



Infused **Ethnicities**

NEPAL'S Interlaced AND
Indivisible

SOCIAL MOSAIC

Enlarged Third Edition

Gauri Nath Rimal





Gauri Nath Rimal (b. 1936), had various assignments including, as consultant in India (Regional Office UNESCO), Deputy Commissioner General (International Exposition Tsukuba, Japan 1985) and Commissioner General (World Expo 88, Brisbane, Australia, 1988). He worked for the Government of Nepal for 35 years in various important positions including General Manager (Brick and Tile Factory, Harisiddhi), Chief Engineer (Department of Housing Building and Physical Planning). Dean (Institute of Engineering), Executive Chairman of the Royal Nepal Airlines Corporation, Additional Secretaries of the National Planning Commission, the Ministry of Works and Transport and the Ministry of Housing and Physical Planning, and Secretary of the Ministry of Water Resources.

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Gauri Nath Rimal

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Citation: Rimal, G.N., 2011: *Infused Ethnicities: Nepal's Interlaced and Indivisible Social Mosaic*, Institute for Social and Environmental Transition-Nepal, Kathmandu.

ISBN: 978-9937-8519-0-9

Published by: **Institute for Social and Environmental Transition, Nepal (ISET-N)**
WATER NEPAL' Building, Maharajgunj, Chundevi
GPO Box 3971, Kathmandu, Nepal
Tel: (977)-1-4720667, 4720744
Email: iset@ntc.net.np
URL: www.isetnepal.org.np

Printed at: Digiscan Pre-Press Pvt. Ltd., July 2011, Kathmandu Nepal

Price: NRs. 595/-

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Foreword to Third Edition

The first edition of this book was printed in 2007 and it helped Nepali politicians, bureaucrats, academics and laypersons better visualize Nepal's diverse social mosaic. The atlas generated a lot of interest among readers while it was in circulation and its second edition with two additional maps (map 62, 63) in this edition was printed in 2009. This expanded third edition of the atlas contains additional 19 maps as well as 75 maps that depict the distribution of population according VDC's and Municipalities. One special aspect of the VDC's/NP's of Nepal, numbering about 3956 - 4051, is interesting to note that none of them are mono-cultural and depict their unique interlaced and indivisible characteristics, unlike in some other countries of Europe or elsewhere. In some of the districts the 2001 census had not been done due to the on going conflict then. These VDC's are included without any colour coding. ISET-Nepal is pleased to bring out the expanded third edition of this atlas. We believe that it can serve as a basis to inform decision making as the process of designing Nepal's federal structure continues.

ISET-Nepal

Preface to Third Edition

The first edition of this book was published in 2007 and the second edition appeared in 2009 with a few updates. This third enlarged edition includes maps with details of Village Development Committees and municipalities.

I hope this edition will assist our leaders, political parties and the general public in the task of designing a new federal structure for the Nepali state in coming days. The Nepali mosaic is incredibly heterogeneous and the detailed maps help visualize that diversity.

I would like to express special appreciation to Ajaya Dixit, Executive Director of ISET-N for his support in preparing this updated edition. I also thank ISET-N for its support in getting this edition printed

Gauri Nath Rimal

June 2011

Preface to Second Edition

The strong interest shown by readers made the printing of the second edition of this book possible. The content and arrangements of this edition remain the same as the first edition, except for a few maps that have been updated and added. The descriptive text and tables in the annexes are almost the same.

I hope this second edition will assist everyone involved in re-designing the Nepali state and its structure.

I wish to thank Ajaya Dixit of ISET-Nepal for continued support and for printing of the second edition.

Gauri Nath Rimal

March 2009

Preface to First Edition

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 Nepalese. 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.

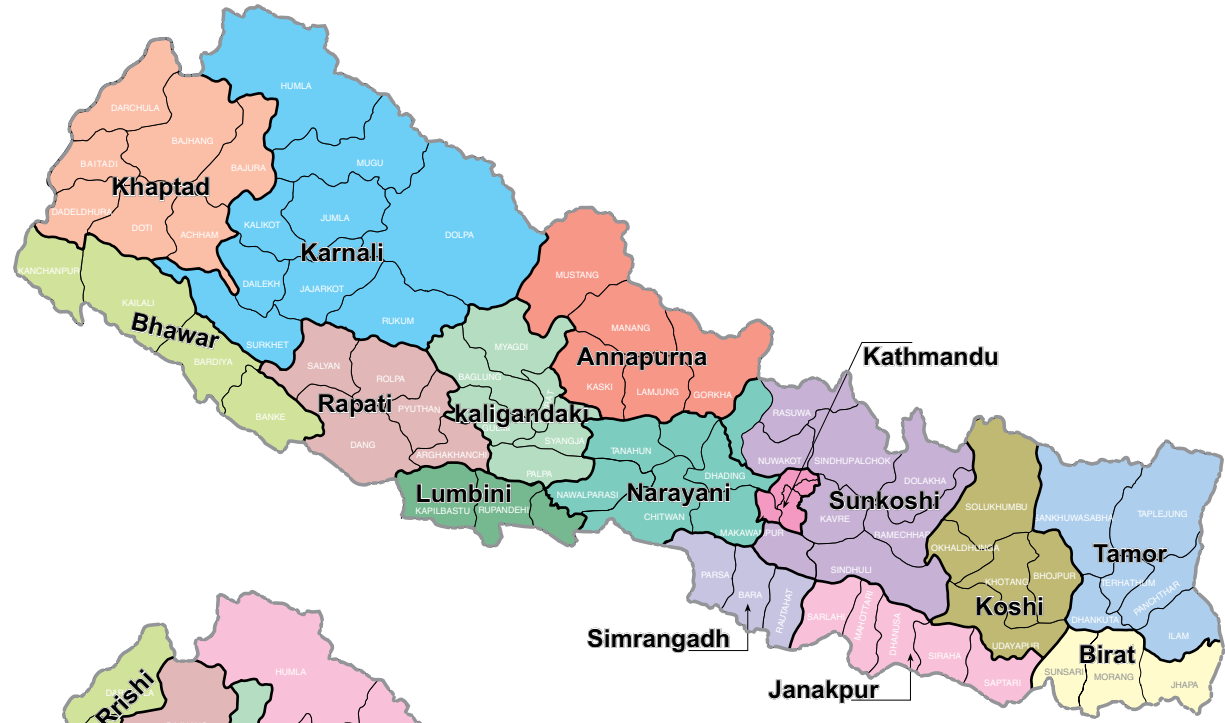
Nepal's case of political devolution is unique in that a federated structure is being created out of a historically unitary state through the decision of the Interim Parliament.

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).

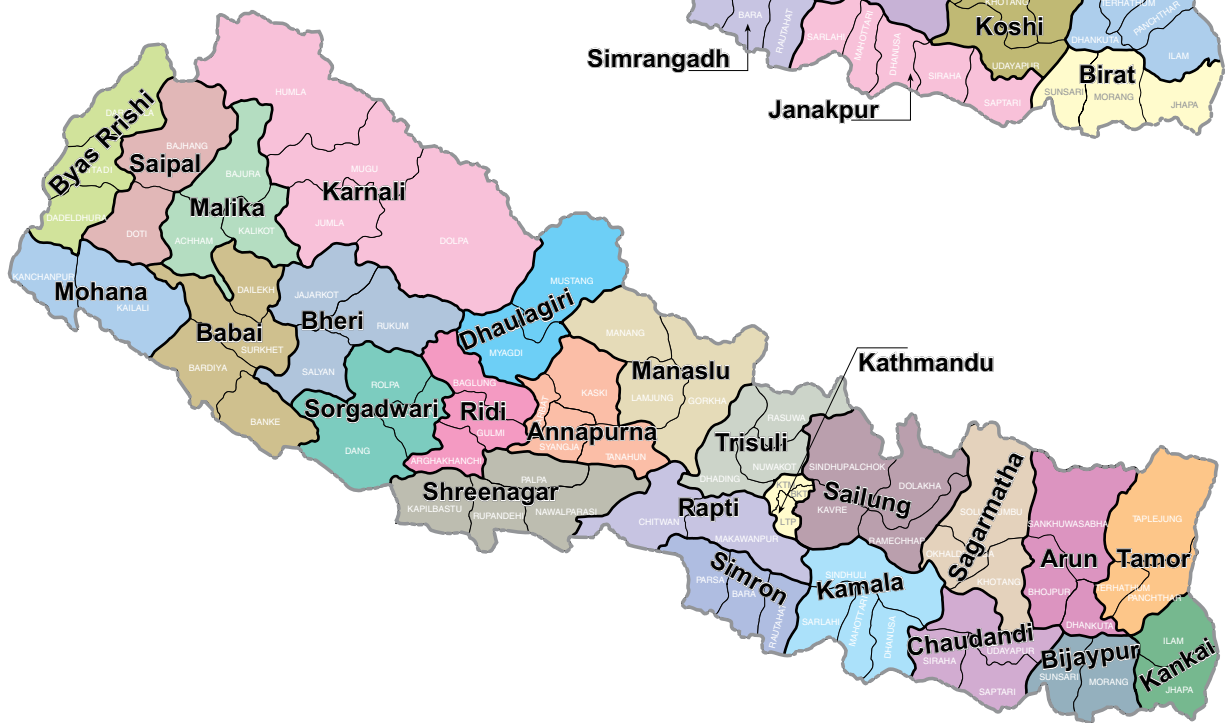


PROPOSAL FOR FEDERATED SYSTEMS

Map-1 ▶
Proposed by
Shankar Pokharel



Map-2 ▶
Proposed by
Harka Gurung

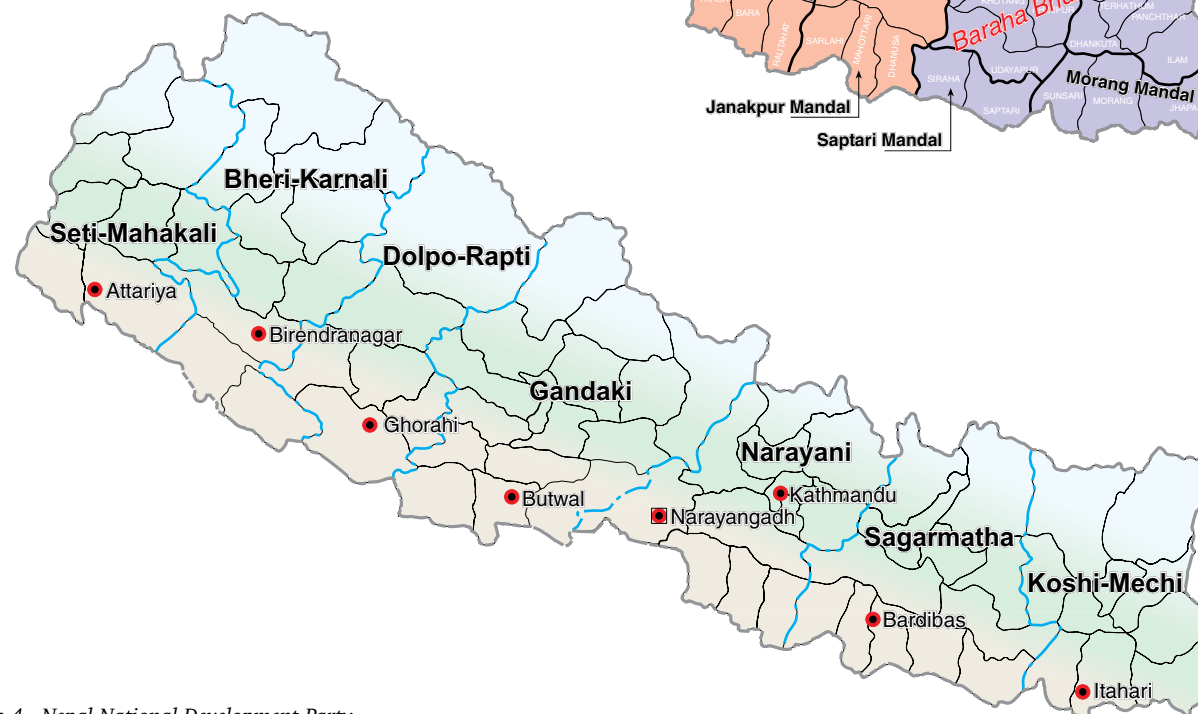


Source: Map 1 and 2 - GEFONT 2007

Map-3 ▶
Proposed by
Baburam Acharya

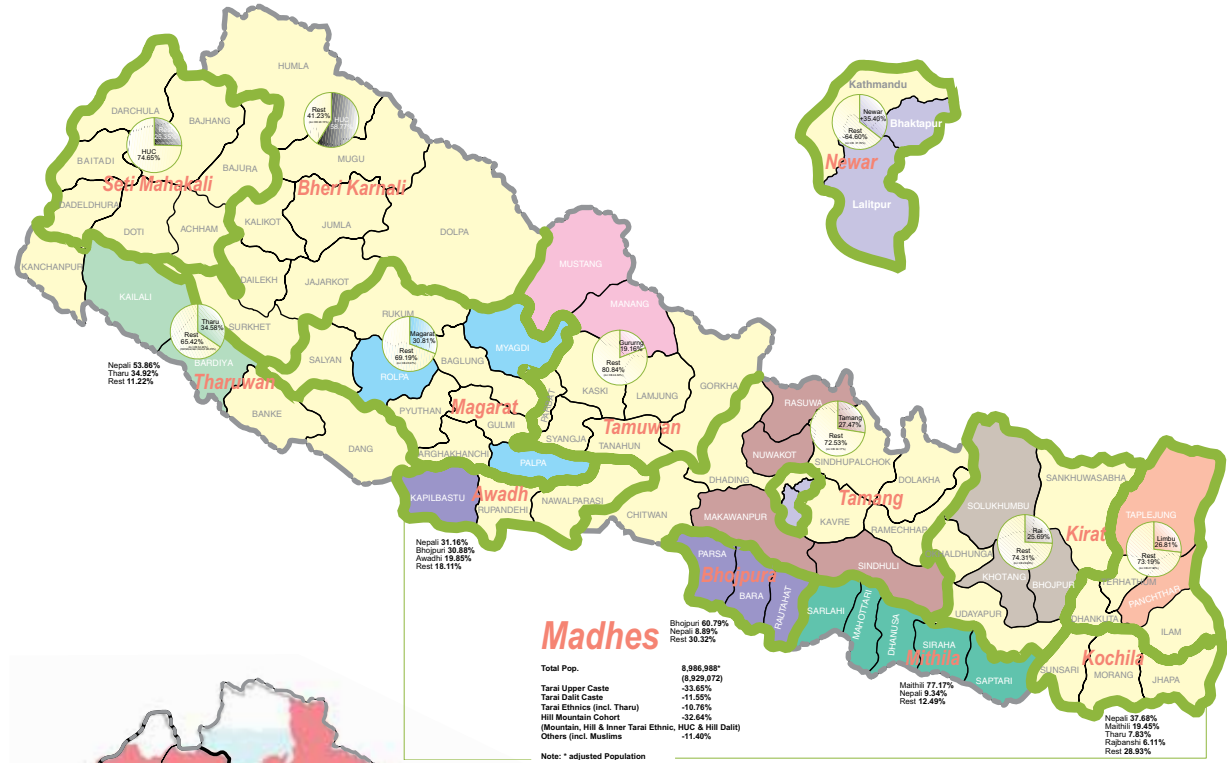


Map-4 ▶
Proposed by
Takashi Miyahara



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

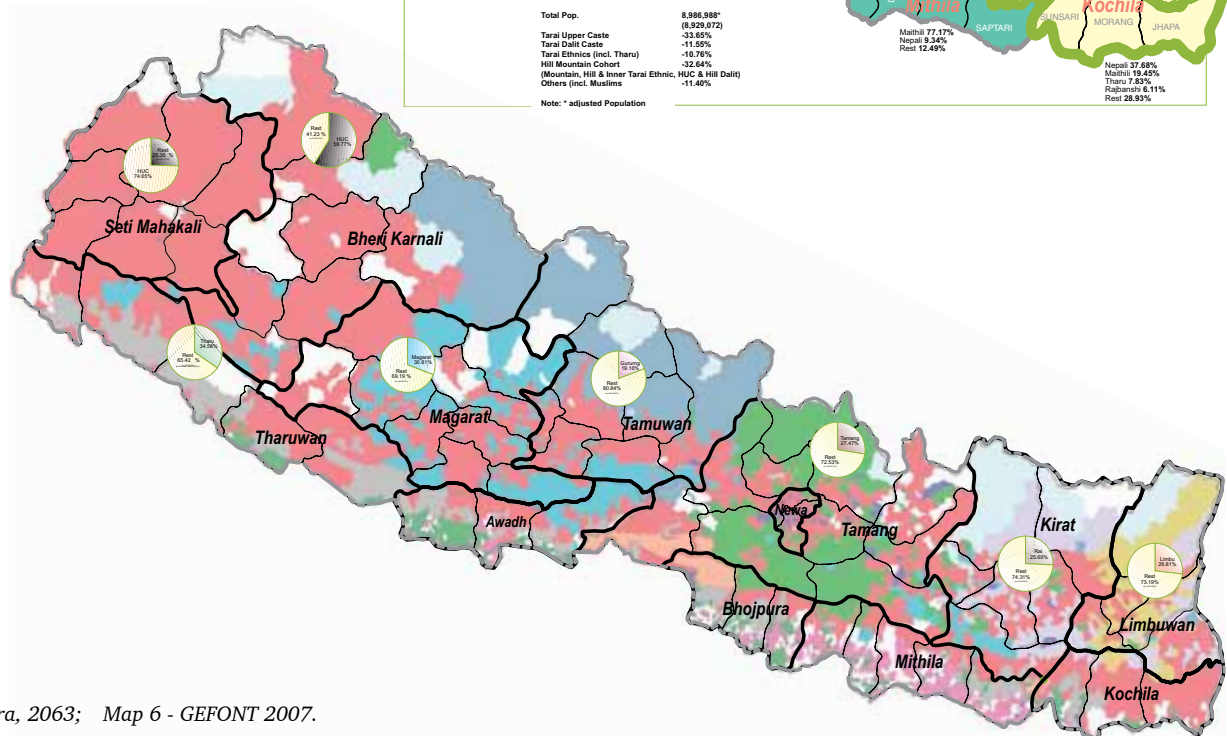
Map-5 ►
**Proposed by
Nepal Communist
Party (Maoist)**



