



# Infused Ethnicities

NEPAL'S



Interlaced AND  
Indivisible

Gauri Nath Rimal

# SOCIAL MOSAIC



Infused  
Ethnicities

NEPAL'S

Interlaced AND  
Indivisible

SOCIAL MOSAIC

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# Foreword

Through a process of political and administrative devolution Nepal is moving ahead to create a participatory, inclusive, egalitarian society with good governance and rule of law. Many ethnic groups with various cultural, linguistics and religious background live in the country's plains, valleys, hills and mountains. This atlas is a compilation of maps depicting Nepal's infused ethnicity. Presented along with statistics in colored graphics the maps will be a useful reference in the process of the ongoing political restructuring.

Action Aid Nepal is pleased to provide some support in printing of this atlas. We hope that the atlas will help political decision makers and laymen visualize Nepal's social diversity.

**Shibesh Chandra Regmi**

Country Director

Action Aid

Nepal

# Preface

Since the success of the 2006 April Uprising, Nepal has embarked on a restructuring of its state machinery from its former centralised unitary character to a decentralised federal system. The aim is to create a participatory, inclusive, egalitarian and liberal democratic society where good governance, civil liberties and the rule of law prevail.

It envisages that both the central government and local government entities will be responsive to the needs of all citizens and stakeholders and that all communities residing in them will participate in decision-making. A multitude of political parties, individuals and organized groups have suggested highly differing frameworks for a devolved Nepal. The prospect of this new political order has greatly intrigued me. Nepal is diverse not only in its physical aspects, with plains, valleys, hills and mountains but also in its ethnic composition with various cultural, linguistic and religious backgrounds. Nepal's altitudinal variation is another dimension of this rich mosaic.

To better understand the diversity, mix and interrelationship of the country's communities, I began to prepare a set of maps for my own study using publications of the Central Bureau of Statistics including *Population Census 2001*, *Caste/Ethnicity, Mother Tongue and Religion (District Level)* September 2003, and the Bureau's other publications, as data sources. In addition, I also referred to maps published by other scholars.

This book is the result of an in-depth study of these maps and data provided by these publications and their reinterpretations. The maps are presented in coloured graphics and accompanied by statistics. My objective in publishing these maps is to help people with different backgrounds, from political decision-makers to laymen, to visualize Nepal's ethnical layout and to assist in the country's ongoing political restructuring. Each map is self-explanatory and tells its own story.

Through these maps, I wish to share my excitement and quest with friends and other Nepalis. I hope that the maps will help readers understand the country's diversity. The book will be a useful reference in the process of restructuring the state and in taking judicious decisions. I dedicate this book to the country's new generation.

**Gauri Nath Rimal**

June 2007





*In Nepal's case, a federated structure is being created out of a historically unitary state through the decision of the Interim Parliament.*

## Proposal for a Federated Nepal

An amendment of the interim constitution ratified on March 13, 2007, declares that Nepal will be turned into a federal state, in keeping with the aspiration of the April 2006 movement. The process of restructuring Nepal from its present unitary state into a federal system is unlike any experience elsewhere in the world.

Unlike Switzerland, former Yugoslavia, or many other countries, Nepal's case of political devolution is unique. In other countries federalism was achieved from historically divided nations and in fact federalism has been a factor in unifying many nations. Switzerland, for example, consisted of many sub-national states, and came together into the present federated structure. In North America many states united to constitute the present day United States of America. Australia and Canada are organized into a federal system within the commonwealth framework.

After gaining independence from the British, more than 500 princely states were amalgamated into the present day Indian Union. The Indian states were constituted along linguistic divisions but adjustment continues even today. Recently, for example, the states of Uttarakhand, Jharkhand and Chattisgarh

were created from Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh respectively.

Nepal's case of political devolution is unique in that a federated structure is being created out of a historically unitary state through the decision of the Interim Parliament.

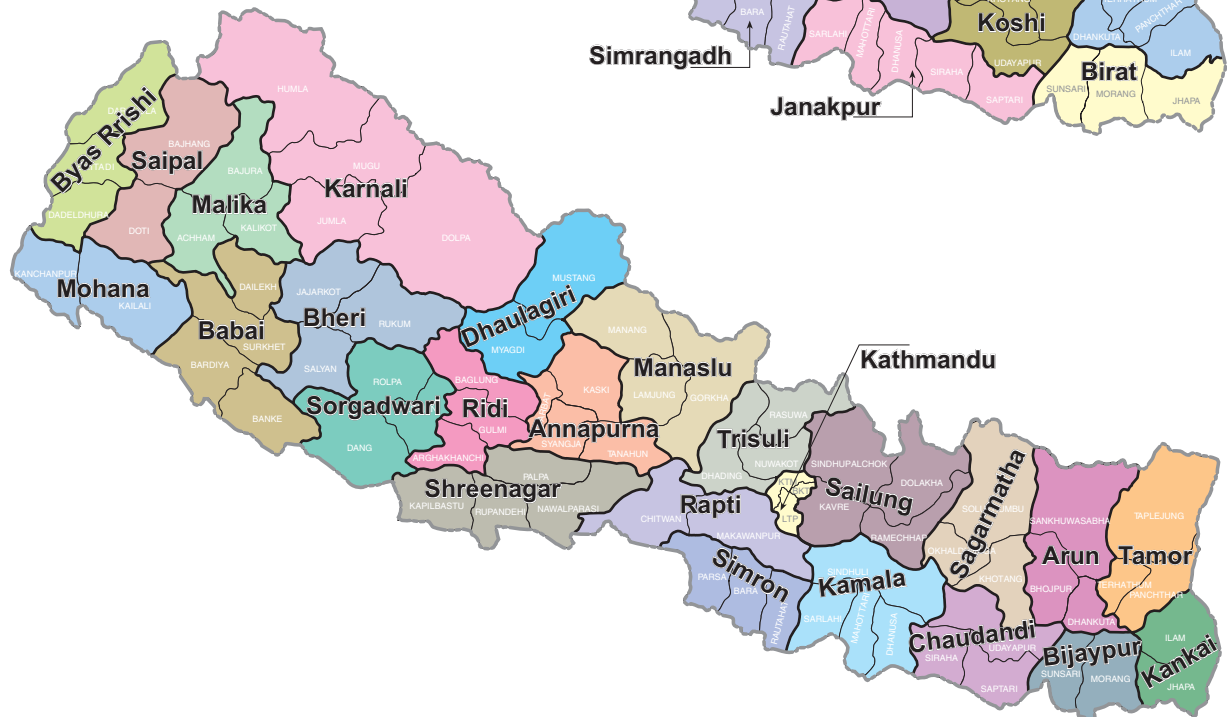
Many suggestions for a federal Nepal have been made and maps of proposed reorganized conglomerates are available. Shanker Pokhrel has suggested 15 units while Harka Gurung has proposed twenty five. Babu Ram Acharya proposed four and Takashi Miyahara of the Nepal Development Party has suggested seven units. The Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) has suggested that Nepal be devolved into nine federal units. Amaresh Kumar Singh has proposed 12 such units. Pitambar Sharma's idea is to divide Nepal into six regions and 19 districts. The proposal by Govinda Neupane consists of 11. The map by K. B. Gurung suggests 11 units. Krishna Khanal suggests 14 units while Kumar Yonjon has proposed 11 units. Shree Krishna Yadav has suggested seven units. Some designate them as Pradesh, others as administrative units (Maps 1- 12).

# Various Proposals for a Federated System

Map-1 ▶  
Proposed by  
Shankar Pokharel



Map-2 ▶  
Proposed by  
Harka Gurung



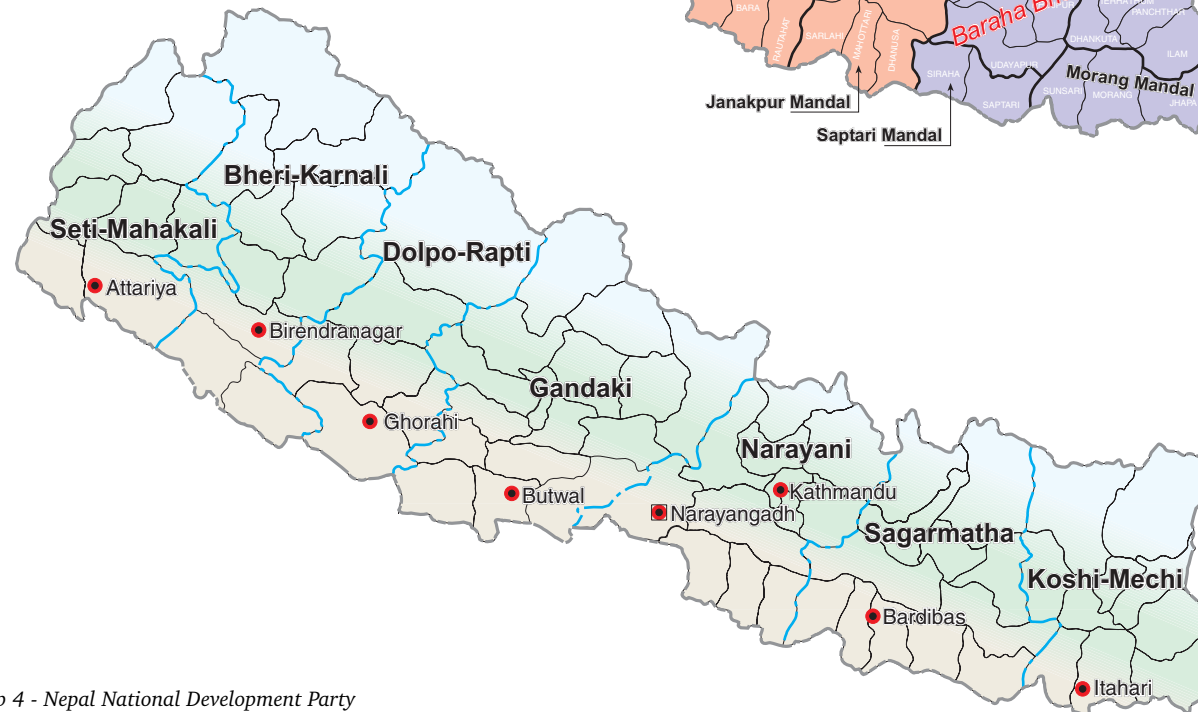
Source: Map 1 and 2 - GEFONT 2007

# Various Proposals for a Federated System

Map-3 ▶  
Proposed by  
Baburam Acharya



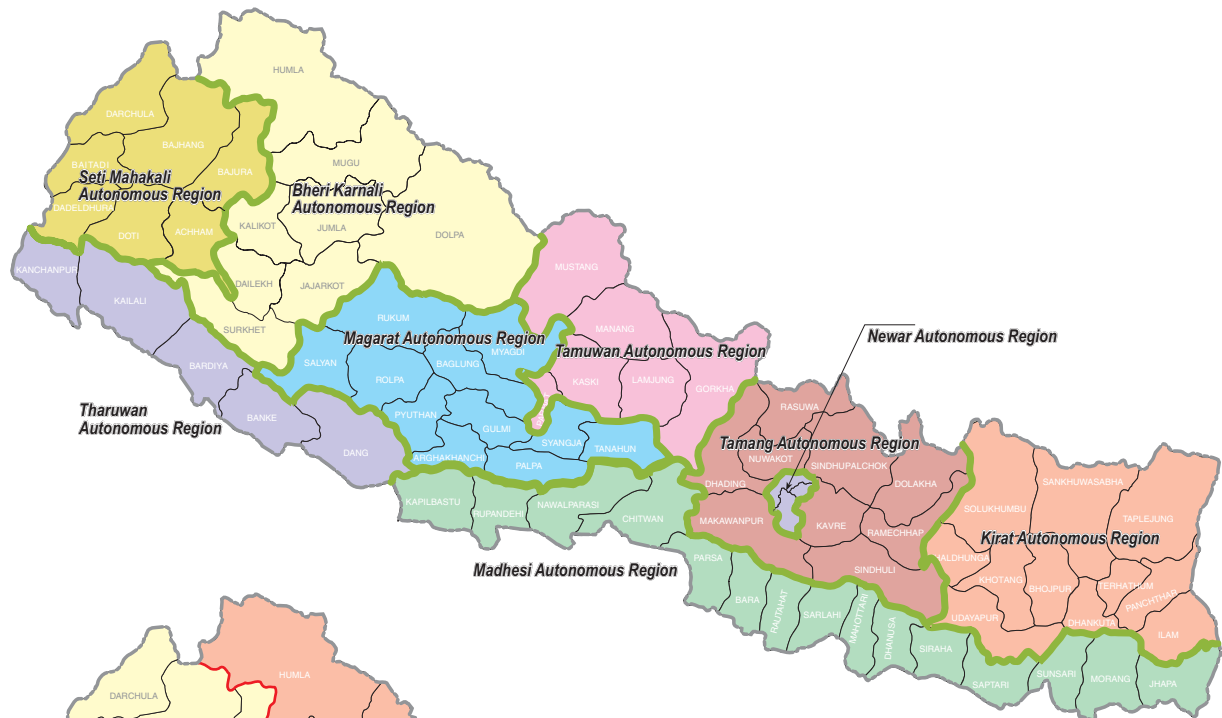
Map-4 ▶  
Proposed by  
Takashi Miyahara



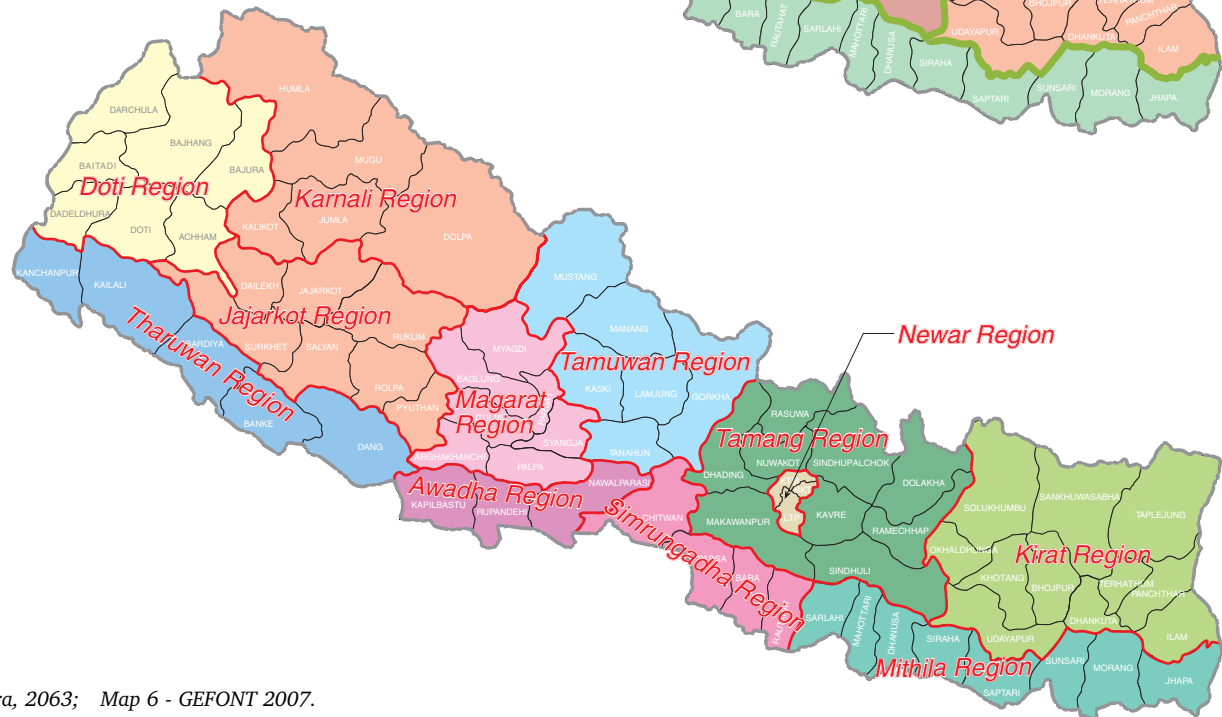
Source: Map 3 - GEFONT 2007; Map 4 - Nepal National Development Party

## Various Proposals for a Federated System

Map-5 ▶  
Proposed by  
Nepal Communist  
Party (Maoist)



Map-6 ▶  
Proposed by  
Amresh Kumar Singh



Source: Map 5 - Pratyakraman, Chaitra, 2063; Map 6 - GEFONT 2007.

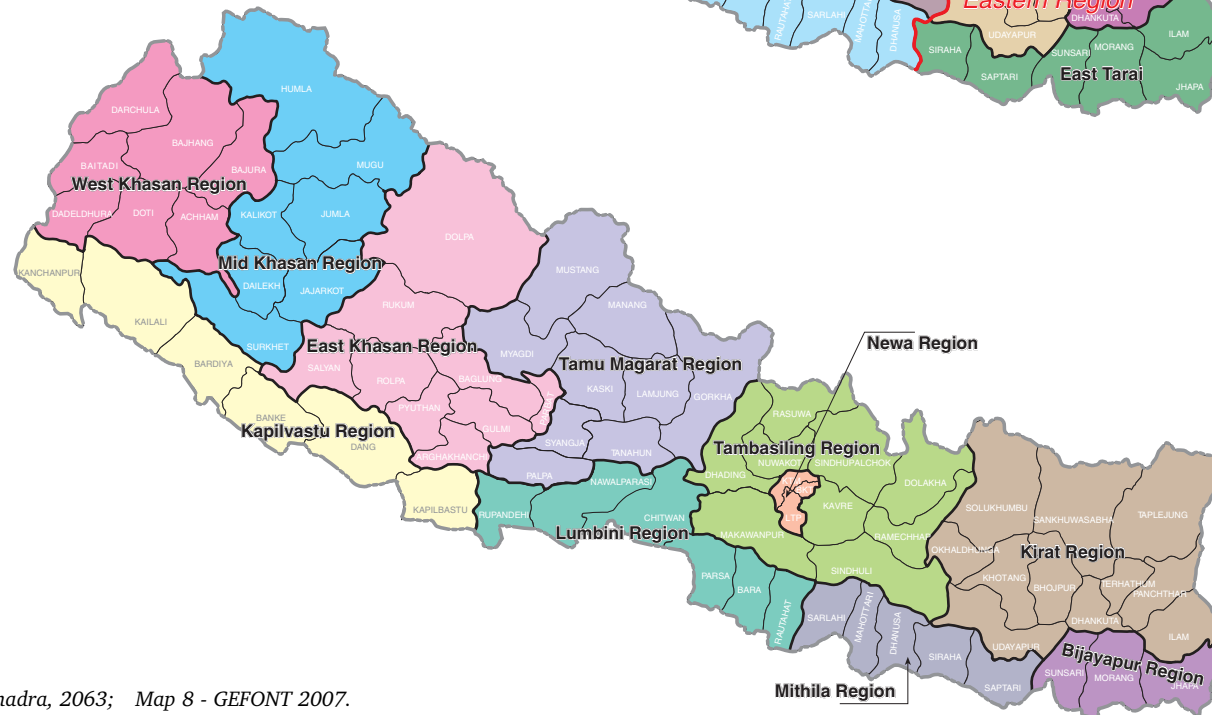
# Various Proposals for a Federated System

INFUSED ETHNICITIES:  
NEPAL'S INTERLACED AND INDIVISIBLE SOCIAL MOSAIC

Map-7 ▶  
Proposed by  
Pitamber Sharma



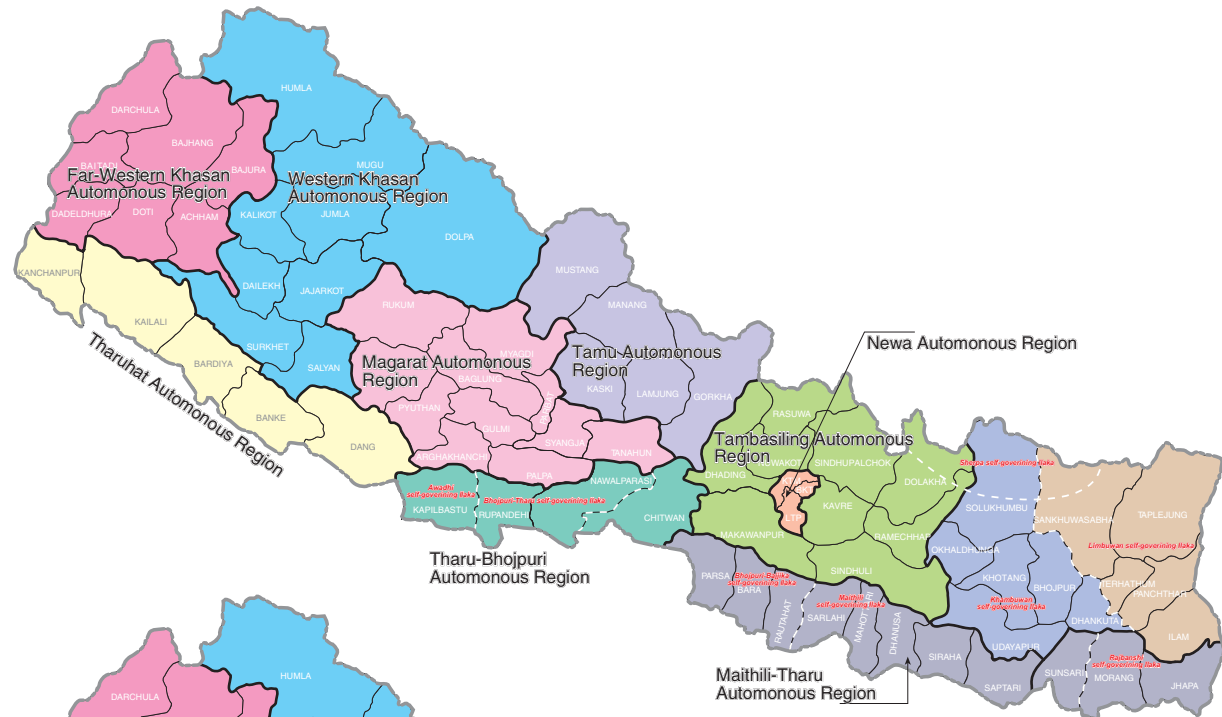
Map-8 ▶  
Proposed by  
Govinda Neupane



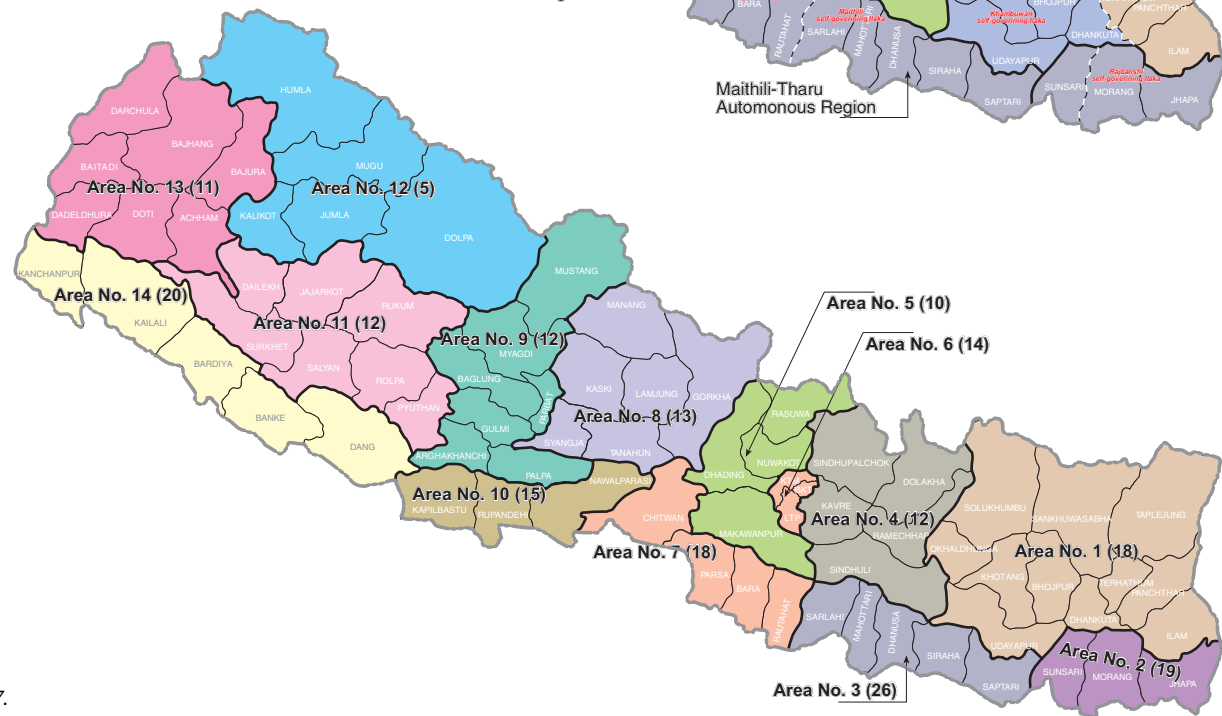
Source: Map 7 - Mulyankan, Saun-Bhadra, 2063; Map 8 - GEFONT 2007.

## Various Proposals for a Federated System

**Map-9** ▶  
**Proposed by**  
**K. B. Gurung**



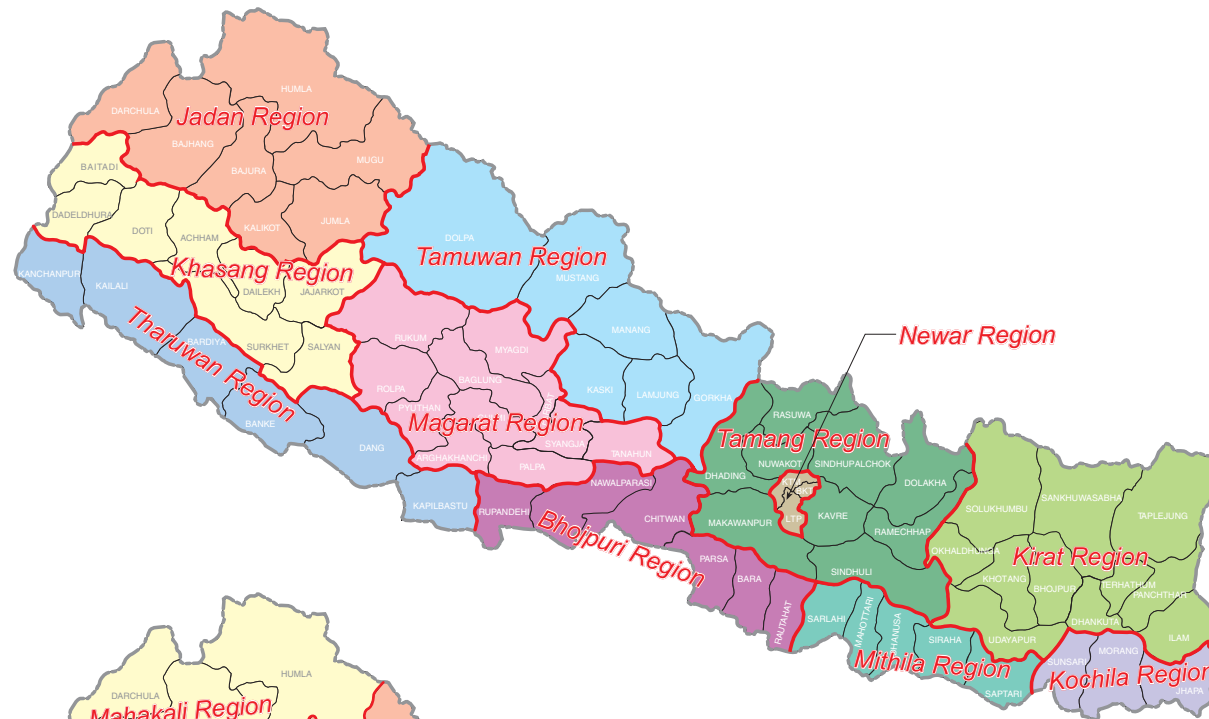
**Map-10** ▶  
**Proposed by**  
**Krishna Khanal**



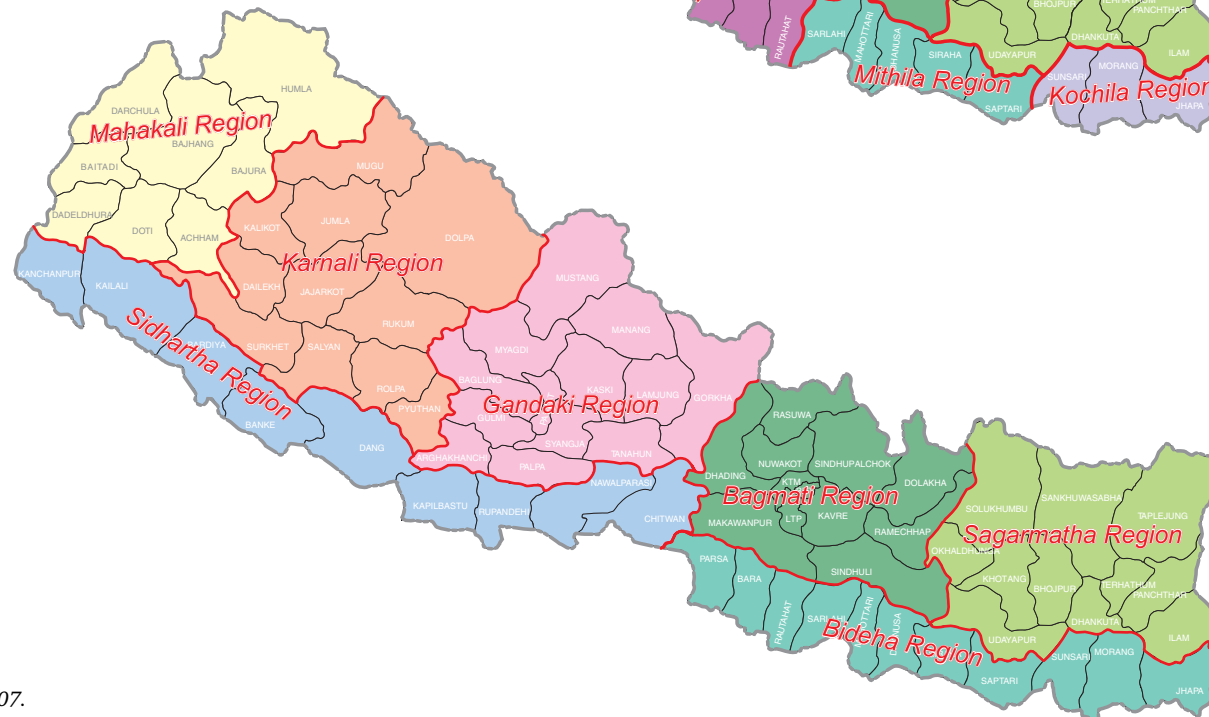
Source: Map 9 and 10 - GEFONT 2007.

# Various Proposals for a Federated System

Map-11 ►  
Proposed by  
Kumar Yonjan



Map-12 ►  
Proposed by  
Shreekrishna Yadav



Source: Map 11 and 12 - GEFONT 2007.

## The Context

The aim of restructuring Nepal is to institutionalize effective democracy achieved and practiced at the local level primarily in order to uplift the living conditions of those on the social and economical margins.

The proposed new political and administrative divisions need to consider the geography, population, habitation, language use, communication, history and economics of each region.

Nepal's case is unique. Switzerland, for example, consists of distinct German, French, Italian and Romansh speaking regions. Nepal, on the other hand is a mosaic of diverse social compositions even at the level of a hamlet. According to the 2001 *National Population Census* more than 103 ethnic/caste groups (Table 1) who speak 93 languages reside in Nepal and some caste, ethnic and language groups are still unaccounted for.

In the course of history, Nepalis have moved to different parts of the country and have lived amicably with a high degree of interdependence. The Nepali people are not a homogenous whole: they differ in ethnicity, language, religion and, to a certain extent, in culture and in civilization. Even the sparsely populated districts of Dolpa, Kalikot, Mugu and Humla are inhabited by more than 34 communities each while Jhapa, Morang, Sunsari, Banke, Bardiya and Rupandehi districts have more than 80 communities living together. Diversity is a strength of the strongly patriotic Nepali people.

Unfortunately, much of the public discussion about what a federated structure will look like has remained theoretical. The statistical realities as they exist in the districts and villages of Nepal have not been fully explored. The maps in this book attempt to bring the situation on the ground to light.

