

Individual Assignment

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## Unit 1: Political System, Governance and Business

### ❖ Basic Concept

- 1) Political systems are the mechanisms by which a territory is governed.
- 2) Governance is the process of interaction between stakeholders and citizens through which they take part in public events.
- 3) Political Systems and Governance together help sustain the business.
- 4) Political Systems provide frameworks which remain permanent despite the change in elements.
- 5) Governance ensures the frameworks are implied or not.

### ❖ Central Idea

- 1) Political systems are classified under the spectrum of collectivism and individualism, democracy, and authoritarianism
- 2) Collectivism is more focused on the betterment of a community as a whole, while individualism looks for the growth of individuals. Similarly, democracy provides liberty to people while authoritarianism vests the power to the leader.
- 3) Governance ensures transparency, rule of law, accountability, responsiveness, efficiency, effectiveness, empowerment and participation.
- 4) Governance helps maintain justice, peace and protect civil rights and liberties.
- 5) Through governance, public authority is executed and policies are implemented, which is properly supervised.

### ❖ Connection to Business

- 1) Political Systems determine the way business is run. For instance democracy being inclined to capitalism allows the right to hold business, whereas authoritarianism's inclination to command the economy doesn't let public businesses operate.
- 2) Governance protects the business through the policies and through it control and guide businesses.
- 3) If the political system is what allows the operation of business, governance is what decides what is allowed to be produced and not.
- 4) Business laws, policies, rules and regulations are all handled by the political system and governance, which impacts the business. For example, policies levy taxes on the business, which may be a burden for the business.
- 5) At a time of crisis, political systems help the business to survive by providing subsidy provisions.

## Unit 2: The State and Society

### ❖ Basic Concepts

- 1) The State is a political organization.
- 2) Society is a social organization formed by association.

- 3) State is an artificial structure which has legality.
- 4) Society is a naturally created non-formal structure.
- 5) The state is the means for society, as the state generally works for the betterment of the society.
- 6) Linked Institutions is a medium that links the public with the government.
- 7) Political Culture is the general views and values that the public hold towards politics.
- 8) Political Communication is the process of sharing information regarding political issues, agendas.
- 9) Political Mobilization is the process of encouraging and motivating masses to engage in particular political action.

❖ Central Idea

- 1) State is an organized political community which signifies independent sovereign territory that holds authority guided by binding sanctions.
- 2) Society is a border natural entity which holds no territorial boundaries and is binded by unwritten rules and regulations.
- 3) On the basis of definition, state is said to create violence, while others define state as government.
- 4) State is a part of the society, as the society is guided by the decisions made by the state.
- 5) Society is a diverse and border organization of voluntary cooperation whose power is goodwill.
- 6) Linked institutions include lobby groups, media, political parties and elections, who convey people's demands, issues, problems to the government to make it a political issue.
- 7) Political Culture includes the emotions and attitude of the public, facilitates comparisons of political parties, and helps to form networks among the public.
- 8) Political Communication is a two way process in which leaders send the information that affect the political opinion, whereas the party cadres and general public are the receiver.
- 9) Political Mobilization brings masses to express and accomplish political aims.

❖ Connection to Business

- 1) Business exists within state and society, and follows the rules, regulations, policies that state sets.
- 2) Business is also regulated by the values and norms of society in regards to what it should and shouldn't do.
- 3) The state helps to create a habitable environment for the business by formulating business friendly laws.

- 4) Business provides for the society, and fosters through goodwill and cooperation.
- 5) State, Society and Business are all interconnected. For example, if a state dissolves, then businesses will shut down making it harder for the society to sustain.
- 6) Businesses can convey their dissatisfaction and desires to the government through the Linked Institutions.
- 7) Political Mobilization helps businesses to bring reforms in the regulations that hamper the operation.
- 8) Politics and the information regarding it is integral for business as they are affected the most, so political culture and communication helps shape a business.

### Unite 3: Democracy and Business

#### ❖ Basic Concepts

- 1) Democracy is made up of “Demos” meaning people, and ‘Kratos’, meaning power.
- 2) Democracy is of the people, for the people, and by the people.
- 3) Democracy is a growing and developing process.
- 4) Democracy is segregated into Direct and Indirect Democracy.
- 5) Democracy is a representative system so it uses the electoral system.