Map-6 ►

LEGEND

- CB
- Gurung
- Limbu
- Magar
- Muslim
- Newar
- Rai
- Sherpa
- Tamang
- Tharu
- Yadav



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



Source: Population Census 2001

Ethnic Autonomous Regions Proposed by the Maoists

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*	
	(804,808)	
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*	
	(2,044,895)	
Rai	- 21.45 %	
Limbu	- 12.21 %	
Hill Upper Caste	- 29.00 %	
Others	- 37.34 %	
District	Rai %	Limbu %
Taplejung	5.03	41.75
Sankhuwasabha	22.44	4.76
Terhathum	1.97	35.38
Panchthar	13.94	40.33
Dhankuta	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,IT	- 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 %

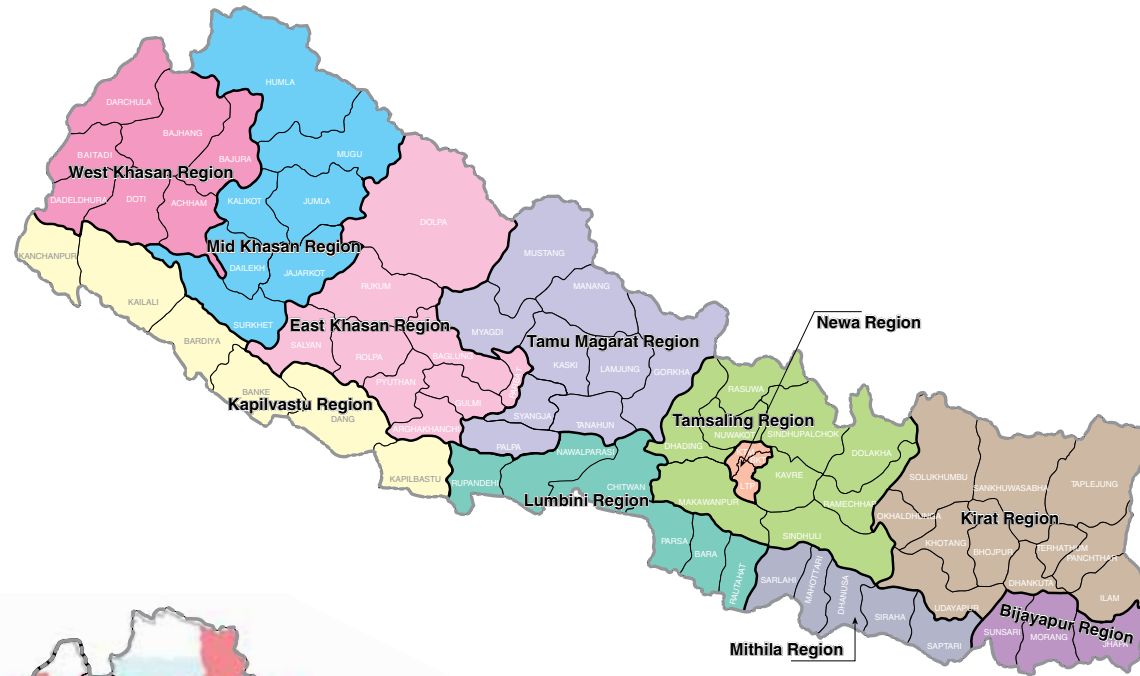
LEGEND

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

Note: * Adjusted Population

Source: Pratyakraman, Chaitra 2063

Map- 9 »
Proposed by
Govinda Neupane

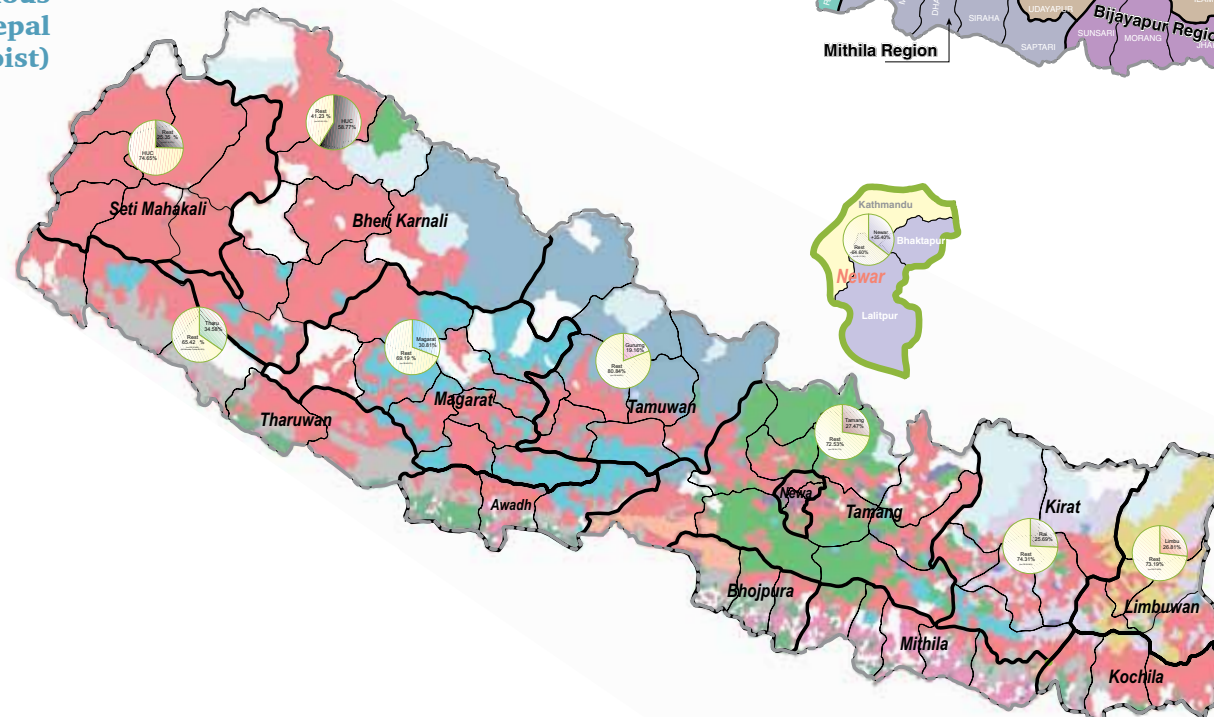


Source: Map 7 - Mulyankan, Saun-Bhadra, 2063; Map 8 - GEFONT 2007.

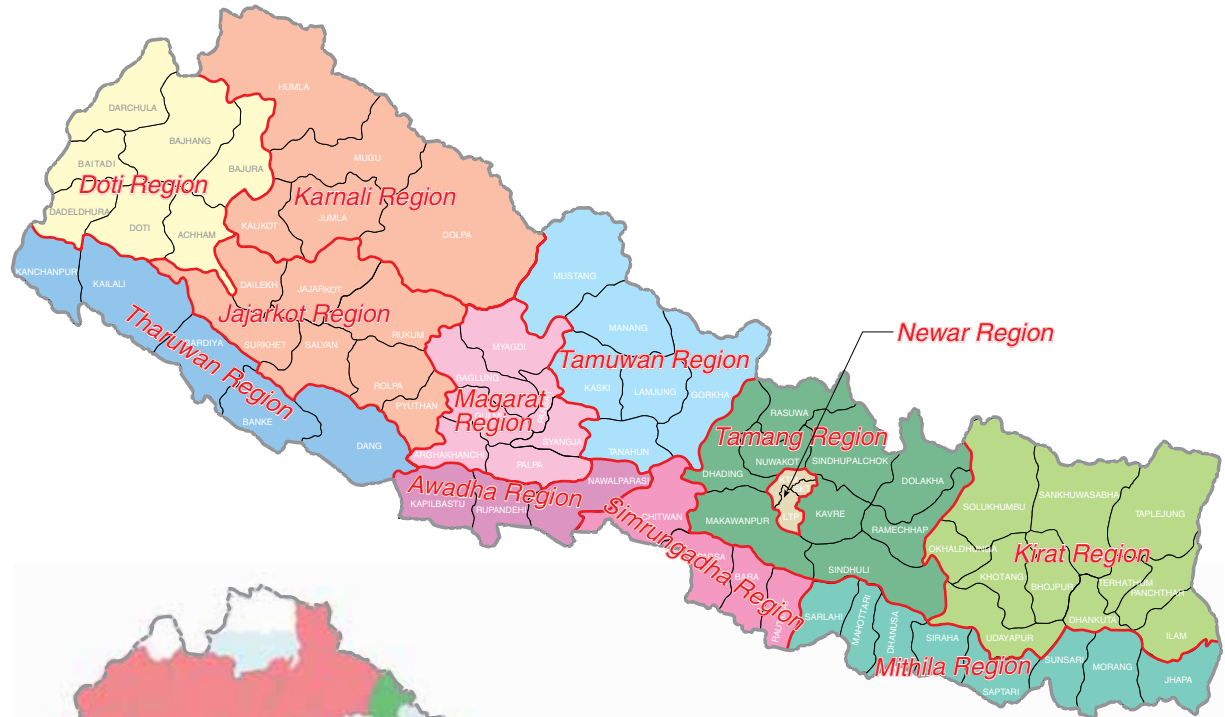
Map- 10 »
Ethnic Autonomous
Regions Proposed by Nepal
Communist Party (Maoist)

LEGEND

- CB
- Gurung
- Limbu
- Magar
- Muslim
- Newar
- Rai
- Sherpa
- Tamang
- Tharu
- Yadav



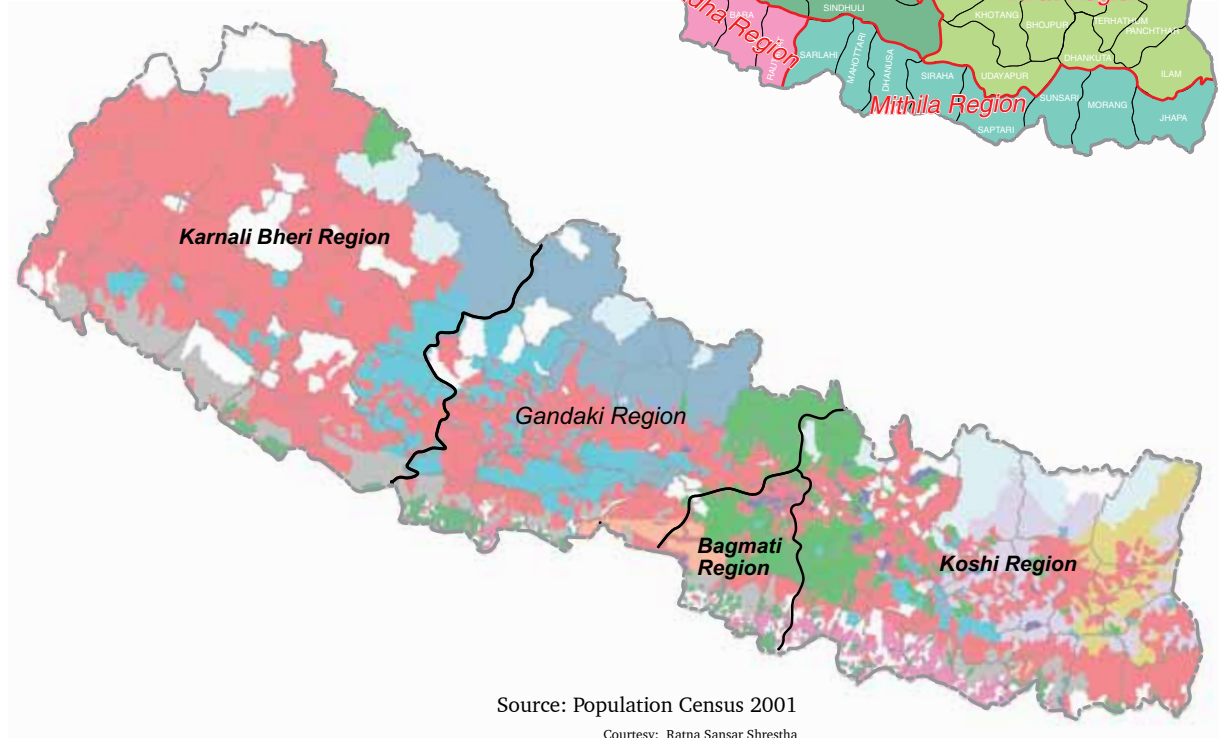
Map- 11 ▶
Proposed by
Amresh Kumar Singh



Map- 12 ▶
Proposed
Regions based
on River System
(4 Provinces)

LEGEND

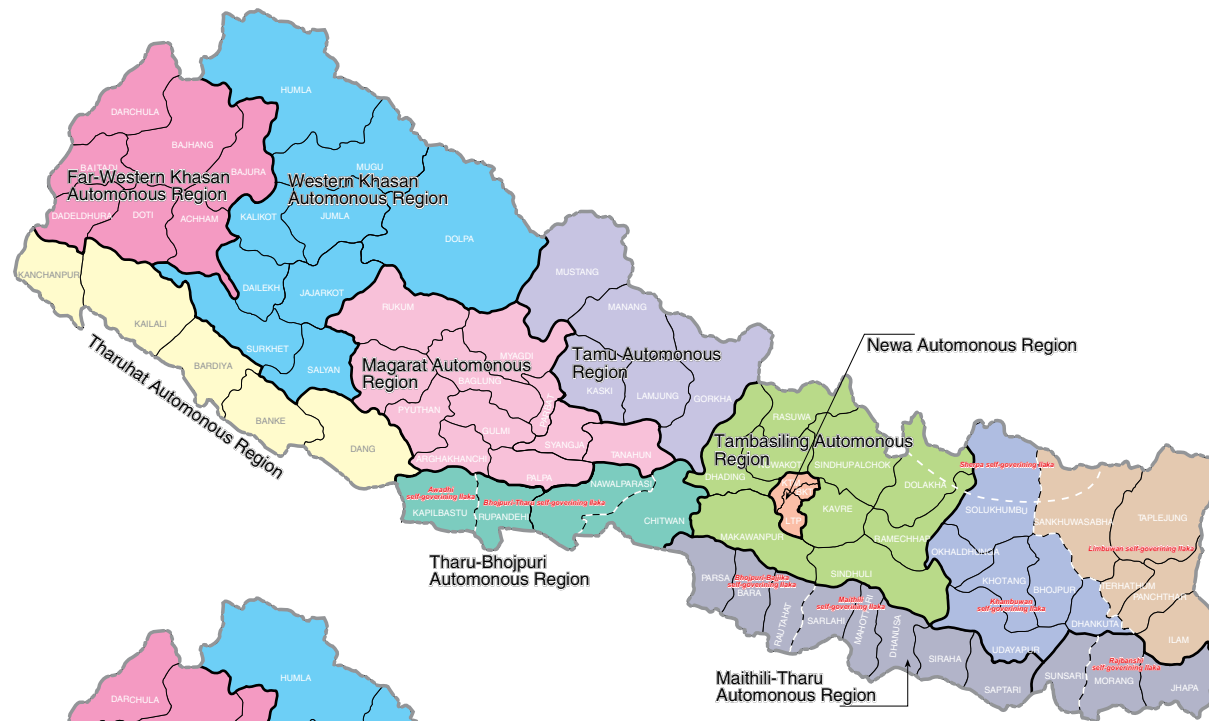
- CB
- Gurung
- Limbu
- Magar
- Muslim
- Newar
- Rai
- Sherpa
- Tamang
- Tharu
- Yadav