TABLE 1: Ethnic/Caste Groups

|                              |                             |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <b>A. Mountain Ethnic</b>    | 51. Gaine                   |
| 1. Byansi/Sauka              | 52. Kami                    |
| 2. Himali (Bhote)            | 53. Sarki                   |
| 3. Sherpa                    |                             |
| 4. Thakali                   | <b>G. Tarai Upper Caste</b> |
| 5. Walung                    | 54. Badhae                  |
|                              | 55. Baniya                  |
| <b>B. Hill Ethnic</b>        | 56. Barae                   |
| 6. Baramu/Brahmu             | 57. Bhediya/Gaderi          |
| 7. Bhujel/Gharti             | 58. Bin/Binda               |
| 8. Chepang/Praja             | 59. Brahman (Tarai)         |
| 9. Chhantel                  | 60. Dhunia                  |
| 10. Dura                     | 61. Hajam/Thakur            |
| 11. Gurung                   | 62. Haluwai                 |
| 12. Hayu                     | 63. Kahar                   |
| 13. Hyolmo                   | 64. Kalwar                  |
| 14. Jirel                    | 65. Kamar                   |
| 15. Kusunda                  | 66. Kanu                    |
| 16. Lepcha/Lepche            | 67. Kayastha                |
| 17. Limbu                    | 68. Kewat                   |
| 18. Magar                    | 69. Koiri                   |
| 19. Newar                    | 70. Kumhar                  |
| 20. Pahari                   | 71. Kurmi                   |
| 21. Rai                      | 72. Lodha                   |
| 22. Sunuwar                  | 73. Lohar                   |
| 23. Tamang                   | 74. Mali                    |
| 24. Thami                    | 75. Mallah                  |
| 25. Yakha                    | 76. Nuniya                  |
|                              | 77. Nurang                  |
| <b>C. Inner Tarai Ethnic</b> | 78. Rajbhar                 |
| 26. Bote                     | 79. Rajput                  |
| 27. Danuwar                  | 80. Sonar                   |
| 28. Darai                    | 81. Sudhi                   |
| 29. Kumal                    | 82. Teli                    |
| 30. Majhi                    | 83. Yadav                   |
| 31. Raji                     |                             |
| 32. Raute                    | <b>H. Tarai Dalit</b>       |
|                              | 84. Bantar                  |
| <b>D. Tarai Ethnic</b>       | 85. Chamar/Harijan/Ram      |
| 33. Dhimal                   | 86. Chidimar                |
| 34. Gangai                   | 87. Dhanuk                  |
| 35. Jhangad/Dhangad          | 88. Dhobi                   |
| 36. Kisan                    | 89. Dom                     |
| 37. Koche                    | 90. Dusadh/Pasi/Paswan      |
| 38. Meche                    | 91. Halkhor                 |
| 39. Munda                    | 92. Khatwe                  |
| 40. Kuswadiya                | 93. Musahar                 |
| 41. Rajbansi                 | 94. Tatma                   |
| 42. Santhal/Satar            |                             |
| 43. Tajpuriya                | <b>I. Others</b>            |
| 44. Tharu                    | 95. Bengali                 |
|                              | 96. Churaute                |
| <b>E. Hill Upper Caste</b>   | 97. Jaine                   |
| 45. Bahun                    | 98. Marwari                 |
| 46. Chhetri                  | 99. Muslim                  |
| 47. Sanyasi                  | 100. Sikh                   |
| 48. Thakuri                  |                             |
| <b>F. Hill Dalit</b>         | <b>J. Unspecified</b>       |
| 49. Badi                     | 101. Ethnicity/Caste        |
| 50. Damai/Dholi              | 102. Adibasi/Janajati       |
|                              | 103. Dalit                  |

Source: *National Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities (NFDIN) 2006 Nepal Atlas of Ethnic and Caste Groups.*



## About Maps

The following maps, compiled on the basis of the CBS National Report of June 2002 and the District Level Report of September 2003, show a mosaic of ethnic/caste groups and the populations by speakers of various mother tongues. This data is shown in Tables 2, 3 and 4; other details are included in the annexes. In solving equations involving a mix of different physical kinds, the technique similar to dimensional analysis is an accepted tool in which all components are represented in similar units or dimensions.

Maps 13 and 14 show the terrain of Nepal and its geographical divisions and Map 15 shows the area of each district. Bhaktapur District has the smallest area (119 sq. km.) and Dolpa (7,889 sq. km.), the largest. The next three maps (16, 17 and 18) show the population, the population density and the major settlements of each district. The least populated district is Manang (population 9,587) while Kathmandu (population 1,081,845) is the most populated with density 2,739 persons/ sq.km. Rupandehi has the high density with 521 persons/sq. km. while the districts of Manang and Mustang, with a density of 4 persons/sq. km each, have the lowest.

Map 19 shows the number of caste/ethnic groups in each district. Unlike earlier studies, which considered them separately, this study considers Chhetri Bahun, Thakuri and Sanyasi as one cohort. This group ranks as the largest population group in the following seventeen districts: Ilam, Sankhuwasabha, Tehrathum, Sunsari, Kavrepalanchok, Sidhupalchok, Dhading, Kathmandu, Dang, Banke, Nawalparasi, Tanahu, Baglung, Pyuthan, Gulmi, Lamjung, and Gorkha. The next map shows the ranking of each caste/ethnic group in terms of its population in each district.

Maps 20, 21 and 22 (a) and (b) respectively show regions of major language concentrations, the number of languages

spoken in each district, the percentage of the population who speak Nepali in each district and the percentage of people in each district who speak the dominant mother tongues.

Maps 23 (a) and (b) show the proportion of the dominant caste/ethnic population in each district.

The next map, 24, shows the percentage of hill upper castes in each district.

Map 25 shows the percentage of hill Dalits— Kami, Damai, Sarki, Gaine and Badi—as a single cohort in each district. Hill Dalits (population 1,615,577) constitute 7.11% of Nepal's population. They live traditionally in the hills but have settled in the mountain as well. Their concentration is highest in Kalikot, Dailekh, Achham, Surkhet, Jajarkot, Myagdi, Baglung, Dadeldhura, Doti, Bajura, Pyathan, Gulmi and Arghakhachi districts.

The Chettri Bahun and hill Dalit cohort of 9 caste groups together constitute the *khas*. The status of this group is shown in Map 26. Map 27 shows the percentage of ethnic population of 44 ethnic groups in each district. Map 28 shows the percentage of hill upper castes in each while Map 29 shows those districts with caste/ethnic population greater than 50 percent. Map 30 shows the percentage of Tarai Dalits in each Tarai district, while Map 31 shows status of *khas* and hill mountain ethnic groups taken together in the twenty Tarai districts. Map 32 shows those districts which have concentrations of Muslim and Chepangs while Map 33 shows those districts where the population of Limbu, Rai, Tamang, Gurung, Magar, Newar, Tharu and Rajbansi groups are concentrated.

TABLE 2: Ethnic/Caste Groups and their Populations, 2001

| Ethnic/Caste Group     | Population        | %             | Ethnic/Caste group                | Population | %    |
|------------------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|------------|------|
| <b>Total</b>           | <b>22,736,934</b> | <b>100.00</b> | 52. Santhal/Sattar                | 42,698     | 0.19 |
| 1. Ch hetri            | 3,593,496         | 15.80         | 53. Jhangar/Dhangar               | 41,764     | 0.18 |
| 2. Bahun – Hill        | 2,896,477         | 12.74         | 54. Bantar                        | 35,839     | 0.16 |
| 3. Magar               | 1,622,421         | 7.14          | 55. Barae                         | 35,434     | 0.16 |
| 4. Tharu               | 1,533,879         | 6.75          | 56. Kahar                         | 34,531     | 0.15 |
| 5. Tamang              | 1,282,304         | 5.64          | 57. Gangai                        | 31,318     | 0.14 |
| 6. Newar               | 1,245,232         | 5.48          | 58. Lodha                         | 24,738     | 0.11 |
| 7. Muslim              | 971,056           | 4.27          | 59. Rajbhar                       | 24,263     | 0.11 |
| 8. Kami                | 895,954           | 3.94          | 60. Thami                         | 22,999     | 0.10 |
| 9. Yadav               | 895,423           | 3.94          | 61. Dhimal                        | 19,537     | 0.09 |
| 10. Rai                | 635,151           | 2.79          | 62. Bhote                         | 19,261     | 0.08 |
| 11. Gurung             | 543,571           | 2.39          | 63. Bing/Binda                    | 18,720     | 0.08 |
| 12. Damai/Dholi        | 390,305           | 1.72          | 64. Bhediyar/Gaderi               | 17,729     | 0.08 |
| 13. Limbu              | 359,379           | 1.58          | 65. Nurang                        | 17,522     | 0.08 |
| 14. Thakuri            | 334,120           | 1.47          | 66. Yakha                         | 17,003     | 0.07 |
| 15. Sarki              | 318,989           | 1.40          | 67. Darai                         | 14,859     | 0.07 |
| 16. Teli               | 304,536           | 1.34          | 68. Tajapuriya                    | 13,250     | 0.06 |
| 17. Chamar/Harijan/Ram | 269,661           | 1.19          | 69. Thakali                       | 12,973     | 0.06 |
| 18. Koiri              | 251,274           | 1.11          | 70. Chidimar                      | 12,296     | 0.05 |
| 19. Kurmi              | 212,842           | 0.94          | 71. Pahari                        | 11,505     | 0.05 |
| 20. Sanyasi            | 199,127           | 0.88          | 72. Mali                          | 11,390     | 0.05 |
| 21. Dhanuk             | 188,150           | 0.83          | 73. Bangali                       | 9,860      | 0.04 |
| 22. Musahar            | 172,434           | 0.76          | 74. Chhantel                      | 9,814      | 0.04 |
| 23. Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi | 158,525           | 0.70          | 75. Dom                           | 8,931      | 0.04 |
| 24. Sherpa             | 154,622           | 0.68          | 76. Kamar                         | 8,761      | 0.04 |
| 25. Sonar              | 145,088           | 0.64          | 77. Bote                          | 7,969      | 0.04 |
| 26. Kewat              | 136,953           | 0.60          | 78. Brahmu/Baramu                 | 7,383      | 0.03 |
| 27. Brahman – Tarai    | 134,496           | 0.59          | 79. Gaine                         | 5,887      | 0.03 |
| 28. Baniya             | 126,971           | 0.56          | 80. Jirel                         | 5,316      | 0.02 |
| 29. Gharti/Bhujel      | 117,568           | 0.52          | 81. Dura                          | 5,169      | 0.02 |
| 30. Mallah             | 115,986           | 0.51          | 82. Churaute                      | 4,893      | 0.02 |
| 31. Kalwar             | 115,606           | 0.51          | 83. Badi                          | 4,442      | 0.02 |
| 32. Kumal              | 99,389            | 0.44          | 84. Meche                         | 3,763      | 0.02 |
| 33. Hajam/Thakur       | 98,169            | 0.43          | 85. Lepcha                        | 3,660      | 0.02 |
| 34. Kanu               | 95,826            | 0.42          | 86. Halkhor                       | 3,621      | 0.02 |
| 35. Rajbansi           | 95,812            | 0.42          | 87. Punjabi/Sikh                  | 3,054      | 0.01 |
| 36. Sunuwar            | 95,254            | 0.42          | 88. Kisan                         | 2,876      | 0.01 |
| 37. Sudhi              | 89,846            | 0.40          | 89. Raji                          | 2,399      | 0.01 |
| 38. Lohar              | 82,637            | 0.36          | 90. Byansi                        | 2,103      | 0.01 |
| 39. Tatma              | 76,512            | 0.34          | 91. Hayu                          | 1,821      | 0.01 |
| 40. Khatwe             | 74,972            | 0.33          | 92. Koche                         | 1,429      | 0.01 |
| 41. Dhobi              | 73,413            | 0.32          | 93. Dhunia                        | 1,231      | 0.01 |
| 42. Majhi              | 72,614            | 0.32          | 94. Walung                        | 1,148      | 0.01 |
| 43. Nuniya             | 66,873            | 0.29          | 95. Jaine                         | 1,015      | 0.00 |
| 44. Kumhar             | 54,413            | 0.24          | 96. Munda                         | 660        | 0.00 |
| 45. Danuwar            | 53,229            | 0.23          | 97. Raute                         | 658        | 0.00 |
| 46. Chepang/Praja      | 52,237            | 0.23          | 98. Yholmo                        | 579        | 0.00 |
| 47. Haluwai            | 50,583            | 0.22          | 99. Kuswadiya/Patharkatta         | 552        | 0.00 |
| 48. Rajput             | 48,454            | 0.21          | 100. Kusunda                      | 164        | 0.00 |
| 49. Kayastha           | 46,071            | 0.20          | 101. Unspecified Caste/Ethnic     | 231,641    | 1.02 |
| 50. Badhae             | 45,975            | 0.20          | 102. Unspecified Dalit            | 173,401    | 0.76 |
| 51. Marwadi            | 43,971            | 0.19          | 103. Unspecified Adibasi/Janajati | 5,259      | 0.02 |

CBS Population Census 2001, Caste/Ethnicity, Mother Tongue and Religion (District Level) September 2003

TABLE 3: Population by Mother Tongue, 2001

| SN | Mother Tongue        | Population | %      | SN           | Mother Tongue    | Population        | %             |
|----|----------------------|------------|--------|--------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1  | Nepal                | 22,736,934 | 100.00 | 48           | Meche            | 3,301             | 0.01          |
| 2  | NEPAL                | 11,053,255 | 48.61  | 49           | Pahari           | 2,995             | 0.01          |
| 3  | Maithili             | 2,797,582  | 12.30  | 50           | Lepcha/Lapche    | 2,826             | 0.01          |
| 4  | Bhojpuri             | 1,712,536  | 7.53   | 51           | Bote             | 2,823             | 0.01          |
| 5  | Tharu (Dagaura/Rana) | 1,331,546  | 5.86   | 52           | Bahing           | 2,765             | 0.01          |
| 6  | Tamang               | 1,179,145  | 5.19   | 53           | Kol/Koyu         | 2,641             | 0.01          |
| 7  | Newar                | 825,458    | 3.63   | 54           | Raji             | 2,413             | 0.01          |
| 8  | Magar                | 770,116    | 3.39   | 55           | Hayu             | 1,743             | 0.01          |
| 9  | Awadhi               | 560,744    | 2.47   | 56           | Byangshi         | 1,734             | 0.01          |
| 10 | Bantawa              | 371,056    | 1.63   | 57           | Yamphu/Yamphe    | 1,722             | 0.01          |
| 11 | Gurung               | 338,925    | 1.49   | 58           | Ghale            | 1,649             | 0.01          |
| 12 | Limbu                | 333,633    | 1.47   | 59           | Khariya          | 1,575             | 0.01          |
| 13 | Bajjika              | 237,947    | 1.05   | 60           | Chhiling         | 1,314             | 0.01          |
| 14 | Urdu                 | 174,840    | 0.77   | 61           | Lohorung         | 1,207             | 0.01          |
| 15 | Rajbansi             | 129,829    | 0.57   | 62           | Punjabi          | 1,165             | 0.01          |
| 16 | Sherpa               | 129,771    | 0.57   | 63           | Chinese          | 1,101             | 0.00          |
| 17 | Hindi                | 105,765    | 0.47   | 64           | English          | 1,037             | 0.00          |
| 18 | Chamling             | 44,093     | 0.19   | 65           | Newahang         | 904               | 0.00          |
| 19 | Santhali             | 40,260     | 0.18   | 66           | Sanskrit         | 823               | 0.00          |
| 20 | Chepang              | 36,807     | 0.16   | 67           | Kaikhe           | 794               | 0.00          |
| 21 | Danuwar              | 31,849     | 0.14   | 68           | Raute            | 518               | 0.00          |
| 22 | Jhangar/Dhangar      | 28,615     | 0.13   | 69           | Kisan            | 489               | 0.00          |
| 23 | Sunuwar              | 26,611     | 0.12   | 70           | Churaute         | 408               | 0.00          |
| 24 | Bangla               | 23,602     | 0.10   | 71           | Baram/Maramu     | 342               | 0.00          |
| 25 | Marwari (Rajasthani) | 22,637     | 0.10   | 72           | Tilung           | 310               | 0.00          |
| 26 | Manjhi               | 21,841     | 0.10   | 73           | Jero/Jerung      | 271               | 0.00          |
| 27 | Thami                | 18,991     | 0.08   | 74           | Dungmali         | 221               | 0.00          |
| 28 | Kulung               | 18,686     | 0.08   | 75           | Oriya            | 159               | 0.00          |
| 29 | Dhimal               | 17,308     | 0.08   | 76           | Lingkhim         | 97                | 0.00          |
| 30 | Angika               | 15,892     | 0.07   | 77           | Kusunda          | 87                | 0.00          |
| 31 | Yakkha               | 14,648     | 0.06   | 78           | Sindhi           | 72                | 0.00          |
| 32 | Thulung              | 14,034     | 0.06   | 79           | Koche            | 54                | 0.00          |
| 33 | Sangpang             | 10,810     | 0.05   | 80           | Hariyanwi        | 33                | 0.00          |
| 34 | Bhujel/Khawas        | 10,733     | 0.05   | 81           | Magahi           | 30                | 0.00          |
| 35 | Darai                | 10,210     | 0.04   | 82           | Sam              | 23                | 0.00          |
| 36 | Khaling              | 9,288      | 0.04   | 83           | Kurmali          | 13                | 0.00          |
| 37 | Kumal                | 6,533      | 0.03   | 84           | Kagate           | 10                | 0.00          |
| 38 | Thakali              | 6,441      | 0.03   | 85           | Dzonkha          | 9                 | 0.00          |
| 39 | Chhantyal/Chhantel   | 5,912      | 0.03   | 86           | Kuki             | 9                 | 0.00          |
| 40 | Nepali Sign Language | 5,743      | 0.03   | 87           | Chhintang        | 8                 | 0.00          |
| 41 | Tibetan              | 5,277      | 0.02   | 88           | Mizo             | 8                 | 0.00          |
| 42 | Dumi                 | 5,271      | 0.02   | 89           | Nagamese         | 6                 | 0.00          |
| 43 | Jirel                | 4,919      | 0.02   | 90           | Lhomi            | 4                 | 0.00          |
| 44 | Wambule/Umbule       | 4,471      | 0.02   | 91           | Assamise         | 3                 | 0.00          |
| 45 | Puma                 | 4,310      | 0.02   | 92           | Sadhani          | 2                 | 0.00          |
| 46 | Yholmo               | 3,986      | 0.02   | 93           | Unknown Language | 168,340           | 0.74          |
| 47 | Nachhiring           | 3,553      | 0.02   |              |                  |                   |               |
|    | Dura                 | 3,397      | 0.01   |              |                  |                   |               |
|    |                      |            |        | <b>Total</b> |                  | <b>22,736,934</b> | <b>100.00</b> |

CBS Population Census 2001, Caste/Ethnicity, Mother Tongue and Religion (District Level) September 2003

TABLE 4: Population 2001

| Area                    | Total      | Total Per cent | Area                    | Total      | Total Per cent | Area                        | Total     | Total Per cent |
|-------------------------|------------|----------------|-------------------------|------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| Nepal                   | 23,151,423 | 100.00         | <i>Eastern Tarai</i>    | 3,299,643  | 14.25          | Baglung                     | 268,937   | 1.16           |
| Eastern Dev. Regn.      | 5,344,476  | 23.08          | Jhapa*                  | 688,109    | 2.97           | Gulmi                       | 296,654   | 1.28           |
| Central Dev. Regn.      | 8,031,629  | 34.69          | Morang                  | 843,220    | 3.64           | Palpa                       | 268,558   | 1.16           |
| Western Dev. Regn.      | 4,571,013  | 19.74          | Sunsari                 | 625,633    | 2.70           | Arghakhanchi                | 208,391   | 0.90           |
| Mid-western Dev. Regn.  | 3,012,975  | 13.01          | Saptari                 | 570,282    | 2.46           | <i>Western Tarai</i>        | 1,753,265 | 7.57           |
| Far-western Dev. Regn.  | 2,191,330  | 9.47           | Siraha*                 | 572,399    | 2.47           | Nawalparasi                 | 562,870   | 2.43           |
| Mountain                | 1,687,859  | 7.29           | <i>Central Mountain</i> | 554,817    | 2.40           | Rupendehi                   | 708,419   | 3.06           |
| Hill                    | 10,251,111 | 44.28          | Dolakha*                | 204,229    | 0.88           | Kapilbastu                  | 481,976   | 2.08           |
| Tarai                   | 11,212,453 | 48.43          | Sindhupalchok*          | 305,857    | 1.32           | <i>Mid-western Mountain</i> | 309,084   | 1.34           |
|                         |            |                | Rasuwa                  | 44,731     | 0.19           | Dolpa*                      | 29,545    | 0.13           |
| Eastern Mountain        | 401,587    | 1.73           | <i>Centra Hill</i>      | 3,542,732  | 15.30          | Jumla*                      | 89,427    | 0.39           |
| Central Mountain        | 554,817    | 2.40           | Sindhuli*               | 279,821    | 1.21           | Kalikot*                    | 105,580   | 0.46           |
| Western Mountain        | 24,568     | 0.11           | Ramechhap               | 212,408    | 0.92           | Mugu*                       | 43,937    | 0.19           |
| Mid-western Mountain    | 309,084    | 1.34           | Kavrepalanchok          | 385,672    | 1.67           | Humla                       | 40,595    | 0.18           |
| Far-western Mountain    | 397,084    | 1.72           | Lalitpur                | 337,785    | 1.46           | <i>Mid-western Hill</i>     | 1,473,022 | 6.36           |
| Eastern Hill            | 1,643,246  | 7.10           | Bhaktapur               | 225,461    | 0.97           | Pyuthan                     | 212,484   | 0.92           |
| Central Hill            | 3,542,732  | 15.30          | Kathmandu               | 1,081,845  | 4.67           | Rolpa                       | 210,004   | 0.91           |
| Western Hill            | 2,793,022  | 12.06          | Nuwakot                 | 288,478    | 1.25           | Rukum                       | 188,438   | 0.81           |
| Mid-western Hill        | 1,473,022  | 6.36           | Dhading                 | 338,658    | 1.46           | Salyan*                     | 213,500   | 0.92           |
| Far-western Hill        | 798,931    | 3.45           | Makwanpur               | 392,604    | 1.70           | Surkhet*                    | 288,527   | 1.25           |
| Eastern Tarai           | 3,299,643  | 14.25          | <i>Central Tarai</i>    | 3,3934,080 | 16.99          | Dailekh                     | 225,201   | 0.97           |
| Central Tarai           | 3,934,080  | 16.99          | Dhanusa                 | 671,364    | 2.90           | Jajarkot                    | 134,868   | 0.58           |
| Western Tarai           | 1,753,265  | 7.57           | Mahottari               | 553,481    | 2.39           | <i>Mid-western Tarai</i>    | 1,230,869 | 5.32           |
| Mid-western Tarai       | 1,230,869  | 5.32           | Sarlahi                 | 635,701    | 2.75           | Dang                        | 462,380   | 2.00           |
| Far-western Tarai       | 994,596    | 4.30           | Rautahat                | 545,132    | 2.35           | Banke                       | 385,840   | 1.67           |
| <i>Eastern Mountain</i> | 401,587    | 1.73           | Bara                    | 559,135    | 2.42           | Bardiya                     | 382,649   | 1.65           |
| Taplejung               | 134,698    | 0.58           | Parsa                   | 497,219    | 2.15           | <i>Far-western Mountain</i> | 397,803   | 1.72           |
| Sankhuwasabha           | 159,203    | 0.69           | Chitwan                 | 472,048    | 2.04           | Bajura*                     | 108,781   | 0.47           |
| Solukhumbu              | 107,686    | 0.47           | <i>Western Mountain</i> | 24,568     | 0.11           | Bajhang                     | 167,026   | 0.72           |
| <i>Eastern Hill</i>     | 1,643,246  | 7.10           | Manang                  | 9,587      | 0.04           | Darchula                    | 121,996   | 0.53           |
| Panchthar               | 202,056    | 0.87           | Mustang                 | 14,981     | 0.06           | <i>Far-western Hill</i>     | 798,931   | 3.45           |
| Ilam                    | 282,806    | 1.22           | <i>Western Hill</i>     | 2,793,180  | 12.06          | Achham                      | 231,285   | 1.00           |
| Dhankuta                | 166,479    | 0.72           | Gorkha                  | 288,134    | 1.24           | Doti                        | 207,066   | 0.89           |
| Terhathum               | 113,111    | 0.49           | Lamjung                 | 177,149    | 0.77           | Dadeldhura                  | 126,162   | 0.54           |
| Bhojpur                 | 203,018    | 0.88           | Tanahu                  | 315,237    | 1.36           | Baitadi                     | 234,418   | 1.01           |
| Okhaldhunga             | 156,702    | 0.68           | Syangja                 | 317,320    | 1.37           | <i>Far-western Tarai</i>    | 994,596   | 4.30           |
| Khotang                 | 231,385    | 1.00           | Kaski                   | 380,527    | 1.64           | Kailali                     | 616,697   | 2.66           |
| Udayapur                | 287,689    | 1.24           | Myagdi                  | 114,447    | 0.49           | Kanchanpur                  | 377,899   | 1.63           |
|                         |            |                | Parbat                  | 157,826    | 0.68           |                             |           |                |

CBS Population Census 2001, June 2003, National Report. \*Population Adjusted Districts

Map 34 shows the districts where Thakali, Sherpa and Yadav are concentrated. Two maps, 35 and 36 show concentrations of Hindus, Buddhists and Kiratis.

There are 23 districts in which a single group constitutes majority (more than fifty percent) of the population. They are Magar (50.92%) in Palpa, Gurung (75.86%) in Manang, Tamang (63.74%) in Rasuwa, Newar (55.85%) in Bhaktapur and Tharu (52.60%) in Kailali.

The Chhettri Bahun cohort forms a majority in eighteen districts: Parbat (58.97%), Arghakhanchi (56.37%), Humla (69.56%), Mugu (66.17%), Dolpa (50.36%), Darchula (86.63%), Bajhang (81.62%), Bajura (71.81%), Jumla (79.73%), Rukum (68.60%), Baitadi (78.13%), Kalikot (66.17%), Jajarkot (62.34%), Dadeldhura (74.46%), Doti (66.65%), Achham (68.27%), Dailekh (62.39%) and Salyan (61.87%).

The Chhetri Bahun cohort constitute the highest single population group in 48 districts, Yadav in five districts, Muslim and Tamang in four districts, Magar and Rai in three districts, and Newar, Tharu, Gurung and Limbu in two districts each (see map 23(a) and 23(b)).

Almost half of Nepal's total population (48.51%) live in the Tarai. In the 20 Tarai districts the Tarai Madhesi cohort constitutes about 64.22% of the Tarai population while the hill-mountain cohort is about 35.78%. The Tarai Madhesi cohort comprises Tarai upper caste (28.36%) and Tarai Dalits (9.53%) making a total of 37.89%. Tharus constitute about 13.30% and Muslim 8.38%. The rest is about 4.65%. The hill-mountain cohort consists of hill upper caste 19.26%, hill ethnic 11.51%, hill Dalits 3.76%, mountains ethnic 0.19% and Inner Tarai ethnic (1.06%).

Tarai Dalits (population 1,074,354) form 4.73% of Nepal's population. Comprised of eleven different categories, they live in

central and eastern Tarai. They form the largest group in nine districts: Saptari (26.77%), Siraha (21.32%), Dhanusha (19.50%), Mahottari (19.58%), Sarlahi, (12.41%), Rautahat (11.82%), Bara (13.04%), Parsa (12.16%) and Kapilvastu (10.37%).

Muslims are the largest single religious group in four districts: Kapilvastu (19.42%), Parsa (15.40%), Bara (13.43%), and Rautahat (19.47%). In these districts the populations of Hindus are 81.06%, 82.37%, 81.94% and 78.96% respectively.

Tharus are dispersed all over the Tarai. With a population of 1,533,879 (6.75% of the total population). They are largely concentrated in Kailali, Kanchanpur, Bardiya, Dang Deukhuri, Kapilvastu, Rupandehi, Nawalparasi, Chitwan, Parsa, Bara, Saptari, Sunsari and Morang districts. They also speak different languages.

Most Magar live in Rukum, Surkhet, Rolpa, Pyuthan, Palpa, Gulmi, Baglung, Myagdi, Syangja and Tanahu districts but are also spread all over the country. Their population is 1,622,421, or 7.14% of the country's population.

Most Gurung live in Kaski, Syangja, Tanahu, Lamjung, Gorkha, Dhading and Kathmandu district, but have settled all over the country. Their population 543,571 is 2.39% of the country's total.

Tamang live mostly in Makwanpur, Dhading, Nuwakot, Kavrepalanchok, Ramechhap, Sindhuli, Kathmandu, Lalitpur, Chitwan, Sarlahi and Rasuwa districts, but are also spread all over the country. The population of Tamang (1,282,304) is 5.64% of Nepal's total.

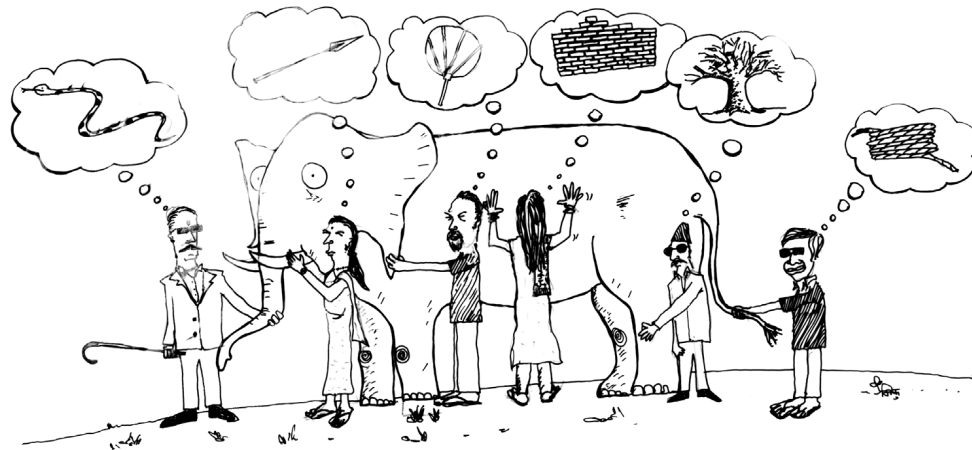
The linguistic group of Newar inhabits Bhaktapur, Lalitpur, Kathmandu, Kavrepalanchok, Dhading, Sindupalanchowk, Ramechhap and Morang districts. The population of Newars is

1,245,232 (5.48% of the total) and spread all over the country. They are subdivided into many caste and ethnic groups and follow both Buddhism and Hinduism.

Limbu live in the eastern districts of Panchthar, Tehrathum, Dhankuta, Sunsari, Morang, and Jhapa. Their population (359,379) is 1.58% of the country's total.

Rai live in eastern districts of Solukhumbu, Sankhuwasabha, Khotang, Bhojpur, Udayapur, Dhankuta, Panchthar, Ilam and Kathmandu. Their population (635,151) is 2.79% of the total. They speak different languages.

**“Such folk see only one side of a thing” - Udana**



The population of Yadav is 895,423 (3.94%). They are concentrated in Kapilvastu, Rupandehi, Parsa, Bara, Rautahat, Sarlahi, Mahottari, Dhanusha, Siraha and Saptari districts but have also spread out across Nepal.

The linguistic, religious and cultural diversity of Nepal depicted in the maps is a unique asset for progress. Every community within every district is multi ethnic and needs to be viewed as such. Solutions and models from other countries can serve as a reference for Nepal but cannot be replicated here. To live in harmony with people who have different belief systems and perspective, Nepal must be seen in its entirety, not like the six men in the story of the blind men and the elephant, where each describe different part of an elephant as the whole elephant. Given this multi-ethnic reality the question is how the process of political devolution can be pursued forward?

Before we present the maps, it will be useful to recapitulate the definitions used in the book.

Hill upper caste (CB) includes Chhetri, Bahun, Thakuri and Sanyasi.

Hill Dalit includes Kami, Damai, Sarki, Gaine and Badi.

*Khas* means hill upper caste (HUC/CB) and hill Dalit.

Tarai Dalit includes Bantar, Chamar/ Harijan/ Ram, Chidimar, Dhanuk, Dhobi, Dom, Dusadh/ Pasi/ Paswan, Halkhor, Khatwe, Musahar and Tatma.