#### ❖ Central Idea

- 1) Democracy follows certain principles, i.e., principle of tolerance, individual rights, rule of law, principle of majority rule, universal suffrage, welfare of all, principle of consent, and guarantee of basic human rights.
- 2) In direct democracy, an assembly of adult people is formed to make important decisions, and referendums are used for the public to directly vote for the policy formation.
- 3) In indirect democracy, through periodic elections people choose their representative to make decisions regarding the socio-economic issues. People hold power and their voice is said to be like that of God.
- 4) Liberal Democracy recognises and protects individual rights and freedom but also confines the land by laws.
- 5) Inclusive Democracy involves equal distribution of power at all levels.
- 6) Political Inclusion helps to capture the voices of all groups of people in the society and ensures participation of all groups at all levels of democracy.
- 7) Majoritarian Democracy is based upon majority rule of a nation’s citizens. The representatives are elected by winning the majority vote.
- 8) In proportional democracy, the number of seats held by a political party in the legislative body depends on the number of votes the party receives.
- 9) In mixed democracy, there are elements of democracy, monarchy and aristocracy.

10) Democracy respects people's decision, provides them freedom and includes and preserves all groups.

❖ Connection to Business

- 1) Democracy encourages establishment and operation of businesses and privatization.
- 2) Democracy allows businesses to produce as they like and creates an enabling and controlling environment for business.
- 3) Democracy also helps the business grow by promoting them through different policies.
- 4) Democracy regulates the business by developing various provisions.
- 5) The open and liberal economy provides businesses to operate independently.

Unit 4: Government, Federalism and Business

❖ Basic Concepts

- 1) Government is a system which includes individuals who hold authority and power.
- 2) Government usually consists of legislative, executive and judicial bodies.
- 3) Government controls and executes actions that govern society.
- 4) Governing bodies exist in corporations as well.
- 5) Federalism is a political system in which there is segregation of power between the national government and other governmental units.
- 6) Unitary government is a political system in which there is a single supreme authority.

❖ Central Idea

- 1) The executive body carries out the administrative functions along with maintaining law and order, imposing taxes and signing treaties.
- 2) It forms the budget and executes it after endorsement by parliament. Likewise, it also tables bills to form laws.
- 3) Legislature is the lawmaking body, who also is responsible for controlling and guiding the government.
- 4) The legislature also amends the constitution if needed and listens to people's needs, issues and desires.
- 5) The judiciary makes impartial decisions and provides justice to people. It also provides technical support during law formation along with protecting the rights of the people.
- 6) Judiciary is also the advisory body for the government and acts as the guardian of the constitution.
- 7) Parliamentary government is a system under democratic governance in which the executive body derives its legitimacy by securing the confidence of the legislature to which the government is responsible.

- 8) A democratic system in which the president is the head and leader of the executive is known as Presidential Government. Under this, the president isn't liable to the parliament.
  - 9) Federalism is the devolution of power to other government units, i.e, local and provincial bodies. There is division of power from top to bottom to all government entities.
  - 10) The central government is responsible for national issues, such as the military, foreign policy, monetary policy, safeguarding the constitution while the provincial bodies are responsible for formulating their own policies regarding education, health, agriculture.
  - 11) Under a unitary government, the government holds the total authority and provides local bodies with some powers . The decisions made by the local bodies can be altered and dissolved by the central government.
- ❖ Connecting with Business
- 1) The executive can table business policies and laws that can ease the operation, and implement it after legislation's approval.
  - 2) Business is the top priority for any business as it sustains the economics, so each government helps to simplify business.
  - 3) Federalism encourages quick decision making, because of which businesses don't have to hold their operation for long in anticipation of major changes.
  - 4) Federalism can help businesses make their problem heard as it is easier to access the federal government.
  - 5) Federal government mobilizes the local resources which can be a source of raw material for the businesses.

## Unit 5: Governance and Business

- ❖ Basic Concept
- 1) UNESCO describes governance as institutions, rules, and norms through which policies are developed and implemented.....and through which accountability is enforced.
  - 2) Public Governance evaluates how effective the impact of governance is on the basis of social equity, service delivery and political inclusion.
  - 3) Good Governance is the process of engaging various actors like citizens, communities, business in the decision making of public administration.
  - 4) Policy Governance is a collective set of principles and concepts that describes the job of any governing body.
  - 5) Governance is the basis of society's prosperity and provides a way of working.
- ❖ Central Idea

- 1) The public governance reviews the traditional system and brings reforms such that the institutional void is filled, there is equal participation among all citizens, there is service delivery and social equity and ensures participatory governance.
- 2) People centered public governance looks to empower grassroot level, develops policy by keeping in mind the lower level, and asserts people's rights.
- 3) The key theories and notions of public governance are regulatory governance and public sector integrity. The regulatory governance checks whether the laws are effective or not and ensures that the rule of law is being maintained and respected. The public sector integrity secures a higher level of trust and checks the compatibility of the legislation with international standards and national laws.
- 4) Good governance maintains accountability, transparency, participation, rule of law and conducts activities of decision making and implementation.
- 5) Public Policy guides the policies through policy analysis (measuring the effectiveness of existing policies), policy evaluation (assessing the existing drawbacks and their mitigation), and policy topics (areas for new policy formation). The public policy governance consults with the public to identify the problem to utilize the citizen's ability to participate.
- 6) The public engagement framework is guided by content and is developed with context, actors and process, who work hand in hand to develop policies and successfully implement it.