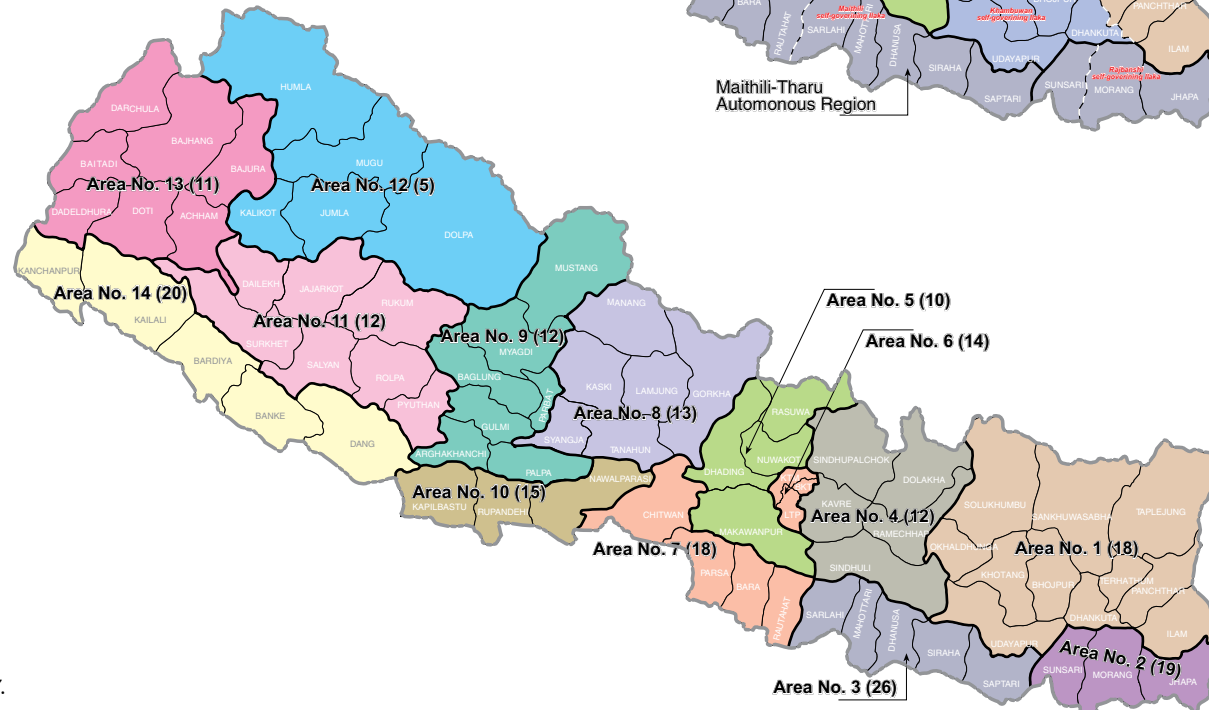
Source: Population Census 2001

Courtesy: Ratna Sansar Shrestha

Map-13 »
Proposed by
K. B. Gurung



Map-14 »
Proposed by
Krishna Khanal

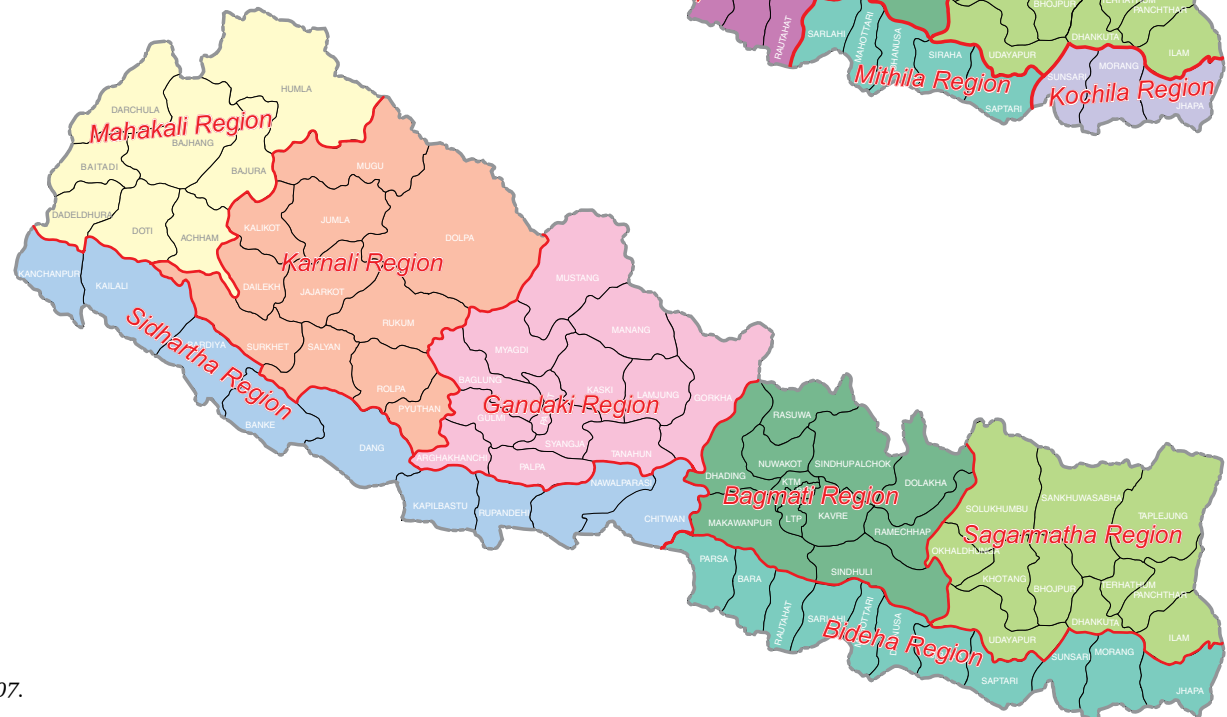


Source: Map 9 and 10 - GEFONT 2007.

Map-15 »
Proposed by
Kumar Yonjan

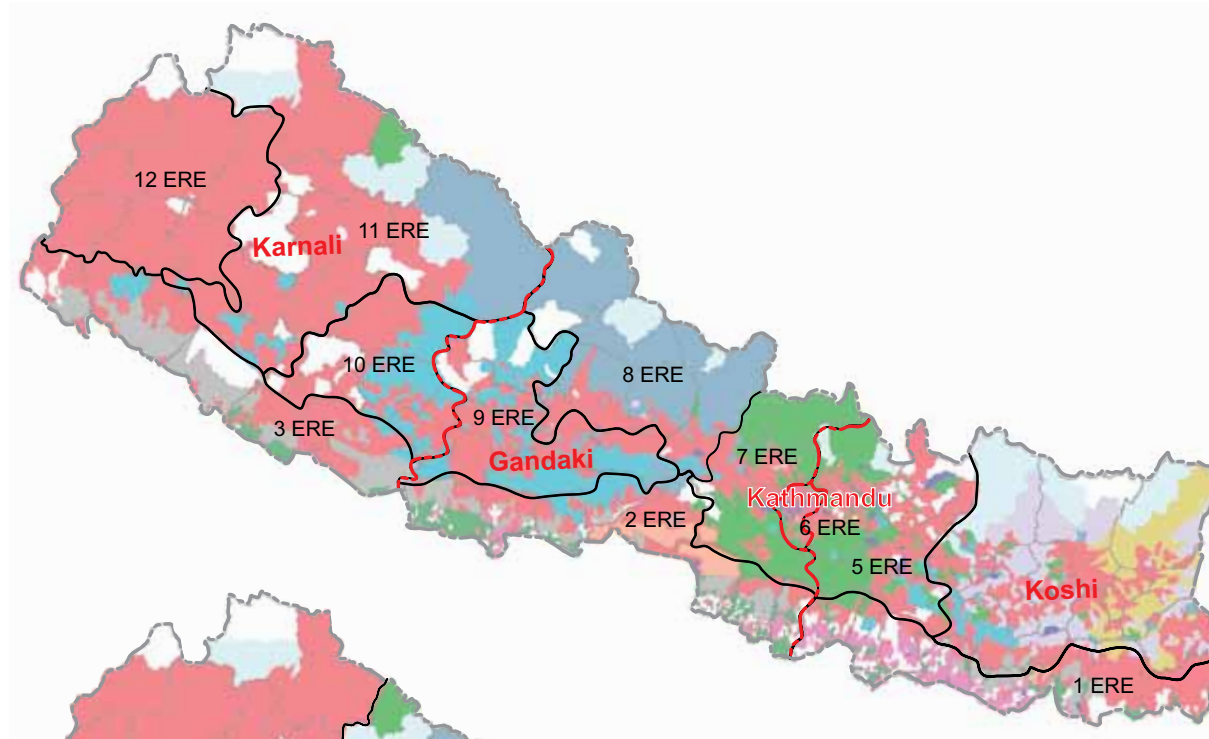


Map-16 »
Proposed by
Shreekrishna Yadav



Source: Map 11 and 12 - GEFONT 2007.

Map- 17 ▶
Proposed By
Alok Kumar Bohara
(12 ethnic regional enclaves, 4 provinces)

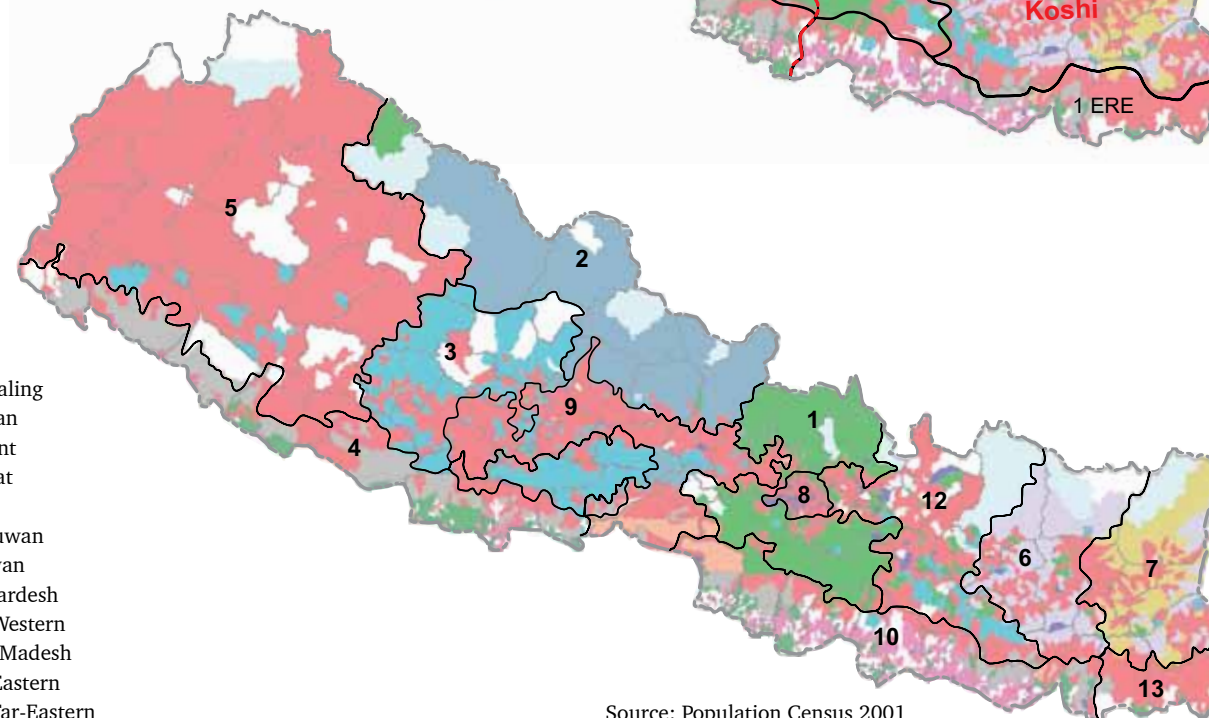


Map-18 ▶
Proposed by M.S.
Manandhar, S. Shrestha
and P. Sharma
(12 Provinces)

LEGEND

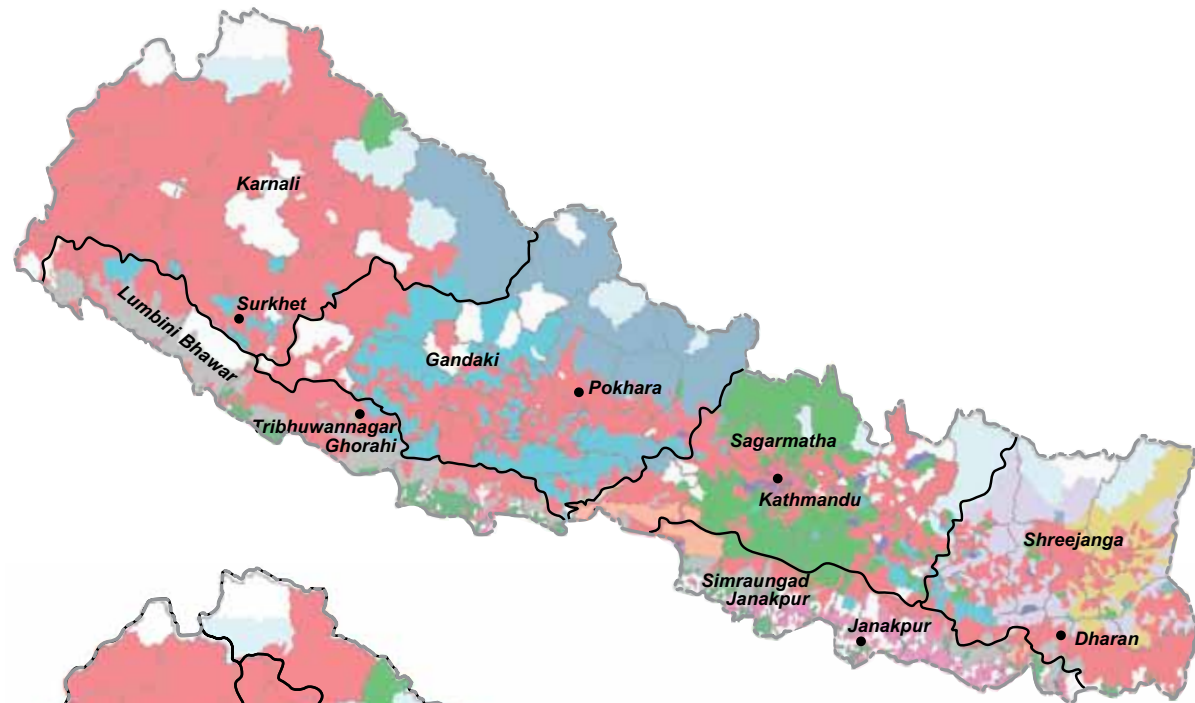
- CB
- Gurung
- Limbu
- Magar
- Muslim
- Newar
- Rai
- Sherpa
- Tamang
- Tharu
- Yadav

1. Tambasaling
2. Tamuwan
3. Magarant
4. Tharuhat
5. Khasan
6. Khambuwan
7. Limbuwan
8. Newa Pardesh
9. Mixed Western
10. Mithila Madesh
11. Mixed Eastern
12. Mixed Far-Eastern



Source: Population Census 2001

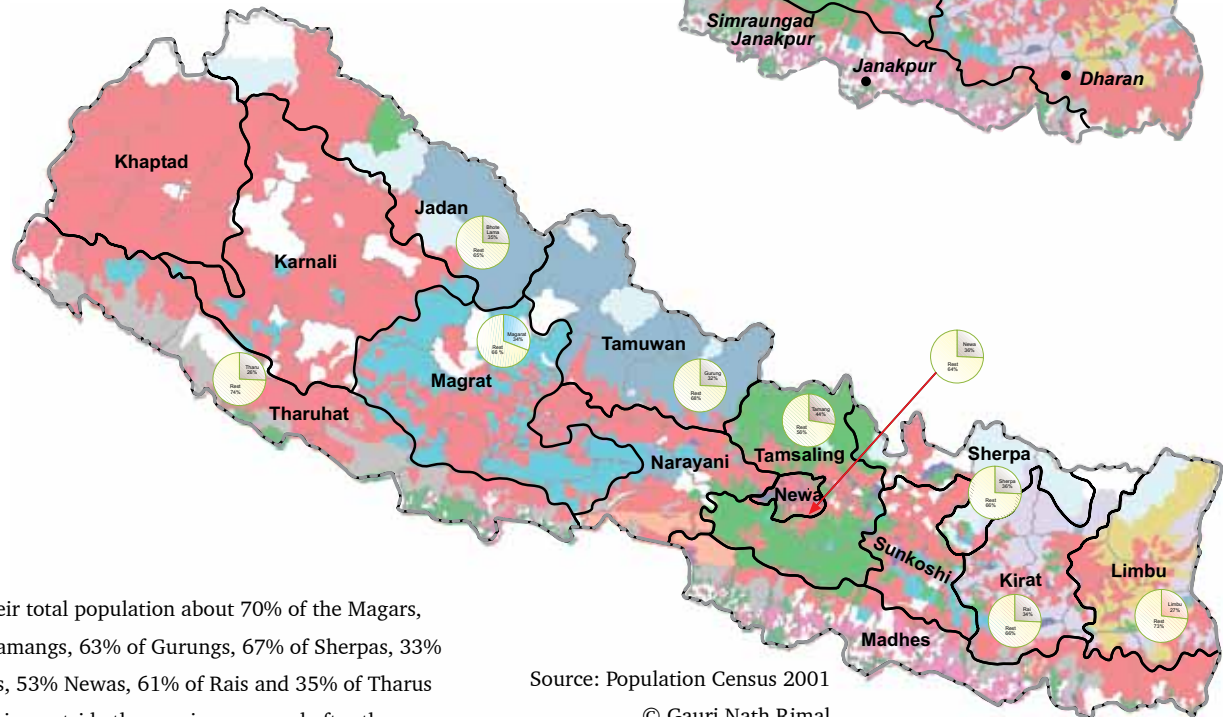
Map- 19 »
Proposed 6 Province Model
(Under Consideration)



Map- 20 »
Proposed 14 Province Model
(Under Consideration)