Dalit means hill Dalit and Tarai Dalit.

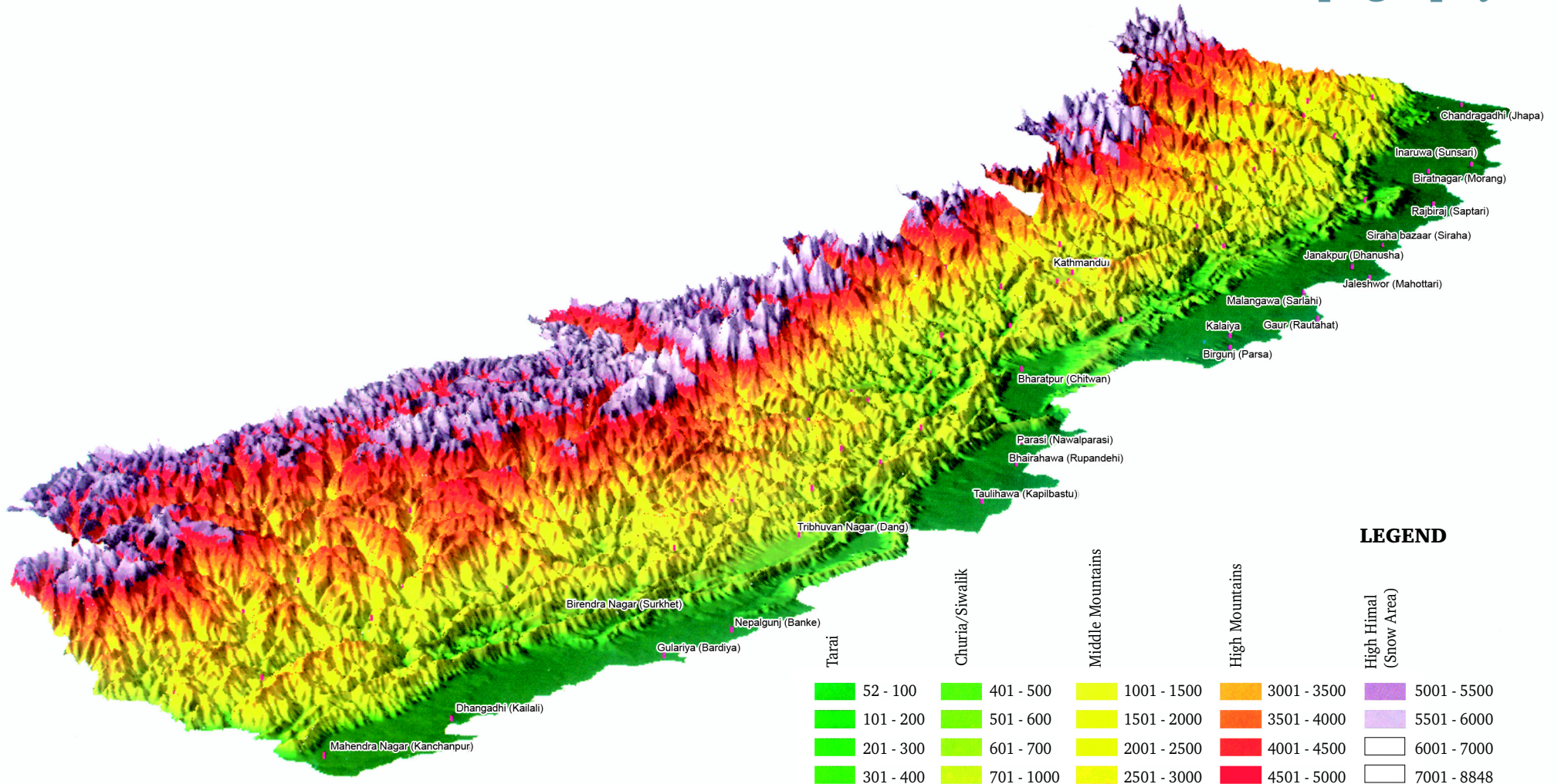
The hill mountain cohort included hill upper caste, hill Dalits, mountain ethnic, hill ethnic and inner Tarai ethnic.

The Tarai Cohort included Tarai upper caste and Tarai Dalits.

A majority group is a group whose population is greater than 50% of a district's population.

The dominant group is the greatest percentage of population in a district.

# Map-13 Relief and Topography

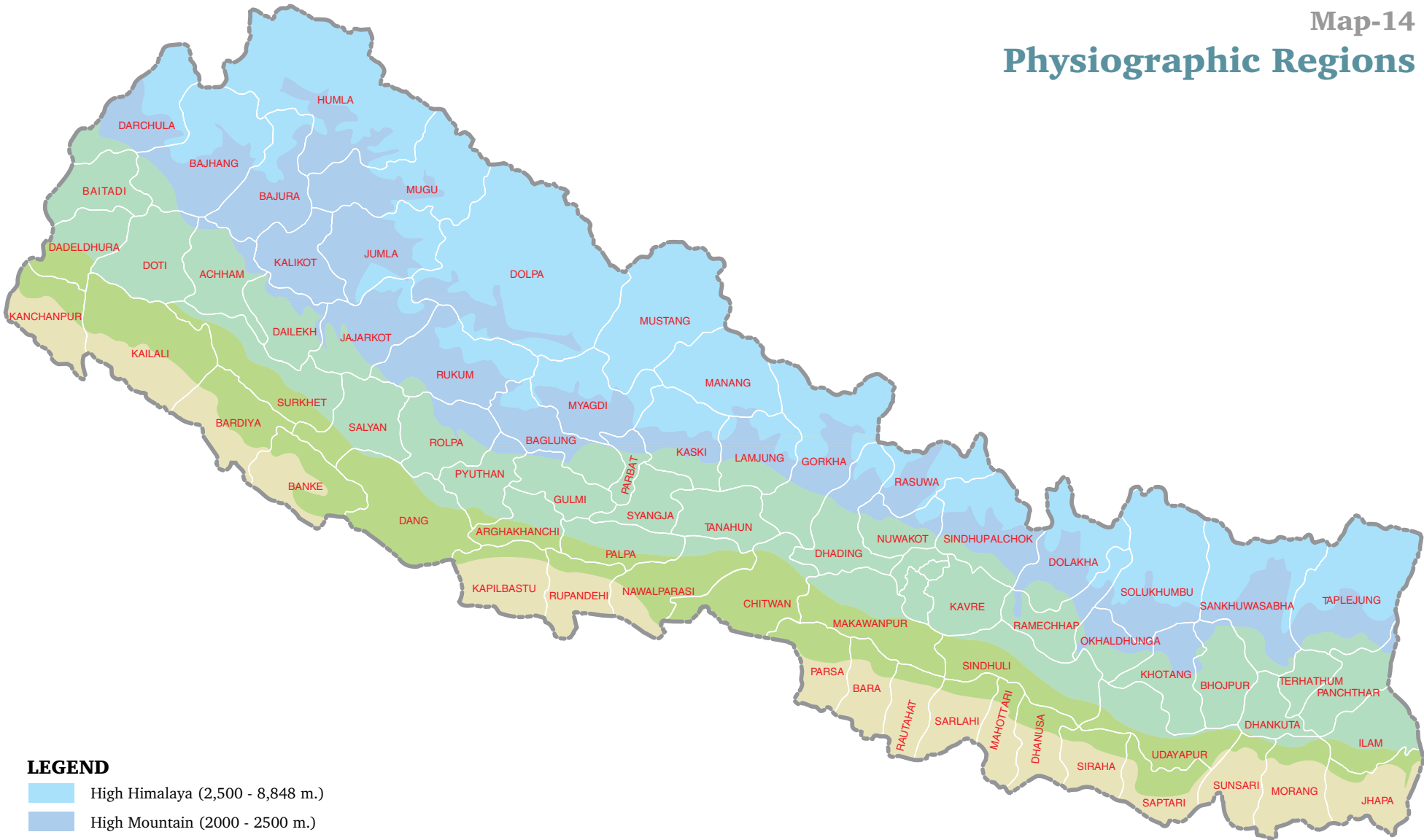


Elevation values are in meters. The elevation range assigned to each physiographic zone is approximate.

Perspective view from 582 km above the Earth: South West: Vertical Exaggeration: 5

Source: USAID, Kathmandu

Map-14  
**Physiographic Regions**



**LEGEND**

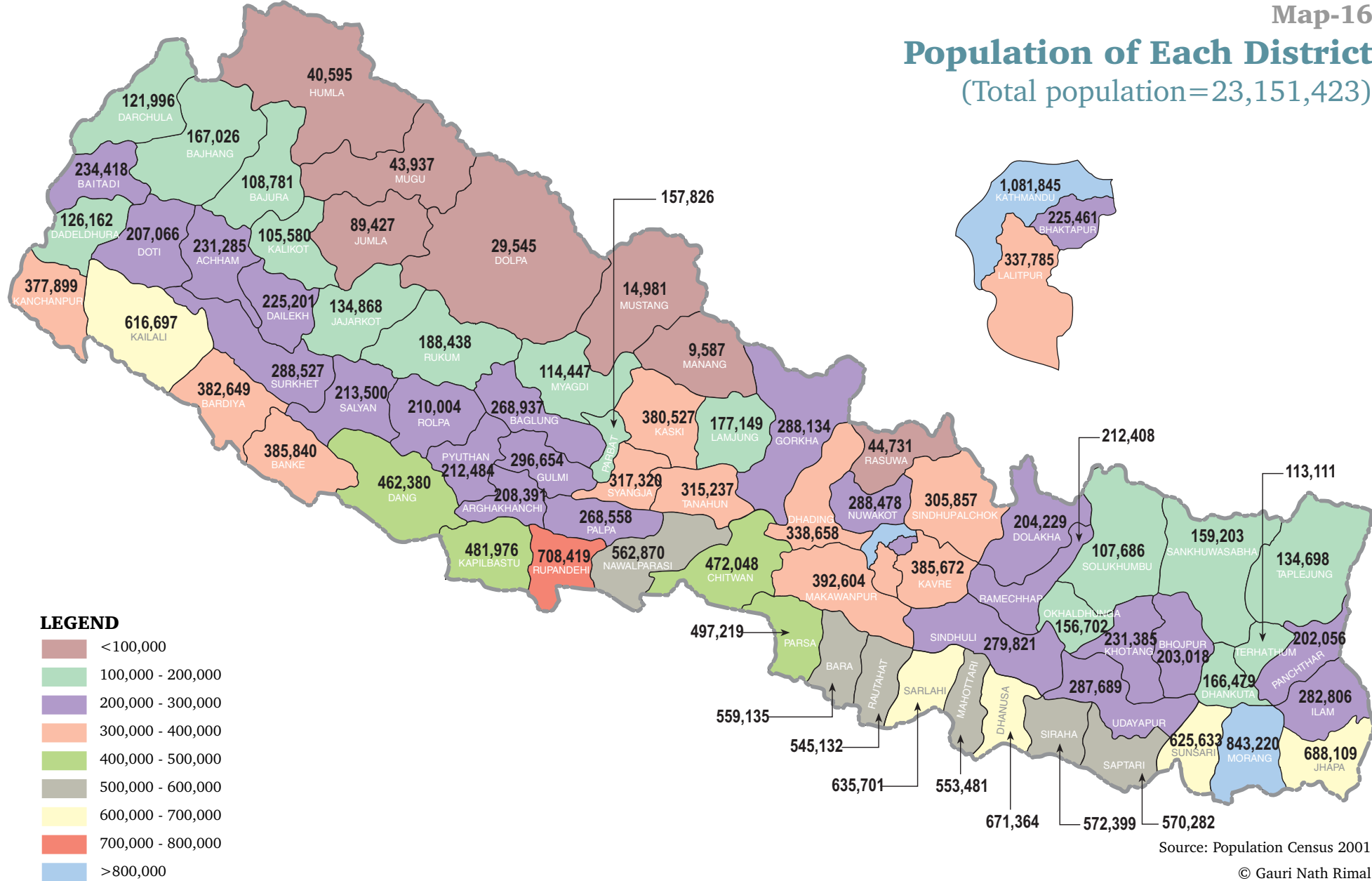
- High Himalaya (2,500 - 8,848 m.)
- High Mountain (2000 - 2500 m.)
- Middle Mountain (700 - 2,000 m.)
- Siwalik (300 - 700 m.)
- Tarai (<300 m.)

Source: ICIMOD  
 Menris '95





**Map-16**  
**Population of Each District**  
 (Total population=23,151,423)

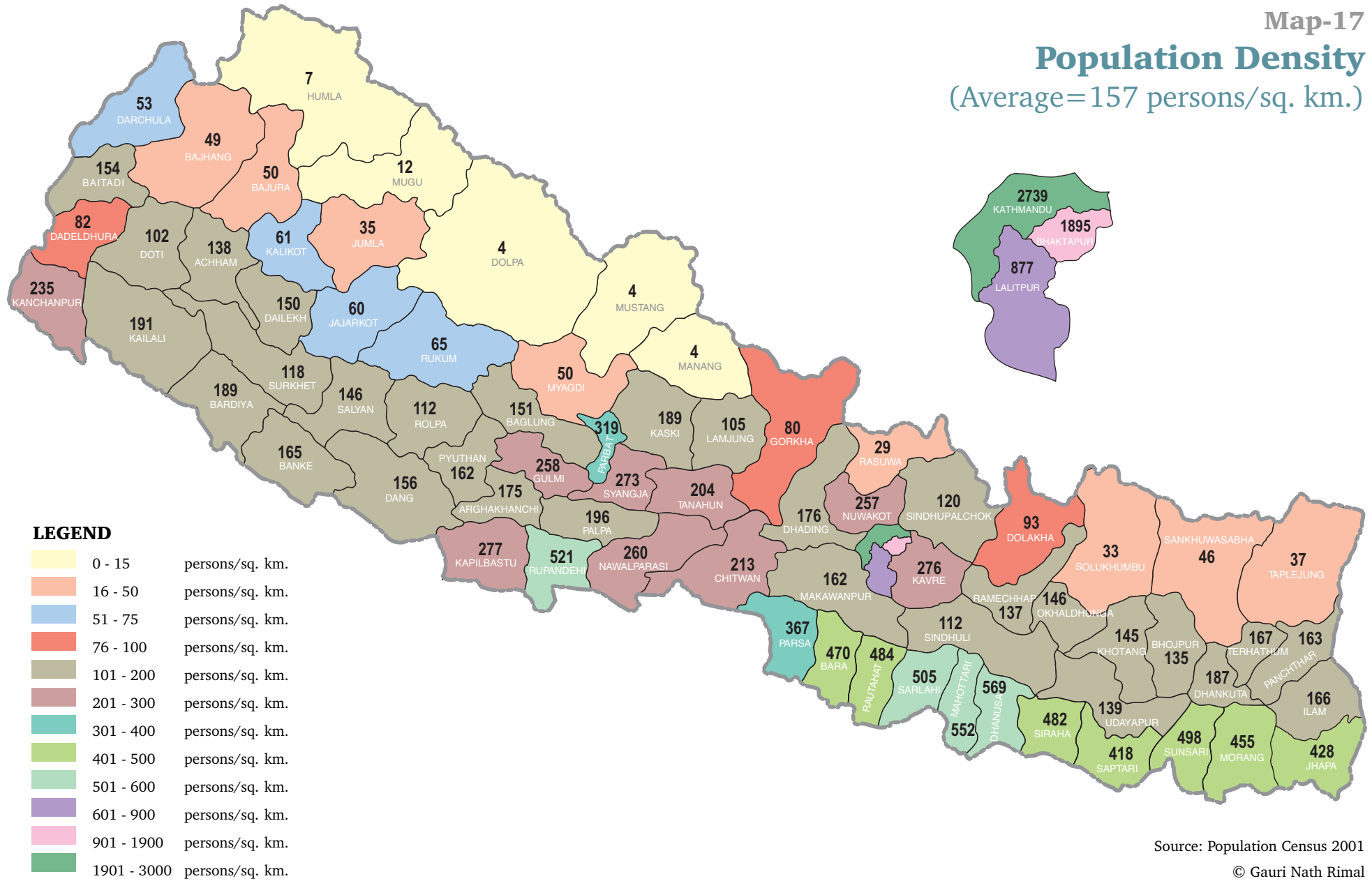


**LEGEND**

- <100,000
- 100,000 - 200,000
- 200,000 - 300,000
- 300,000 - 400,000
- 400,000 - 500,000
- 500,000 - 600,000
- 600,000 - 700,000
- 700,000 - 800,000
- >800,000

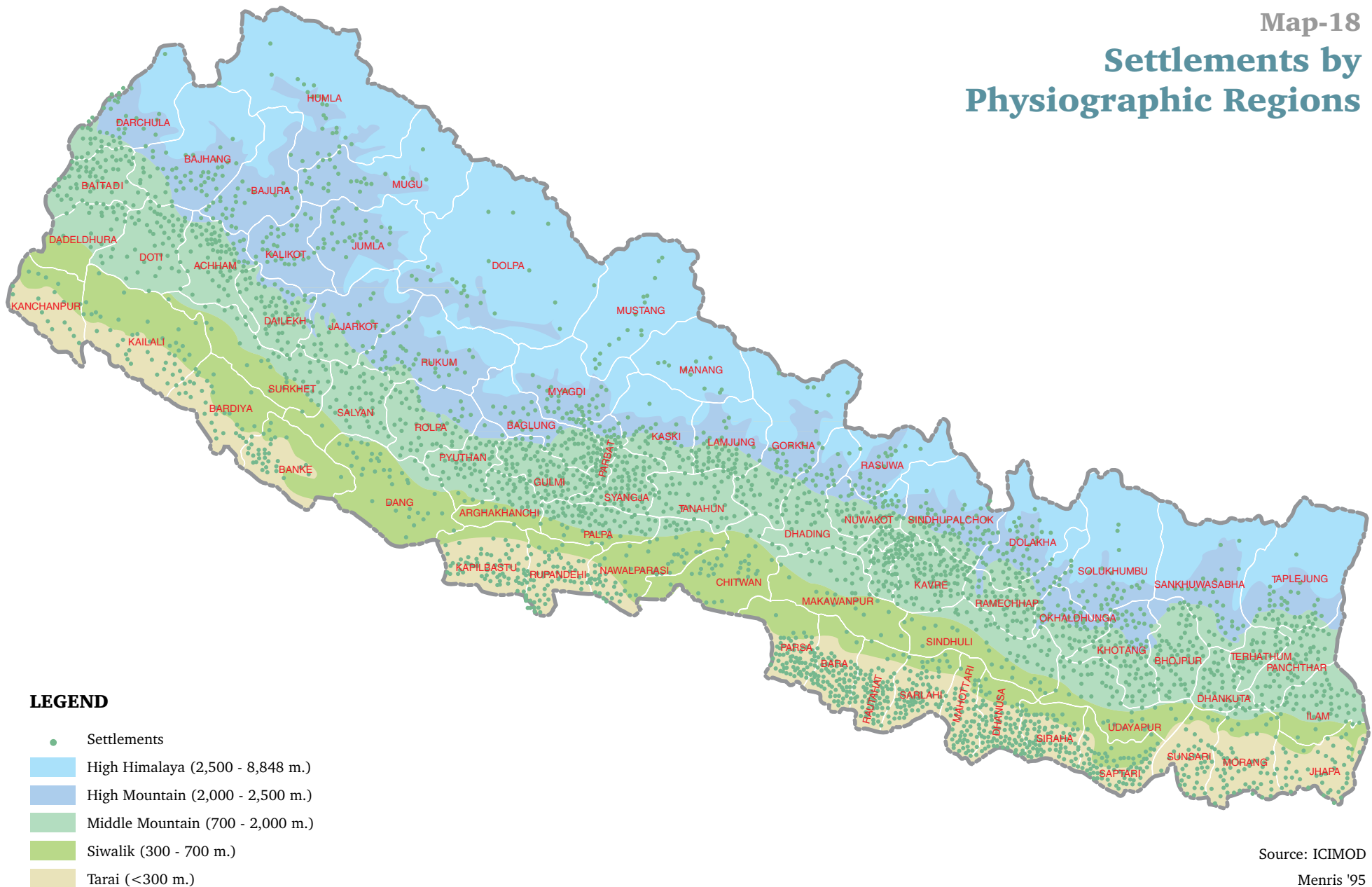
Source: Population Census 2001  
 © Gauri Nath Rimal

**Map-17**  
**Population Density**  
 (Average=157 persons/sq. km.)

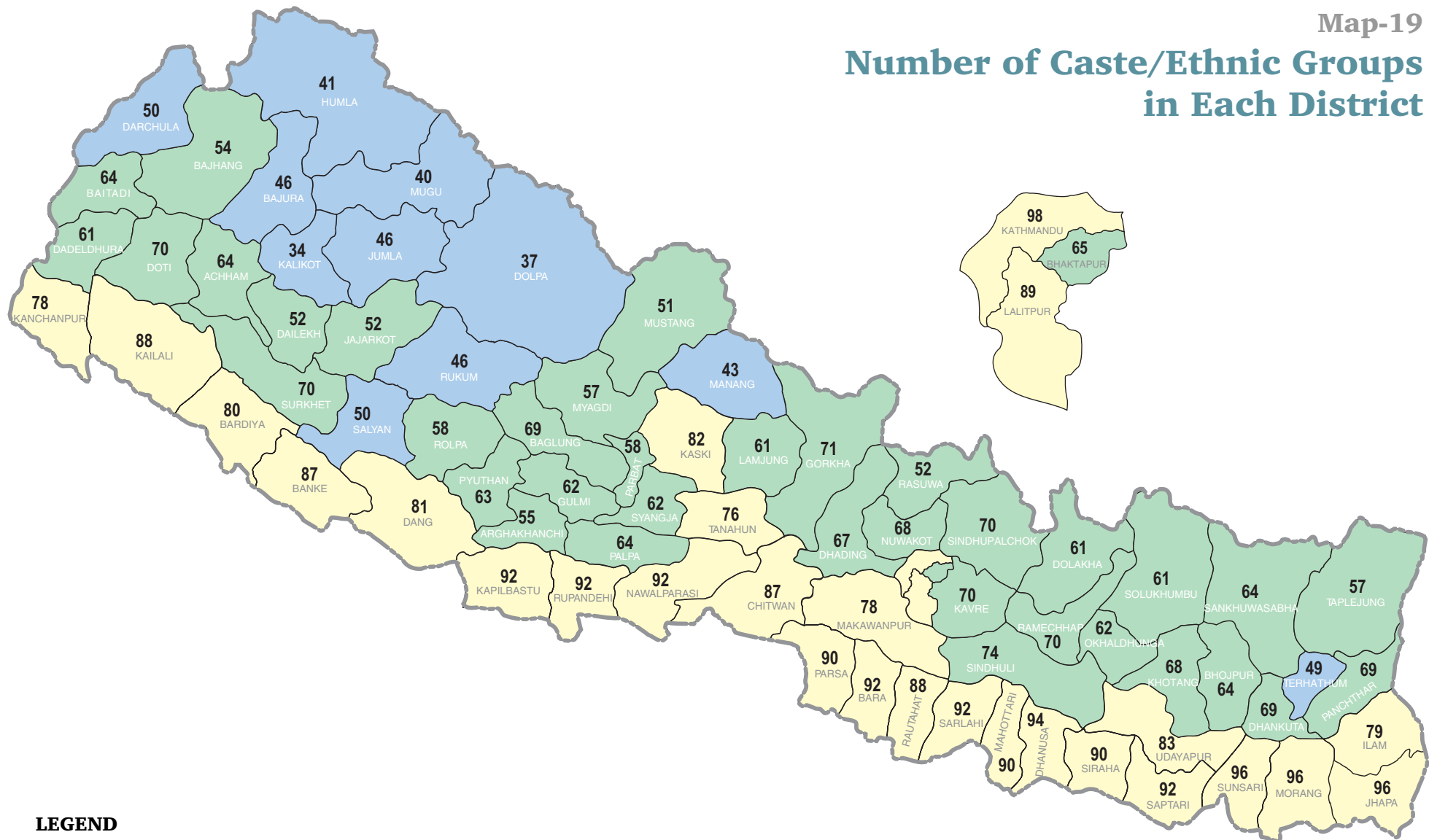


Source: Population Census 2001  
 © Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-18  
Settlements by  
Physiographic Regions



**Map-19**  
**Number of Caste/Ethnic Groups**  
**in Each District**



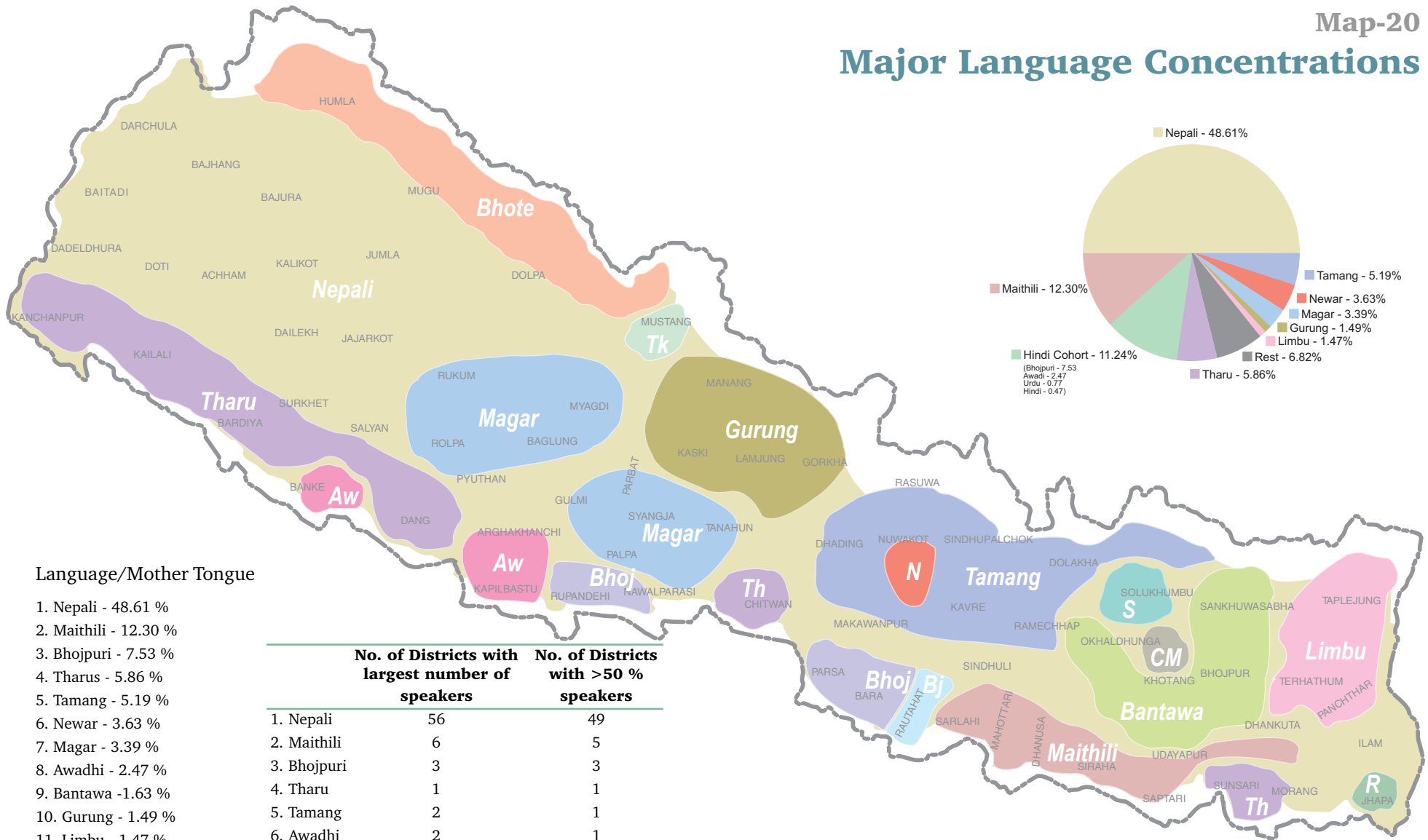
**LEGEND**

- 34 - 50 (11 districts)
- 51 - 75 (37 districts)
- 76 - 98 (27 districts)

Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

# Map-20 Major Language Concentrations

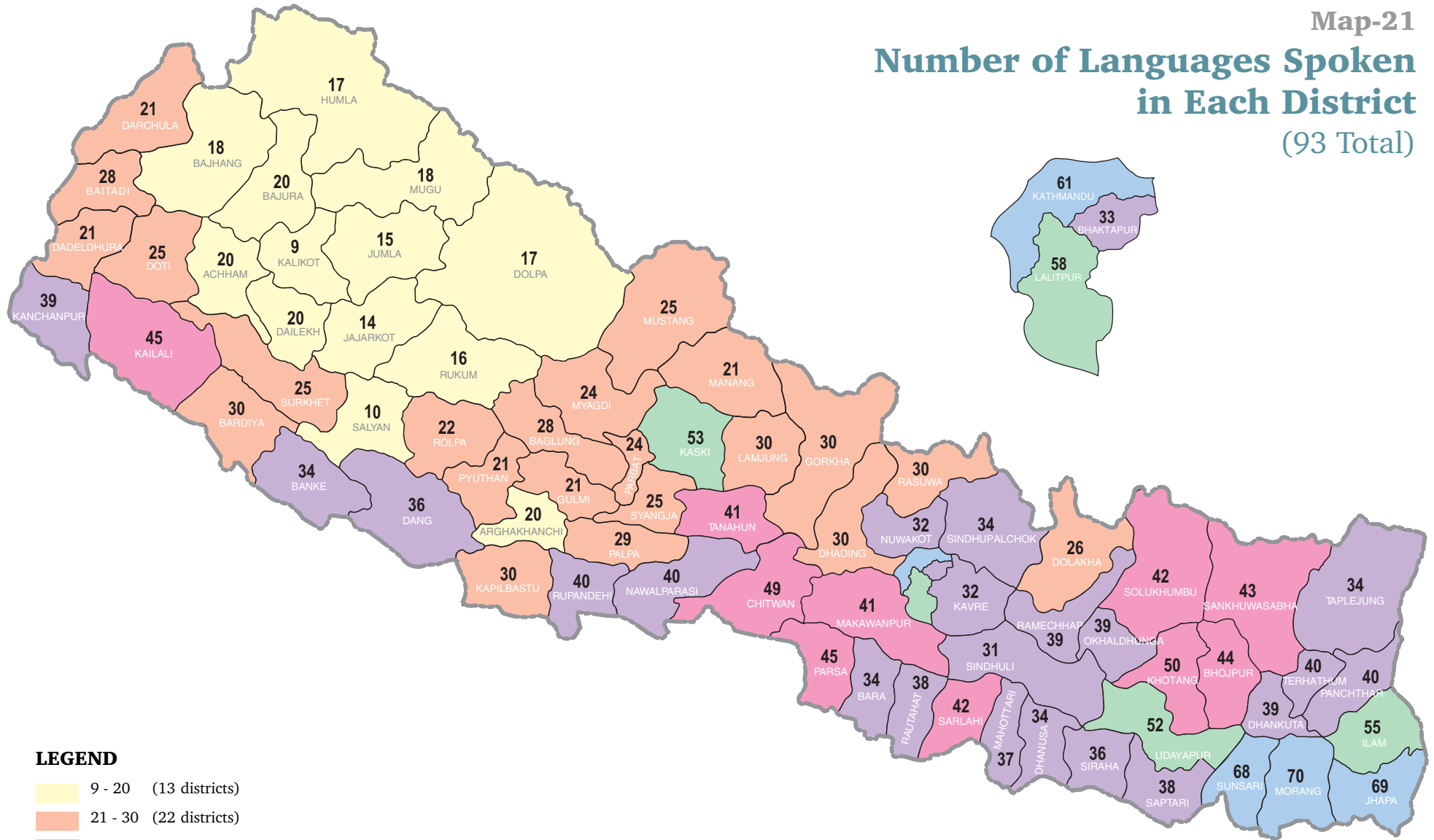


Note: AW–Awadhi; Bhoj–Bhojpuri; Bj–Bajjika; CM–Chamling; N–Newari; Th–Tharu; Tk–Thakali; Tm–Tamang; R–Rajbanshi; S–Sherpas; B–Bhote.

Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

**Map-21**  
**Number of Languages Spoken**  
**in Each District**  
 (93 Total)



**LEGEND**

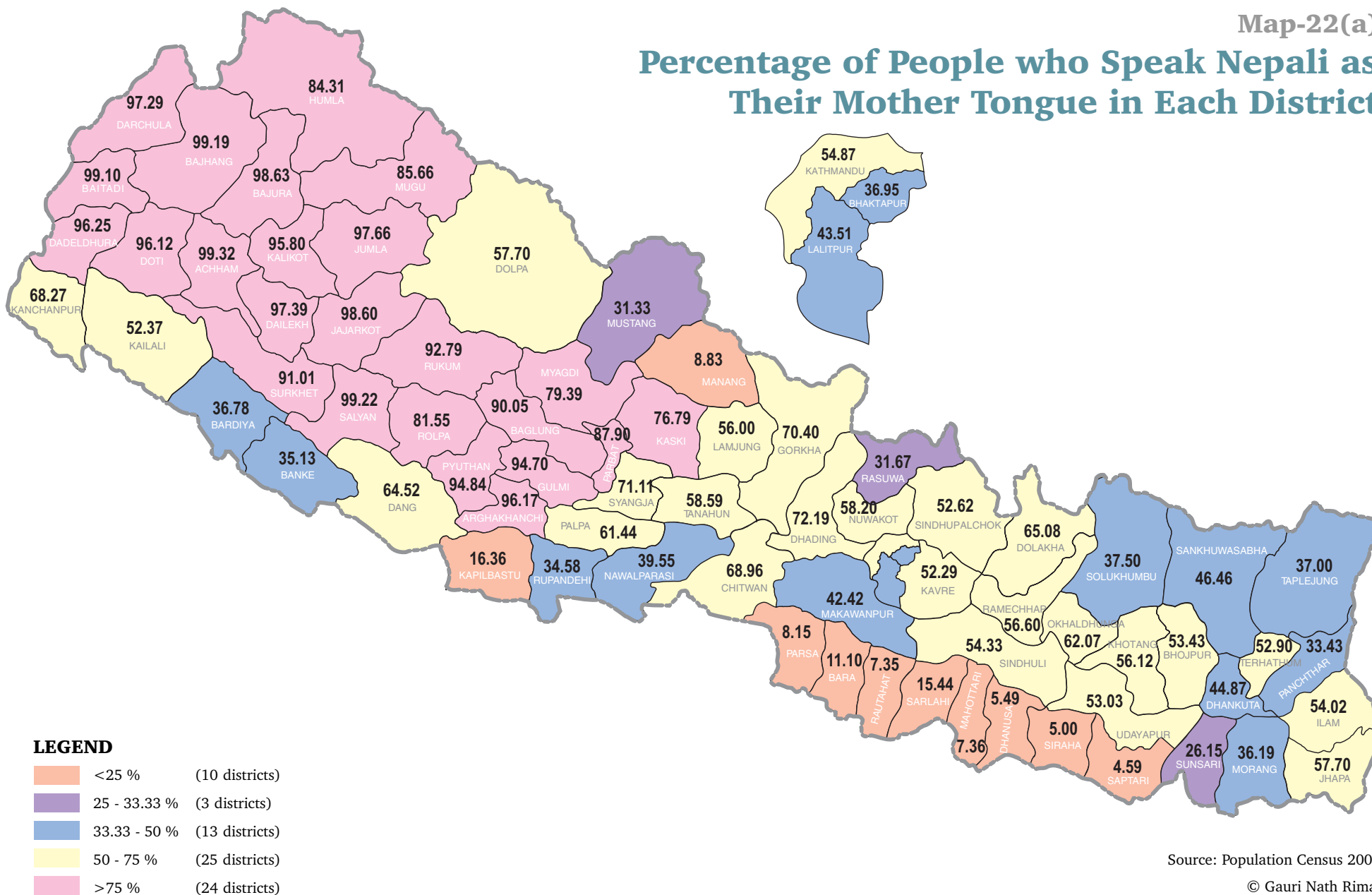
- 9 - 20 (13 districts)
- 21 - 30 (22 districts)
- 31 - 40 (22 districts)
- 41 - 50 (10 districts)
- 51 - 60 (4 districts)
- 61 - 70 (4 districts)

Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-22(a)

## Percentage of People who Speak Nepali as Their Mother Tongue in Each District



**LEGEND**

- <25 % (10 districts)
- 25 - 33.33 % (3 districts)
- 33.33 - 50 % (13 districts)
- 50 - 75 % (25 districts)
- >75 % (24 districts)

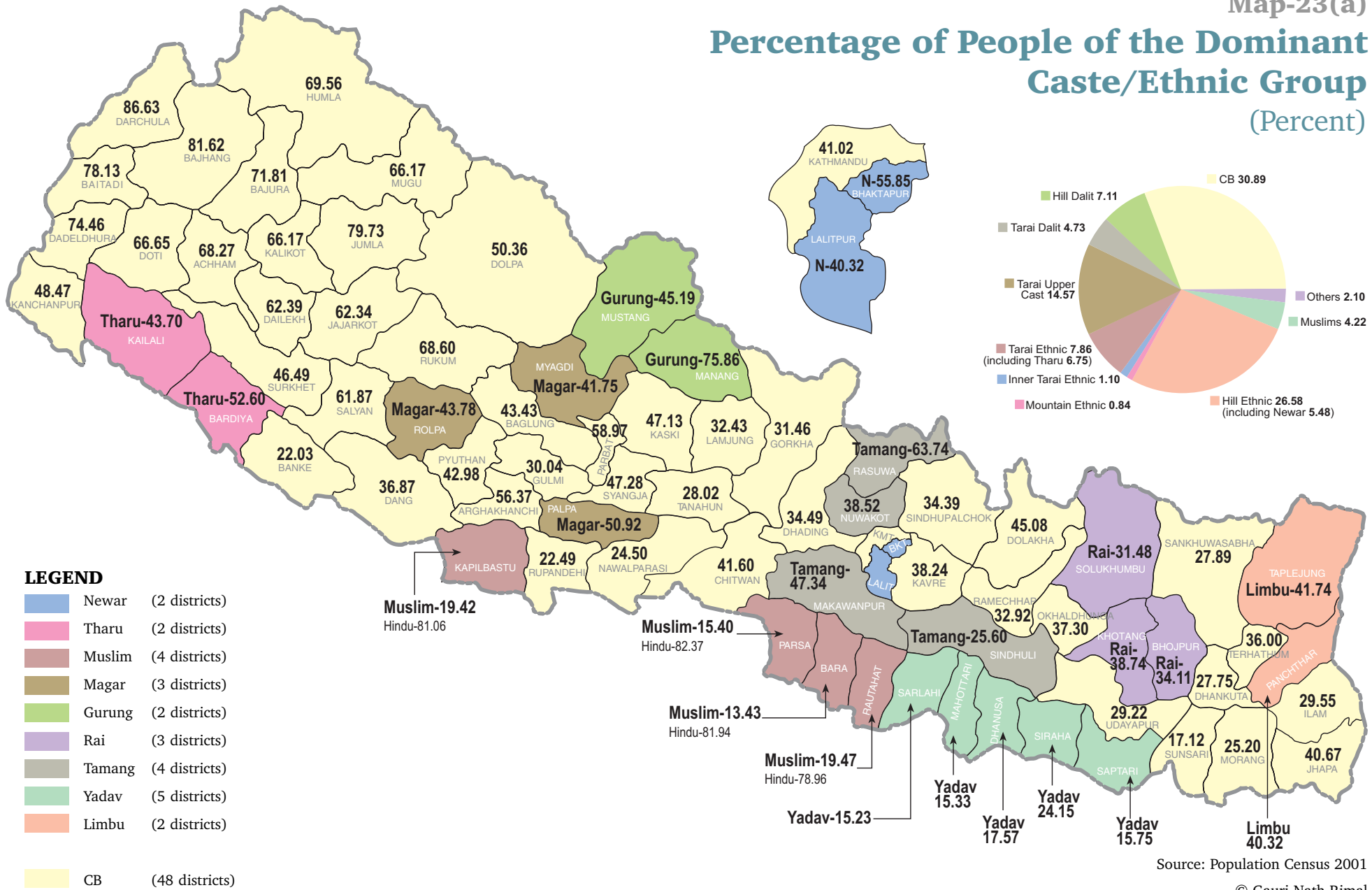
Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal





**Map-23(a)**  
**Percentage of People of the Dominant Caste/Ethnic Group**  
 (Percent)

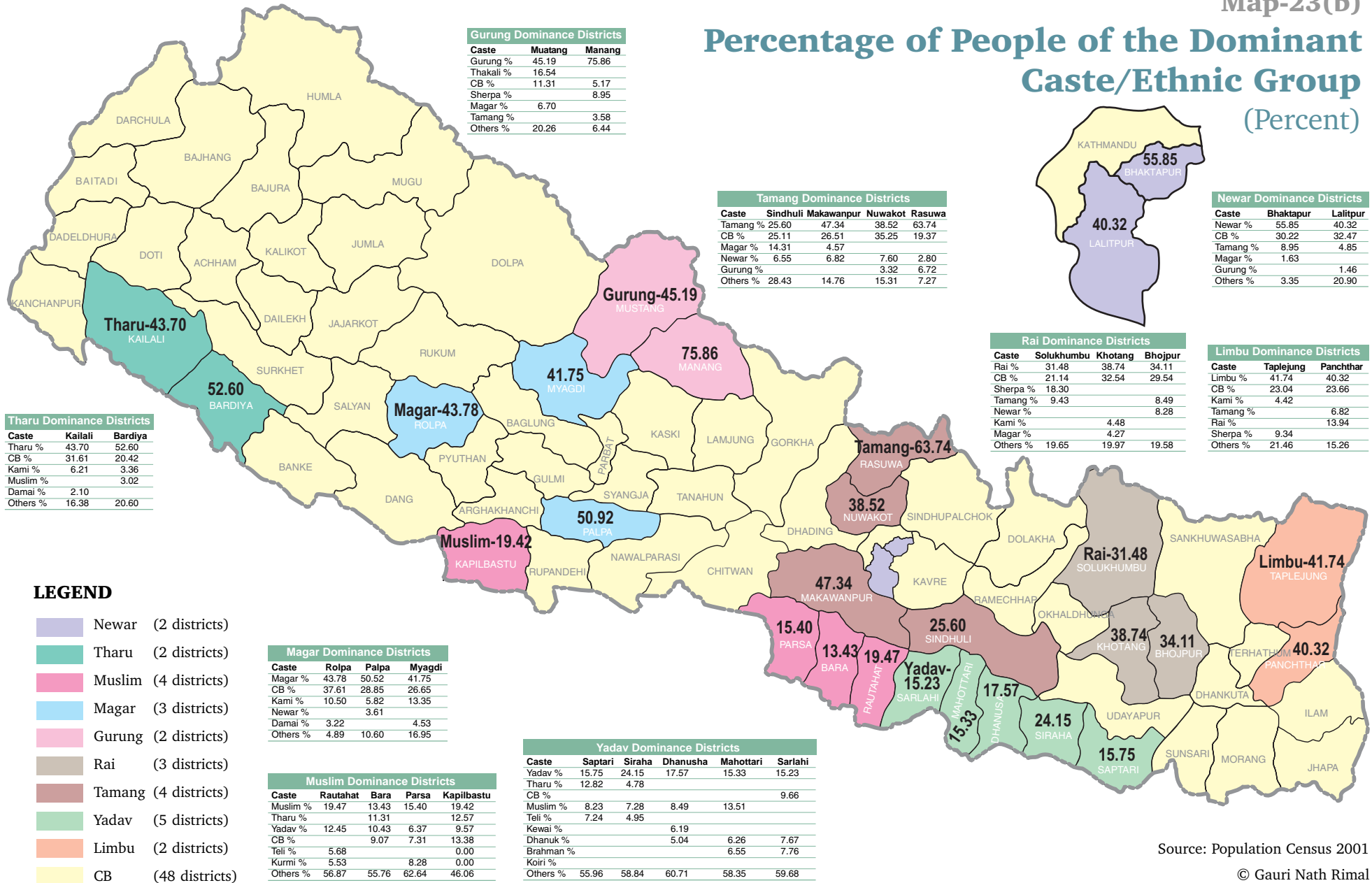


Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-23(b)

# Percentage of People of the Dominant Caste/Ethnic Group (Percent)



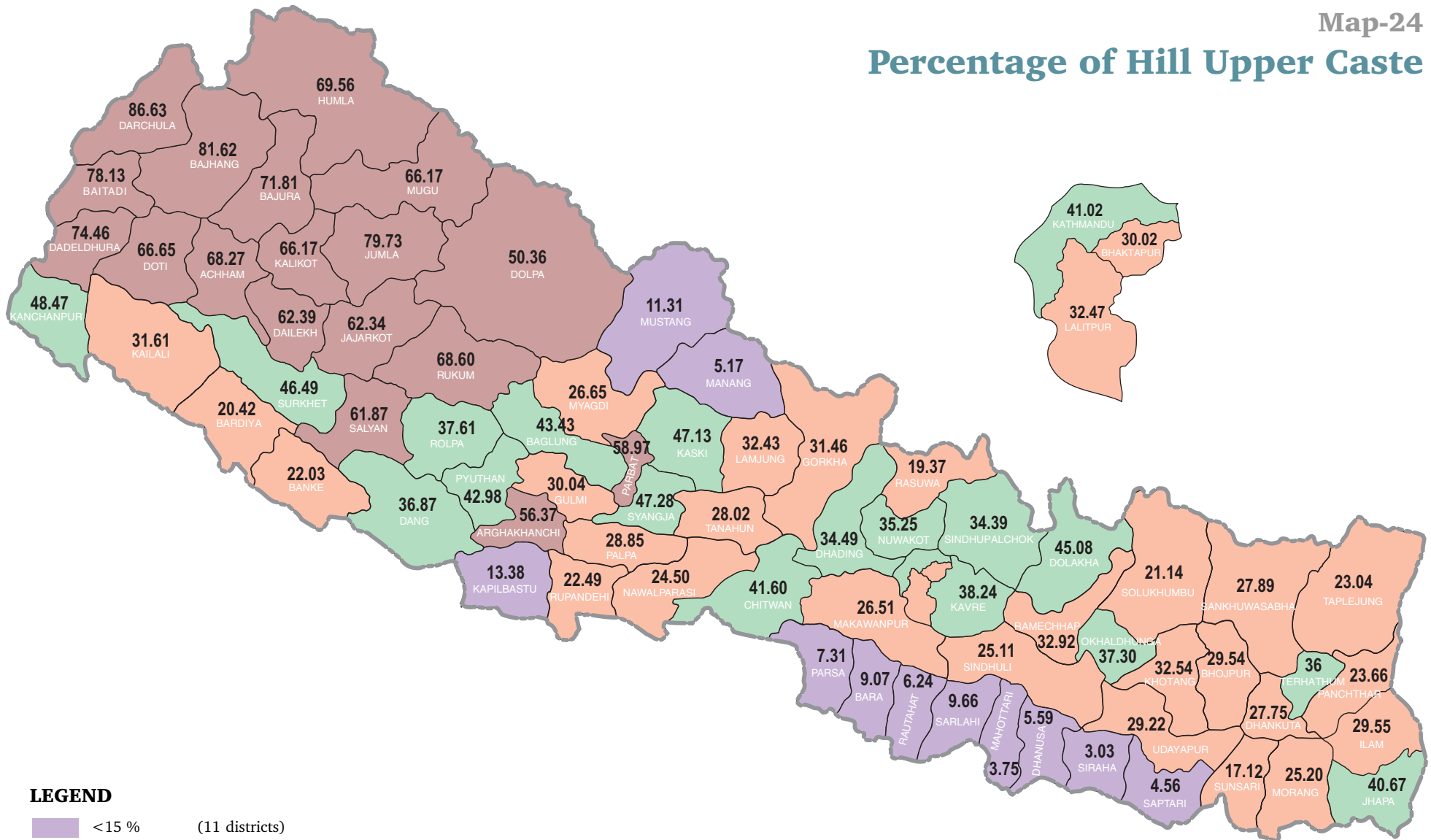
**LEGEND**

- Newar (2 districts)
- Tharu (2 districts)
- Muslim (4 districts)
- Magar (3 districts)
- Gurung (2 districts)
- Rai (3 districts)
- Tamang (4 districts)
- Yadav (5 districts)
- Limbu (2 districts)
- CB (48 districts)

Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-24  
Percentage of Hill Upper Caste



**LEGEND**

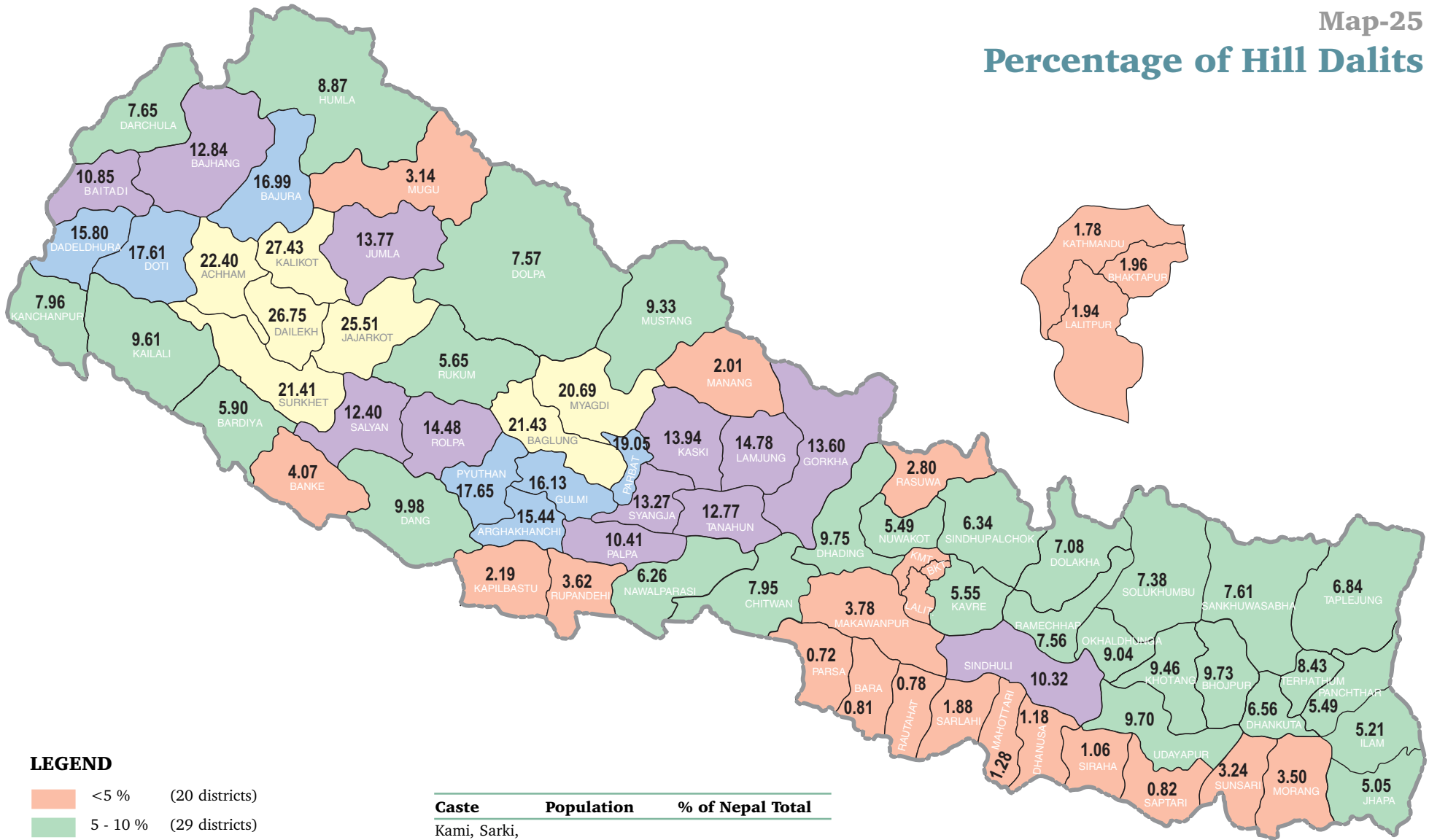
- < 15 % (11 districts)
- 15 - 33.33 % (28 districts)
- 33.33 - 50 % (18 districts)
- > 50 % (18 districts)

Note: CB: Chhetri, Bahun, Thakuri and Sanyasi

Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

# Map-25 Percentage of Hill Dalits



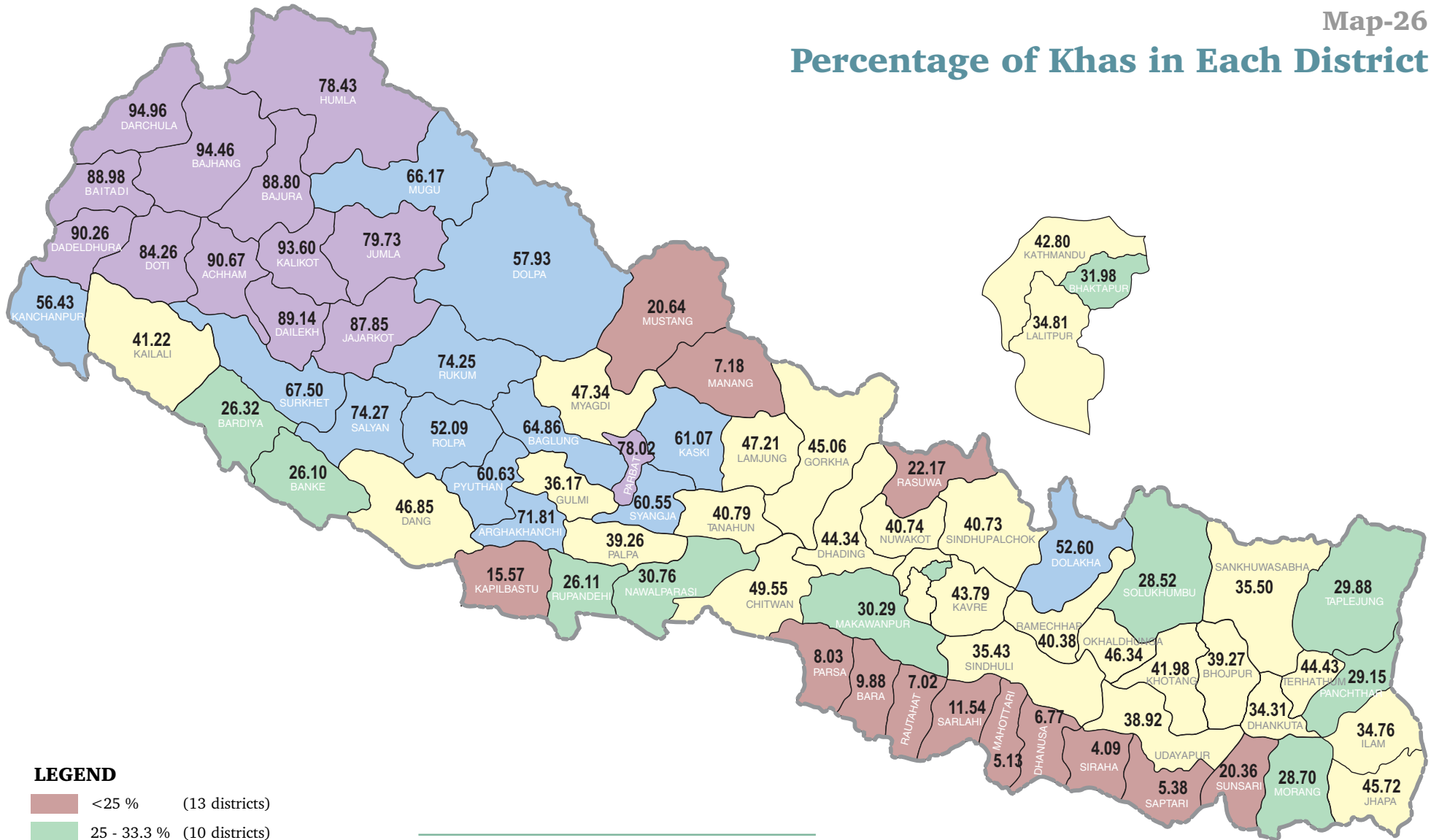
**LEGEND**

- <5 % (20 districts)
- 5 - 10 % (29 districts)
- 10 - 15 % (12 districts)
- 15 - 20 % (7 districts)
- >20 % (7 districts)

| Caste                                  | Population | % of Nepal Total |
|--|------------|------------------|
| Kami, Sarki,<br>Damai, Gaine<br>& Badi |            |                  |
| <b>Total</b>                           | 1,615,577  | 7.11             |

Source: Population Census 2001  
© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-26  
Percentage of Khas in Each District



**LEGEND**

- <25 % (13 districts)
- 25 - 33.3 % (10 districts)
- 33.3 - 50 % (26 districts)
- 50 - 75 % (13 districts)
- >75 % (13 districts)

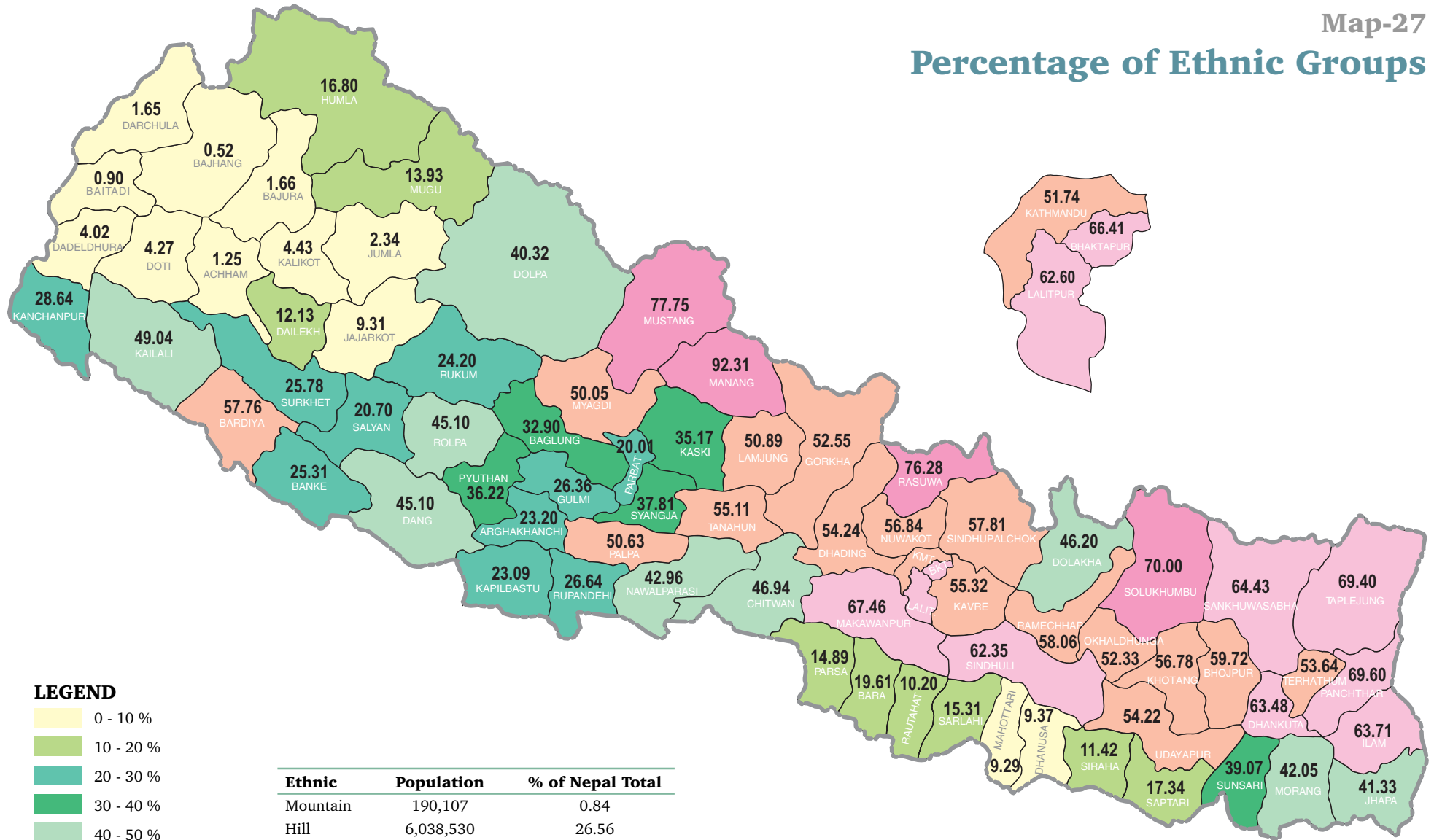
| Caste       | Population | % of Nepal Total |
|-------------|------------|------------------|
| CB          | 7,023,220  | 30.89            |
| Hill Dalits | 1,615,577  | 7.11             |
| Total       | 8,638,797  | 38.00            |

Note: Khas (9): [CB (4) and Hill Dalits (5)]

Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-27  
Percentage of Ethnic Groups



**LEGEND**

- 0 - 10 %
- 10 - 20 %
- 20 - 30 %
- 30 - 40 %
- 40 - 50 %
- 50 - 60 %
- 60 - 70 %
- >70 %

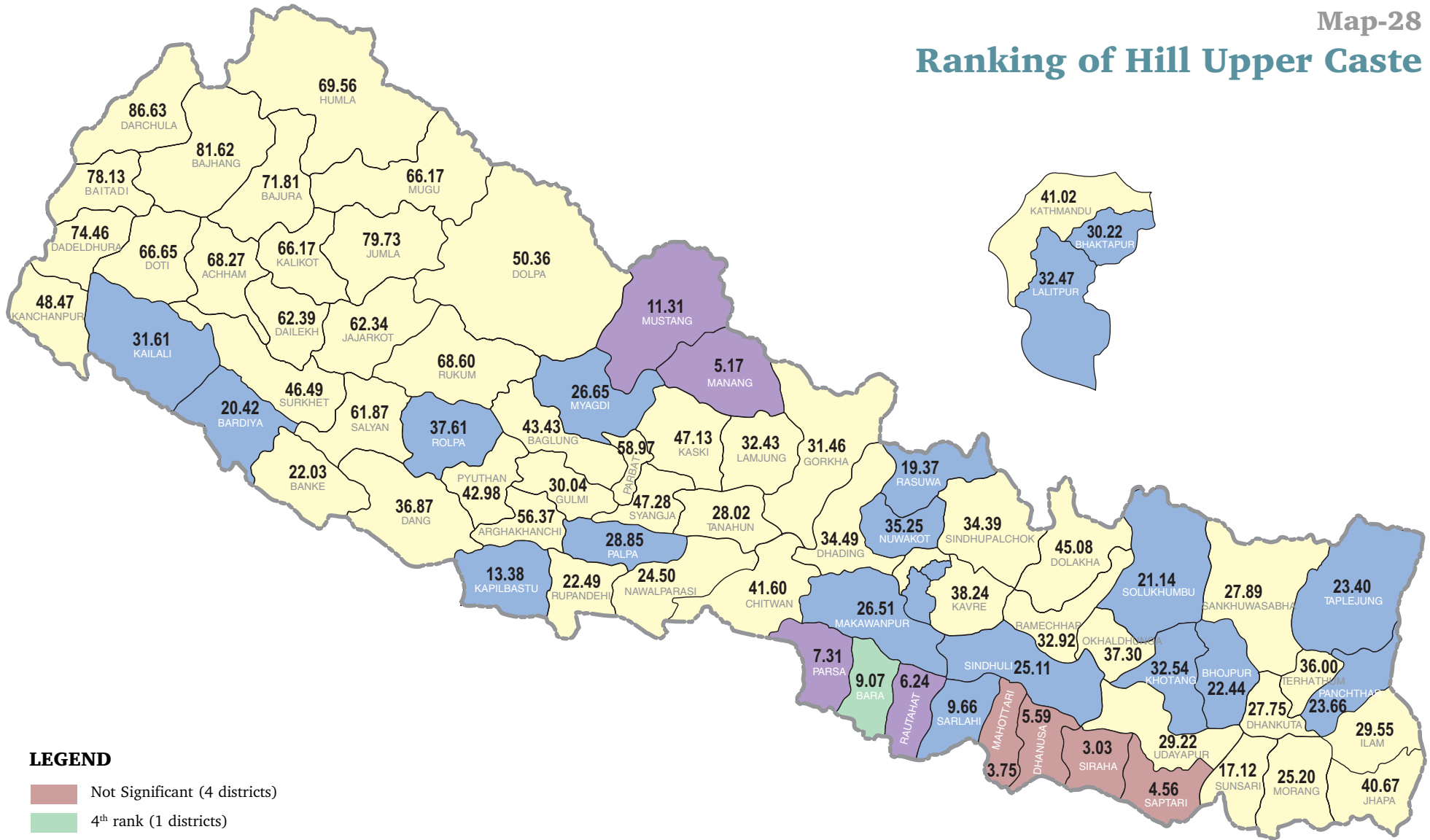
| Ethnic       | Population       | % of Nepal Total |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|
| Mountain     | 190,107          | 0.84             |
| Hill         | 6,038,530        | 26.56            |
| Inner Tarai  | 251,117          | 1.10             |
| Tarai        | 1,787,538        | 7.86             |
| Unspecified  | 5,259            | 0.02             |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>8,272,551</b> | <b>36.38</b>     |

