign each team a color- you will need 4 different colored pens/markers or 4 colors of chalks.

D	CO KON	WC	NP	A	R	HRC
SJ	E	NA	B	C	GD	CE
EPR	ROL	CD	SC	DG	SD	DP
P	HR	GT	WE	M	MPS	BL
IT	PT	U	DDC	WQ	SI	EG

Explain the following rules:

- Teams take turn choosing a square. They say the letter (s) they want.
- The teacher reads the clue. Anyone in the team can answer but only one answer is allowed.
- If the team is correct, the square is colored in their color.
- If incorrect the next team is allowed an answer, and would get the square colored in their color. If incorrect it can go to the next and next team.
- THE AIM is to have 4 squares in your color in line vertically, horizontally or diagonally. Teams need to block other teams as well as getting their own lines.

- If no team gets a line, the team with the most squares is the winner.
- D – Cutting down trees to excess  
 P – not enough food, shelter or money  
 DG – people's power  
 R – a punishment to cancel out a wrong act.  
 DDC – a branch of local government  
 DP – it is illegal, very wide spread and very damaging  
 EPR – What women should have  
 E – inter dependence of living and non-living.  
 EG – a tribe or race of people  
 GD – treating men better than women, or vice versa  
 GT- a dreadful way to treat a vulnerable group.  
 HR- What we should all expect to have  
 HRC – they should help if we have suffered unfairly  
 IT- Computers and all that  
 M – illness from poor diet  
 MPS- The Panchayat system wasn't this  
 NA- 60 members.  
 NP- traffic, planes, shouting, radios  
 PT- allowing others to have their own views.  
 ROL- The principle of justice for everyone  
 SC- What happens when societies mix  
 SI- When groups become completely mixed and united  
 SJ- for everyone regardless of who they are  
 SD- change that lasts and continues  
 WC- the foundation of local government  
 WE- giving women their rights  
 WQ- it should be 100% pure but isn't  
 U- no jobs  
 B- will not  
 BL- working for food, slavery  
 A- centralized power.  
 CD- QUALITIES FOR GOOD CITIZENS  
 CE- What this course has given us  
 C- An unlawful act  
 COKON- It covers everything in our own society