LEGEND

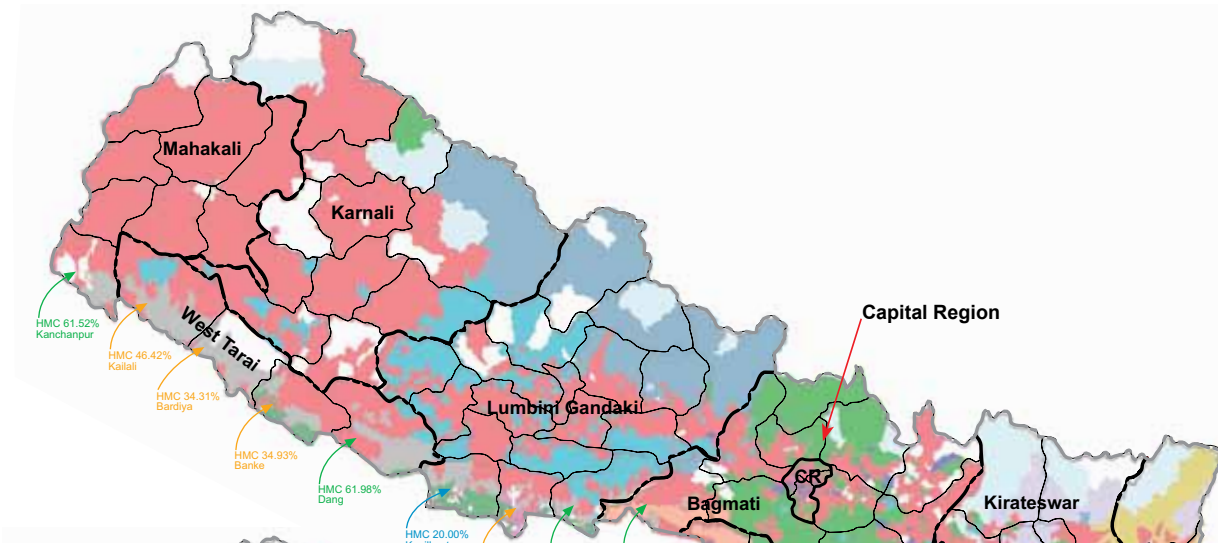
- CB
- Gurung
- Limbu
- Magar
- Muslim
- Newar
- Rai
- Sherpa
- Tamang
- Tharu
- Yadav



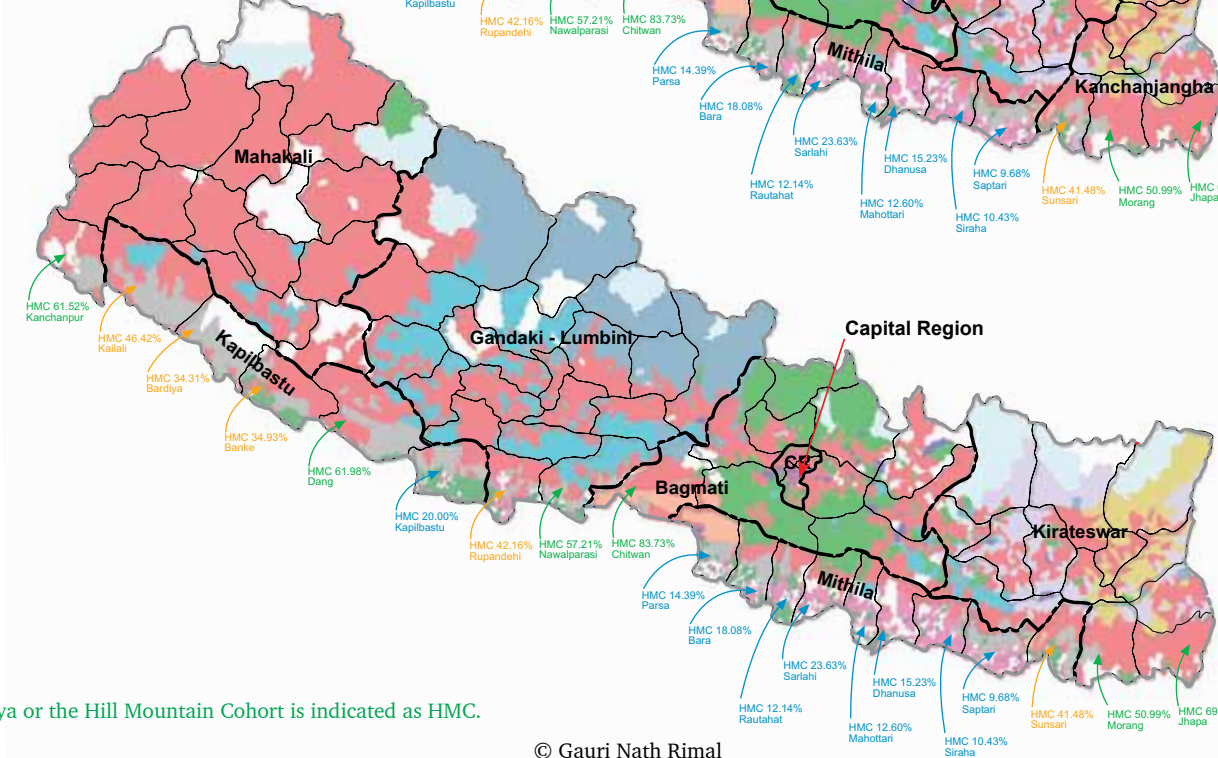
Note: Out of their total population about 70% of the Magars, 46% of Tamangs, 63% of Gurungs, 67% of Sherpas, 33% of Limbus, 53% Newars, 61% of Rais and 35% of Tharus will be living outside the provinces named after them.

Source: Population Census 2001
© Gauri Nath Rimal

**Provinces Proposed
by Gauri Nath Rimal**
Map- 21 ▶
(Proposal 1- 9 Provinces)



**Provinces Proposed
by Gauri Nath Rimal**
Map- 22 ▶
(Proposal 2- 7 Provinces)



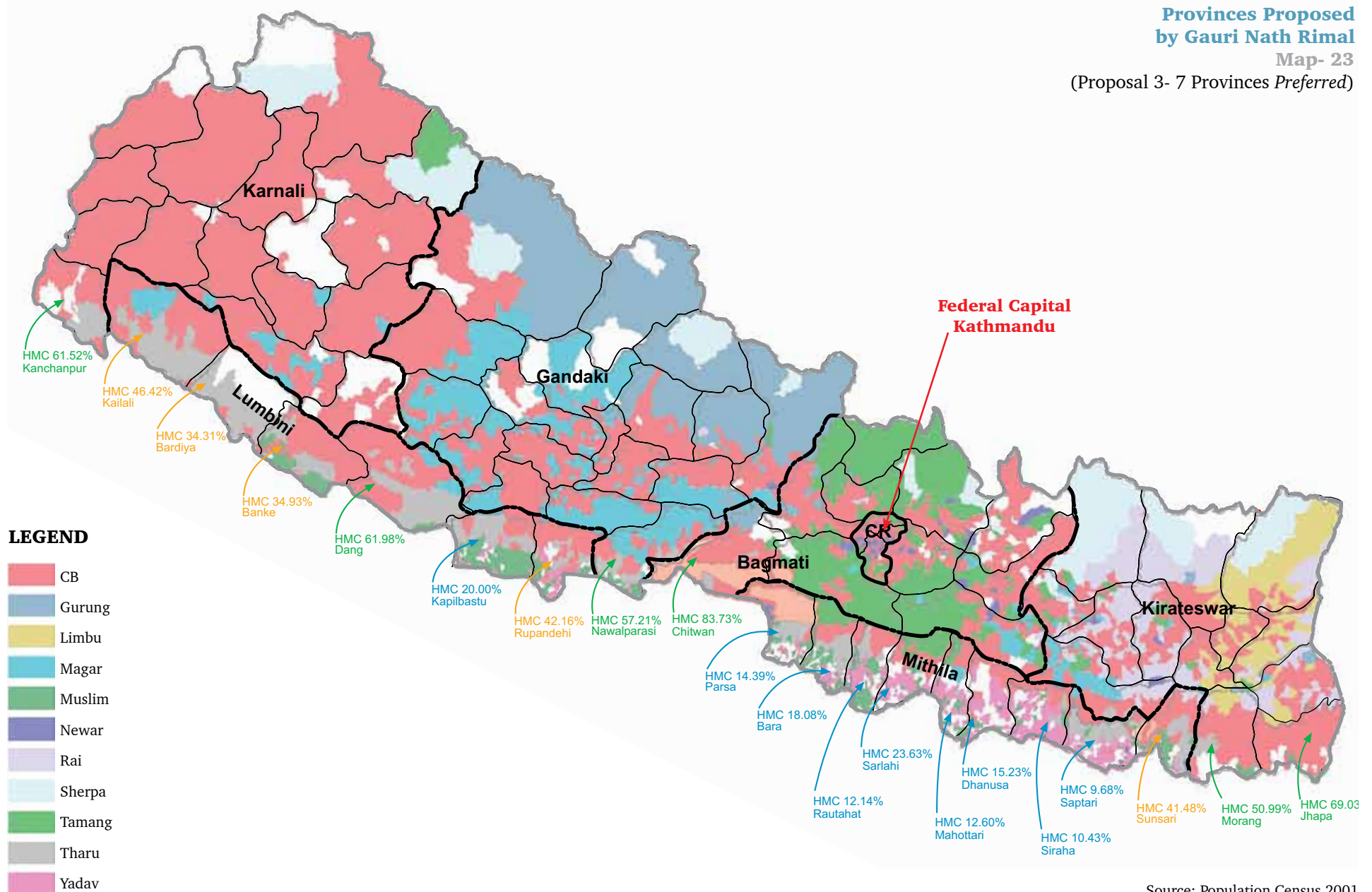
LEGEND

- CB
- Gurung
- Limbu
- Magar
- Muslim
- Newar
- Rai
- Sherpa
- Tamang
- Tharu
- Yadav

Note: Pahadiya or the Hill Mountain Cohort is indicated as HMC.

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**Provinces Proposed
by Gauri Nath Rimal**
Map- 23
(Proposal 3- 7 Provinces Preferred)



LEGEND

- CB
- Gurung
- Limbu
- Magar
- Muslim
- Newar
- Rai
- Sherpa
- Tamang
- Tharu
- Yadav

Note: Pahadiya or the Hill Mountain Cohort is indicated as HMC.

Source: Population Census 2001
© Gauri Nath Rimal

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

A. Mountain Ethnic	
1. Byansi/Sauka	51. Gaine
2. Himali (Bhote)	52. Kami
3. Sherpa	53. Sarki
4. Thakali	
5. Walung	
B. Hill Ethnic	
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	
18. Magar	
19. Newar	
20. Pahari	
21. Rai	
22. Sunuwar	
23. Tamang	
24. Thami	
25. Yakha	
C. Inner Tarai Ethnic	
26. Bote	
27. Danuwar	
28. Darai	
29. Kumal	
30. Majhi	
31. Raji	
32. Raute	
D. Tarai Ethnic	
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	
E. Hill Upper Caste	
45. Bahun	
46. Chhetri	
47. Sanyasi	
48. Thakuri	
F. Hill Dalit	
49. Badi	
50. Damai/Dholi	
	G. Tarai Upper Caste
	54. Badhae
	55. Baniya
	56. Barae
	57. Bhediya/Gaderi
	58. Bin/Binda
	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
	H. Tarai Dalit
	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
	I. Others
	95. Bengali
	96. Churaute
	97. Jaine
	98. Marwari
	99. Muslim
	100. Sikh
	J. Unspecified
	101. Ethnicity/Caste
	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, Dhankuta, 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 Chetri 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	%
Total	22,736,934	100.00	52. Santhal/Sattar	42,698	0.19
1. Chhetri	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	%
	<i>Nepal</i>	<i>22,736,934</i>	<i>100.00</i>	48	Meche	3,301	0.01
1	Nepali	11,053,255	48.61	49	Pahari	2,995	0.01
2	Maithili	2,797,582	12.30	50	Lepcha/Lapche	2,826	0.01
3	Bhojpuri	1,712,536	7.53	51	Bote	2,823	0.01
4	Tharu (Dagaura/Rana)	1,331,546	5.86	52	Bahing	2,765	0.01
5	Tamang	1,179,145	5.19	53	Koi/Koyu	2,641	0.01
6	Newar	825,458	3.63	54	Raji	2,413	0.01
7	Magar	770,116	3.39	55	Hayu	1,743	0.01
8	Awadhi	560,744	2.47	56	Byangshi	1,734	0.01
9	Bantawa	371,056	1.63	57	Yamphu/Yamphe	1,722	0.01
10	Gurung	338,925	1.49	58	Ghale	1,649	0.01
11	Limbu	333,633	1.47	59	Khariya	1,575	0.01
12	Bajjika	237,947	1.05	60	Chhiling	1,314	0.01
13	Urdu	174,840	0.77	61	Lohorung	1,207	0.01
14	Rajbansi	129,829	0.57	62	Punjabi	1,165	0.01
15	Sherpa	129,771	0.57	63	Chinese	1,101	0.00
16	Hindi	105,765	0.47	64	English	1,037	0.00
17	Chamling	44,093	0.19	65	Newahang	904	0.00
18	Santhali	40,260	0.18	66	Sanskrit	823	0.00
19	Chepang	36,807	0.16	67	Kaike	794	0.00
20	Danuwar	31,849	0.14	68	Raute	518	0.00
21	Jhangar/Dhangar	28,615	0.13	69	Kisan	489	0.00
22	Sunuwar	26,611	0.12	70	Churauti	408	0.00
23	Bangla	23,602	0.10	71	Baram/Maramu	342	0.00
24	Marwari (Rajasthani)	22,637	0.10	72	Tilung	310	0.00
25	Manjhi	21,841	0.10	73	Jero/Jerung	271	0.00
26	Thami	18,991	0.08	74	Dungmali	221	0.00
27	Kulung	18,686	0.08	75	Oriya	159	0.00
28	Dhimal	17,308	0.08	76	Lingkhim	97	0.00
29	Angika	15,892	0.07	77	Kusunda	87	0.00
30	Yakkha	14,648	0.06	78	Sindhi	72	0.00
31	Thulung	14,034	0.06	79	Koche	54	0.00
32	Sangpang	10,810	0.05	80	Hariyanwi	33	0.00
33	Bhujel/Khawas	10,733	0.05	81	Magahi	30	0.00
34	Darai	10,210	0.04	82	Sam	23	0.00
35	Khaling	9,288	0.04	83	Kurmali	13	0.00
36	Kumal	6,533	0.03	84	Kagate	10	0.00
37	Thakali	6,441	0.03	85	Dzonkha	9	0.00
38	Chhantyal/Chhantel	5,912	0.03	86	Kuki	9	0.00
39	Nepali Sign Language	5,743	0.03	87	Chhintang	8	0.00
40	Tibetan	5,277	0.02	88	Mizo	8	0.00
41	Dumi	5,271	0.02	89	Nagamese	6	0.00
42	Jirel	4,919	0.02	90	Lhomi	4	0.00
43	Wambule/Umbule	4,471	0.02	91	Assamise	3	0.00
44	Puma	4,310	0.02	92	Sadhani	2	0.00
45	Yholmo	3,986	0.02	93	Unknown Language	168,340	0.74
46	Nachhiring	3,553	0.02				
47	Dura	3,397	0.01				
Total						22,736,934	100.00

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	Argkhakhanchi	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>	3,934,080	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 nineteen 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%), Gulmi(54.37%).

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.

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 / *Parbate* upper caste (CB) includes Chhetri, Bahun, Thakuri and Sanyasi.

Hill / *Parbate* Dalit includes Kami, Damai, Sarki, Gaine and Badi.

Khas / Parbate 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.

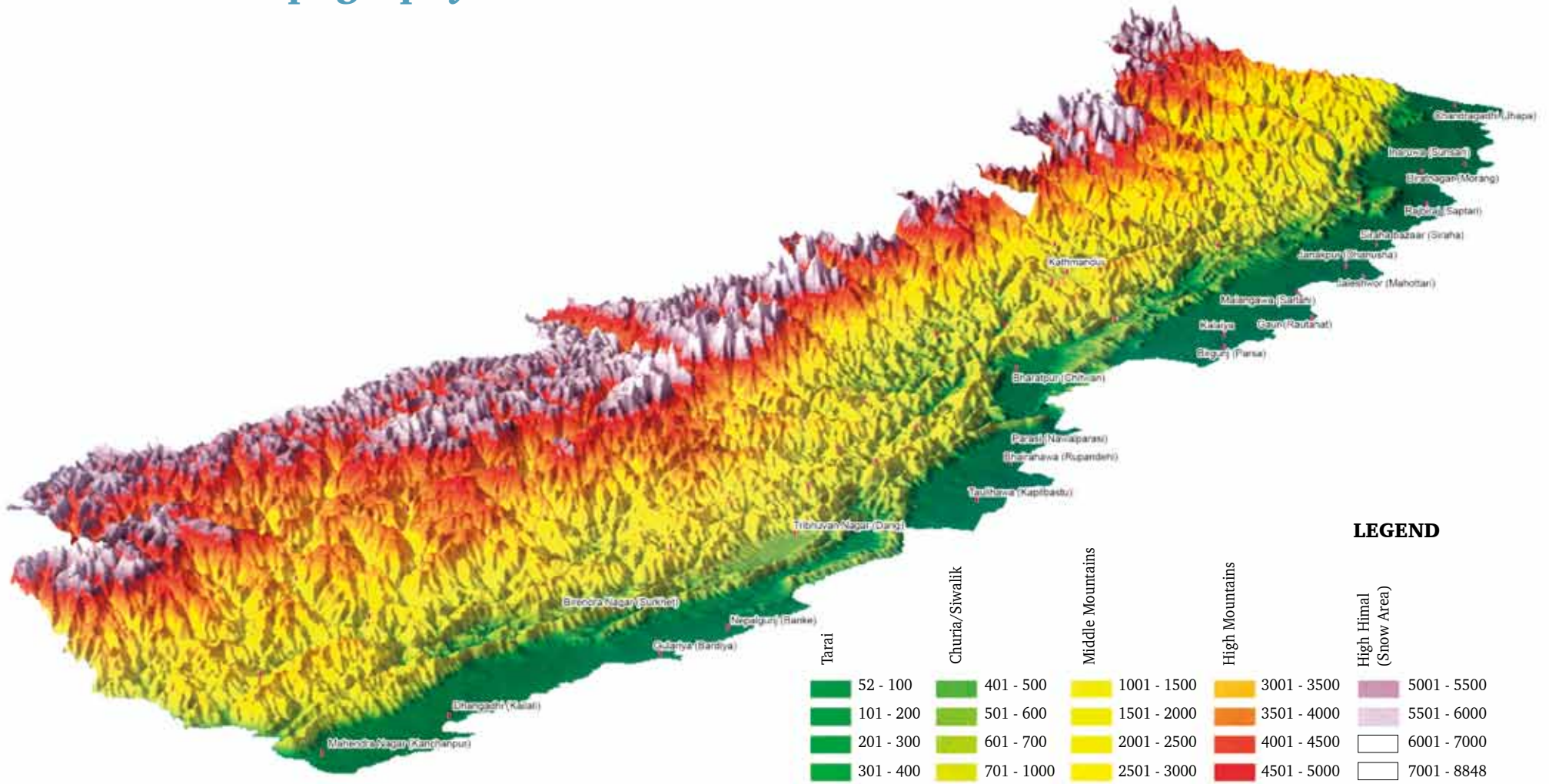
The hill mountain cohort/*pahadiya* included hill upper caste, hill Dalits, mountain ethnic, hill ethnic and inner Tarai ethnic.