Note: Ethnic Groups (44): [Mountain(5), Hill (20), Inner Tarai (7) and Tarai (12)]

Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-28  
**Ranking of Hill Upper Caste**



**LEGEND**

- Not Significant (4 districts)
- 4<sup>th</sup> rank (1 districts)
- 3<sup>rd</sup> rank (4 districts)
- 2<sup>nd</sup> rank (18 districts)
- 1<sup>st</sup> rank (48 districts)

| Population | % of Nepal Total |
|------------|------------------|
| 7,023,220  | 30.89            |

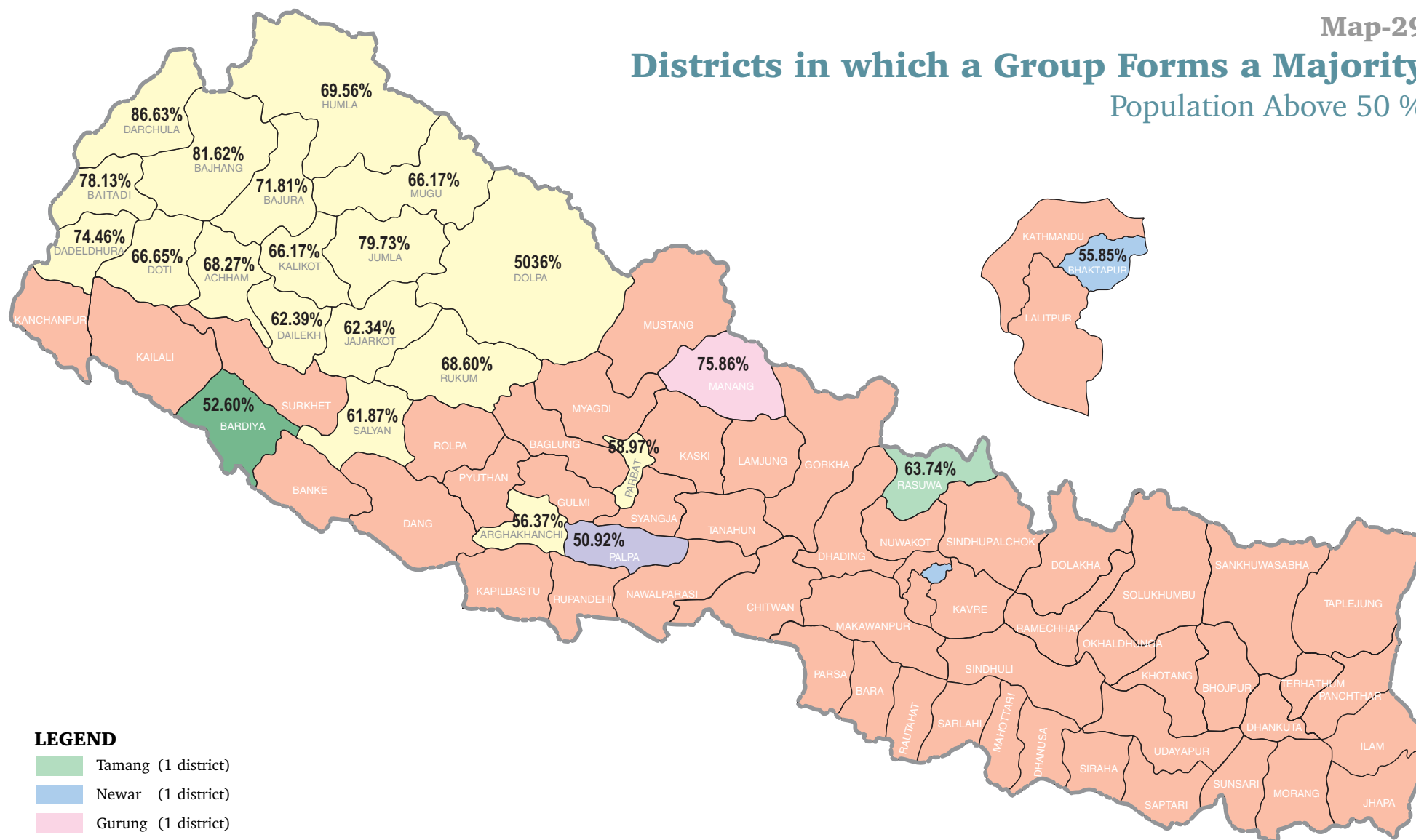
Source: Population Census 2001

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Map-29

## Districts in which a Group Forms a Majority Population Above 50 %



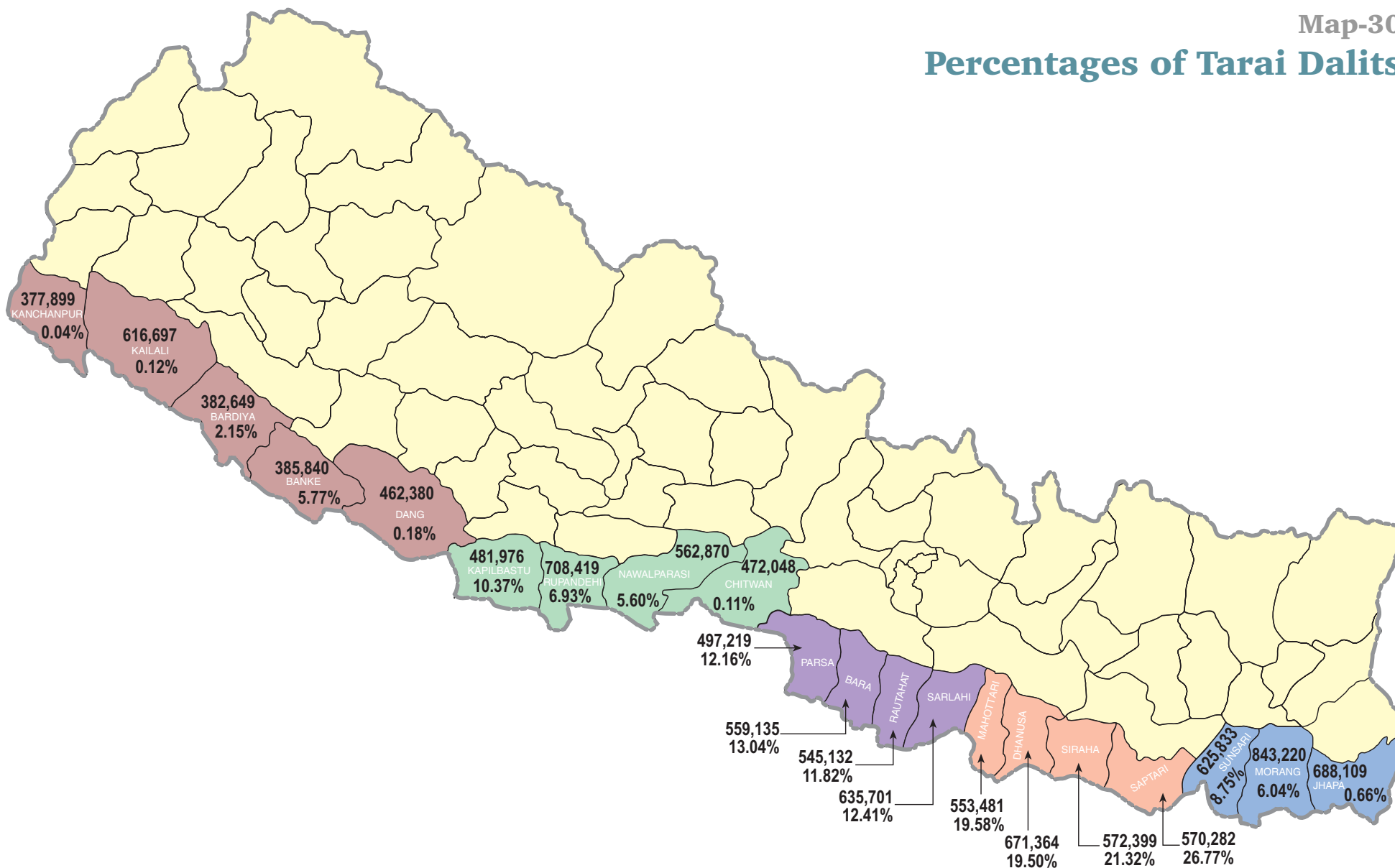
**LEGEND**

- Tamang (1 district)
- Newar (1 district)
- Gurung (1 district)
- Magar (1 district)
- Tharu (1 district)
- CB (18 districts)

Source: Population Census 2001

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Map-30  
Percentages of Tarai Dalits

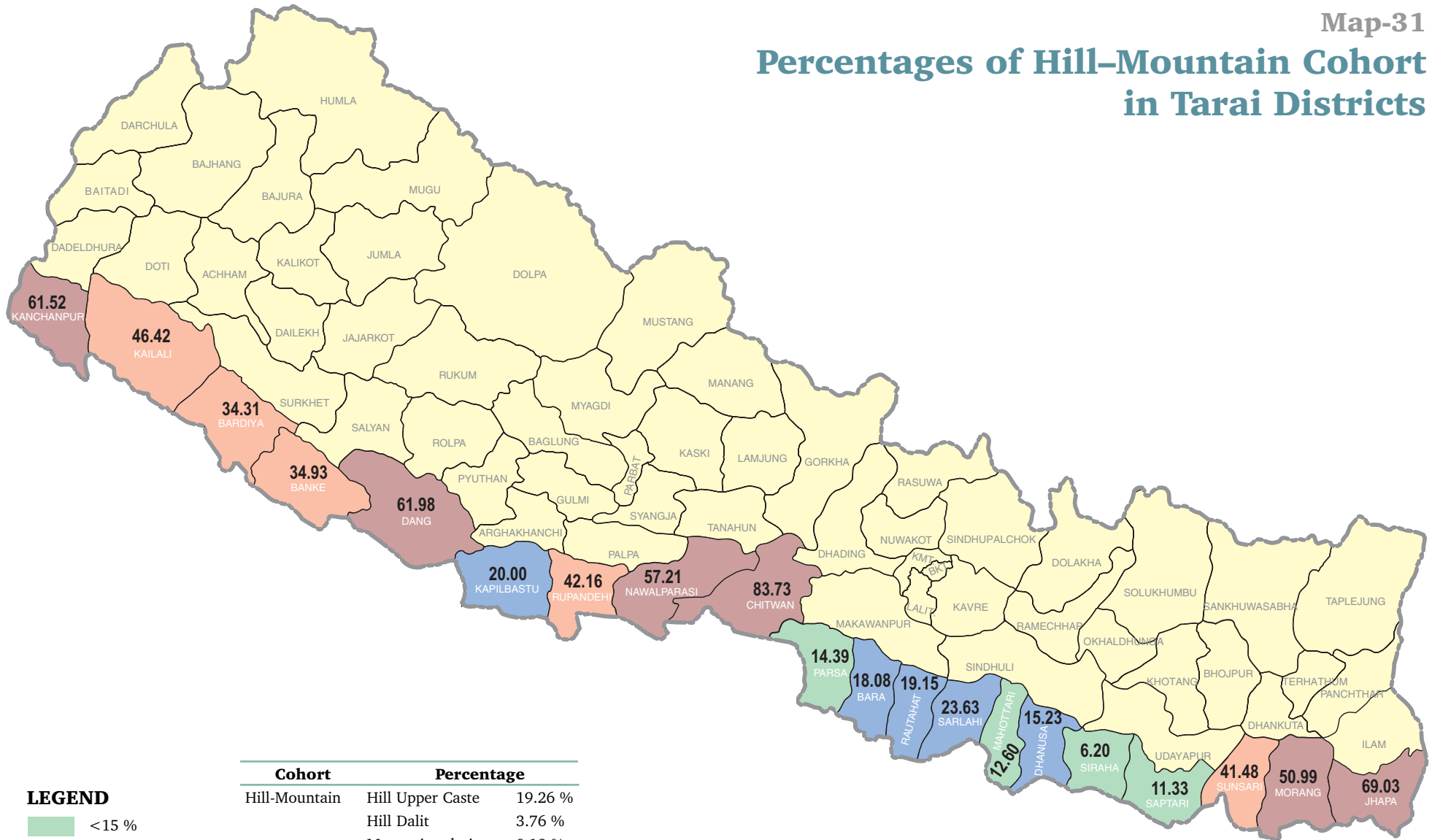


| Population | % of Nepal Total |
|------------|------------------|
| 10,74,354  | 4.73 %           |

Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-31  
**Percentages of Hill–Mountain Cohort  
 in Tarai Districts**



**LEGEND**

- < 15 %
- 15 - 33.33 %
- 33.33 - 50 %
- > 50 %

| Cohort        |                    | Percentage |
|---------------|--------------------|------------|
| Hill-Mountain | Hill Upper Caste   | 19.26 %    |
|               | Hill Dalit         | 3.76 %     |
|               | Mountain ethnic    | 0.19 %     |
|               | Hill ethnic        | 11.51 %    |
|               | Inner Tarai ethnic | 1.06 %     |
| Total         |                    | 35.78 %    |

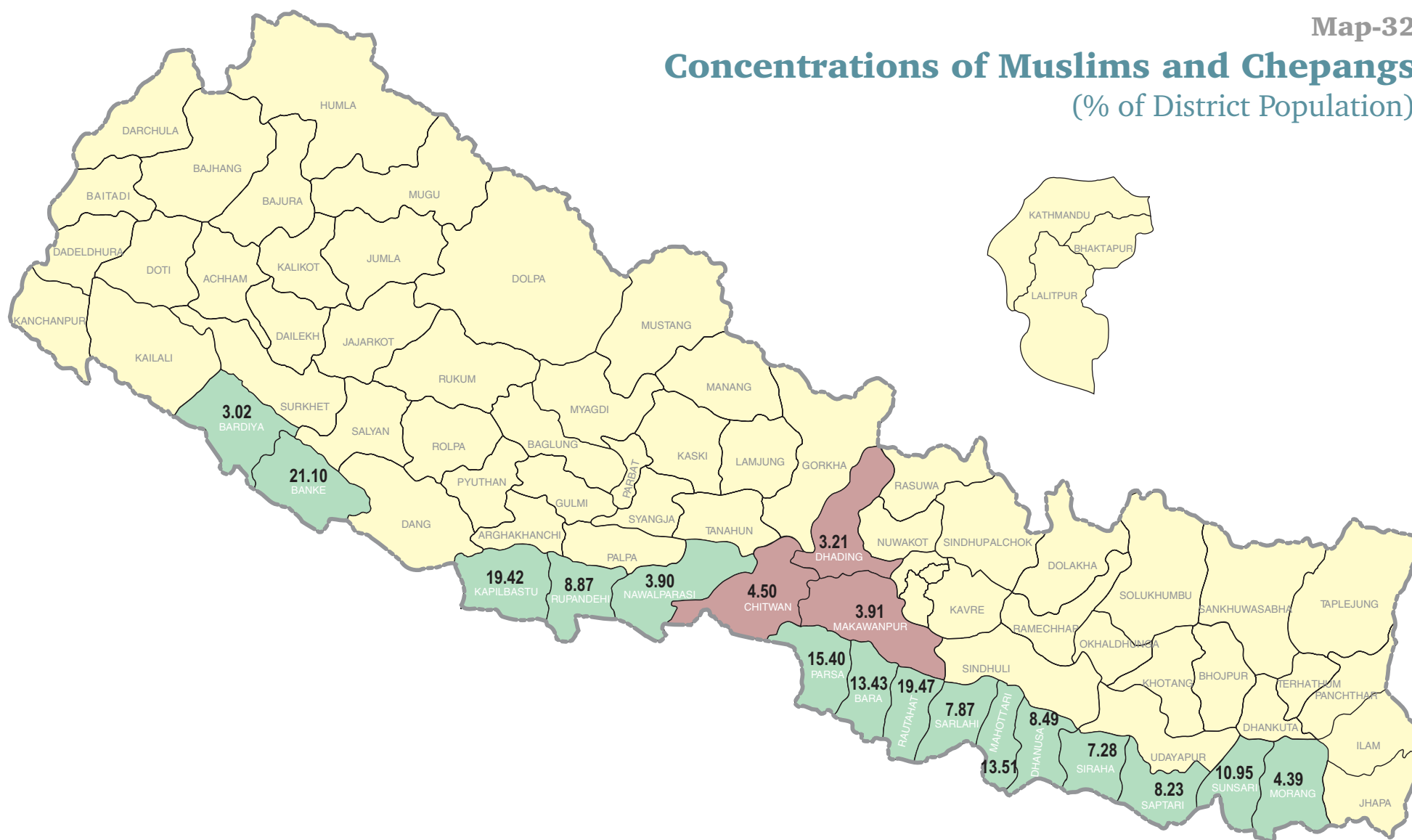
Note: Hill–Mountain Cohort includes (hill upper caste, hill Dalit, mountain ethnic, hill ethnic, and Inner Tarai ethnic groups.

Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-32

## Concentrations of Muslims and Chepangs (% of District Population)



**LEGEND**

- Muslim
- Chepang

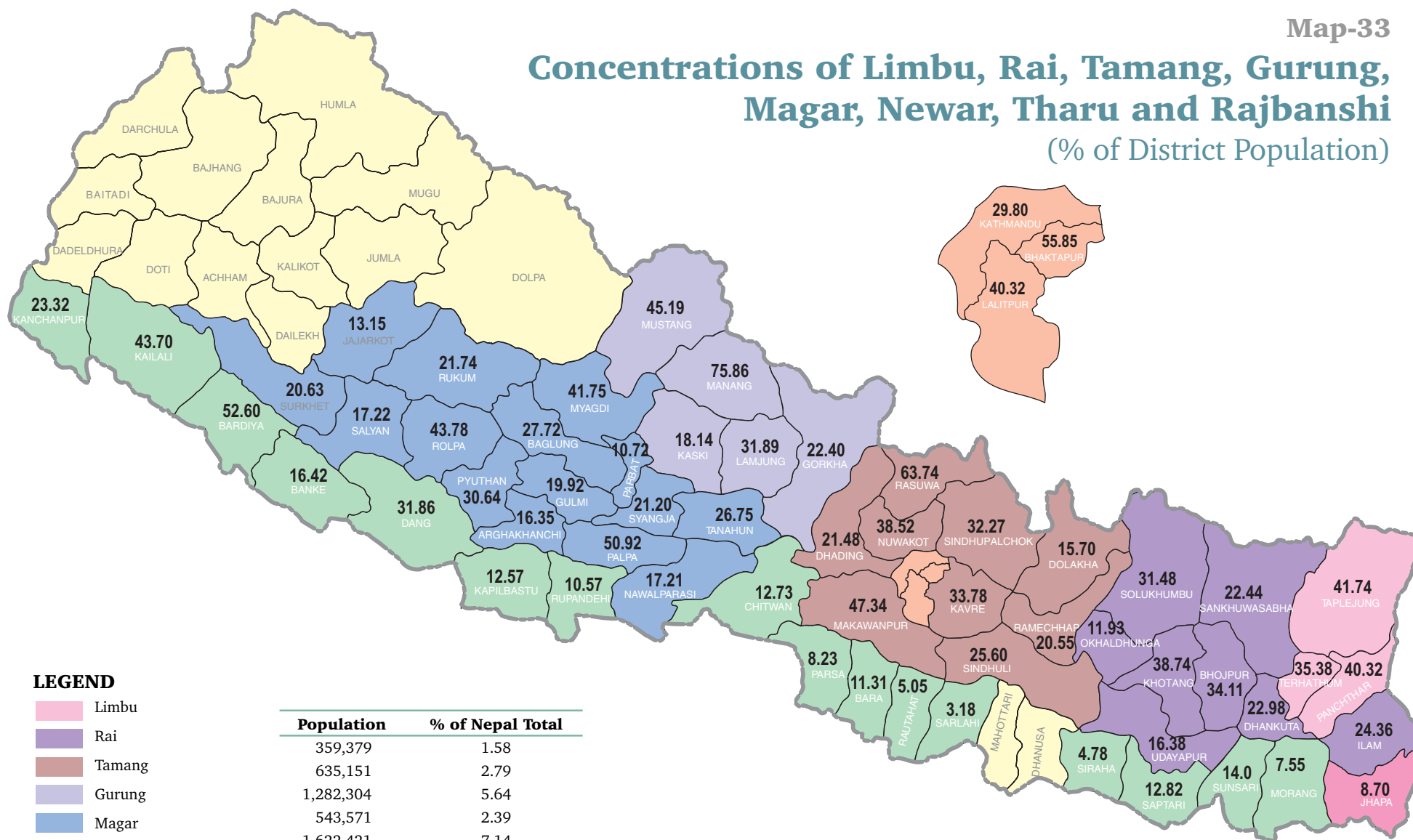
| Caste   | Population | % of Nepal Total |
|---------|------------|------------------|
| Muslim  | 971,056    | 4.27             |
| Chepang | 52,237     | 0.23             |

Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-33

## Concentrations of Limbu, Rai, Tamang, Gurung, Magar, Newar, Tharu and Rajbanshi (% of District Population)



**LEGEND**

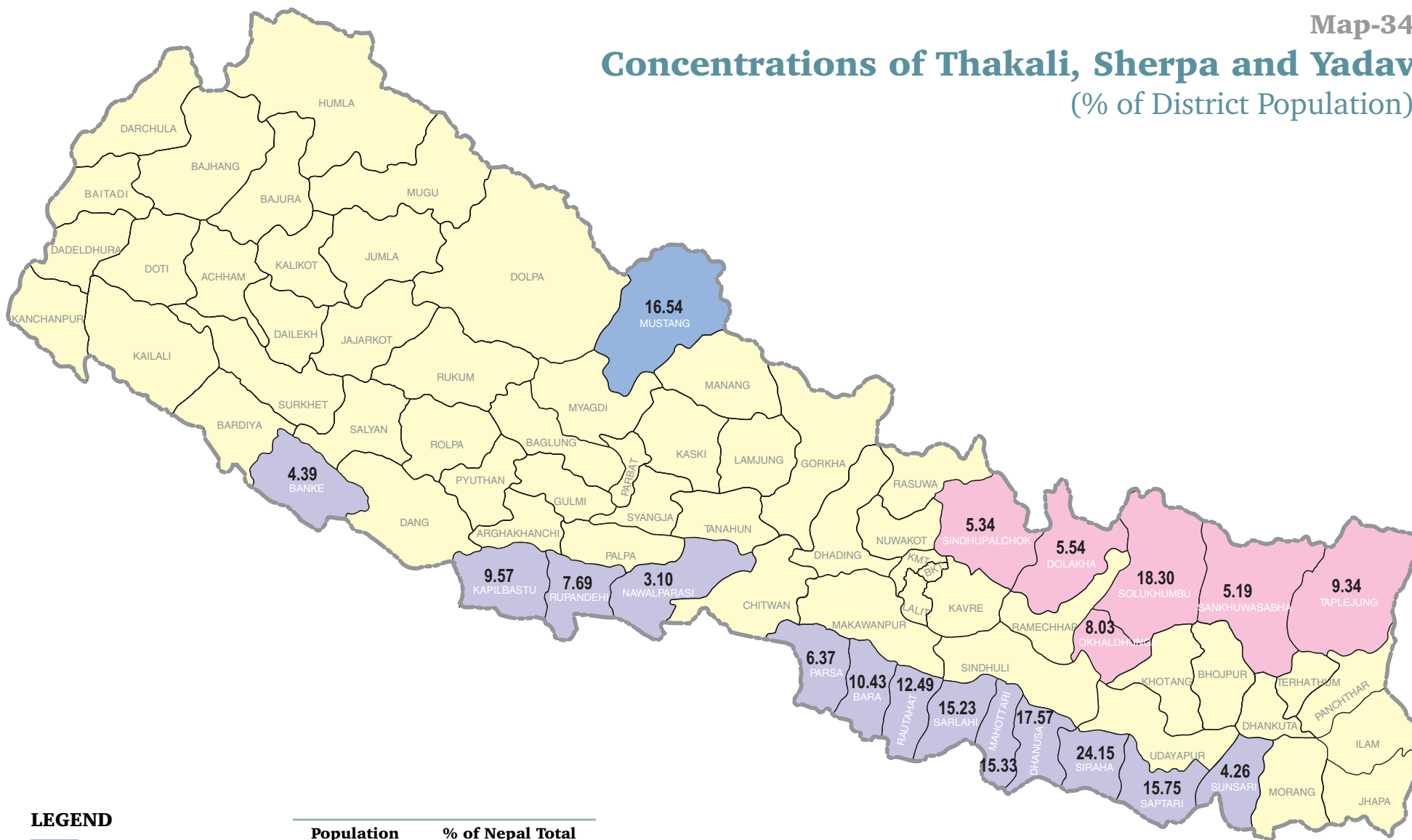
- Limbu
- Rai
- Tamang
- Gurung
- Magar
- Newar
- Tharu
- Rajbanshi

| Population | % of Nepal Total |
|------------|------------------|
| 359,379    | 1.58             |
| 635,151    | 2.79             |
| 1,282,304  | 5.64             |
| 543,571    | 2.39             |
| 1,622,421  | 7.14             |
| 1,245,232  | 5.48             |
| 1,533,879  | 6.75             |
| 58,024     | 0.42             |

Source: Population Census 2001

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**Map-34**  
**Concentrations of Thakali, Sherpa and Yadav**  
 (% of District Population)



**LEGEND**

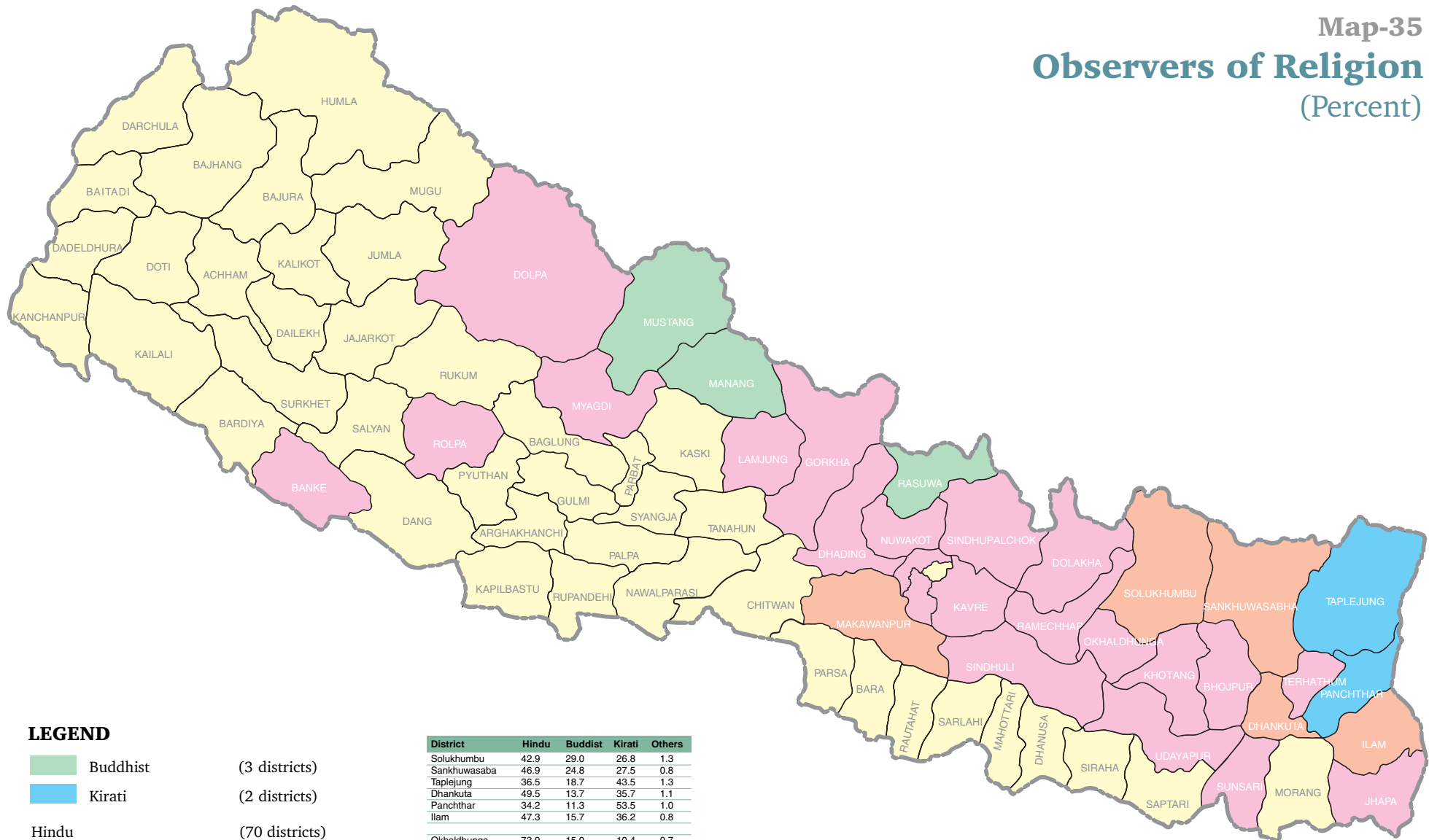
- Thakali
- Sherpa
- Yadav

| Population | % of Nepal Total |
|------------|------------------|
| 12,973     | 0.06             |
| 154,622    | 0.68             |
| 895,423    | 3.94             |

Source: Population Census 2001

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# Map-35 Observers of Religion (Percent)



### LEGEND

- Buddhist (3 districts)
- Kirati (2 districts)
- Hindu** (70 districts)
- <50 % (5 Districts)
- 50 - 80 % (22 Districts)
- >80 % {80 - 99.8 %} (43 Districts)