#### ❖ Connection with Business

- 1) Good Governance is mandatory in business institutions for their smooth operations and to find and solve the issues that arise systematically.
- 2) Through public policy governance, different policies may be devised which can affect the business.
- 3) A business needs to follow the principles of good governance such as accountability, transparency and honesty to garner the trust of the customers.
- 4) Good governance makes the business houses comply with the legal regulations for which the board of directors are responsible.
- 5) Public Policy Government strives for equity of small and local business, so such business can prosper with governance.

### Unit 6: Political Conflict and Its Effect on Business

#### ❖ Basic Concept

- 1) Conflict is a disagreement/clash between two or more individuals or groups.
- 2) Political Conflict is caused by the difference in political ideologies.
- 3) Political Conflict can be viewed both positively, as a sign of change, and negatively, as a sign of violence.

- 4) There was, is, and always will be conflict as it is a continuous process.
  - 5) The John Galtung's Conflict Triangle helps us understand the causes and impacts of conflict/
- ❖ Central Idea
- 1) Conflict is a perpetual phenomena who some believe are the basis of positive change while others believe it merely causes destruction.
  - 2) The Galtung's conflict triangle explains how conflict begins at latent level through attitude, assumptions and contradictions and reaches manifest level when they combine with behaviors of violence.
  - 3) Political Conflicts are caused by poverty when they are deprived of basic necessities and are frustrated.
  - 4) Another cause is political ideologies, the different views regarding politics instigate conflict.
  - 5) Social discrimination causes people to speak againsts the humiliation which can lead to conflict.
  - 6) As per Marxist theory, conflict may arise because of the inequality between rich and poor as the rich go on suppressing the poor.
- ❖ Connection with Business
- 1) Conflict is negative for the business, as it creates an environment that harms the business.
  - 2) Conflict impacts globalization as in an international conflict, the trade between the countries in conflict is hampered.
  - 3) The conflict leads to rallies, blockades, and street demonstrations which can interrupt the operation of the business.
  - 4) Conflict impacts the whole economy, as the businesses are hampered people go out of job and may have difficulty surviving.
  - 5) Because of conflicts, different countries have trade restrictions against other countries, which hampers businesses.

## Unit 7: Political Socialization and Business

- ❖ Basic Idea
- 1) Political Socialization is the process by which people form ideas about politics.
  - 2) Political Socialization has two notions, one of which believes it is what earned earliest and the other believes it is the permanency attitudes developed.
  - 3) There are various agents of political socialization such as family, peers, schools, university, political system/parties, etc.
  - 4) The Interactive Theory of Political Socialization devised by Peter Pawelka explains the four different elements of political socialization.



- 5) In Nepal, the major agents of political socialization are political parties, family, education and media.

#### ❖ Central Idea

- 1) Political Socialization is a lifelong process of learning political ideologies, theories, on whose basis people form political values and ideas.
- 2) One notion of political socialization believes what is learned earliest in life is the most important as they serve as a value basis for future attitude and behavior. The other notion believes the attitudes developed prior to adulthood remain permanent and unchanged in later life.
- 3) The behavior of the family towards the political ideologies influence the children's attitude. Likewise, the educational institutions through providing knowledge regarding political and historical subjects impact the political views. The media depicts the political parties and ideologies in numerous ways which affect political socialization.
- 4) The central element of interactive theory of political socialization is the political consciousness, awareness and behavioral intentions of the individual being socialized with attributes of political knowledge, ideas, values and attitudes.
- 5) The second component is the agents within the structure of the society such as people, group, institutions, organizations, who socialize with the individuals being socialized
- 6) The third component is the dominant sub-systems, the leaders who are in power have influence on the political socialization.
- 7) The final component is the peripheral sub systems which include the opposition leaders, culture and influence of observations for the individuals being socialized.
- 8) In the context of Nepal, political socialization is done by political parties by announcing their agenda. The family and school also shape the views regarding politics, while the political parties further influence through the mass rallies and training.

#### ❖ Connection with Business

- 1) As a businessman, political socialization is vital to be up to date regarding the prevalent policies, rules and regulations, especially ones that relate with business.
- 2) People involved in the business field are socialized by the family and their mentors through which their knowledge regarding business laws and policies is enhanced.
- 3) Political Socialization is fostered by encouraging the business sector by developing different provisions and policies that benefit the sector.
- 4) It is necessary to be well aware of the national and international laws, systems and protocols, so as to run business smoothly at different levels.

- 5) Political Socialization is very important for business to choose who to give the power as the political systems have great influence on business.