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.

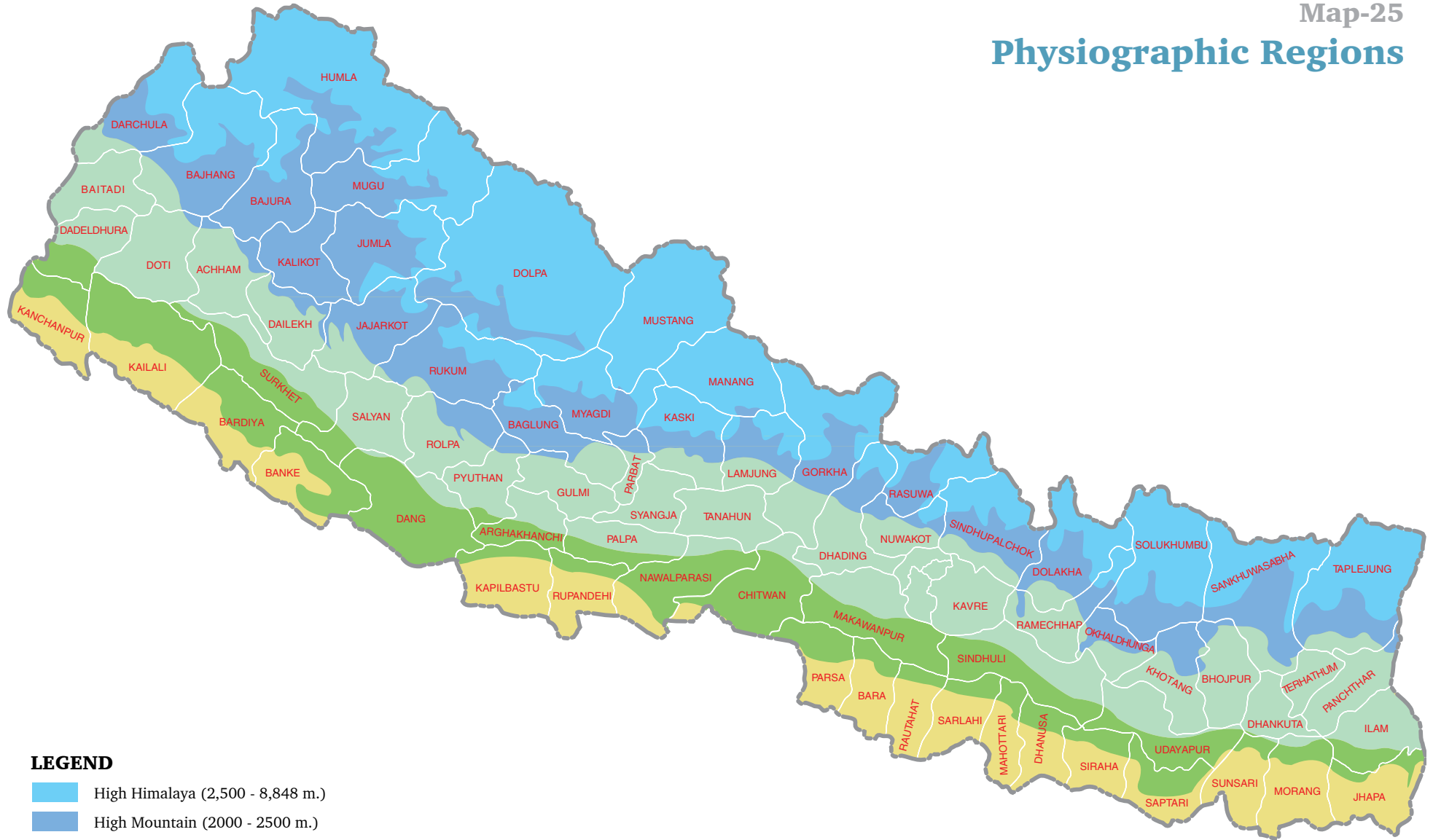
Map-24 Relief and Topography



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-25
Physiographic Regions

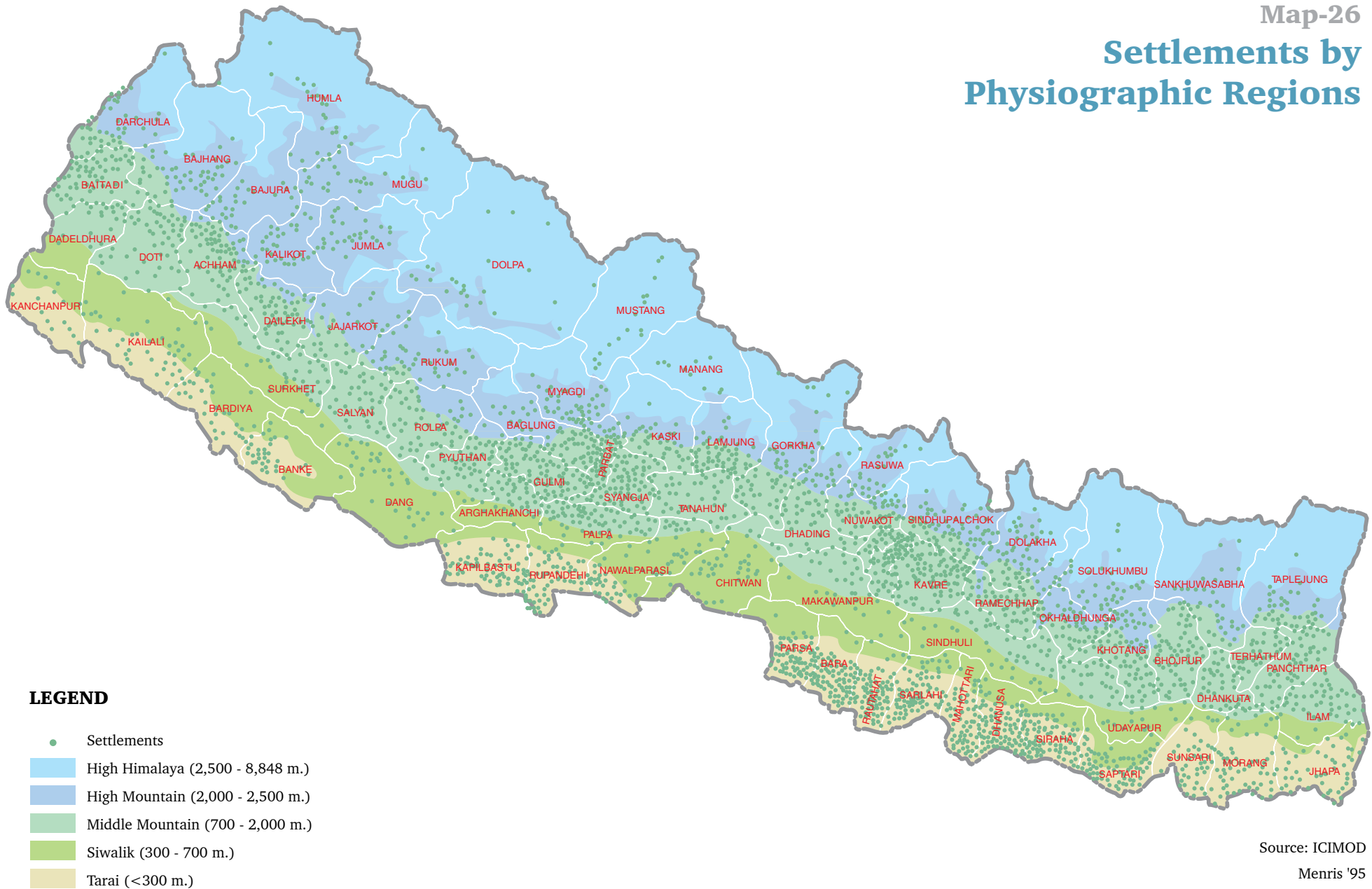


LEGEND

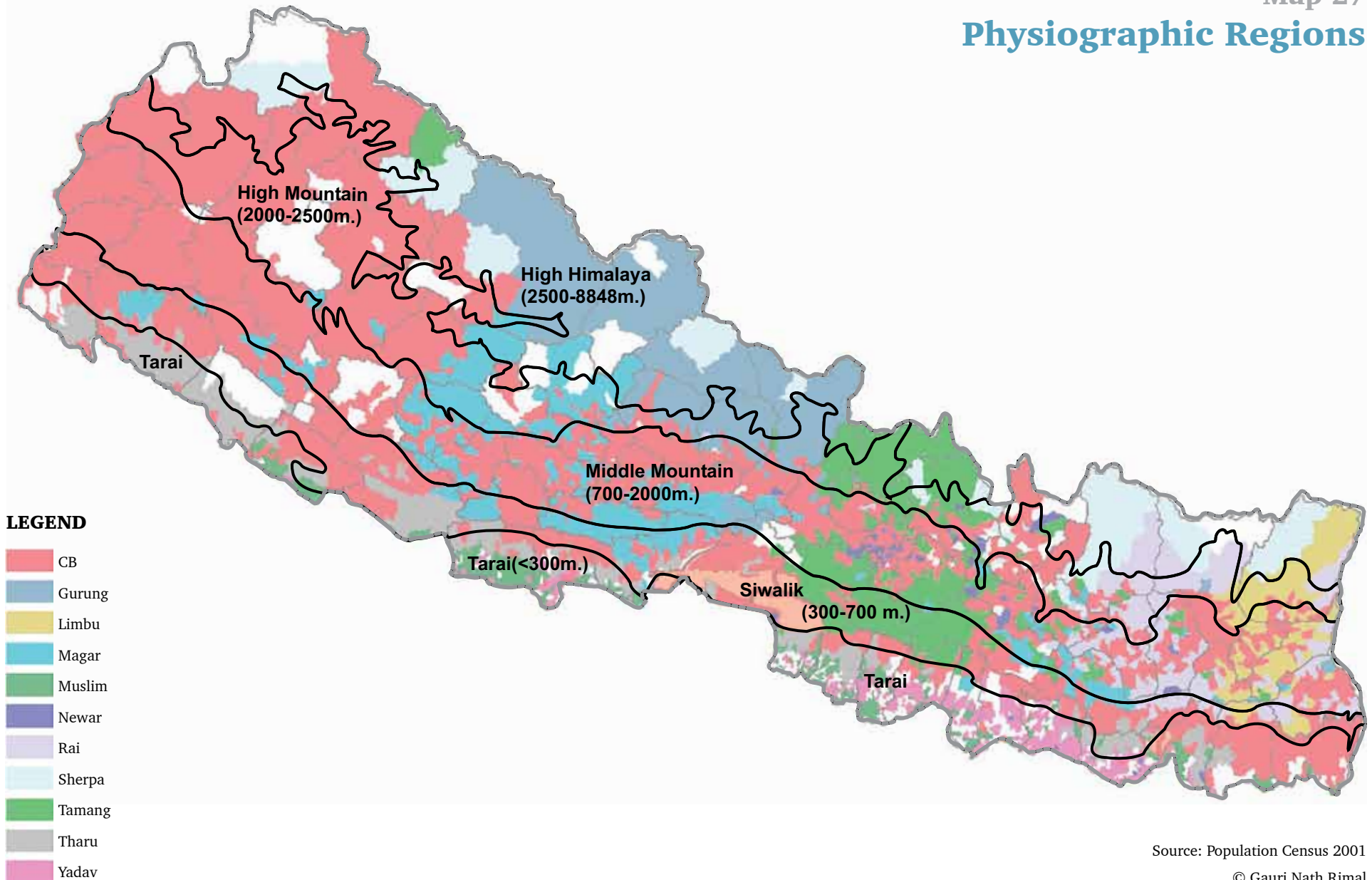
- High Himalaya (2,500 - 8,848 m.)
- High Mountain (2000 - 2500 m.)
- Middle Mountain (700 - 2,000 m.)
- Siwalik (300 - 700 m.)
- Tarai (<300 m.)