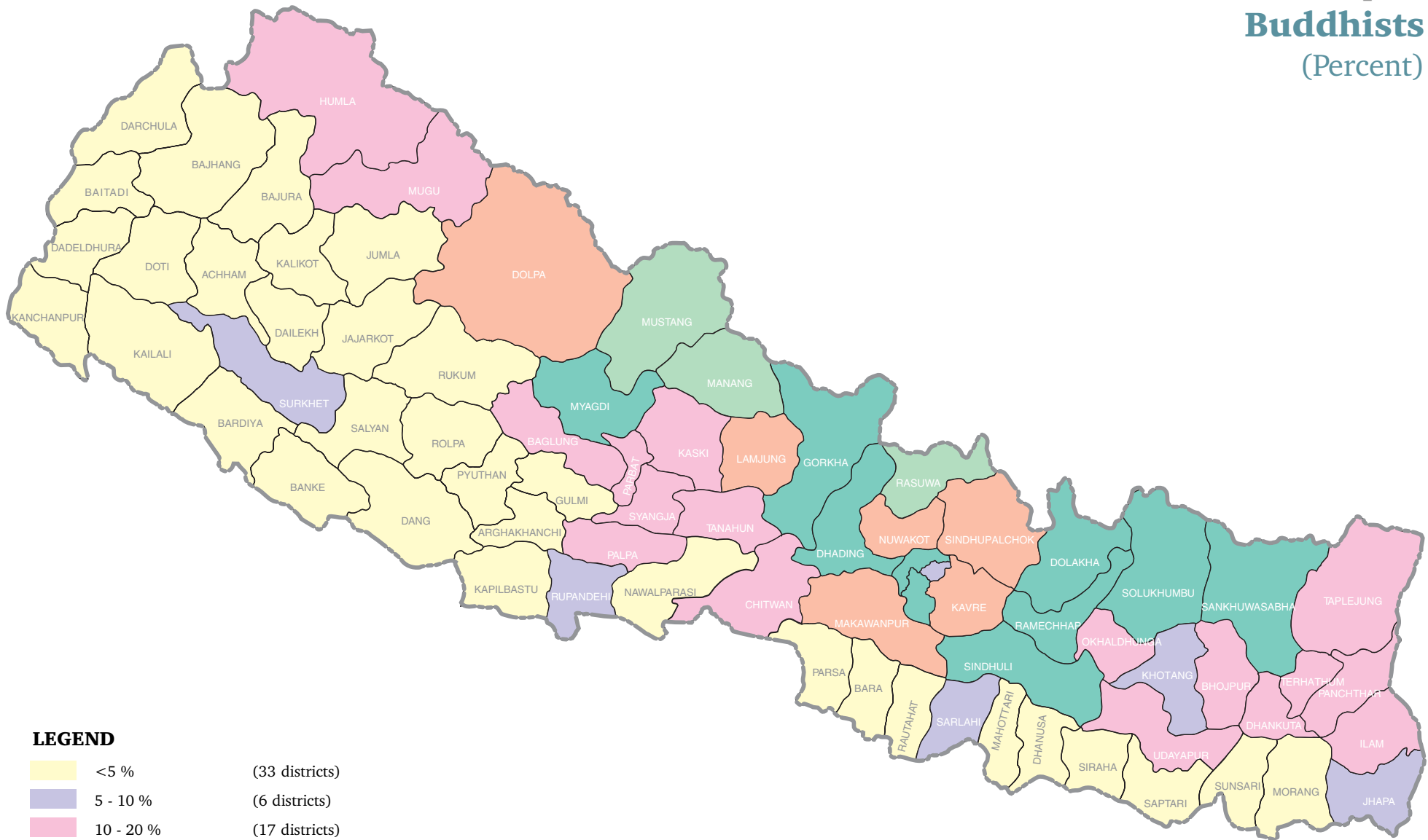
| District     | Hindu | Buddhist | Kirati | Others |
|--------------|-------|----------|--------|--------|
| Solukhumbu   | 42.9  | 29.0     | 26.8   | 1.3    |
| Sankhuwasaba | 46.9  | 24.8     | 27.5   | 0.8    |
| Taplejung    | 36.5  | 18.7     | 49.5   | 1.3    |
| Dhankuta     | 49.5  | 13.7     | 35.7   | 1.1    |
| Panchthar    | 34.2  | 11.3     | 53.5   | 1.0    |
| Ilam         | 47.3  | 15.7     | 36.2   | 0.8    |
| Okhaldhunga  | 73.9  | 15.0     | 10.4   | 0.7    |
| Khotang      | 60.5  | 5.7      | 32.6   | 1.2    |
| Bhojpur      | 53.8  | 14.1     | 31.7   | 0.4    |
| Terhathum    | 51.3  | 11.3     | 36.6   | 0.8    |
| Udayapur     | 75.4  | 12.2     | 10.5   | 1.9    |
| Sunsari      | 77.1  | 4.1      | 6.7    | 12.1   |
| Morang       | 80.1  | 4.4      | 7.2    | 8.3    |
| Jhapa        | 79.4  | 5.0      | 9.2    | 6.4    |

| District   | Buddhist | Hindu | Others |
|------------|----------|-------|--------|
| Mustang    | 74.2     | 25.3  | 0.5    |
| Manang     | 74.2     | 25.3  | 0.5    |
| Rasuwa     | 65.6     | 33.1  | 1.3    |
| Makawanpur | 47.6     | 49.4  | 3.0    |

Source: Population Census 2001

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# Map-36 Buddhists (Percent)



## LEGEND

|   |                       |                |
|---|-----------------------|----------------|
| <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:yellow; border:1px solid black;"></span>           | <5 %                  | (33 districts) |
| <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:lightblue; border:1px solid black;"></span>        | 5 - 10 %              | (6 districts)  |
| <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:lightpink; border:1px solid black;"></span>        | 10 - 20 %             | (17 districts) |
| <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:lightgreen; border:1px solid black;"></span>       | 20 - 30 %             | (10 districts) |
| <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:lightorange; border:1px solid black;"></span>      | 30 - 50 %             | (6 districts)  |
| <span style="display:inline-block; width:15px; height:15px; background-color:lightyellowgreen; border:1px solid black;"></span> | >50 % {50.0 - 74.2 %} | (3 districts)  |

Source: Population Census 2001

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**Seti Mahakali Autonomous Region**

Total Pop. 1,196,734\*  
(1,188,579)

Hill Upper Caste - 74.65 %  
Hill Dalit Caste - 15.27 %  
Others - 10.08 %

| District   | HUC % | Dalit % |
|------------|-------|---------|
| Darchula   | 86.64 | 7.65    |
| Bajhang    | 81.62 | 12.85   |
| Baitadi    | 78.13 | 10.85   |
| Doti       | 66.65 | 17.61   |
| Dadeldhura | 74.46 | 15.81   |
| Achham     | 68.27 | 22.40   |
| Bajura*    | 71.81 | 16.99   |

**Bheri Karnali Autonomous Region**

Total Pop. 957,680\*  
(804,806)

Hill Upper Caste - 58.77 %  
Hill Dalit Caste - 20.15 %  
Others - 21.08 %

| District | HUC % | Dalit % |
|----------|-------|---------|
| Humla    | 69.56 | 8.87    |
| Dolpa    | 50.36 | 7.57    |
| Mugu     | 66.17 | 3.14    |
| Jumla    | 79.73 | 13.77   |
| Jajarkot | 62.34 | 21.51   |
| Kalikot  | 66.17 | 27.44   |
| Dailekh  | 62.39 | 26.75   |
| Surkhet* | 46.49 | 21.41   |

**Tamuwani Autonomous Region**

Total Pop. 1,028,204

Gurung 19.20 %  
Hill Upper Caste 41.11 %  
Others 39.69 %

| District | Gurung % |
|----------|----------|
| Mustang  | 45.19    |
| Manang   | 75.85    |
| Gorkha   | 22.40    |
| Kaski    | 18.14    |
| Lamjung  | 31.69    |
| Parbat   | 5.09     |

**Newar Autonomous Region**

Total Pop. 1,645,091

Newar Caste - 35.40 %  
Hill Upper Caste - 37.76 %  
Others - 26.84 %

| District  | Newar % |
|-----------|---------|
| Kathmandu | 29.80   |
| Bhaktapur | 55.85   |
| Lalitpur  | 40.37   |

**Tamang Autonomous Region**

Total Pop. 2,452,458\*  
(2,409,441)

Tamang - 31.76 %  
Hill Upper Caste - 33.15 %  
Others - 35.09 %

| District       | Tamang % |
|----------------|----------|
| Rasuwa         | 63.74    |
| Nuwakot        | 38.52    |
| Sindupalchok   | 32.27    |
| Dolakha*       | 15.70    |
| Ramechhap      | 20.55    |
| Kavrepalanchok | 33.78    |
| Dhading        | 21.48    |
| Makwanpur      | 47.34    |
| Sindhuli*      | 25.60    |

**Kirat Autonomous Region**

Total Pop. 2,064,833\*  
(2,044,839)

Rai - 21.45 %  
Limbu - 12.21 %  
Hill Upper Caste - 29.00 %  
Others - 37.34 %

| District     | Rai % | Limbu % |
|--------------|-------|---------|
| Taplejung    | 5.03  | 41.75   |
| Sankhuwasaba | 22.44 | 4.76    |
| Terhathum    | 1.97  | 35.38   |
| Panchthar    | 13.94 | 40.33   |
| Ramechhap    | 22.98 | 13.72   |
| Bhojpur      | 34.11 | 0.07    |
| Khotang      | 38.74 | 0.07    |
| Solukhumbu   | 31.49 | 0.04    |
| Okhaldhunga  | 11.93 | 0.05    |
| Udayapur     | 16.38 | 0.20    |
| Ilam         | 24.36 | 14.32   |

**Tharuwan Autonomous Region**

Total Pop. 2,225,465

Tharus Caste - 34.58 %  
Hill Mountain Cohort - 48.05 %  
Hill Upper Caste - 32.49 %  
(Hill Dalits) - 7.80 %  
Ethnic M,H,I,T - 7.87 %  
Others - 17.28 %

| District   | Tharu % |
|------------|---------|
| Kanchanpur | 23.33   |
| Kailali    | 43.70   |
| Bardiya    | 52.60   |
| Banke      | 16.42   |
| Dang       | 31.86   |

**Magarat Autonomous Region**

Total Pop. 2,425,532\*  
(2,272,675)

Magar 31.46 %  
Hill Upper Caste 47.48 %  
Others 21.06 %

| District     | Magar % |
|--------------|---------|
| Myagdi       | 41.78   |
| Baglung      | 27.72   |
| Rukum        | 21.74   |
| Salyan       | 17.22   |
| Rolpa        | 43.78   |
| Pyuthan      | 30.65   |
| Gulmi        | 19.93   |
| Arghakhanchi | 16.35   |
| Palpa        | 50.92   |
| Syangja      | 21.19   |
| Tanahu       | 26.75   |

**Madhesi Autonomous Region**

Total Pop. 8,986,988\*  
(8,929,072)

Tarai Upper Caste - 33.65 %  
Tarai Dalit Caste - 11.55 %  
Tarai Ethnic (incl. Tharu) - 10.76 %  
Hill Mountain Cohort - 32.64 %  
(Mountain, Hill & Inner Tarai Ethnic, HUC & Hill Dalit)

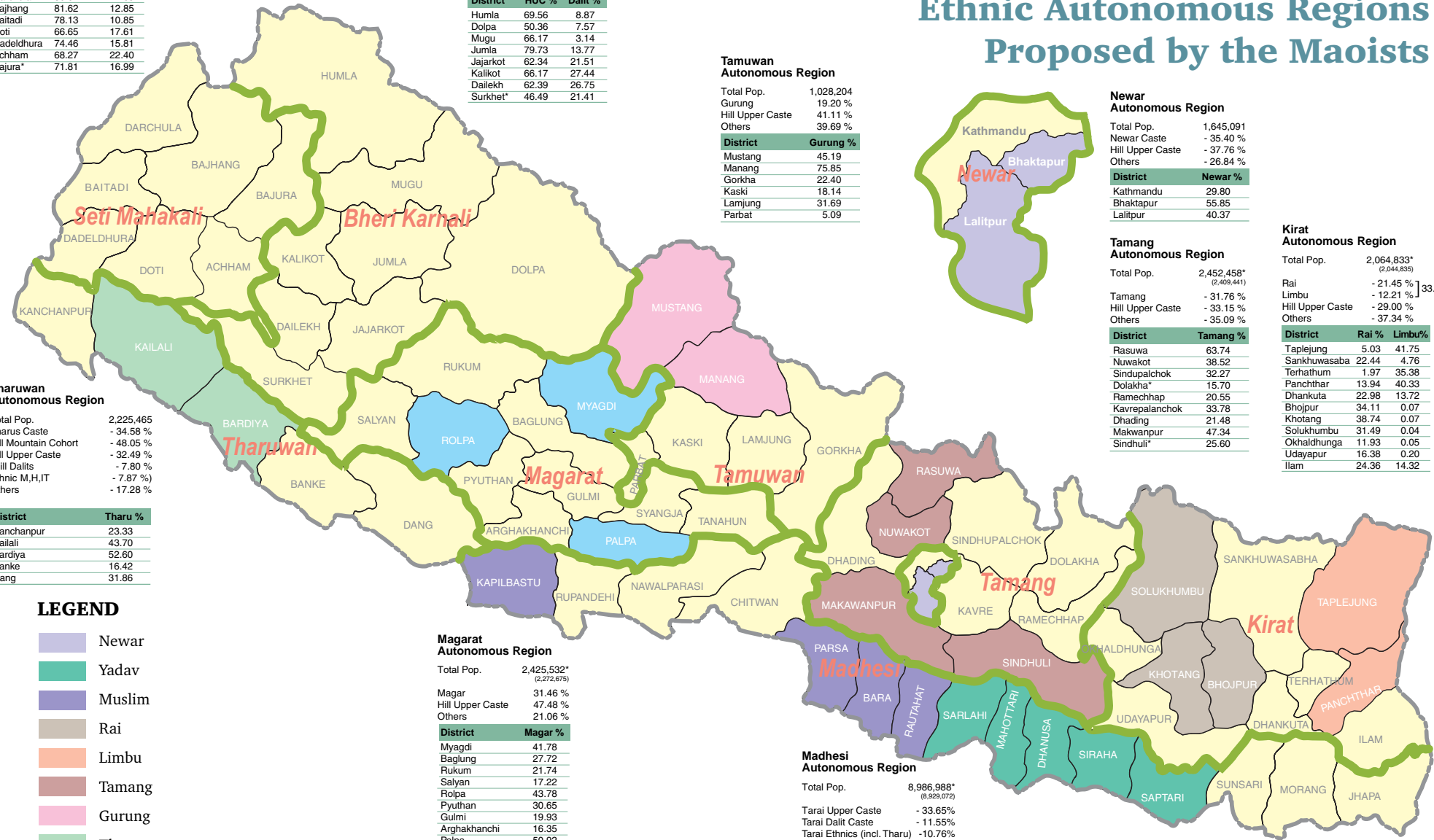
Others (Incl Muslims) - 11.40 %

Note: \* Adjusted Population

**LEGEND**

- Newar
- Yadav
- Muslim
- Rai
- Limbu
- Tamang
- Gurung
- Tharu
- Magar
- Hill Upper Caste

# Map-37 Ethnic Autonomous Regions Proposed by the Maoists



Source: Pratyakraman, Chaitra 2063

# The Issue of Representation

The responsibility for reorganising the state rests with the elected Constituent Assembly (CA) which will also draft a new constitution. In order to create a sense of participation and ensure that all abide by the outcomes the formation of the CA must be inclusive. The CA must be elected on the basis of proportional representation and take into account the context of interlaced and indivisible distribution of the population so that everyone will feel like a winner. While forming the CA, the composition of the Parliament should be reformulated to make it more inclusive if necessary. The inability to recognize the people's aspiration created dissatisfaction, as the Tarai uprising in January 2007, demonstrated. Map 37 has shown the proposal of the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) along with the population distribution in each autonomous region. Map 38 shows the current distribution of the 237 parliamentary seats.

Nepal's present administrative arrangement of 14 zones and 75 districts was constituted when the zonal (*Anchal*) hierarchy was created in 1963 under the Panchayat polity. Later, in the 1970s five development regions were designated. Late geographer planner Harka Gurung has suggested that Nepal's 75 districts be consolidated into 25 units. He has argued "Bureaucratic, and development agencies have expanded vastly at the district level. In the last four decades, there has been extension of roads, airports and telecommunication facilities. These have narrowed geographic spaces in terms of travel time enabling the administration of much larger area."

Using similar logic, this book suggests that the districts be consolidated to 28 and that the names suggested by late Harka Gurung be maintained as and where possible (Map 39) with 28 units. The boundaries will be different from those suggested by Gurung.

Within the consolidated districts the lowest unit of power will be a Village Development Committee (VDC) or municipality. These entities will enjoy and exercise optimum authority. The relationship between the central government and these units will be defined by the CA. The separation of central- and local-level roles and responsibilities will preserve the historically, culturally unique position of Nepal in the Indian Subcontinent. The consolidated districts could be designated as cantons or prefectures.

Kathmandu, as the capital of the country, should have special status. Assymetry cannot be ruled out if some units opt for it for some period for economic sustainability. Some degree of cooperativeness in federalism needs to be explored at this initial stage.

The formation of consolidated districts will also necessitate the restructuring of the present electoral arrangement. Madhesi communities have demanded that the electorate units of the Tarai not be mixed with those of the hills. This demand is logical. The constituencies of the hills and of the Tarai were mixed during the Panchayat regime, when zones were created. The demand by the Madhesi community that one electorate seat for the proposed lower house represent a population of 100,000 deserves consideration, too. This approach will provide a basis for making decisions about the number of representatives to the CA.

Let us take the example of three districts of the Tarai: Jhapa (population 688,109), Dhanusa (population 671,364), and Saptari (population 570,282). If each population block of 100,000 represents one seat, then these three districts will get six, six and five seats respectively. In each case a fraction population remains unaccounted for. How does one address a fraction? One way would be to provide one seat if the fraction population is above 50,000. Using this criterion, the three districts of Jhapa, Dhanusa, and Saptari will get seven, seven and six seats. Morang District (population 843,220) will get just eight seats: eight for the population of eight hundred thousand and no seats for the fraction. Map 39 shows the division when the present districts are consolidated into 28 cantons (or

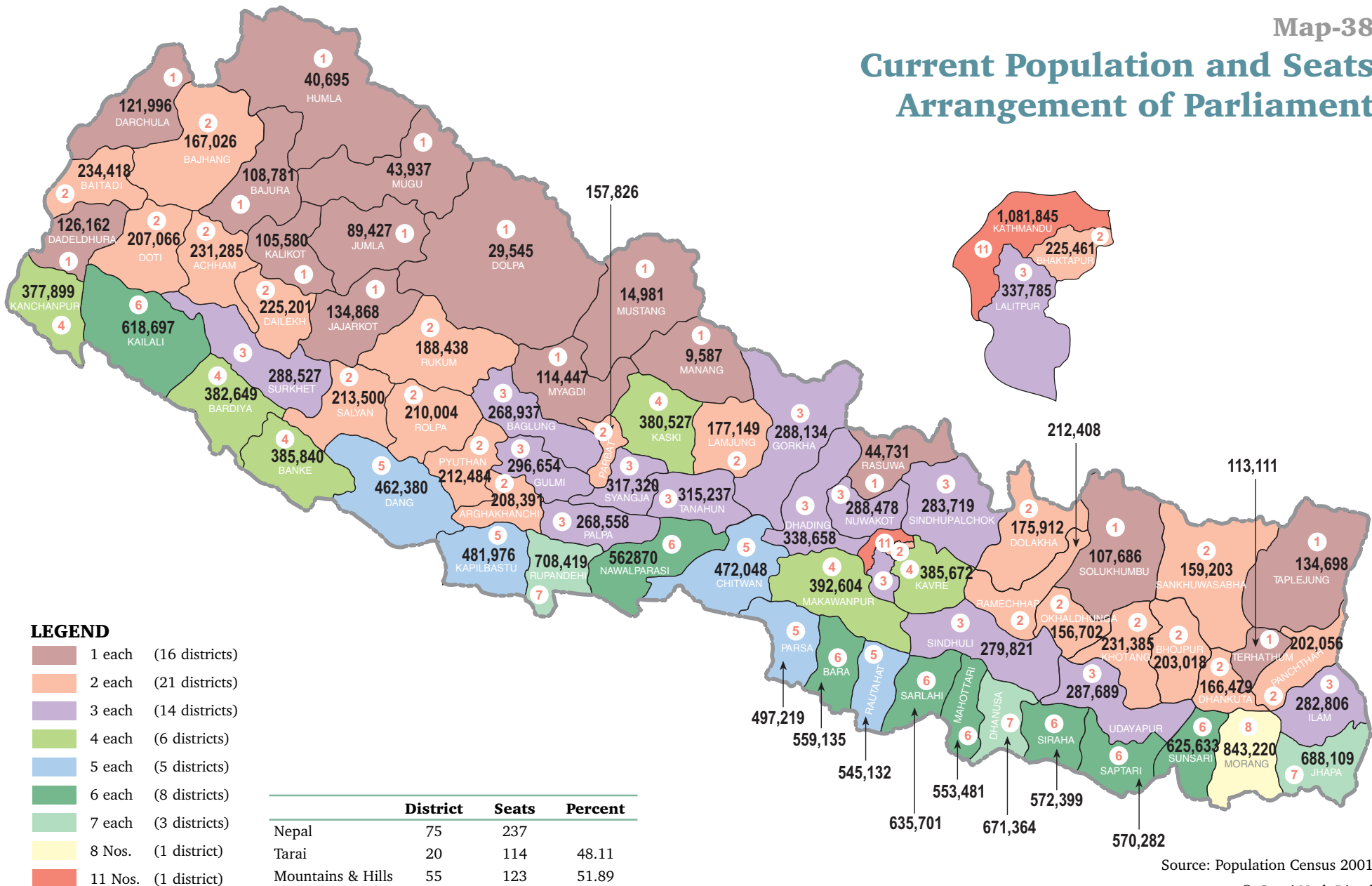
prefectures) while Map 40 shows parliamentary seats when districts are consolidated into 28 cantons. The proposed administrative units (cantons/prefectures) in the Tarai are shown in Map 41.

Alternatively, any fraction could be allocated one additional seat. If this criterion is used, Morang will get one more seat to make a total of nine, while the three above districts will get the same number of seats (Map 41). But how would one decide about representation for those districts which have populations of less than 100,000? These districts are Humla (population 40,595), Mugu (population 43,937), Rasuwa (population 44,731), Manang (population 9,587), Mustang (population 14,981) and Dolpa (population 29,545). The framing of the CA must include a provision such that each district no matter how small either in area or population, gets a minimum of one seat. This approach would be the same as that in Switzerland. Article 149-4 of the Swiss Constitution states that "The seat shall be distributed among cantons in proportion to their population. Each canton shall have at least one seat".

This author suggests that 50,000 be considered as the cut-off fraction of population and that each district get at a minimum of one seat. If these criteria are used, the number of elected representatives from the cantons or prefectures (reorganised geographical regions) will be 234. Of this total number, 112 will represent the Tarai (population 11,212,453) and 122 will represent the hills and mountains (population 11,938,970) with a ratio of 48.43 to 51.57 %. The balance between the populations of the hills and mountains and the Tarai will thus be maintained.

Another task is for every political party to revise its representatives to make it inclusive. Each party should choose representatives to the CA on the basis of the percentage of population according to the 2001 census. In the best democratic tradition, a conscious effort must be made to include those groups not represented, to foster an atmosphere of goodwill among all communities and to promote mutual faith and confidence.

# Map-38 Current Population and Seats Arrangement of Parliament



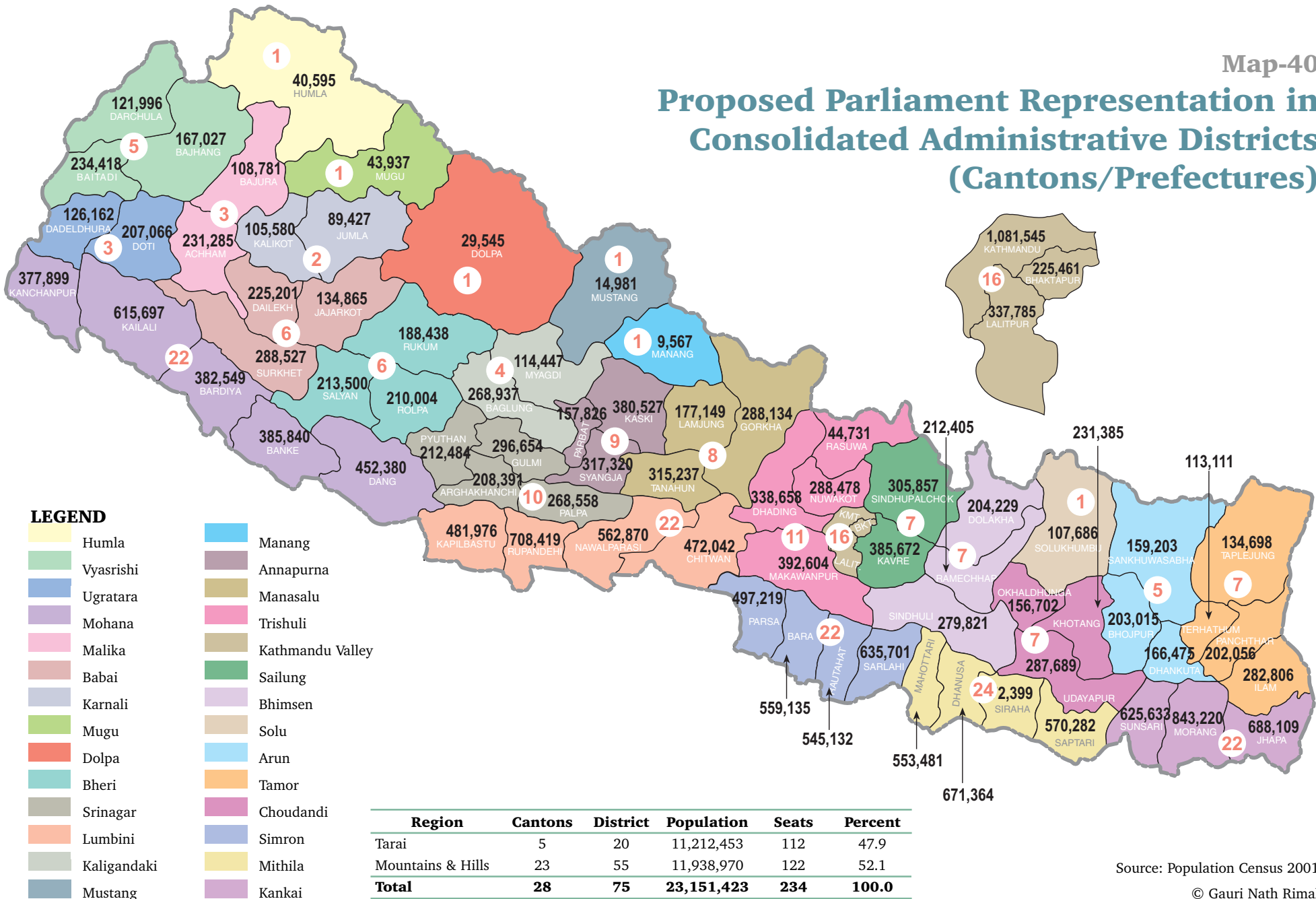
# Proposed Consolidated Administrative Districts (Cantons/Prefectures)



Source: Population Census 2001

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# Proposed Parliament Representation in Consolidated Administrative Districts (Cantons/Prefectures)



Map-41  
Proposed Administrative Units in the Tarai



**LEGEND**

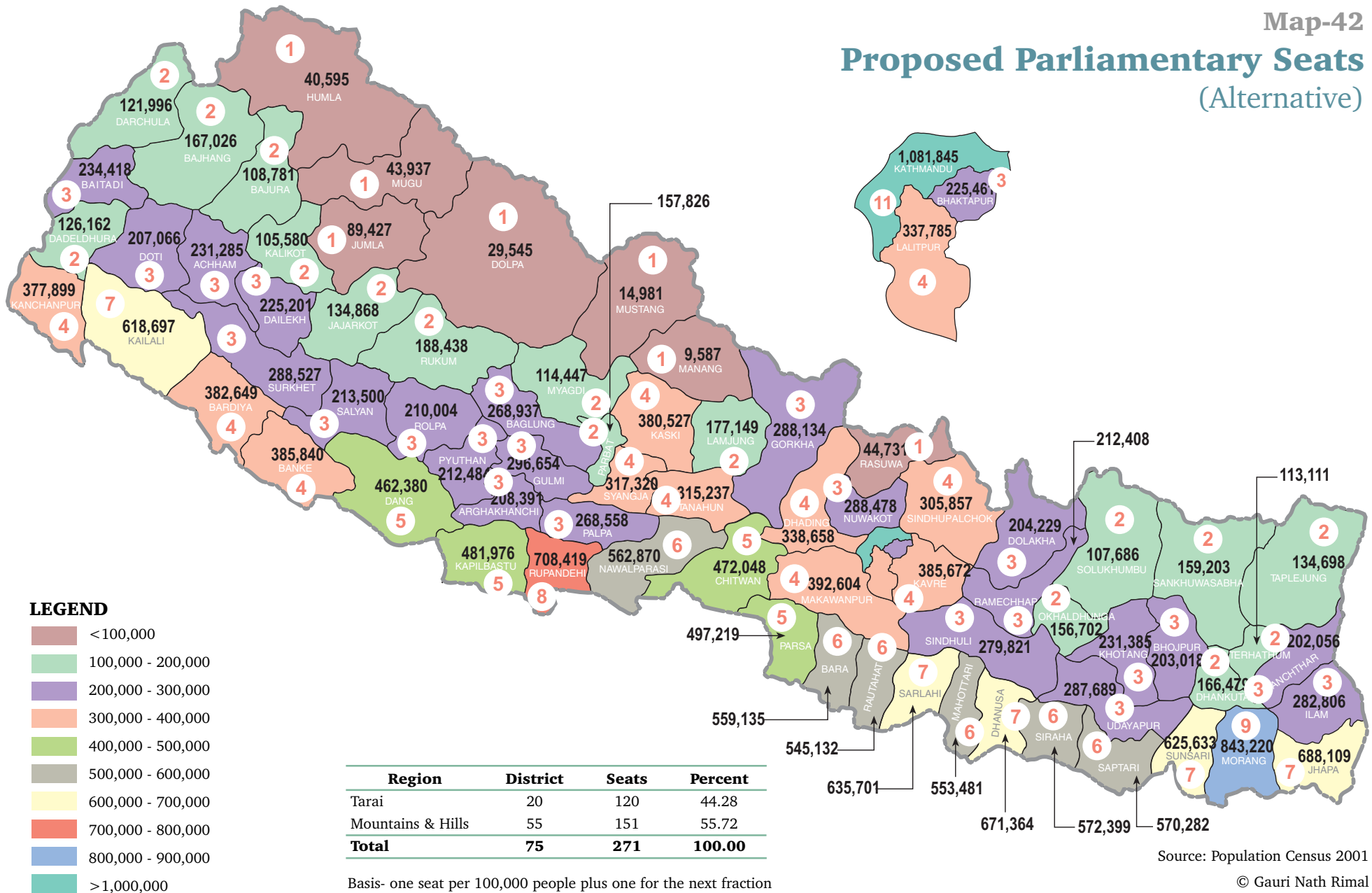
- Mohana
- Lumbini
- Simron
- Mithila
- Kankai

| Population | Area (sq. km.) | Language                            |
|------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 2,225,565  | 12,162         | Nepali, Tharu, Awadi                |
| 2,225,313  | 7,478          | Nepali, Awadi, Bhojpuri             |
| 2,237,180  | 4,919          | Bhojpuri, Bajjika, Maithili, Nepali |
| 2,365,007  | 4,733          | Maithili                            |
| 2,101,893  | 4,718          | Nepali, Maithili, Rajbansi          |

Source: Population Census 2001

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# Map-42 Proposed Parliamentary Seats (Alternative)





# The Larger Picture, the Future

In the complicated mechanics of re-crafting the political order we must remember the larger picture: restructuring is meant to effectively address the social, economic and political challenges Nepal faces in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

The larger objective is that the political rights and civil liberties of all communities be guaranteed to the fullest extent possible at the lowest political level. When the new structure has been designed and implemented, elected representatives will provide stewardship and guidance, political groups will engage in healthy competition, and opposition parties will play critical but constructive roles.

Minority groups will enjoy the power of self governance and participate in making decisions about issues that affect them. There will be freedom of expression, assembly, association, education and religion. People will enjoy the rule of law, freedom to pursue economic activities freely and equality of opportunity.

Self-determination is understood as the pursuance of local cultural, linguistic or religious interests by a reasonably distinctive group of culturally homogenous people to address the lack of representation or oppression. Developed in the mid-nineteenth century, this concept acquired ethnic and political

overtones due to the intense colonization and totalitarian rule prevailing then. Self-determination does not have to be divisive instead it should foster national integrity, tolerance and acceptance. This is important because Nepal's infused ethnicities permeate the social fabric so thoroughly that secession and division just cannot be meaningful options.

Sufi mystic Omar Khayam has rightly told us how best to take advantage of the present.

*"Unborn Tomorrow and dead Yesterday,  
Why fret about them if Today be sweet!"*

Sri Sri Paramhansa Yogananda has interpreted Khayam's couplet as: "Whether pursuing material success or spiritual upliftment neither grieve over what you did not accomplish in the past nor leave your efforts for the success of tomorrow. Concentrate your best efforts to succeed today and sooner or later they will be crowned with glory." The sentiment it captures tells us how to move forward.

Cultural, ethnic, religious or other minority groups will enjoy full political rights and opportunities. The government will be free from pervasive corruption and will be accountable to the electorate. Personal autonomy and individual rights including choice of residence, travel, employment and education will be guaranteed to all. Citizens will enjoy the right to own property and to establish private businesses with after meeting minimum licensing requirements. They will also be able to purchase and sell land and other property free without paying bribes or other forms of inducements. There will be no exploitation. Local and central government responsibilities will be clearly differentiated. The central government shall have a clearly defined jurisdiction.