Source: ICIMOD
 Menris '95

Map-26
Settlements by
Physiographic Regions



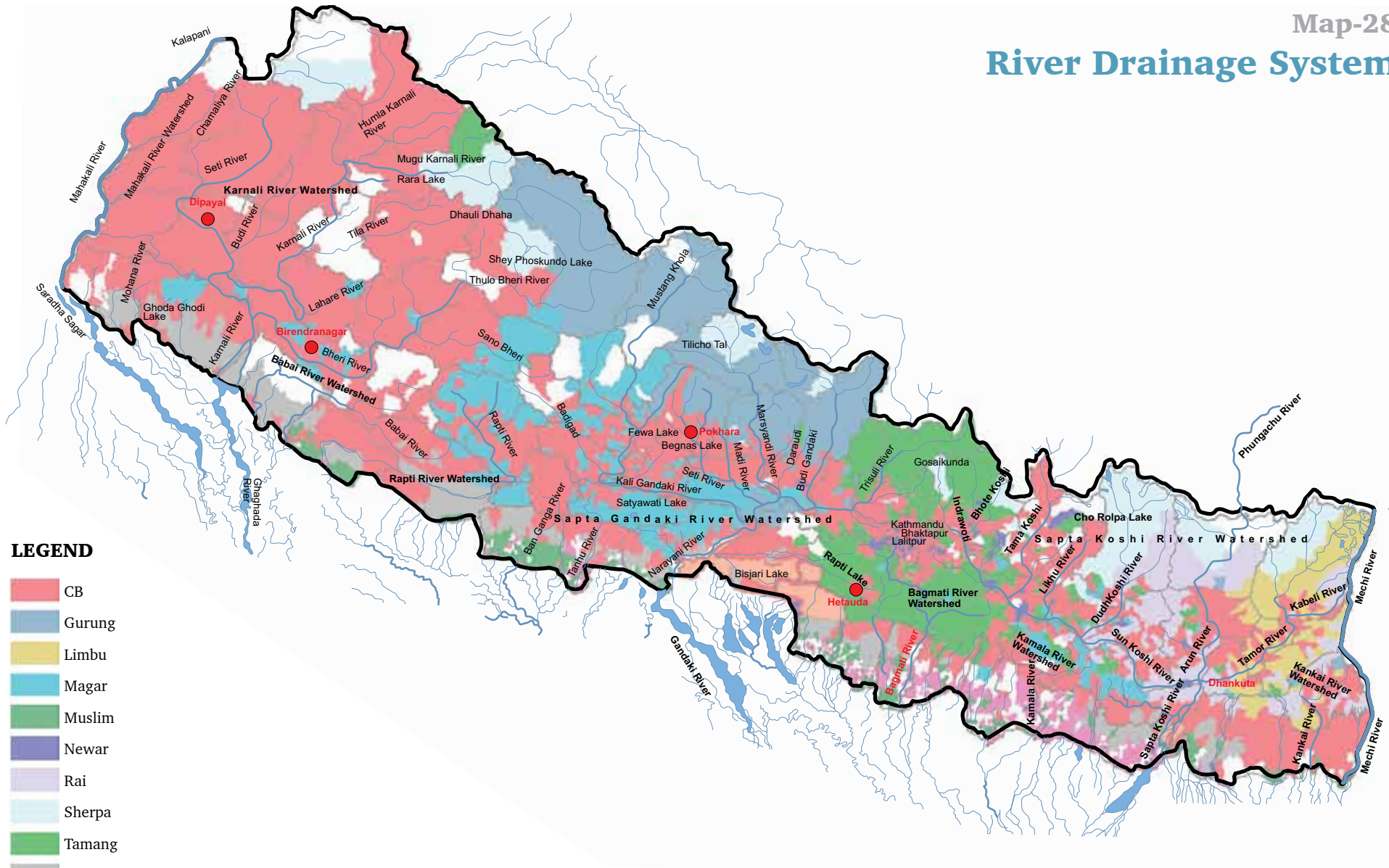
Map-27
Physiographic Regions



Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-28 River Drainage System



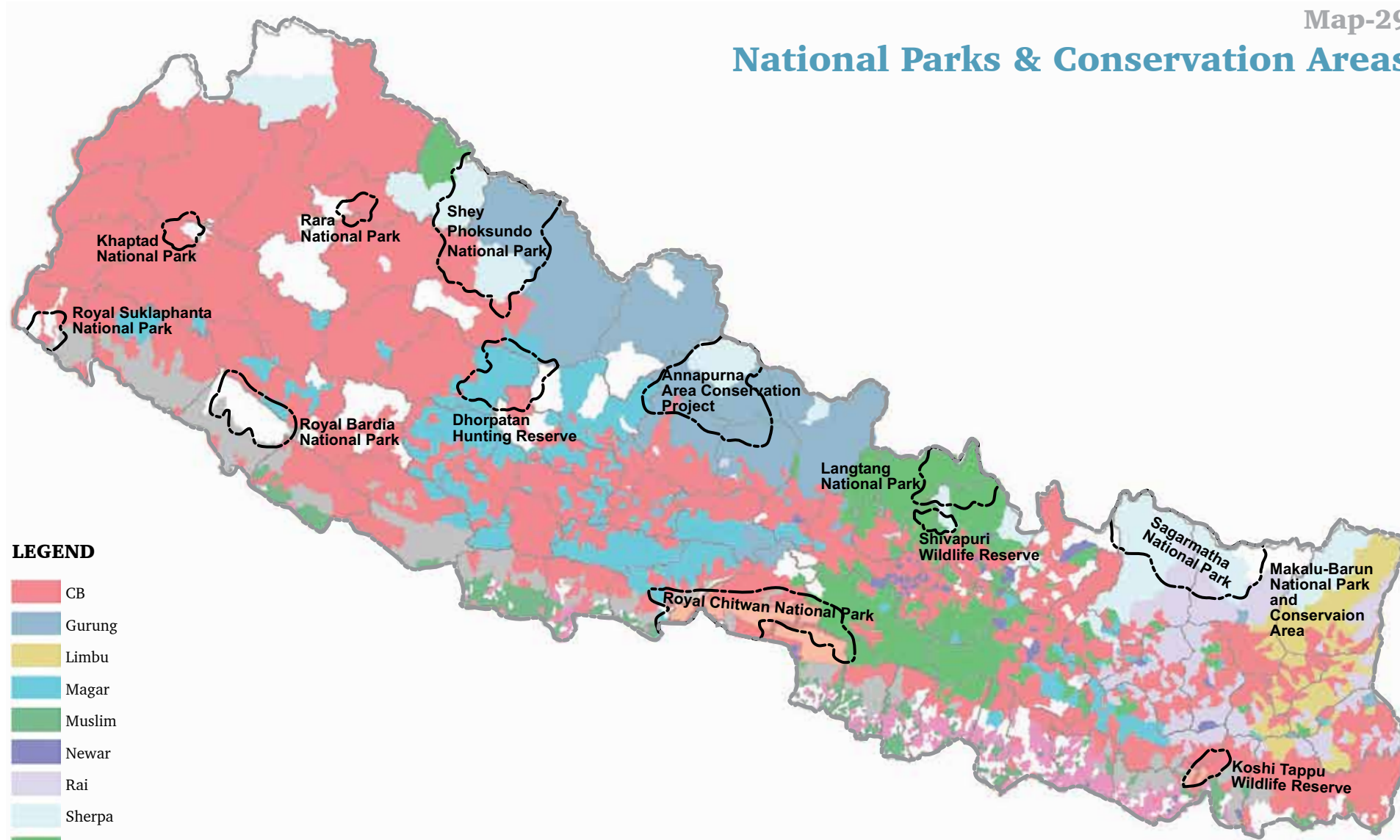
LEGEND

- CB
- Gurung
- Limbu
- Magar
- Muslim
- Newar
- Rai
- Sherpa
- Tamang
- Tharu
- Yadav

Source: Population Census 2001

Courtesy: Govinda Raj Bhatta

National Parks & Conservation Areas



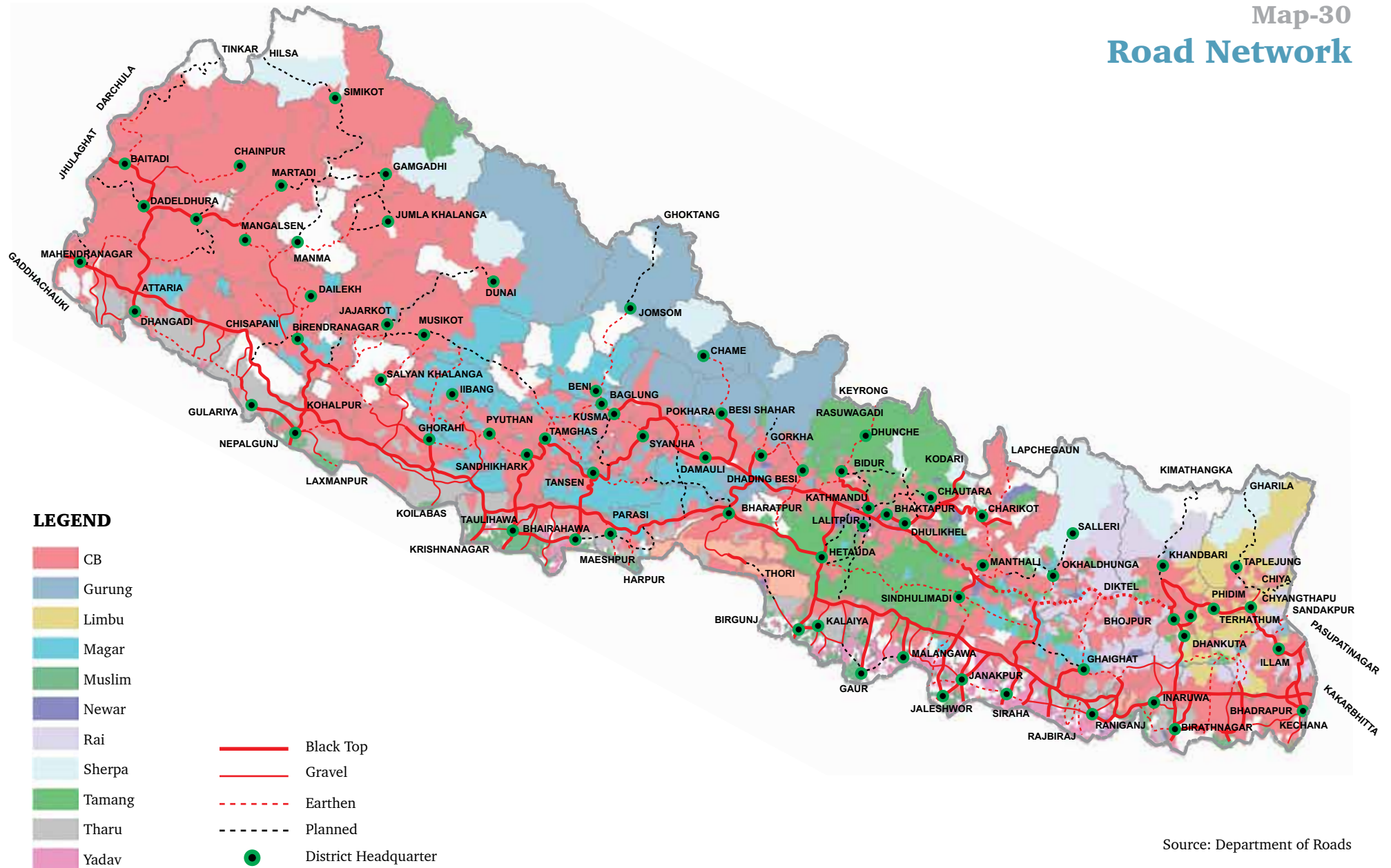
LEGEND

- CB
- Gurung
- Limbu
- Magar
- Muslim
- Newar
- Rai
- Sherpa
- Tamang
- Tharu
- Yadav

Source: Population Census 2001

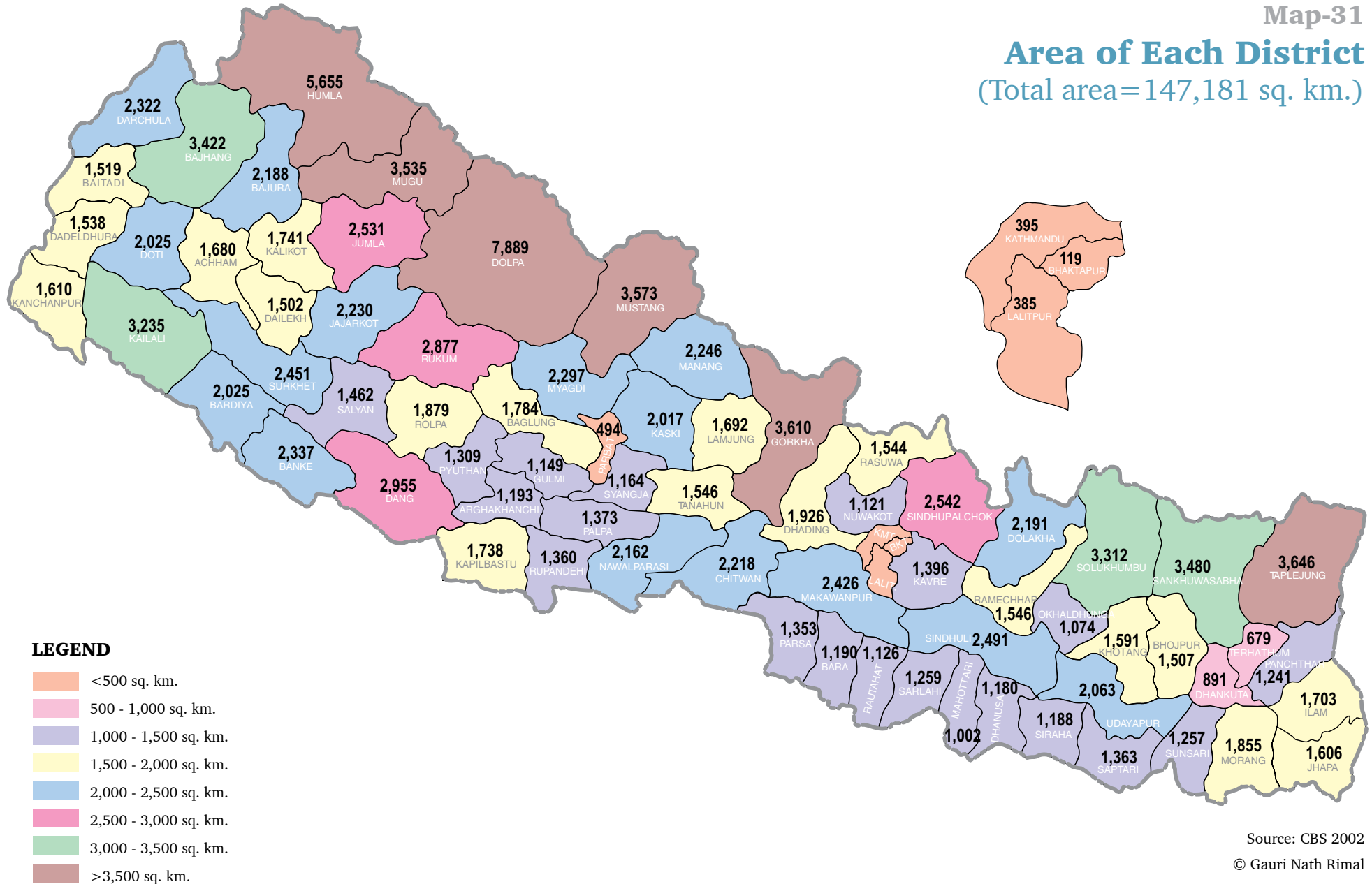
© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-30 Road Network



Source: Department of Roads

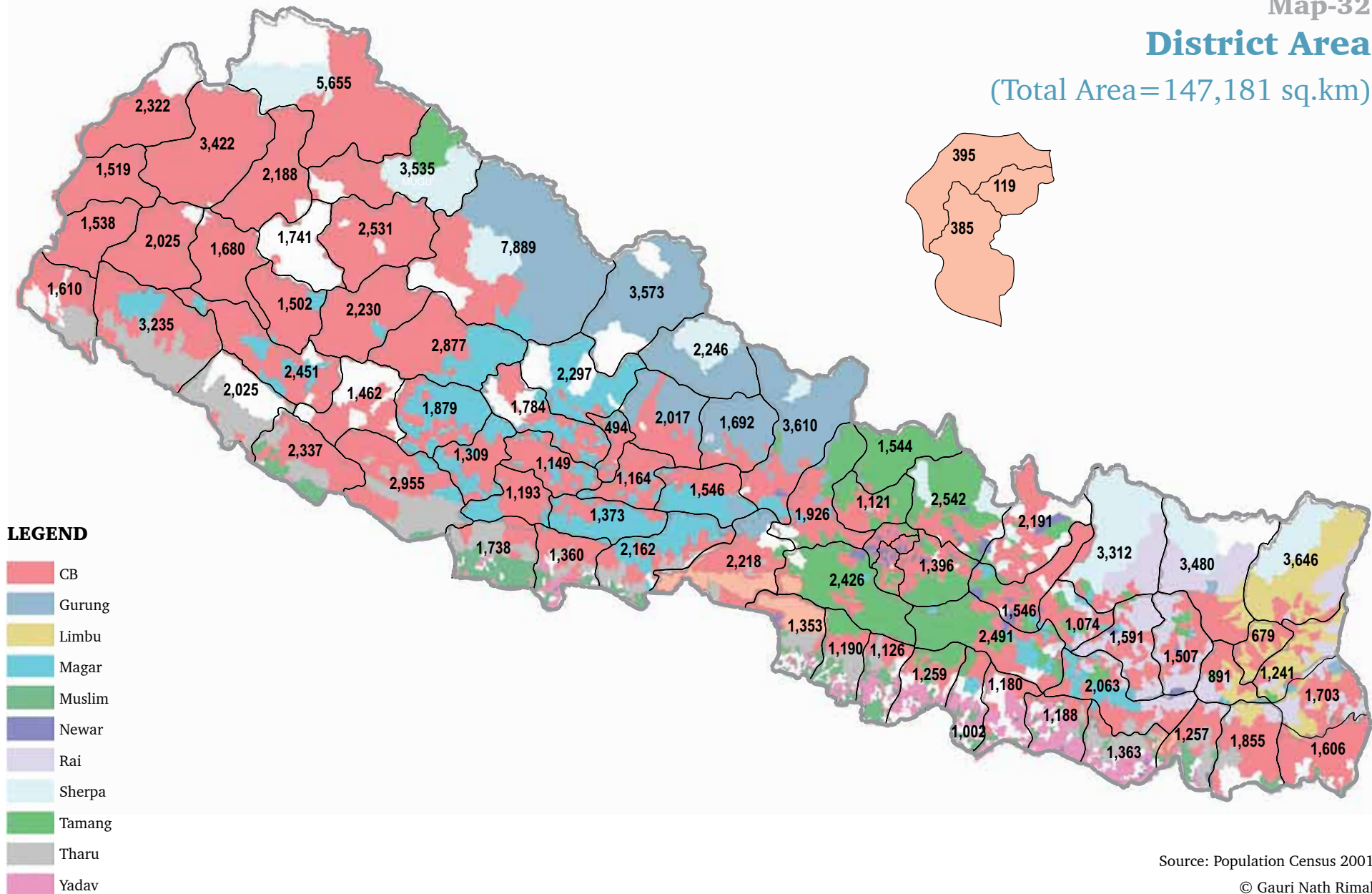
Map-31
Area of Each District
 (Total area=147,181 sq. km.)