Through participation, the provision of opportunities and empowerment, the status of the disadvantaged will be redressed. Affirmative action in the form of access to education, vocational training, reservations in governmental jobs and democratic institutions will be pursued. We need a procedure to identify those that are disadvantaged and enable them to participate in the mainstream. The domination of a few privileged groups—of 'super-class Bahuns', 'royal Chettris', 'upper Newars', land owners and elites—in the conduct of the state affairs would end. This change should not be construed to mean that everyone in these communities is well-off. Poverty is rampant in these communities and very affluent individuals are present even in groups generally considered disadvantaged.

Like most South Asian countries, Nepal is undergoing transformation due to rapid urbanization, leading to the growth of towns and cities as centres of industrialisation, services and employment. As the process of technological, communication and economic globalization show increasing intensification, its new demographic character is altering the concept of ethnic entities that prevailed some decades ago. When harnessed creatively, this process of urbanization, advancement in communication and emergence of a competitive market offer new opportunities to bring about economic and social progress. Taking advantage of these processes for Nepal and Nepalis requires creativity, vision and hard work that necessitate that a competent government provide a level playing field, a competitive market promote efficiency and creativity, and vigilant civic movements champion the cause of social justice, inclusion and equity. From the local to the national, these social entities must engage constructively to achieve Nepal's social, political and economic development. This approach suits and blends in with the diverse amalgam of the country's infused social fabric.

# ANNEXES

## Annex 1

| Major Population Composition at a glance. (Unity in Diversity) Major groups-sample |             |               |              |               |       |
|--|-------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|-------|
| Eastern Development Region   |             |               |              |               |       |
| Districts  | Per cent    |               |              |               | Rest  |
| 1. Taplejung (134,698)   | Limbu 41.74 | CB 23.04      | Sherpa 9.34  | Kami 4.42     | 21.46 |
| 2. Panchthar (202,056)   | Limbu 40.32 | CB 23.66      | Rai 13.94    | Tamang 6.82   | 15.26 |
| 3. Ilam (282,806)  | CB 29.55    | Rai 24.36     | Limbu 14.32  | Tamang 6.83   | 24.94 |
| 4. Jhapa (688,109)*  | CB 40.67    | Rajbansi 8.70 | Limbu 5.65   | Rai 4.74      | 36.96 |
| 5. Morang (843,220)  | CB 25.20    | Tharu 7.55    | Limbu 4.38   | Rajbansi 4.14 | 51.73 |
| 6. Sunsari (625,633)   | CB 17.12    | Tharu 14.00   | Muslim 10.95 | Newar 4.43    | 53.50 |
| 7. Dhankuta (166,479)  | CB 27.75    | Rai 22.98     | Limbu 13.72  | Magar 9.71    | 25.84 |
| 8. Tehrathum (113,111)   | CB 36.00    | Limbu 35.38   | Tamang 5.78  | Kami 4.23     | 18.61 |
| 9. Sankhuwa Sabha (159,203)  | CB 27.89    | Rai 22.44     | Tamang 9.45  | Gurung 5.78   | 34.44 |
| 10. Bhojpur (203,018)  | Rai 34.11   | CB 29.54      | Tamang 8.49  | Newar 8.28    | 19.58 |
| 11. Solukhumbu (107,686)   | Rai 31.48   | CB 21.14      | Sherpa 18.30 | Tamang 9.43   | 19.60 |
| 12. Okhaldhunga (156,702)  | CB 37.30    | Rai 11.93     | Magar 10.37  | Tamang 9.17   | 31.20 |
| 13. Khotang (231,385)  | Rai 38.74   | CB 32.54      | Kami 4.48    | Magar 4.27    | 19.97 |
| 14. Udayapur (287,689)   | CB 29.22    | Rai 16.38     | Magar 13.80  | Tharu 7.76    | 32.84 |
| 15. Saptari (570,282)  | Yadav 15.75 | Tharu 12.82   | Muslim 8.23  | Teli 7.24     | 55.96 |
| 16. Siraha (572,399)*  | Yadav 24.15 | Muslim 7.28   | Teli 4.95    | Tharu 4.78    | 58.84 |

| Central Development Region   |              |              |              |             |       |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------|
| Districts                    | Per cent     |              |              |             | Rest  |
| 17. Dhanusha (671,364)       | Yadav 17.57  | Muslim 8.49  | Kewat 6.19   | Dhanuk 5.04 | 60.71 |
| 18. Mahottari (553,481)      | Yadav 15.33  | Muslim 13.51 | Brahman 6.55 | Dhanuk 6.26 | 58.35 |
| 19. Sarlahi (635,701)        | Yadav 15.23  | CB 9.66      | Koiri 7.76   | Muslim 7.67 | 59.66 |
| 20. Sindhuli (279,821)*      | Tamang 25.60 | CB 25.11     | Magar 14.31  | Newar 6.55  | 28.43 |
| 21. Ramechhap (212,408)      | CB 32.92     | Tamang 20.55 | Newar 14.09  | Magar 10.92 | 21.52 |
| 22. Dolakha (204,229)*       | CB 45.08     | Tamang 15.70 | Newar 9.00   | Thami 7.92  | 22.30 |
| 23. Sindhupalchok (305,857)  | CB 34.39     | Tamang 32.27 | Newar 11.55  | Sherpa 5.40 | 16.39 |
| 24. Kavrepalanchok (385,672) | CB 38.24     | Tamang 33.78 | Newar 13.03  | Magar 3.48  | 11.47 |
| 25. Lalitpur (337,785)       | Newar 40.32  | CB 32.47     | Tamang 4.85  | Gurung 1.46 | 20.90 |
| 26. Bhaktapur (225,461)      | Newar 55.85  | CB 30.22     | Tamang 8.95  | Magar 1.65  | 3.35  |
| 27. Kathmandu (1,081,845)    | CB 41.02     | Newar 29.80  | Tamang 8.54  | Sherpa 2.88 | 17.96 |
| 28. Nuwakot (288,478)        | Tamang 38.52 | CB 35.25     | Newar 7.60   | Rai 3.32    | 15.31 |
| 29. Rasuwa (44,731)          | Tamang 63.74 | CB 19.37     | Gurung 6.72  | Newar 2.80  | 7.27  |
| 30. Dhading (338,658)        | CB 34.49     | Tamang 21.48 | Newar 9.58   | Magar 8.46  | 28.99 |
| 31. Makwanpur (392,604)      | Tamang 47.34 | CB 26.51     | Newar 6.82   | Magar 4.57  | 14.26 |
| 32. Rautahat (545,132)       | Muslim 19.47 | Yadav 12.49  | CB 6.24      | Teli 5.68   | 56.14 |
| 33. Bara (559,135)           | Muslim 13.43 | Tharu 11.31  | Yadav 10.43  | CB 9.07     | 55.76 |
| 34. Parsa (497,219)          | Muslim 15.40 | Kurmi 8.28   | CB 7.31      | Yadav 6.37  | 62.64 |
| 35. Chitwan (472,048)        | CB 41.60     | Tharu 12.73  | Tamang 7.36  | Newar 5.43  | 32.88 |

| Western Development Region |              |               |             |             |       |
|----------------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------|
| Districts                  | Per cent     |               |             |             | Rest  |
| 36. Gorkha (288,134)       | CB 31.46     | Gurung 22.40  | Magar 11.34 | Newar 8.11  | 26.69 |
| 37. Lamjung (177,149)      | CB 32.43     | Gurung 31.69  | Kami 7.43   | Tamang 6.73 | 21.72 |
| 38. Tanahu (315,237)       | CB 28.02     | Magar 26.75   | Newar 7.98  | Kami 6.47   | 30.78 |
| 39. Syangja (317,320)      | CB 47.28     | Magar 21.20   | Gurung 9.99 | Kami 6.67   | 14.86 |
| 40. Kaski (380,527)        | CB 47.13     | Gurung 18.14  | Kami 6.90   | Magar 6.18  | 21.65 |
| 41. Manang (9,587)         | Gurung 75.86 | Sherpa 8.95   | CB 5.17     | Tamang 3.58 | 6.44  |
| 42. Myagdi (114,447)       | Magar 41.75  | CB 26.65      | Kami 13.35  | Damai 4.54  | 13.68 |
| 43. Parbat (157,826)       | CB 58.97     | Magar 10.72   | Kami 7.49   | Damai 6.55  | 12.89 |
| 44. Baglung (268,937)      | CB 43.43     | Magar 27.72   | Kami 13.07  | Sarki 4.35  | 11.43 |
| 45. Gulmi (296,654)        | CB 30.04     | Magar 19.92   | Kami 7.46   | Sarki 3.37  | 39.21 |
| 46. Palpa (268,558)        | Magar 50.92  | CB 28.85      | Kami 5.82   | Newar 3.61  | 10.60 |
| 47. Navalparasi (562,870)  | CB 24.50     | Magar 17.21   | Tharu 16.48 | Muslim 3.90 | 37.91 |
| 48. Rupandehi (708,419)    | CB 22.49     | Tharu 10.57   | Mualim 8.87 | Magar 8.78  | 49.29 |
| 49. Kapilbastu (481,976)   | Muslim 19.42 | CB 13.38      | Tharu 12.57 | Yadav 9.57  | 51.06 |
| 50. Arghakhanchi (208,391) | CB 56.37     | Magar 16.35   | Kami 8.75   | Sarki 3.64  | 14.89 |
| 51. Mustang (14,981)       | Gurung 45.19 | Thakali 16.54 | CB 11.31    | Magar 6.70  | 20.26 |

| Mid-Western Development Region |             |              |             |             |       |
|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------|
| Districts                      | Per cent    |              |             |             | Rest  |
| 52. Pyuthan (212,484)          | CB 42.98    | Magar 30.64  | Kami 11.02  | Sarki 3.70  | 11.66 |
| 53. Rolpa (210,004)            | Magar 43.78 | CB 37.61     | Kami 10.50  | Damai 3.22  | 4.89  |
| 54. Rukum (188,438)            | CB 68.60    | Magar 21.74  | Kami 3.98   | Sherpa 1.66 | 7.02  |
| 55. Salyan (213,500)*          | CB 61.87    | Magar 17.22  | Kami 7.45   | Damai 2.50  | 10.96 |
| 56. Dang (462,380)             | CB 36.87    | Tharu 31.86  | Kami 5.27   | Damai 2.67  | 23.33 |
| 57. Banke (385,840)            | CB 22.03    | Muslim 21.10 | Tharu 16.42 | Magar 5.42  | 35.03 |
| 58. Bardiya (382,649)          | Tharu 52.60 | CB 20.42     | Kami 3.36   | Muslim 3.02 | 20.60 |
| 59. Surkhet (288,527)*         | CB 46.49    | Magar 20.63  | Kami 14.96  | Damai 3.91  | 14.01 |
| 60. Dailekh (225,201)          | CB62.39     | Kami 15.33   | Magar 9.87  | Damai 4.45  | 7.96  |
| 61. Jajarkot (134,868)         | CB 62.34    | Kami 19.73   | Magar 8.69  | Damai 3.84  | 5.40  |
| 62. Dolpa (29,545)*            | CB 50.36    | Gurung 22.62 | Magar 13.15 | Kami 5.84   | 8.03  |
| 63. Jumla (89,427)*            | CB 79.73    | Sarki 6.46   | Kami 5.18   | Damai 2.08  | 0.55  |
| 64. Kalikot (105,580)*         | CB 66.17    | Kami 21.58   | Damai 5.62  | Magar 3.10  | 3.53  |
| 65. Mugu (43,937)*             | CB 66.17    | Sherpa 10.13 | Tamang 3.15 | Kami 2.97   | 17.56 |
| 66. Humla (40,595)             | CB 69.56    | Sherpa 13.96 | Kami 4.95   | Damai 2.92  | 8.61  |

| Far-Western Development Region |             |             |            |             |       |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------|
| Districts                      | Per cent    |             |            |             | Rest  |
| 67. Bajura (108,781)*          | CB 71.81    | Kami 9.44   | Damai 4.00 | Sarki 3.53  | 11.22 |
| 68. Bajhang (167,026)          | CB 81.62    | Kami 7.90   | Sarki 2.77 | Damai 2.17  | 5.54  |
| 69. Achham (231,285)           | CB 68.27    | Kami 13.45  | Damai 6.36 | Sarki 2.57  | 9.35  |
| 70. Doti (207,066)             | CB 66.65    | Kami 8.04   | Damai 5.21 | Sarki 4.35  | 15.75 |
| 71. Kailali (616,697)          | Tharu 43.70 | CB 31.61    | Kami 6.21  | Damai 2.10  | 16.38 |
| 72. Kanchanpur (377,899)*      | CB 48.47    | Tharu 23.32 | Kami 5.00  | Rajput 2.08 | 21.13 |
| 73. Dadeldhura (126,162)       | CB 74.46    | Kami 7.65   | Sarki 5.26 | Damai 2.90  | 9.73  |
| 74. Baitadi (234,418)          | CB 78.13    | Kami 6.13   | Lohar 4.62 | Sarki 3.17  | 7.95  |
| 75. Darchula (121,996)         | CB 86.63    | Kami 5.29   | Lohar 2.19 | Sarki 1.80  | 4.09  |

Note: CB- Chhetri Bahun also includes Thakuri and Sanyasi  
\* (adjusted figure)

## Annex 2

| Kathmandu Valley ( Kathmandu, Lalitpur and Bhaktapur Districts) |                |               |
|---|----------------|---------------|
|   | Population     | Per cent      |
| <b>Hill Upper Cast</b> (Chhetri, Bahun, Thakuri, Sanyasi)       | 621,284        | 37.76         |
| <b>Newar</b>  | 582,370        | 35.40         |
| <b>Tamang</b>   | 147,165        | 8.95          |
| <b>Magar</b>  | 50,556         | 3.07          |
| <b>Gurung</b>   | 36,567         | 2.22          |
| <b>Sherpa</b>   | 32, 992        | 2.01          |
| <b>Rest</b>   | 174,157        | 10.59         |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>1645091</b> | <b>100.00</b> |

## Annex 3

| Districtwise Population and Parliament seats arrangement at current Status |                |                 |                     |          |            |        |              |                   |                     |            |            |
|--|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------|------------|--------|--------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------|------------|
| S. No.   | Districts      | Population 2001 | No. of Constituency |          | Difference | S. No. | Districts    | Population 2001   | No. of Constituency |            | Difference |
|  |                |                 | Proposed            | Existing |            |        |              |                   | Proposed            | Existing   |            |
| 1  | Taplejung      | 134,698         | 1                   | 2        | -1         | 39     | Kaski        | 380,527           | 4                   | 3          | +1         |
| 2  | Panchthar      | 202,056         | 2                   | 2        |            | 40     | Tanahu       | 315,237           | 3                   | 3          |            |
| 3  | Ilam           | 282,806         | 3                   | 3        |            | 41     | Syangja      | 317,320           | 3                   | 3          |            |
| 4  | Jhapa*         | 688,109         | 7                   | 5        | 2          | 42     | Gulmi        | 296,654           | 3                   | 3          |            |
| 5  | Sankhuwasabha  | 159,203         | 2                   | 2        |            | 43     | Palpa        | 268,558           | 3                   | 2          | +1         |
| 6  | Terhathum      | 133,111         | 1                   | 1        |            | 44     | Argakhanchi  | 208,391           | 2                   | 2          |            |
| 7  | Bhojpur        | 203,018         | 2                   | 2        |            | 45     | Nawalparasi  | 562,870           | 6                   | 4          | +2         |
| 8  | Dhankuta       | 166,479         | 2                   | 2        |            | 46     | Rupandehi    | 708,419           | 7                   | 5          | +2         |
| 9  | Morang         | 843,220         | 8                   | 7        | +1         | 47     | Kapilbastu   | 481,976           | 5                   | 4          | +1         |
| 10   | Sunsari        | 625,633         | 6                   | 5        | +1         | 48     | Mustang      | 14,981            | 1                   | 1          |            |
| 11   | Solukhumbu     | 107,686         | 1                   | 1        |            | 49     | Myagdi       | 114,447           | 1                   | 1          |            |
| 12   | Khotang        | 231,385         | 2                   | 2        |            | 50     | Baglung      | 286,937           | 3                   | 3          |            |
| 13   | Okhaldhunga    | 156,702         | 2                   | 2        |            | 51     | Rarwat       | 157,826           | 2                   | 2          |            |
| 14   | Udayapur       | 287,689         | 3                   | 3        |            | 52     | Rukum        | 188,348           | 2                   | 2          |            |
| 15   | Saptari        | 570,282         | 6                   | 5        | +1         | 53     | Rolpa        | 210,004           | 2                   | 2          |            |
| 16   | Siraha*        | 572,395         | 6                   | 5        | +1         | 54     | Pyuthan      | 212,484           | 2                   | 2          |            |
| 17   | Dolakha*       | 204,229         | 2                   | 2        |            | 55     | Salyan*      | 213,500           | 2                   | 2          |            |
| 18   | Ramechhap      | 212,406         | 2                   | 2        |            | 56     | Dang         | 462,380           | 5                   | 4          | +1         |
| 19   | Sindhuli*      | 289,821         | 3                   | 3        |            | 57     | Dolpa*       | 22,071            | 1                   | 1          |            |
| 20   | Dhanusha       | 671,364         | 7                   | 5        | +2         | 58     | Mugu*        | 43,937            | 1                   | 1          |            |
| 21   | Mahottari      | 553,481         | 6                   | 4        | +2         | 59     | Jumla*       | 89,427            | 1                   | 1          |            |
| 22   | Sarlahi        | 635,701         | 6                   | 5        | +1         | 60     | Kalikot*     | 105,580           | 1                   | 1          |            |
| 23   | Rasuwa         | 44,731          | 1                   | 1        |            | 61     | Humla        | 40,595            | 1                   | 1          |            |
| 24   | Dhadhing       | 338,685         | 3                   | 3        |            | 62     | Jajarkot     | 134,868           | 1                   | 2          | -1         |
| 25   | Nuwakot        | 288,478         | 3                   | 3        |            | 63     | Dailekh      | 225,201           | 2                   | 2          |            |
| 26   | Kathmandu      | 1,081,845       | 11                  | 7        | +4         | 64     | Surkhet*     | 288,527           | 3                   | 3          |            |
| 27   | Bhaktpur       | 225,461         | 2                   | 2        |            | 65     | Banke        | 385,840           | 4                   | 3          | +1         |
| 28   | Lalitpur       | 337,785         | 3                   | 3        |            | 66     | Bardiya      | 382,649           | 4                   | 3          | +1         |
| 29   | Kavrepalanchok | 385,672         | 4                   | 3        | +1         | 67     | Bajura*      | 108,781           | 1                   | 1          |            |
| 30   | Sindhupalchok* | 305,857         | 3                   | 3        |            | 68     | Achham       | 231,285           | 2                   | 2          |            |
| 31   | Makwanpur      | 392,604         | 4                   | 3        | +1         | 69     | Bajhang      | 167,026           | 2                   | 2          |            |
| 32   | Rautahat       | 545,132         | 5                   | 4        | +1         | 70     | Doti         | 207,066           | 2                   | 2          |            |
| 33   | Bara           | 559,135         | 6                   | 4        | +2         | 71     | Kailali      | 616,697           | 6                   | 5          | +1         |
| 34   | Parsa          | 497,219         | 5                   | 4        | +1         | 72     | Darchula     | 121,996           | 1                   | 1          |            |
| 35   | Chitwan        | 472,048         | 5                   | 4        | +1         | 73     | Baitadi      | 234,418           | 2                   | 2          |            |
| 36   | Gorkha         | 288,134         | 3                   | 3        |            | 74     | Dadeldhura   | 126,162           | 1                   | 1          |            |
| 37   | Manang         | 9,587           | 1                   | 1        |            | 75     | Kanchanpur   | 377,899           | 4                   | 3          | +1         |
| 38   | Lamjung        | 177,149         | 2                   | 2        |            |        | <b>Total</b> | <b>23,151,423</b> | <b>237</b>          | <b>205</b> | <b>32</b>  |

**Summary:** Total 75 districts- Constituencies (seats) = 237, Tarai 20 districts = 114 seats (48.10%), Mountain and Hills 55 districts = 123 seats (51.89%),  
**Population** (2001), Tarai 11,212,453 = 48.43% Mountains and Hills, 11,938,970 = 51.57% \*Population Adjusted Districts

## Annex 4

| Changes in Constituencies<br>Mountains and Hills - (+8-2=+6) |                |            |           |            |
|--|----------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| S. No.   | Districts      | Proposed   | Existing  | Change     |
| 1  | Taplejung      | 1          | 2         | -1         |
| 2  | Kathmandu      | 11         | 7         | +4         |
| 3  | Kavrepalanchok | 4          | 3         | +1         |
| 4  | Makwanpur      | 4          | 3         | +1         |
| 5  | Kaski          | 4          | 3         | +1         |
| 6  | Palpa          | 3          | 2         | +1         |
| 7  | Jajarkot       | 1          | 2         | -1         |
|  | <b>Total</b>   | <b>28</b>  | <b>22</b> | <b>+6</b>  |
| <b>Tarai</b>   |                |            |           |            |
| 1  | Jhapa          | 7          | 5         | +2         |
| 2  | Morang         | 8          | 7         | +1         |
| 3  | Sunsari        | 6          | 5         | +1         |
| 4  | Saptari        | 6          | 5         | +1         |
| 5  | Siraha         | 6          | 5         | +1         |
| 6  | Dhanusha       | 7          | 5         | +2         |
| 7  | Mahottari      | 6          | 4         | +2         |
| 8  | Saralahi       | 6          | 5         | +1         |
| 9  | Rautahat       | 5          | 4         | +1         |
| 10   | Bara           | 6          | 4         | +2         |
| 11   | Parsa          | 5          | 4         | +1         |
| 12   | Chitwan        | 5          | 4         | +1         |
| 13   | Nawalparasi    | 6          | 4         | +2         |
| 14   | Rupendehi      | 7          | 5         | +2         |
| 15   | Kapilvastu     | 5          | 4         | +1         |
| 16   | Dang           | 5          | 4         | +1         |
| 17   | Banke          | 4          | 3         | +1         |
| 18   | Bardiya        | 4          | 3         | +1         |
| 19   | Kailali        | 6          | 5         | +1         |
| 20   | Kanchanpur     | 4          | 3         | +1         |
|  | <b>Total</b>   | <b>114</b> | <b>88</b> | <b>+26</b> |

Referring to Appendix 3, there will be changes in constituencies in 27 districts, seven in Hills and Mountains and 20 in Tarai. Only two districts in Hills and Mountains will lose one seat each in Taplejung and Jajarkot. Five districts in the Hills (Kathmandu, Kavrepalanchok, Makwanpur, Kaski and Palpa) will gain seats. All 20 districts in Tarai will also gain seats,

Mountain and Hills will gain six seats and Tarai will gain 26 seats i.e.: 5% (1.0512) and 30% (1.295) approximately.

The existing provision provided 57% to the mountain and Hills and 43% to the Tarai. In this way Tarai will gain 5% more and mountain and hills will lose 5% making approximately 48% for Tarai and 52% to the Hills and mountain.

1. The criteria adopted is for every 100,000 population, there will be one seat and for the fraction above if it is above 50,000 it will be taken as 1 additional and for less than 50,000 there will not be any allocation.
2. Every district will get minimum one seat, even if it is less than 100,000. This system is practiced in European countries as well. For example, we can refer to Act 149-3/4 of the Federal constitution of the Swiss confederation for seats in the house of Representative.

"Each Canton shall form an electoral district. The seats shall be distributed among the Cantons in proportion to their populations. Each canton shall have at least one seat".

Note: If the existing seats of two each in Jajarkot and Taplejung is maintained the total seats will be 239. Tarai 114 seats (47.70%) and Mountains and Hills 125 seats (52.30%).



## Annex 5

| Voting strength of the present districts as per 2001 census for the next election   |                   |                  |
|---|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. Kathmandu  | 10+1=11 seats     | 11               |
| 2. Morang   | 8+1=9 seats       | 9                |
| 3. Rupandehi  | 7+1=8 seats       | 8                |
| 4. Jhapa, Sunsari, Dhanusha, Sarlahi, Kailali (5 districts)   | 6+1= 7 seats each | 35               |
| 5. Saptari, Siraha, Mahottari, Rautahat, Bara, Nawalparasi (six districts)  | 5+1= 6 seats each | 36               |
| 6. Parsa, Chitwan, Kapilbastu, Dang (4 districts)   | 4+1= 5 seats each | 20               |
| 7. Sindhupalchok, Kavrepalanchok, Lalitpur, Makwanpur, Dhadhing, Tanahu, Syangja, Kaski, Banke, Bardiya, Kanchanpur, (11 districts)   | 3+1=4 seats each  | 44               |
| 8. Panchthar, Ilam, Bhojpur, Khotang, Udaypur, Sindhuli, Ramechhap, Dolakha, Bhaktapur, Nuwakot, Gorkha, Palpa, Gulmi, Arghakhanchi, Baglung, Pyuthan, Rolpa, Salyan, Surkhet, Dailekh, Achham, Doti, Baitadi (23districts) | 2+1=3 seats each  | 69               |
| 9. Taplejung, Tehrathum, Dhankuta, Sankhuwasabha, Solukhumbu, Okhaldhunga, Lamjung, Parbat, Myagdi, Rukum, Jajarkot, Kalikot, Bajura, Bajhang, Darchula, Dadeldhura (16 districts)  | 1+1=2 seats each  | 16               |
| 10. Rasuwa, Manang, Mustang, Dolpa, Jumla, Mugu, Humla (7 districts)  | 0+1=1 seats each  | 7                |
| <b>Total</b>  |                   | <b>271 seats</b> |

| Tarai Districts  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| 1. Morang  | 9 seats          |
| 2. Rupandehi   | 8 seats          |
| 3. Jhapa, Sunsari, Dhanusha, Kailali, Sarlahi              | 35 seats         |
| 4. Saptari, Siraha, Mahottari, Rautahat, Bara, Nawalparasi | 36 seats         |
| 5. Parsa, Chitwan, Kapilabastu, Dang                       | 20 seats         |
| 6. Banke, Bardiya, Kanchanpur                              | 12 seats         |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>120 seats</b> |

Hills and Mountains - 151 seats- (55.72 %) - 55 Districts

Tarai - 120 seats - (44.28 %) - 20 Districts

Basis of allotment of seats - one seat per 100,000 Population plus 1 for the next fraction.

| Tarai Districts |              |                   |                |            |            |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------|------------|------------|
| S. N            | District     | Population        | Existing Seats | Provided   | Difference |
| 1               | Jhapa        | 688,109           | 6              | 7          | 1          |
| 2               | Morang       | 6443220           | 7              | 9          | 2          |
| 3               | Sunsari      | 625,633           | 5              | 7          | 2          |
| 4               | Saptari      | 570,282           | 5              | 6          | 1          |
| 5               | Siraha       | 572,399           | 5              | 6          | 1          |
| 6               | Dhanusha     | 671,364           | 5              | 7          | 2          |
| 7               | Mahottari    | 553,481           | 5              | 6          | 2          |
| 8               | Sarlahi      | 653,701           | 4              | 7          | 2          |
| 9               | Rautahat     | 545,132           | 5              | 6          | 2          |
| 10              | Bara         | 545,132           | 4              | 6          | 2          |
| 11              | Parsa        | 497, 219          | 4              | 5          | 1          |
| 12              | Chitwan      | 472,048           | 4              | 5          | 1          |
| 13              | Nawalparasi  | 562,870           | 4              | 6          | 2          |
| 14              | Rupandehi    | 708,419           | 5              | 8          | 3          |
| 15              | Kapilbastu   | 481,976           | 4              | 5          | 1          |
| 16              | Dang         | 462,380           | 4              | 5          | 1          |
| 17              | Banke        | 385,840           | 3              | 4          | 1          |
| 18              | Bardia       | 382,649           | 3              | 4          | 1          |
| 19              | Kailali      | 616,697           | 4              | 7          | 3          |
| 20              | Kanchanpur   | 977,899           | 3              | 4          | 1          |
|                 | <b>Total</b> | <b>11,212,453</b> | <b>88</b>      | <b>120</b> | <b>32</b>  |

## Annex 6

| Hills/Mountains with Proposed Representation in Consolidated Districts/Prefectures/Cantons |            |                 |         |                         |                               |               |                 |           |                         |         |
|--|------------|-----------------|---------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------------|---------|
| Proposed Administrative Units  | Districts  | Population 2001 |         | Proposed Representation | Proposed Administrative Units | Districts     | Population 2001 |           | Proposed Representation |         |
| Vyasrishi  | Darchula   | 121,996         |         | 5                       | Trishuli                      | Rasuwa        | 44,731          | 1,064,471 | 11                      |         |
|  | Bajhang    | 167,026         |         |                         |                               | Dhading       | 338,658         |           |                         |         |
|  | Baitadi    | 234,418         | 543,220 |                         |                               | Nuwakot       | 288,478         |           |                         |         |
| Ugratarra  | Dadeldhura | 126,162         |         | 3                       | Kathmandu Valley              | Makwanpur     | 392,604         |           |                         |         |
|  | Doti       | 207,066         | 333,228 |                         |                               | Kathmandu     | 1,081,845       |           |                         |         |
| Humla  | Humla      | 40,595          | 40,595  | 1                       |                               | Bhaktpur      | 225,461         |           |                         |         |
|  |            |                 |         |                         |                               | Lalitpur      | 337,785         |           |                         |         |
| Malika   | Bajura     | 108,781         |         | 3                       | Sailung                       | Sindhupalchok | 305,857         | 691,529   | 7                       |         |
|  | Achham     | 231,285         | 339,966 |                         |                               | Kavreplanchok | 385,672         |           |                         |         |
| Mugu   | Mugu       | 43,937          |         | 1                       | Bhimsen                       | Dolakha       | 204,229         | 696,458   | 7                       |         |
| Karnali  | Jumla      | 89,427          |         | 2                       |                               | Rameshhap     | 212,408         |           |                         |         |
|  | Kalikot    | 105,580         | 238,944 |                         |                               | Sindhuli      | 279,821         |           |                         |         |
| Bheri  | Rukum      | 184,838         |         | 6                       | Solu                          | Solukhumbu    | 107,686         | 107,686   | 1                       |         |
|  | Rolpa      | 210,004         |         |                         |                               | Choudandi     | Okhaldhunga     | 156,702   | 675,776                 | 7       |
|  | Salyan     | 213,500         | 611,942 |                         |                               |               | Khotang         | 231,285   |                         |         |
| Babai  | Udaypur    | 287,689         |         | 6                       | Srinagar                      | Pyuthan       | 212,484         | 986,087   | 10                      |         |
|  | Dailekh    | 225,201         |         |                         |                               | Gulmi         | 296,654         |           |                         |         |
|  | Jajarkot   | 134,868         |         |                         |                               | Arghakhanchi  | 208,391         |           |                         |         |
| Dolpa  | Dolpa      | 29,545          | 29,545  | 1                       |                               | Palpa         | 268,558         |           |                         |         |
|  |            |                 |         |                         |                               |               |                 |           |                         |         |
| Mustang  | Mustang    | 14,981          | 14,981  | 1                       | Arun                          | Sankhuwasaba  | 159,203         | 528,700   | 5                       |         |
| Manang   | Manang     | 9,787           | 9,587   | 1                       |                               | Bhojpur       | 203,018         |           |                         |         |
|  |            |                 |         |                         |                               | Dhankuta      | 166,479         |           |                         |         |
| Kaligandaki  | Myagdi     | 114,447         |         | 4                       | Tamor                         | Taplejung     | 134,698         | 732,671   | 7                       |         |
|  | Baglung    | 263,937         | 383,384 |                         |                               | Terhathum     | 133,111         |           |                         |         |
| Manasalu   | Gorkha     | 288,134         |         | 8                       | Annapurna                     | Panchthar     | 202,056         | 855,673   | 9                       |         |
|  |            | Lamjung         | 177,149 |                         |                               |               | Ilam            |           |                         | 282,806 |
|  |            | Tanahun         | 315,237 |                         |                               | 780,520       | Kaski           |           |                         | 380,527 |
|  |            |                 |         |                         |                               | Syanjga       | 317,320         |           |                         |         |
|  |            |                 |         |                         |                               | Parbat        | 157,826         |           |                         |         |
| <b>Total</b>   |            |                 |         |                         |                               |               |                 |           | <b>122</b>              |         |

## Annex 6 (Continued)

| Tarai with Proposed Representation in Consolidated Districts/Prefectures/Cantons |             |                 |           |                         |
|--|-------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Proposed Administrative Units  | Districts   | Population 2001 |           | Proposed Representation |
| Mohana   | Kanchanpur  | 377,899         | 2,225,465 | 22                      |
|  | Kailali     | 616,697         |           |                         |
|  | Bardiya     | 382,649         |           |                         |
|  | Banke       | 385,840         |           |                         |
|  | Dang        | 462,380         |           |                         |
| Simron   | Parsa       | 497,219         | 2,237,187 | 22                      |
|  | Bara        | 559,135         |           |                         |
|  | Rautahat    | 545,132         |           |                         |
|  | Sarlahi     | 635,701         |           |                         |
| Lumbini  | Kapilbastu  | 481,976         | 2,225,313 | 22                      |
|  | Rupendehi   | 708,419         |           |                         |
|  | Nawalparasi | 562,870         |           |                         |
|  | Chitwan     | 472,048         |           |                         |
| Mithila  | Mahottari   | 553,481         | 2,367,526 | 24                      |
|  | Dhanusha    | 671,364         |           |                         |
|  | Siraha      | 572,399         |           |                         |
|  | Saptari     | 570,282         |           |                         |
| Kankai   | Sunsari     | 625,633         | 2,156,962 | 22                      |
|  | Morang      | 843,220         |           |                         |
|  | Jhapa       | 688,109         |           |                         |
| <b>Total</b>   |             |                 |           | <b>112</b>              |

|                         |                 |                   |            |          |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------|----------|
| Population (2001)       | Hills/Mountains | 11,938,970        | 51.57      | %        |
|                         | Tarai           | 11,212,453        | 48.43      | %        |
| <b>Total</b>            |                 | <b>23,151,423</b> | <b>100</b> | <b>%</b> |
| Proposed Representation | Hills/Mountains | 122               | 52.14      | %        |
|                         | Tarai           | 112               | 47.86      | %        |
| <b>Total</b>            |                 | <b>234</b>        | <b>100</b> | <b>%</b> |

## Annex 7 A

| Summary Total Seats 240           |    |                  |           |                                   |    |                   |            |
|-----------------------------------|----|------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|----|-------------------|------------|
|                                   |    | Population       | Seats     |                                   |    | Population        | Seats      |
| <b>Mountain Ethnic (0.84%)</b>    |    | <b>190,017</b>   | <b>2</b>  | <b>Hill Dalit (7.11%)</b>         |    | <b>1,615, 557</b> | <b>17</b>  |
| Sherpa                            | 1  |                  |           | Kami                              | 9  |                   |            |
| Byansi, Himali                    |    |                  |           | Damai                             | 4  |                   |            |
| Bhote, Thakali, Walung...         | 1  |                  |           | Sarki                             | 3  |                   |            |
|                                   |    |                  |           | Gaine, Badi                       | 1  |                   |            |
| <b>Hill Ethnic (26.56%)</b>       |    | <b>6,038,530</b> | <b>64</b> | <b>Tarai Upper Caste (14.57%)</b> |    | <b>3,312,341</b>  | <b>35</b>  |
| Magar                             | 16 |                  |           | Yadav                             | 10 |                   |            |
| Tamang                            | 13 |                  |           | Teli                              | 3  |                   |            |
| Newar                             | 13 |                  |           | Koiri                             | 3  |                   |            |
| Rai                               | 7  |                  |           | Kurmi                             | 2  |                   |            |
| Gurung                            | 6  |                  |           | Sonar                             | 2  |                   |            |
| Limbu                             | 4  |                  |           | Kewat                             | 1  |                   |            |
| Baramu                            |    |                  |           | Brahman                           | 1  |                   |            |
| Bhujel                            |    |                  |           | Baniya                            | 1  |                   |            |
| Chepang                           |    |                  |           | Mallah                            | 1  |                   |            |
| Dura                              |    |                  |           | Kalwar                            | 1  |                   |            |
| Hayu                              |    |                  |           | Kumal                             | 1  |                   |            |
| H yolmo                           |    |                  |           | Hajam                             | 1  |                   |            |
| Jirel                             |    |                  |           | Kanu                              | 1  |                   |            |
| Kusunda                           |    |                  |           | Sudhi                             | 1  |                   |            |
| Lepcha                            |    |                  |           | Lohar Majhi, Nunia, Kumhar        |    |                   |            |
| Pahari                            |    |                  |           | Halwai, Rajput, Kayastha,         |    |                   |            |
| Sunuwar                           |    |                  |           | Hadhae, Barae, Kahar, Lodha,      |    |                   |            |
| Thami                             |    |                  |           | Rajbahar, Binda, Nurang,          |    |                   |            |
| Yakha                             | 5  |                  |           | Dhunia, Kamar, Kalwar, Bhediya    | 6  |                   |            |
| <b>Inner Tarai Ethnic (1.10%)</b> |    | <b>251,117</b>   | <b>3</b>  | <b>Tarai Dalit (4.73%)</b>        |    | <b>1,074,354</b>  | <b>11</b>  |
| Bote, Danuwar, Darai,             |    |                  |           | Dhanuk                            | 2  |                   |            |
| Kumal, Majhi, Raji, Raute         |    |                  |           | Mushar                            | 2  |                   |            |
|                                   |    |                  |           | Dusadh                            | 2  |                   |            |
| <b>Tarai Ethnic (7.86%)</b>       |    | <b>1,787,538</b> | <b>19</b> | Tama, Khatwe, Dhobi, Bantar,      |    |                   |            |
| Tharu                             | 15 |                  |           | Derai, Chidimar, Dom, Halkhor     | 5  |                   |            |
| Rajbansi                          | 1  |                  |           |                                   |    |                   |            |
| Dhimal, Gangai, Jhangad,          |    |                  |           | <b>Others (4.54%)</b>             |    | <b>1,032,608</b>  | <b>11</b>  |
| Kisan, Koche, Meche, Munda,       |    |                  |           | Muslims                           | 10 |                   |            |
| Kuswadiya, Santhal, Tajpuria      | 3  |                  |           | Churate, Bengali, Jaine,          |    |                   |            |
|                                   |    |                  |           | Marwari, Sikh                     | 1  |                   |            |
| <b>Hill Upper Caste (30.89%)</b>  |    | <b>7,023,220</b> | <b>74</b> | <b>Unspecified (1.80%)</b>        |    |                   |            |
| Chhetri                           | 38 |                  |           | Ethnic, Caste, Adibasi, Dalit     |    | 410,666           | 4          |
| Bahun                             | 31 |                  |           |                                   |    |                   |            |
| Thakuri                           | 3  |                  |           |                                   |    |                   |            |
| Sanyasi                           | 2  |                  |           |                                   |    |                   |            |
|                                   |    |                  |           | <b>Total</b>                      |    |                   | <b>240</b> |

## Annex 7 B

| Summary Total Seats 204           |    |                  |           |                                   |   |                  |            |
|-----------------------------------|----|------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|---|------------------|------------|
|                                   |    | Population       | Seats     |                                   |   | Population       | Seats      |
| <b>Mountain Ethnic (0.84%)</b>    |    | <b>190,017</b>   | <b>2</b>  | <b>Hill Dalit (7.11%)</b>         |   | <b>1,615,557</b> | <b>15</b>  |
| Sherpa                            | 1  |                  |           | Kami                              | 8 |                  |            |
| Byansi, Himali                    |    |                  |           | Damai                             | 3 |                  |            |
| Bhote, Thakali, Walung            | 1  |                  |           | Sarki                             | 3 |                  |            |
|                                   |    |                  |           | Gaine, Badi                       | 1 |                  |            |
| <b>Hill Ethnic (26.56%)</b>       |    | <b>6,038,530</b> | <b>54</b> | <b>Tarai Upper Caste (14.57%)</b> |   | <b>3,312,341</b> | <b>30</b>  |
| Magar                             | 14 |                  |           | Yadav                             | 8 |                  |            |
| Tamang                            | 11 |                  |           | Teli                              | 3 |                  |            |
| Newar                             | 11 |                  |           | Koiri                             | 2 |                  |            |
| Rai                               | 6  |                  |           | Kurmi                             | 2 |                  |            |
| Gurung                            | 5  |                  |           | Sonar                             | 1 |                  |            |
| Limbu                             | 3  |                  |           | Kewat                             | 1 |                  |            |
| Baramu                            |    |                  |           | Brahman                           | 1 |                  |            |
| Bhujel                            |    |                  |           | Baniya                            | 1 |                  |            |
| Chepang                           |    |                  |           | Mallah                            | 1 |                  |            |
| Dura                              |    |                  |           | Kalwar                            | 1 |                  |            |
| Hayu                              |    |                  |           | Kumal                             | 1 |                  |            |
| HyoImo                            |    |                  |           | Hajam                             | 1 |                  |            |
| Jirel                             |    |                  |           | Kanu                              | 1 |                  |            |
| Kusunda                           |    |                  |           | Sudhi                             | 1 |                  |            |
| Lepcha                            |    |                  |           | Lohar Majhi, Nunia, Kumhar        |   |                  |            |
| Pahari                            |    |                  |           | Halwai, Rajput, Kayastha,         |   |                  |            |
| Sunuwar                           |    |                  |           | Hadhae, Barae, Kahar, Lodha,      |   |                  |            |
| Thami                             |    |                  |           | Rajbahar, Binda, Nurang,          |   |                  |            |
| Yakha                             | 4  |                  |           | Dhunia, Kamar, Kalwar, Bhediyar   | 5 |                  |            |
| <b>Inner Tarai Ethnic (1.10%)</b> |    | <b>251,117</b>   | <b>2</b>  | <b>Tarai Dalit (4.73%)</b>        |   | <b>1,074,354</b> | <b>10</b>  |
| Bote, Danuwar, Darai,             |    |                  |           | Dhanuk                            | 2 |                  |            |
| Kumal, Majhi, Raji, Raute         |    |                  |           | Mushar                            | 2 |                  |            |
| <b>Tarai Ethnic (7.86%)</b>       |    | <b>1,787,538</b> | <b>16</b> | Dusadh                            | 1 |                  |            |
| Tharu                             | 13 |                  |           | Tama, Khatwe, Dhobi, Bantar,      |   |                  |            |
| Rajbansi                          | 1  |                  |           | Derai, Chidimar, Dom, Halkhor     | 5 |                  |            |
| Dhimal, Gangai, Jhangad,          |    |                  |           | <b>Others (4.54%)</b>             |   | <b>1,032,608</b> | <b>9</b>   |
| Kisan, Koche, Meche, Munda,       |    |                  |           | Muslims                           | 8 |                  |            |
| Kuswadiya, Santhal, Tajpuria      | 2  |                  |           | Churate, Bengali, Jaine,          |   |                  |            |
| <b>Hill Upper Caste (30.89%)</b>  |    | <b>7,023,220</b> | <b>63</b> | Marwari, Sikh                     | 1 |                  |            |
| Chhetri                           | 32 |                  |           | <b>Unspecified (1.80%)</b>        |   |                  |            |
| Bahun                             | 26 |                  |           | Ethnic, Caste, Adibasi, Dalit     |   | 410,666          | 3          |
| Thakuri                           | 3  |                  |           |                                   |   |                  |            |
| Sanyasi                           | 2  |                  |           |                                   |   |                  |            |
|                                   |    |                  |           | <b>Total</b>                      |   |                  | <b>204</b> |

## Annex 8

| Population Explanation |  |   |
|------------------------|--|---|
|                        | Population Census 2001 CBS<br>National Report<br>Reprint June 2003<br>*Adjusted Figure | Population Census 2001 CBS<br>(Ethnicity Mother Tongue and Religion)<br>District Level<br>Sept 2003 |
| Nepal                  | 23,151,423   | 22,736,934  |
| Jhapa                  | 688,109  | 633,042   |
| Siraha                 | 572,399  | 569,550   |
| Dolkha                 | 204,229  | 175,912   |
| Dolpa                  | 29,545   | 22,071  |
| Kalikot                | 105,580  | 11,510  |
| Mugu                   | 43,937   | 31,465  |
| Salyan                 | 213,500  | 60,643  |
| Surkhet                | 288,527  | 269,870   |
| Sindhupalchok          | 305,857  | 293,719   |
| Jumla                  | 89,427   | 69,226  |
| Bajura                 | 108,781  | 100,626   |

## Annex 9

| Religions Population |                   |               |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Religions            | Population        | Per cent.     |
| Hindu                | 18,330,121        | 80.62         |
| Buddhist             | 2,442,520         | 10.74         |
| Muslim               | 954,023           | 4.20          |
| Kirati               | 818,106           | 3.60          |
| Chirstian            | 101,976           | 0.45          |
| Sikh                 | 5,890             | 0.02          |
| Jain                 | 4,108             | 0.02          |
| Rest                 | 80,190            | 0.34          |
| <b>Total</b>         | <b>22,736,934</b> | <b>100.00</b> |

## Annex 10

| Percentage of Ethnic/Caste Population |                   |                  |               |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Groups                                | Population        | % of Nepal Total |               |
| <b>Ethnic</b>                         |                   |                  | <b>36.38</b>  |
| Mountain                              | 190,107           | 0.84             |               |
| Hill <sup>1</sup>                     | 6,038,530         | 26.56            |               |
| Inner Tarai                           | 251,117           | 1.10             |               |
| Tarai <sup>2</sup>                    | 1,787,538         | 7.86             |               |
| Unspecified                           | 5,259             | 0.02             |               |
| <b>Total</b>                          | <b>8,272,551</b>  | <b>36.38</b>     |               |
| <b>Caste</b>                          |                   |                  | <b>57.29</b>  |
| Hill Upper                            | 7,023,220         | 30.89            |               |
| Hill Dalit                            | 1,615,577         | 7.11             |               |
| <b>Total</b>                          | <b>8,638,797</b>  | <b>38.00</b>     |               |
| Tarai Upper                           | 3,312,341         | 14.57            |               |
| Tarai Dalit                           | 1,074,354         | 4.72             |               |
| <b>Total</b>                          | <b>4,386,695</b>  | <b>19.29</b>     |               |
| <b>Rest<sup>3</sup></b>               | <b>1,438,891</b>  |                  | <b>6.33</b>   |
| <b>Grand Total</b>                    | <b>22,736,934</b> |                  | <b>100.00</b> |

Note: <sup>1</sup> Hill ethnic includes, Newar - Population 1,245,232 (5.48%)

<sup>2</sup> Tarai ethnic includes, Tharu - Population 1,533,879 (6.75%)

<sup>3</sup> Rest includes, Muslim - Population 1,438,891 (4.27%)

| Percentage of Ethnic/Caste Population |                  |              |  |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|--|
|                                       | Population       | %            |  |
| <b>A. Mountain Ethnic</b>             | <b>190,107</b>   | <b>0.84</b>  |  |
| 1. Byansi/Sauka                       |                  |              |  |
| 2. Himali (Bhote)                     |                  |              |  |
| 3. Sherpa                             |                  |              |  |
| 4. Thakali                            |                  |              |  |
| 5. Walung                             |                  |              |  |
| <b>B. Hill Ethnic</b>                 | <b>6,038,530</b> | <b>26.56</b> |  |
| 6. Baramu/Brahmu                      |                  |              |  |
| 7. Bhujel/Gharti                      |                  |              |  |
| 8. Chepang/Praja                      |                  |              |  |
| 9. Chhantel                           |                  |              |  |
| 10. Dura                              |                  |              |  |
| 11. Gurung                            |                  |              |  |
| 12. Hayu                              |                  |              |  |
| 13. Hyolmo                            |                  |              |  |
| 14. Jirel                             |                  |              |  |
| 15. Kusunda                           |                  |              |  |
| 16. Lepcha/Lepche                     |                  |              |  |
| 17. Limbu                             |                  |              |  |

|                              | Population       | %            |
|------------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 18. Magar                    |                  |              |
| 19. Newar 1,245,232 (5.48%)  |                  |              |
| 20. Pahari                   |                  |              |
| 21. Rai                      |                  |              |
| 22. Sunuwar                  |                  |              |
| 23. Tamang                   |                  |              |
| 24. Thami                    |                  |              |
| 25. Yakha                    |                  |              |
| <b>C. Inner Tarai Ethnic</b> | <b>251,117</b>   | <b>1.10</b>  |
| 26. Bote                     |                  |              |
| 27. Danuwar                  |                  |              |
| 28. Darai                    |                  |              |
| 29. Kumal                    |                  |              |
| 30. Majhi                    |                  |              |
| 31. Raji                     |                  |              |
| 32. Raute                    |                  |              |
| <b>D. Tarai Ethnic</b>       | <b>1,787,538</b> | <b>7.86</b>  |
| 33. Dhimal                   |                  |              |
| 34. Gangai                   |                  |              |
| 35. Jhangad/Dhangad          |                  |              |
| 36. Kisan                    |                  |              |
| 37. Koche                    |                  |              |
| 38. Meche                    |                  |              |
| 39. Munda                    |                  |              |
| 40. Kuswadiya                |                  |              |
| 41. Rajbansi                 |                  |              |
| 42. Santhal/Satar            |                  |              |
| 43. Tajpuriya                |                  |              |
| 44. Tharu 1,533,879 (6.75%)  |                  |              |
| <b>E. Hill Upper Caste</b>   | <b>7,023,220</b> | <b>30.89</b> |
| 45. Bahun                    |                  |              |
| 46. Chhetri                  |                  |              |
| 47. Sanyasi                  |                  |              |
| 48. Thakuri                  |                  |              |
| <b>F. Hill Dalit</b>         | <b>1,615,577</b> | <b>7.11</b>  |
| 49. Badi                     |                  |              |
| 50. Damai/Dholi              |                  |              |
| 51. Gaine                    |                  |              |
| 52. Kami                     |                  |              |
| 53. Sarki                    |                  |              |
| <b>G. Tarai Upper Caste</b>  | <b>3,312,341</b> | <b>14.57</b> |
| 54. Badhae                   |                  |              |
| 55. Baniya                   |                  |              |
| 56. Barae                    |                  |              |
| 57. Bhediyevar/Gaderi        |                  |              |
| 58. Bin/Binda                |                  |              |

|                            | Population       | %           |
|----------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| 59. Brahman (Tarai)        |                  |             |
| 60. Dhunia                 |                  |             |
| 61. Hajam/Thakur           |                  |             |
| 62. Haluwai                |                  |             |
| 63. Kahar                  |                  |             |
| 64. Kalwar                 |                  |             |
| 65. Kamar                  |                  |             |
| 66. Kanu                   |                  |             |
| 67. Kayastha               |                  |             |
| 68. Kewat                  |                  |             |
| 69. Koiri                  |                  |             |
| 70. Kumhar                 |                  |             |
| 71. Kurmi                  |                  |             |
| 72. Lodha                  |                  |             |
| 73. Lohar                  |                  |             |
| 74. Mali                   |                  |             |
| 75. Mallah                 |                  |             |
| 76. Nuniya                 |                  |             |
| 77. Nurang                 |                  |             |
| 78. Rajbhar                |                  |             |
| 79. Rajput                 |                  |             |
| 80. Sonar                  |                  |             |
| 81. Sudhi                  |                  |             |
| 82. Teli                   |                  |             |
| 83. Yadav                  |                  |             |
| <b>H. Tarai Dalit</b>      | <b>1,074,354</b> | <b>4.72</b> |
| 84. Bantar                 |                  |             |
| 85. Chamar/Harijan/Ram     |                  |             |
| 86. Chidimar               |                  |             |
| 87. Dhanuk                 |                  |             |
| 88. Dhobi                  |                  |             |
| 89. Dom                    |                  |             |
| 90. Dusadh/Pasi/Paswan     |                  |             |
| 91. Halkhor                |                  |             |
| 92. Khatwe                 |                  |             |
| 93. Musahar                |                  |             |
| 94. Tatma                  |                  |             |
| <b>I. Others</b>           | <b>1,032,608</b> | <b>4.54</b> |
| 95. Bengali                |                  |             |
| 96. Churaute               |                  |             |
| 97. Jaine                  |                  |             |
| 98. Marwari                |                  |             |
| 99. Muslim 971,056 (4.27%) |                  |             |
| 100. Sikh                  |                  |             |
| <b>J. Unspecified</b>      |                  |             |
| 101. Ethnicity/Caste       | 291,641          | 1.02        |
| 102. Adibasi/Janajati      | 5,259            | 0.02        |
| 103. Dalit                 | 173,401          | 0.76        |

Source: National Foundation for Development of Indigenous Nationalities (NFDIN) 2006 Nepal Atlas of Ethnic and Caste Groups and CBS Population Census 2001.

## Annex 11 An ideal condition

| Example: Suggested Seat Distribution by Four Major Parties- for attaining Proportional Representation. |   |       |           |            |            |                     |
|--|---|-------|-----------|------------|------------|---------------------|
| Total= 330 seats    Major 4 parties= 299 seats    Others= 31 seats                                     |   |       |           |            |            |                     |
| S.N  | Caste/Ethnic  | %     | NC 85     | NCP UML 83 | NCP MAO 83 | NC Pra-jatantric 48 |
| 1  | Chhetri (46)  | 15.80 | 13        | 13         | 13         | 7                   |
| 2  | Bahun (38)  | 12.74 | 11        | 10         | 11         | 6                   |
| 3  | Magar (21)  | 7.14  | 6         | 6          | 6          | 3                   |
| 4  | Tharu (20)  | 6.75  | 6         | 6          | 6          | 2                   |
| 5  | Tamang (16)   | 5.64  | 5         | 4          | 4          | 3                   |
| 6  | Newar (16)  | 5.48  | 5         | 4          | 4          | 3                   |
| 7  | Muslim (13)   | 4.27  | 4         | 3          | 3          | 3                   |
| 8  | Kami (12)   | 3.94  | 4         | 3          | 3          | 2                   |
| 9  | Yadav (11)  | 3.94  | 3         | 3          | 3          | 2                   |
| 10   | Rai (8)   | 2.79  | 2         | 2          | 2          | 2                   |
| 11   | Gurung (7)  | 2.39  | 2         | 2          | 2          | 1                   |
| 12   | Damai (5)   | 1.72  | 1         | 1          | 1          | 1                   |
| 13   | Limbu (4)   | 1.58  | 1         | 1          | 1          | 1                   |
| 14   | Thakuri (4)   | 1.47  | 1         | 1          | 1          | 1                   |
| 15   | Sarki (4)   | 1.40  | 1         | 1          | 1          | 1                   |
| 16-25  | Tarai Dalits (14)<br>Chamar (1.19%),<br>Dhanuk (0.83%)<br>(Mushar (0.76%),<br>Paswan (0.70%),<br>Tatma (0.34%),<br>Khatwe (0.33%),<br>Dhobi (0.32%),<br>Bantar (0.16%),<br>Chidimar (0.05%),<br>Dom (0.04%),<br>Halkhor (0.02%) | 4.74  | 4         | 4          | 4          | 2                   |
| 26   | Teli (4)  | 1.34  | 1         | 1          | 1          | 1                   |
| 27   | Koiri (3)   | 1.11  | 1         | 1          | 1          | -                   |
| 28   | Kurmi (3)   | 0.92  | 1         | 1          | 1          | -                   |
| 29   | Sanyasi (3)   | 0.88  | 1         | 1          | 1          | -                   |
|  |   |       | <b>74</b> | <b>68</b>  | <b>68</b>  | <b>41</b>           |
| <b>Total (74+68+68+41)</b>   |   |       |           |            |            | <b>251</b>          |



| Example: Suggested Seat Distribution by Four Major Parties- for attaining Proportional Representation. |              |     |      |       |            |            |                     |
|--|--------------|-----|------|-------|------------|------------|---------------------|
| S.N  | Caste/Ethnic |     | %    | NC 85 | NCP UML 83 | NCP MAO 83 | NC Pra-jatantric 48 |
| 30   | Sonar        | (2) | 0.64 |       |            |            |                     |
| 31   | Kewat        | (2) | 0.60 |       |            |            |                     |
| 32   | Sherpa       | (2) | 0.68 |       |            |            |                     |
| 33   | Brahman      | (2) | 0.59 |       |            |            |                     |
| 34-37  | Banai        |     | 0.56 |       |            |            |                     |
|  | Gharti       |     | 0.52 |       |            |            |                     |
|  | Mallah       |     | 0.51 |       |            |            |                     |
|  | Kalwar       | (7) | 0.51 |       |            |            |                     |
| 38-41  | Kumal        |     | 0.44 |       |            |            |                     |
|  | Hajam        |     | 0.43 |       |            |            |                     |
|  | Kanu         |     | 0.42 |       |            |            |                     |
|  | Rajbansi     | (6) | 0.42 |       |            |            |                     |
| 42-44  | Sunuwar      |     | 0.42 |       |            |            |                     |
|  | Sudi         |     | 0.40 |       |            |            |                     |
|  | Lohar        | (4) | 0.36 |       |            |            |                     |
| 45-46  | Maji         |     | 0.32 |       |            |            |                     |
|  | Nuniya       | (2) | 0.29 |       |            |            |                     |
| 47   | Kumal        | (1) | 0.24 |       |            |            |                     |
| 48-52  | Bote         |     | 0.04 |       |            |            |                     |
|  | Darai        |     | 0.07 |       |            |            |                     |
|  | Majhi        |     | 0.32 |       |            |            |                     |
|  | Raji         |     | 0.01 |       |            |            |                     |
|  | Rauti        | (1) | 0.01 |       |            |            |                     |
| 53-56  | Thakali      |     | 0.06 |       |            |            |                     |
|  | Bhote        |     | 0.08 |       |            |            |                     |
|  | Byansi       |     | 0.01 |       |            |            |                     |
|  | Walung       | (1) | 0.01 |       |            |            |                     |
| 57-69  | Baramu       |     | 0.03 |       |            |            |                     |
|  | Chepang      |     | 0.23 |       |            |            |                     |
|  | Chantel      |     | 0.04 |       |            |            |                     |
|  | Durah        |     | 0.02 |       |            |            |                     |
|  | Hayu         |     | 0.01 |       |            |            |                     |
|  | H yolmo      |     | 0.00 |       |            |            |                     |
|  | Girel        |     | 0.02 |       |            |            |                     |
|  | Kusunda      |     | 0.00 |       |            |            |                     |
|  | Lepcha       |     | 0.02 |       |            |            |                     |
|  | Pahari       |     | 0.05 |       |            |            |                     |
|  | Sunuwar      |     | 0.42 |       |            |            |                     |
|  | Thami        |     | 0.10 |       |            |            |                     |
|  | Yakkha       | (3) | 0.07 |       |            |            |                     |

| Example: Suggested Seat Distribution by Four Major Parties- for attaining Proportional Representation. |                        |           |           |           |           |                     |
|--|------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|
| S.N  | Caste/Ethnic           | %         | NC 85     | NCP UML83 | NCP MAO83 | NC Pra-gatantric 48 |
| 70-77  | Dhimai                 | 0.09      |           |           |           |                     |
|  | Gangai                 | 0.14      |           |           |           |                     |
|  | Kisan                  | 0.01      |           |           |           |                     |
|  | Koche                  | 0.01      |           |           |           |                     |
|  | Meche                  | 0.02      |           |           |           |                     |
|  | Munda                  | 0.00      |           |           |           |                     |
|  | Kuswadya               | 0.00      |           |           |           |                     |
| 78-91  | Tajpuria (1)           | 0.06      |           |           |           |                     |
|  | Kayastha               | 0.20      |           |           |           |                     |
|  | Rajput                 | 0.21      |           |           |           |                     |
|  | Halwai                 | 0.22      |           |           |           |                     |
|  | Badhae                 | 0.20      |           |           |           |                     |
|  | Barae                  | 0.16      |           |           |           |                     |
|  | Kahar                  | 0.15      |           |           |           |                     |
|  | Lodha                  | 0.11      |           |           |           |                     |
|  | Rajbhar                | 0.11      |           |           |           |                     |
|  | Binda                  | 0.08      |           |           |           |                     |
|  | Bhediyar               | 0.08      |           |           |           |                     |
|  | Mali                   | 0.05      |           |           |           |                     |
|  | Dhuniya                | 0.01      |           |           |           |                     |
|  | Kamar (5)              | 0.04      |           |           |           |                     |
| 92-97  | Marwari                | 0.19      |           |           |           |                     |
|  | Bengali                | 0.05      |           |           |           |                     |
|  | Sikh                   | 0.01      |           |           |           |                     |
|  | Jaine                  | 0.00      |           |           |           |                     |
| 98-102   | Churaute (2)           | 0.02      |           |           |           |                     |
|  | Gaine                  | 0.03      |           |           |           |                     |
|  | Adibasi                | 0.02      |           |           |           |                     |
|  | Badi                   | 0.02      |           |           |           |                     |
|  | Kumhar                 | 0.24      |           |           |           |                     |
| 102  | Danuwar (2)            | 0.23      |           |           |           |                     |
|  | Rest (unspecified) (5) |           |           |           |           |                     |
|  | <b>Total</b>           | <b>48</b> | <b>11</b> | <b>15</b> | <b>15</b> | <b>7</b>            |
| <b>Grand Total (251+48)</b>  |                        |           |           |           |           | <b>299</b>          |

The above table shows how seats are distributed among the four parties. The remaining 31 seats are distributed among seven parties. Using the above table as a reference, the remaining seats can be divided according to mountain, hill and tarai. In forming a constituent assembly it is imperative that everyone is represented. The four Parties should consult and distribute the above 48 seats as per their remaining quota as shown, 11, 15, 15 and 7 to cover the communities from S.N 30 to 102.

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## ActionAid Nepal

ActionAid is a secular and non-political international development organisation founded in the United Kingdom in 1972 and registered as a global entity in The Hague, the Netherlands in September 2003. The ActionAid International Secretariat is based in Johannesburg, South Africa.

It is working with over 13 million of the poorest people. Majority of them live in the developing world in more than 43 countries across Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean. ActionAid is committed to improving the quality of life of the poorest and the most excluded people so that they can live a life of dignity. It has over three hundred thousand supporters across Europe.

ActionAid has been working in Nepal since 1982. Its mission here is to empower poor and excluded people to eradicate poverty and injustice. The work of ActionAid International Nepal (AIN), hereafter referred to as ActionAid Nepal (AAN), over the years has undergone various changes informed by its engagement at the community and other levels. Its scope of work has thus grown in content, coverage, commitment, and capacity to work in a multifarious situation over the period.

AAN changed its approach from direct service delivery to partnership mode with local NGOs in 1996. Similarly, it adopted rights-based approach in 1998 with an aim to creating an environment in which poor and excluded people can exercise their rights, and address and overcome the causes and effects of poverty.

Currently, AAN's long-term partnership programmes at field level are being implemented mainly in Achham, Baglung, Baitadi, Bajhang, Bajura, Banke, Bara, Bardiya, Chitawan, Dadeldhura, Dang, Darchula, Dhanusha, Dolakha, Doti, Jhapa, Jumla, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Kapilbastu, Kaski, Kathmandu, Khotang, Lalitpur, Mahottari, Morang, Mugu, Nawalparasi, Parbat, Parsa, Rasuwa, Saptari, Sarlahi, Sindhupalchowk, Siraha, Sunsari and Udayapur districts. Besides these, AAN has several short-term engagements with over 200 NGOs, CBOs, Alliances, Networks and Forums across the country.

AAN's rights holders are the poorest and the most excluded people particularly women, children, victims of conflict and disasters, poor landless and tenants, people living with HIV and AIDS, Dalits, indigenous peoples, former Kamaiya, people with disabilities, and urban poor. AAN has prioritised five themes based on the local context and needs - Women's Rights, Education, Food Security, HIV and AIDS and Peace Building. These apart, AAN is also engaged in issues such as Emergency and Disaster, Globalisation, Governance, Gender Equity, and Social Inclusion that cut across our priority themes.

AAN works at the grassroots and at the national levels with various advocacy programmes in order to influence public policies and practices in favour of the poorest and the most excluded people and to address their immediate conditions.

As a chapter of ActionAid International, AAN is also actively engaged in advocating at the regional and international levels on issues such as Women's Rights, Education, Food, Human Security during Conflict and Emergencies, HIV and AIDS, and Just and Democratic Governance that cut across globally, to campaign for pro-poor policies and to enable the poor and excluded people to secure their rights

## Institute for Social and Environmental Transition, Nepal (ISET-N)

Institute for Social and Environmental Transition-Nepal (ISET-N) is a Kathmandu-based research organization that generates and disseminates, through research and public discourse, new knowledge regarding social and environmental challenges. ISET-N collaborates with partner organizations in South Asia as well as Europe and America in research that focuses on gaining better understanding of the changing milieu and how societies adapt to the emerging stress.



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