Source: CBS 2002
 © Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-32 District Area

(Total Area=147,181 sq.km)

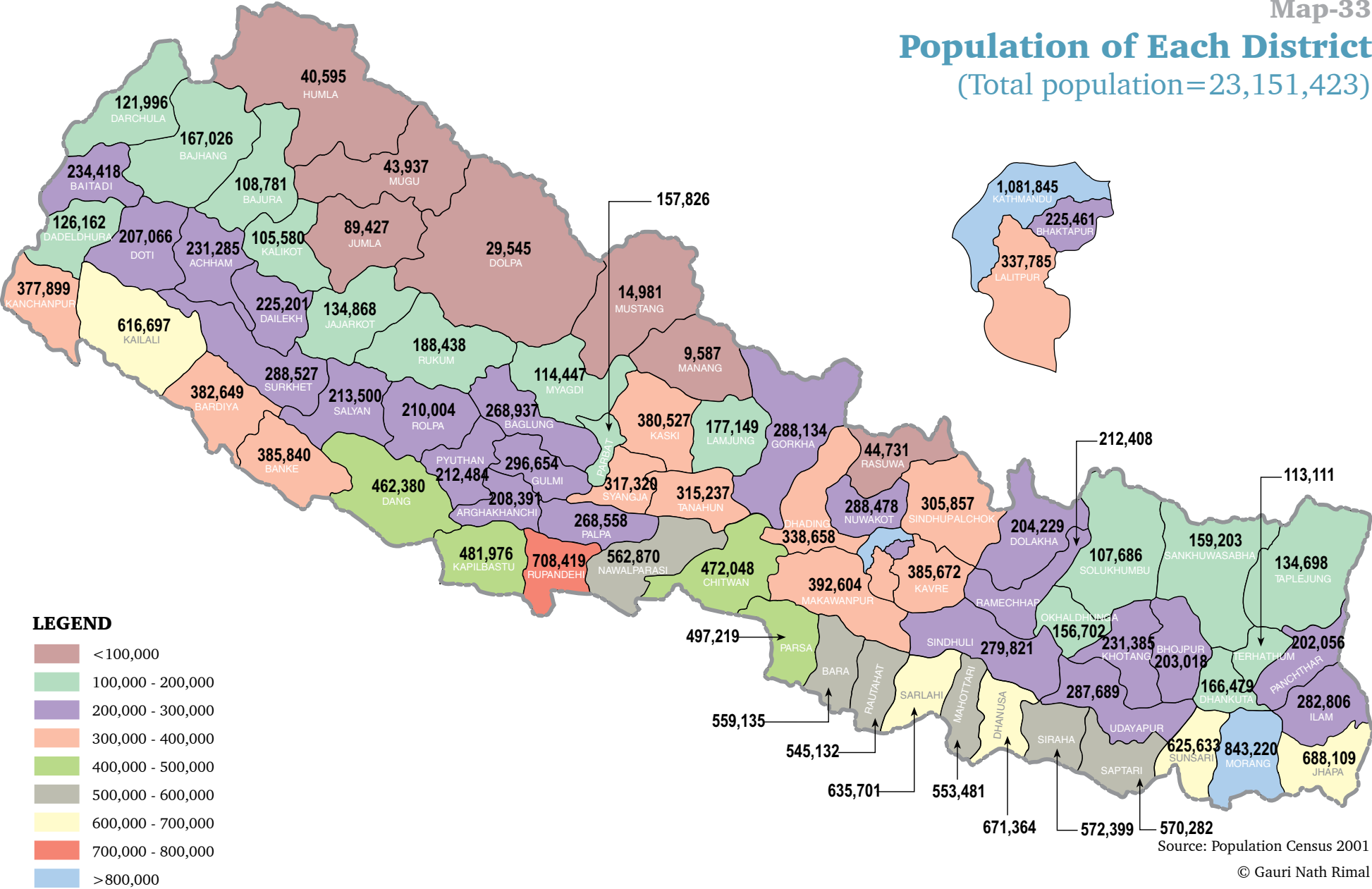


Source: Population Census 2001

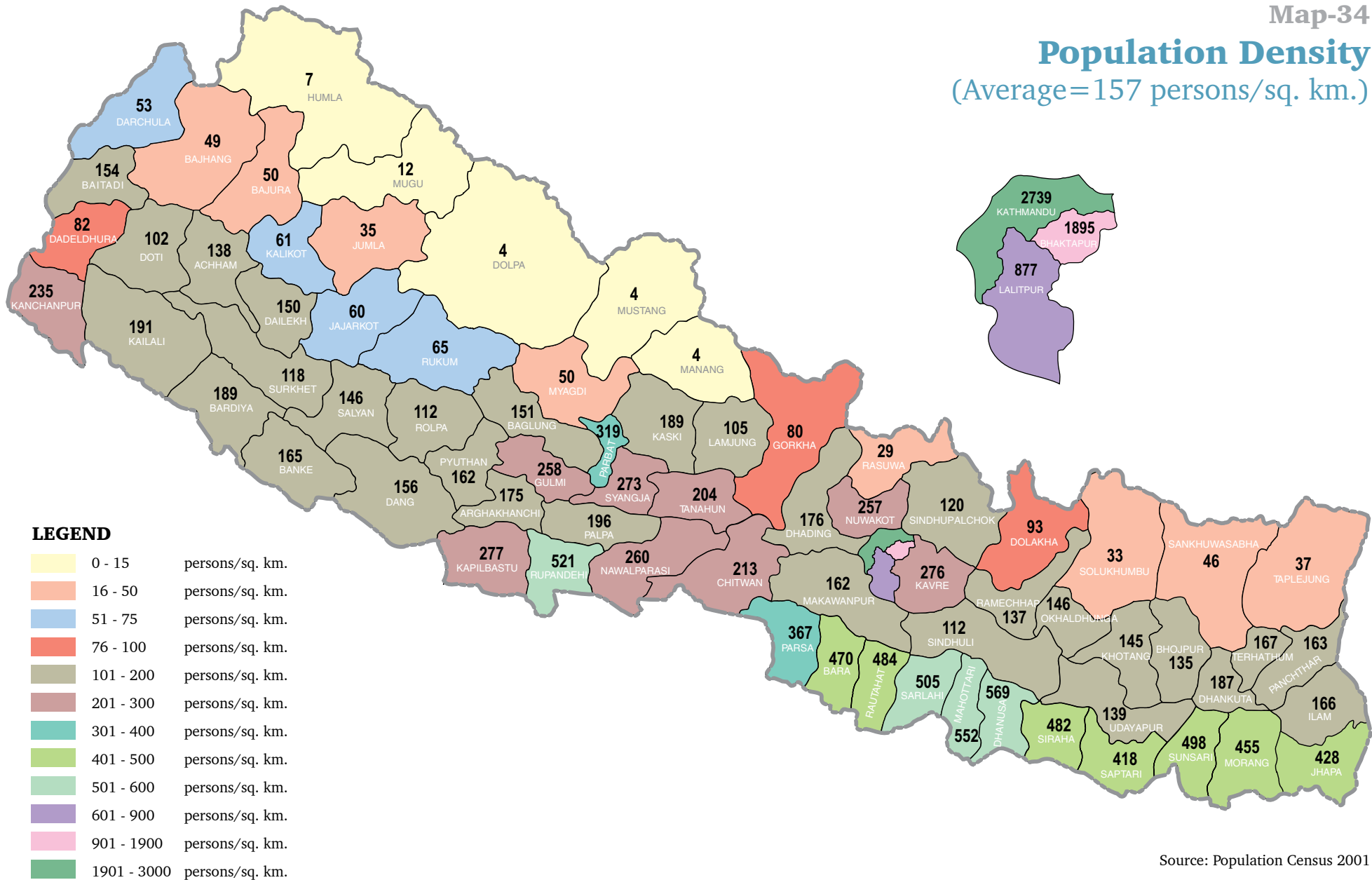
© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-33

Population of Each District (Total population=23,151,423)



Map-34
Population Density
 (Average=157 persons/sq. km.)



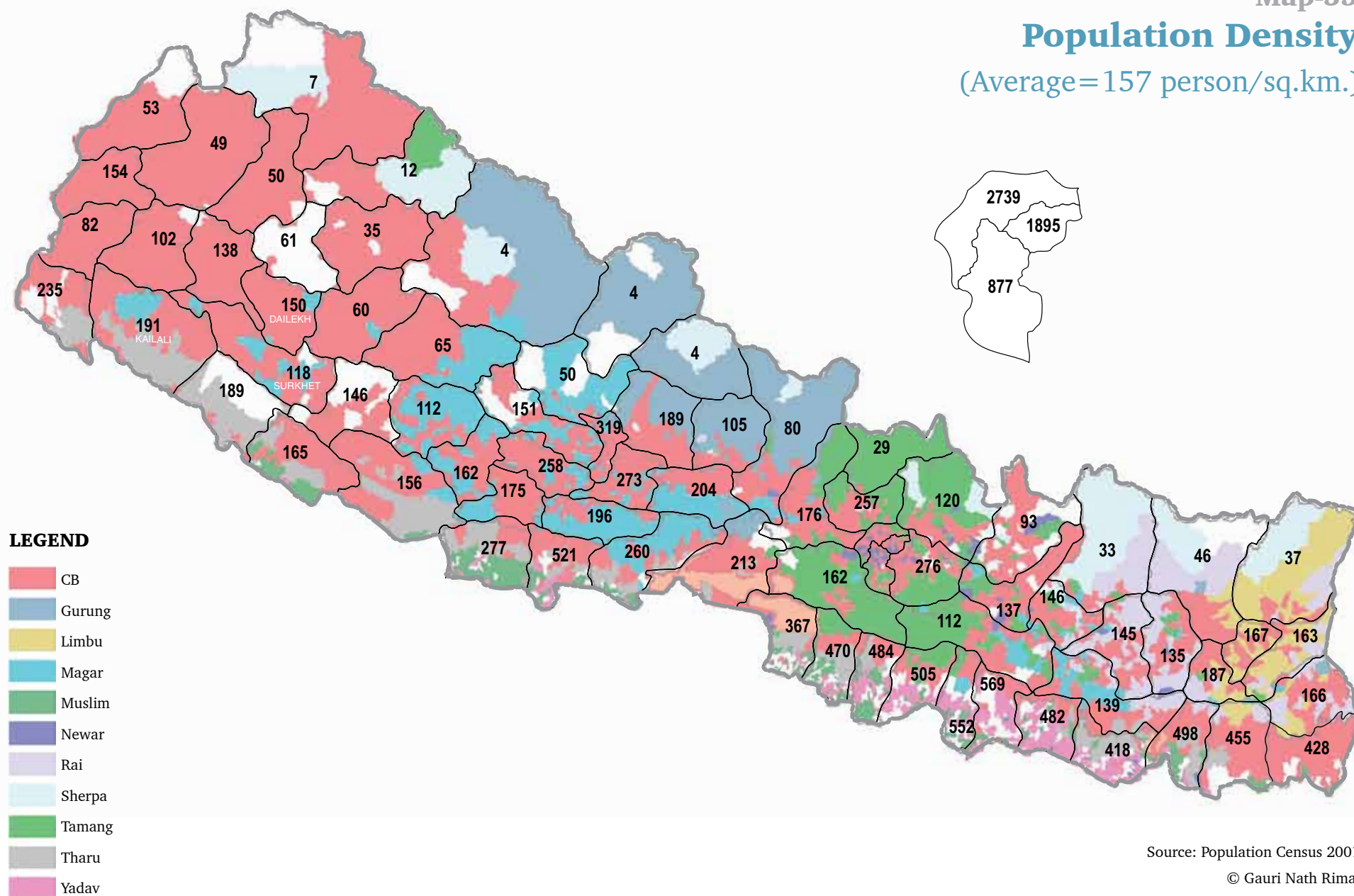
Source: Population Census 2001

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Map-35

Population Density

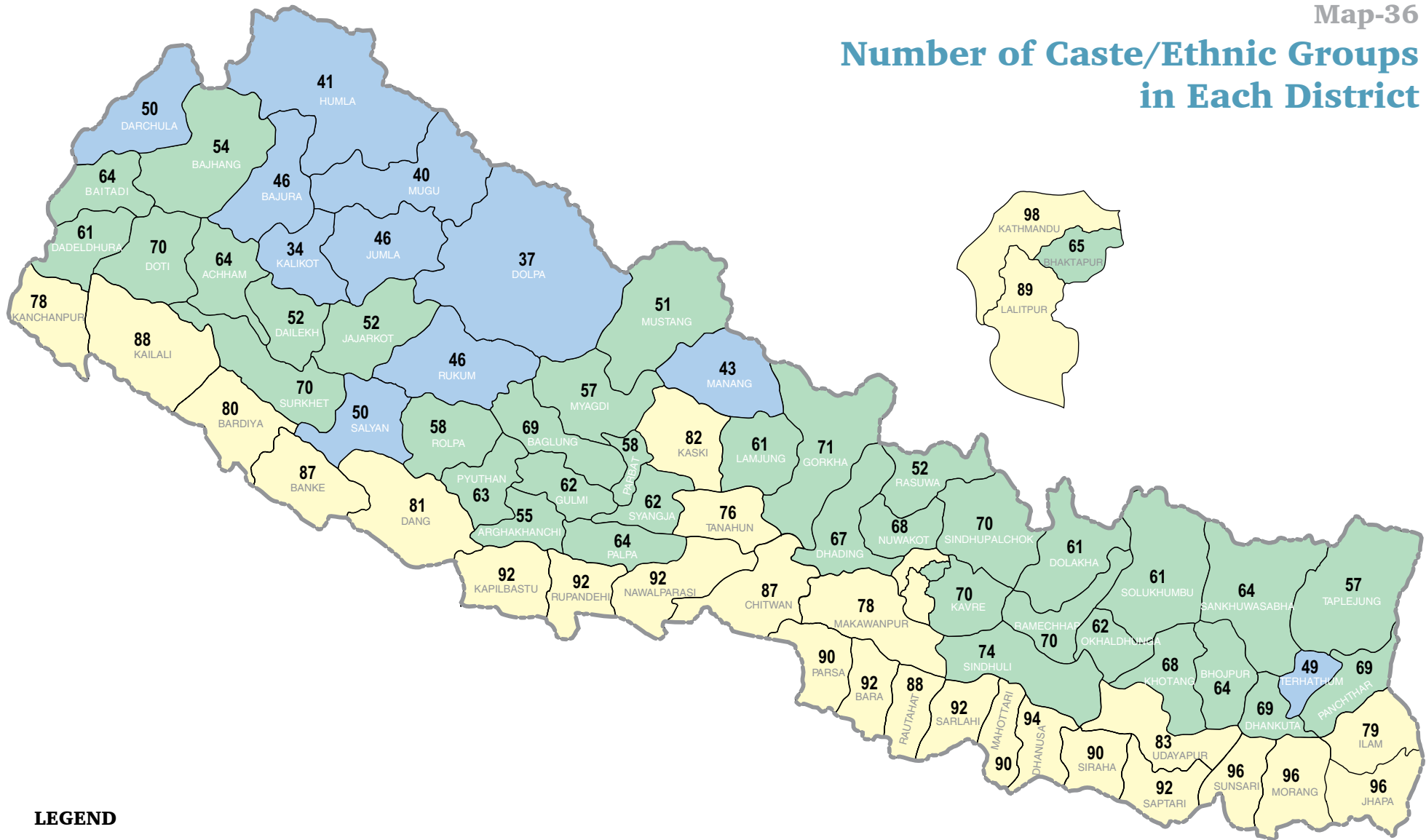
(Average = 157 person/sq.km.)



Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-36
Number of Caste/Ethnic Groups
in Each District



LEGEND

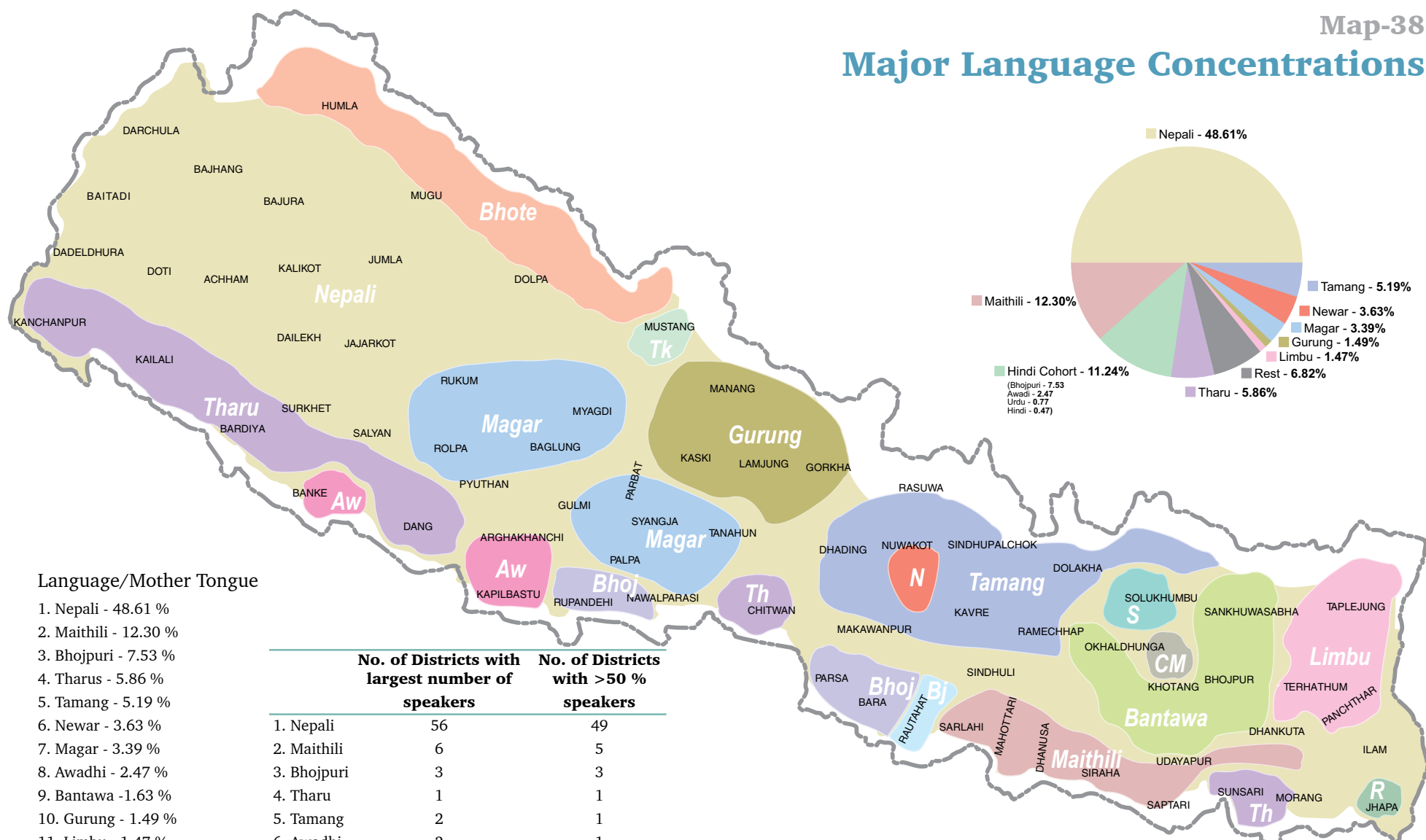
- 34 - 50 (11 districts)
- 51 - 75 (37 districts)
- 76 - 98 (27 districts)

Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-38

Major Language Concentrations



Language/Mother Tongue

1. Nepali - 48.61 %
2. Maithili - 12.30 %
3. Bhojpuri - 7.53 %
4. Tharus - 5.86 %
5. Tamang - 5.19 %
6. Newar - 3.63 %
7. Magar - 3.39 %
8. Awadhi - 2.47 %
9. Bantawa - 1.63 %
10. Gurung - 1.49 %
11. Limbu - 1.47 %
12. Bajjika - 1.05 %
13. Rajbanshi - 0.57 %
14. Sherpa & Bhote - 0.57 %
15. Chamling - 0.19 %

	No. of Districts with largest number of speakers	No. of Districts with >50 % speakers
1. Nepali	56	49
2. Maithili	6	5
3. Bhojpuri	3	3
4. Tharu	1	1
5. Tamang	2	1
6. Awadhi	2	1
7. Gurung	1	1
8. Limbu	2	-
9. Bajjika	1	-
10. Newari	1	1

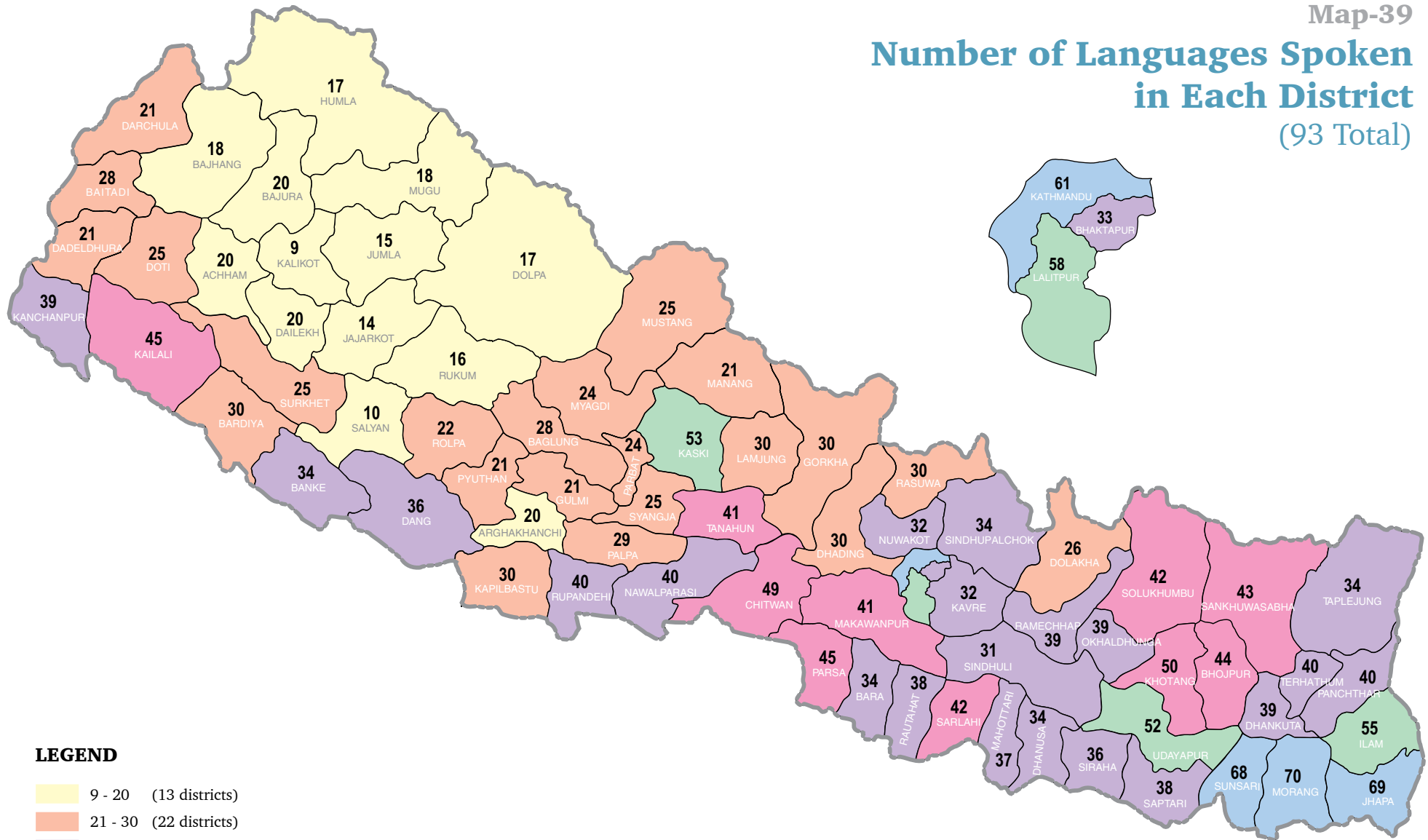
Note: AW–Awadhi; Bhoj–Bhojpuri; Bj–Bajjika; CM–Chamling; N–Newari; Th–Tharu; Tk–Thakali;

Tm–Tamang; R–Rajbanshi; S–Sherpas; B–Bhote.

Source: Population Census 2001

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Map-39
Number of Languages Spoken
in Each District
 (93 Total)



LEGEND

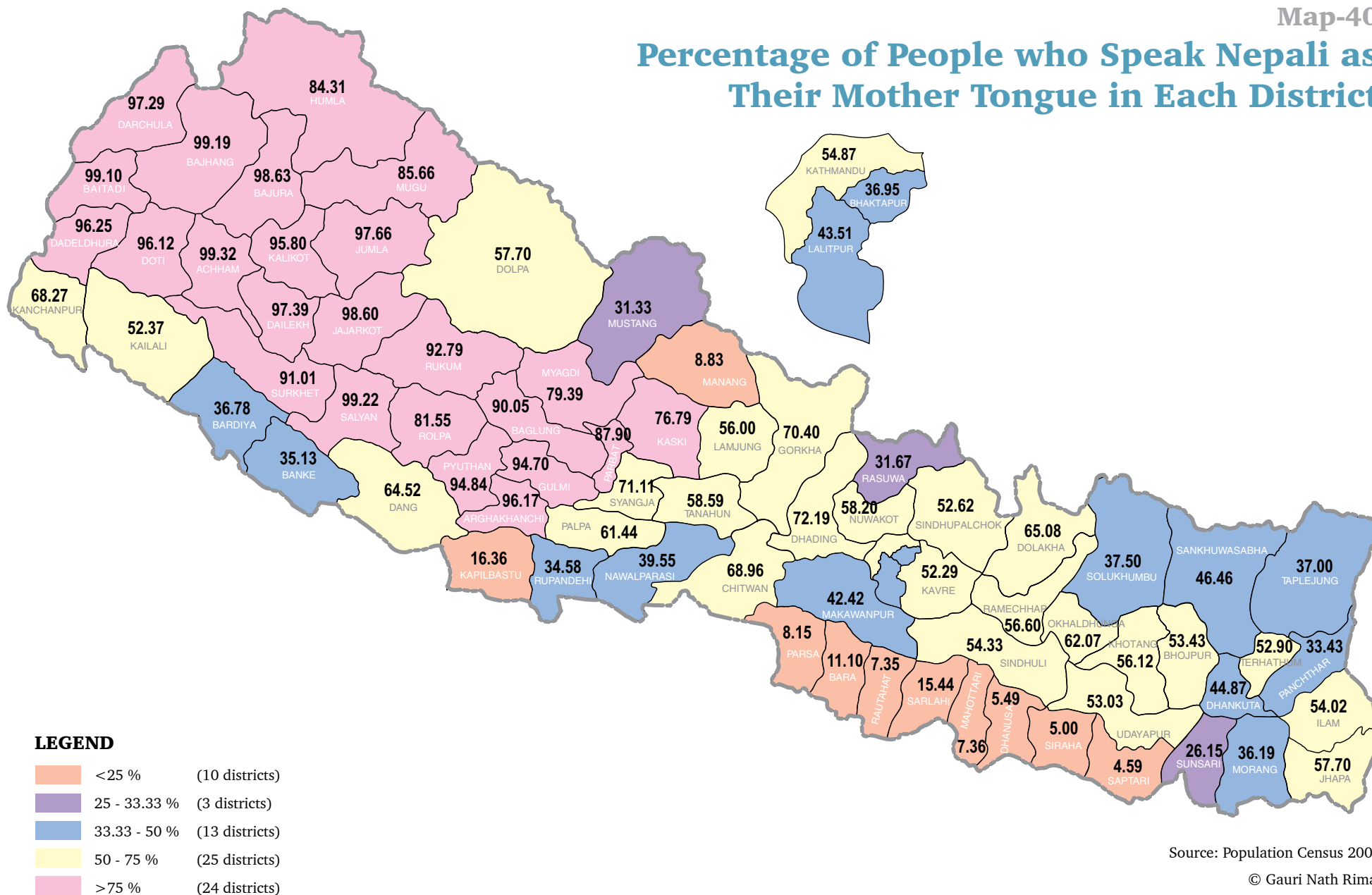
- 9 - 20 (13 districts)
- 21 - 30 (22 districts)
- 31 - 40 (22 districts)
- 41 - 50 (10 districts)
- 51 - 60 (4 districts)
- 61 - 70 (4 districts)

Source: Population Census 2001

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Map-40

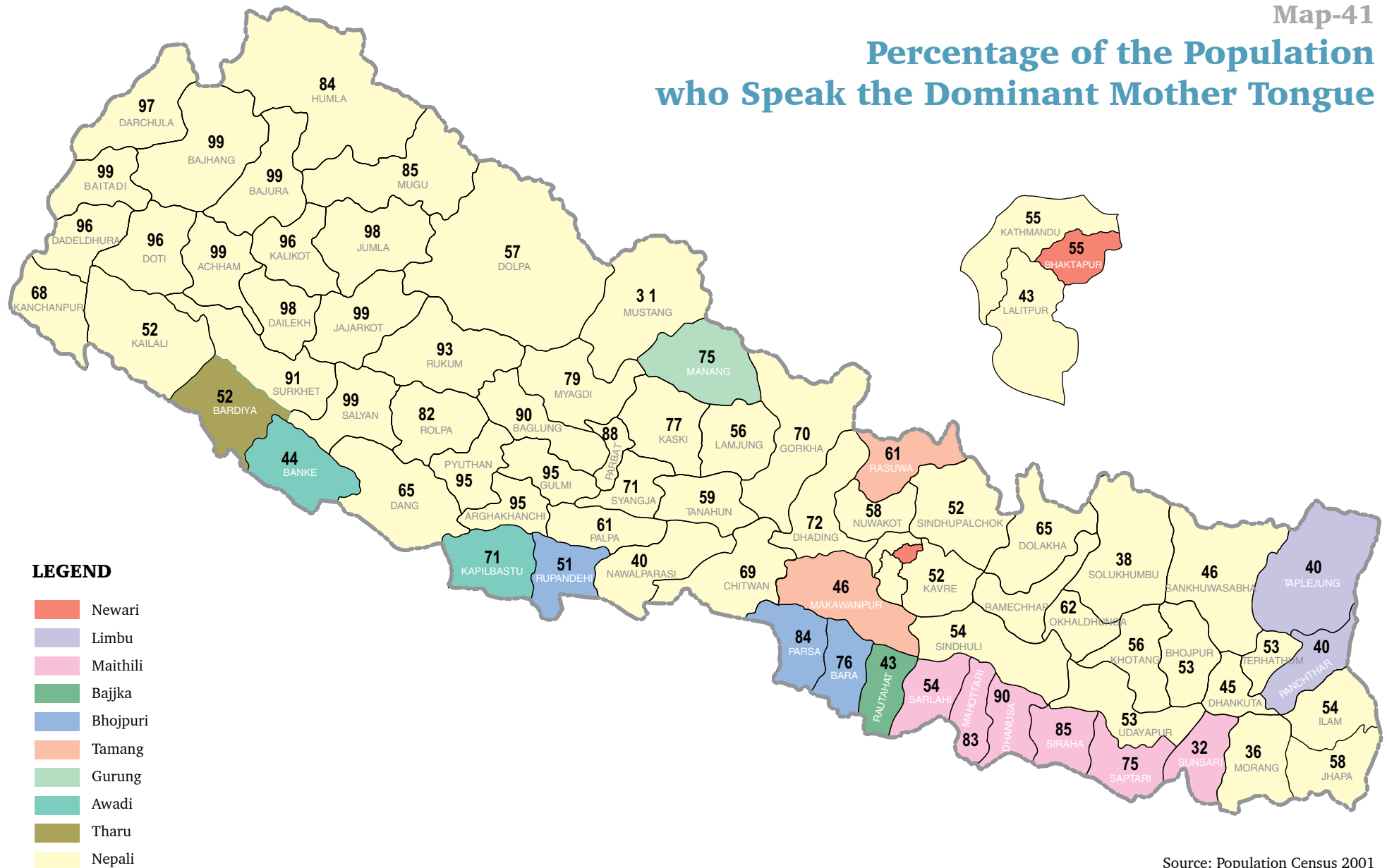
Percentage of People who Speak Nepali as Their Mother Tongue in Each District



Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-41
Percentage of the Population
who Speak the Dominant Mother Tongue



LEGEND

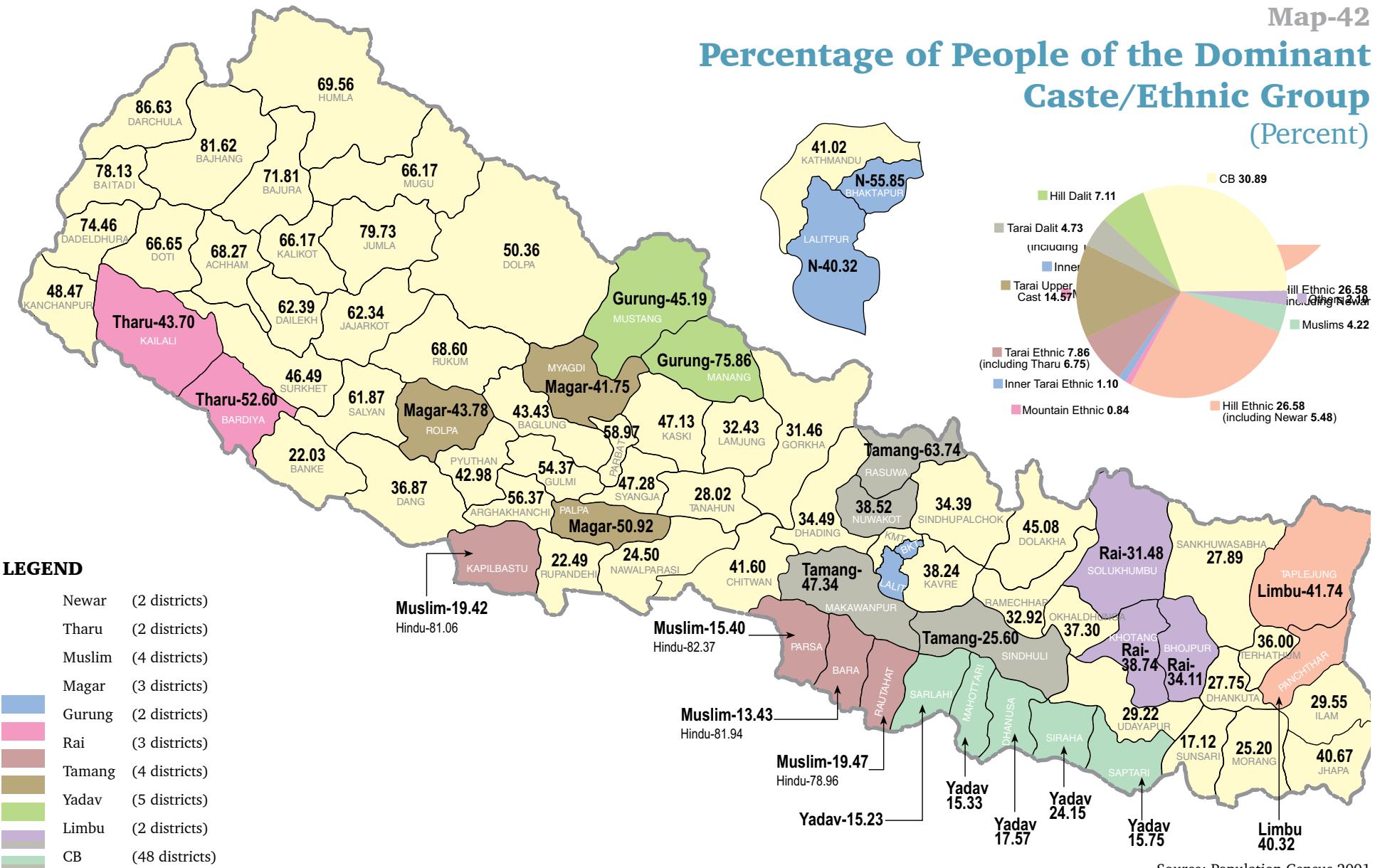
- Newari
- Limbu
- Maithili
- Bajjka
- Bhojpuri
- Tamang
- Gurung
- Awadi
- Tharu
- Nepali

NB:- Bhote/Sherpa in Mustang 29 %

Source: Population Census 2001

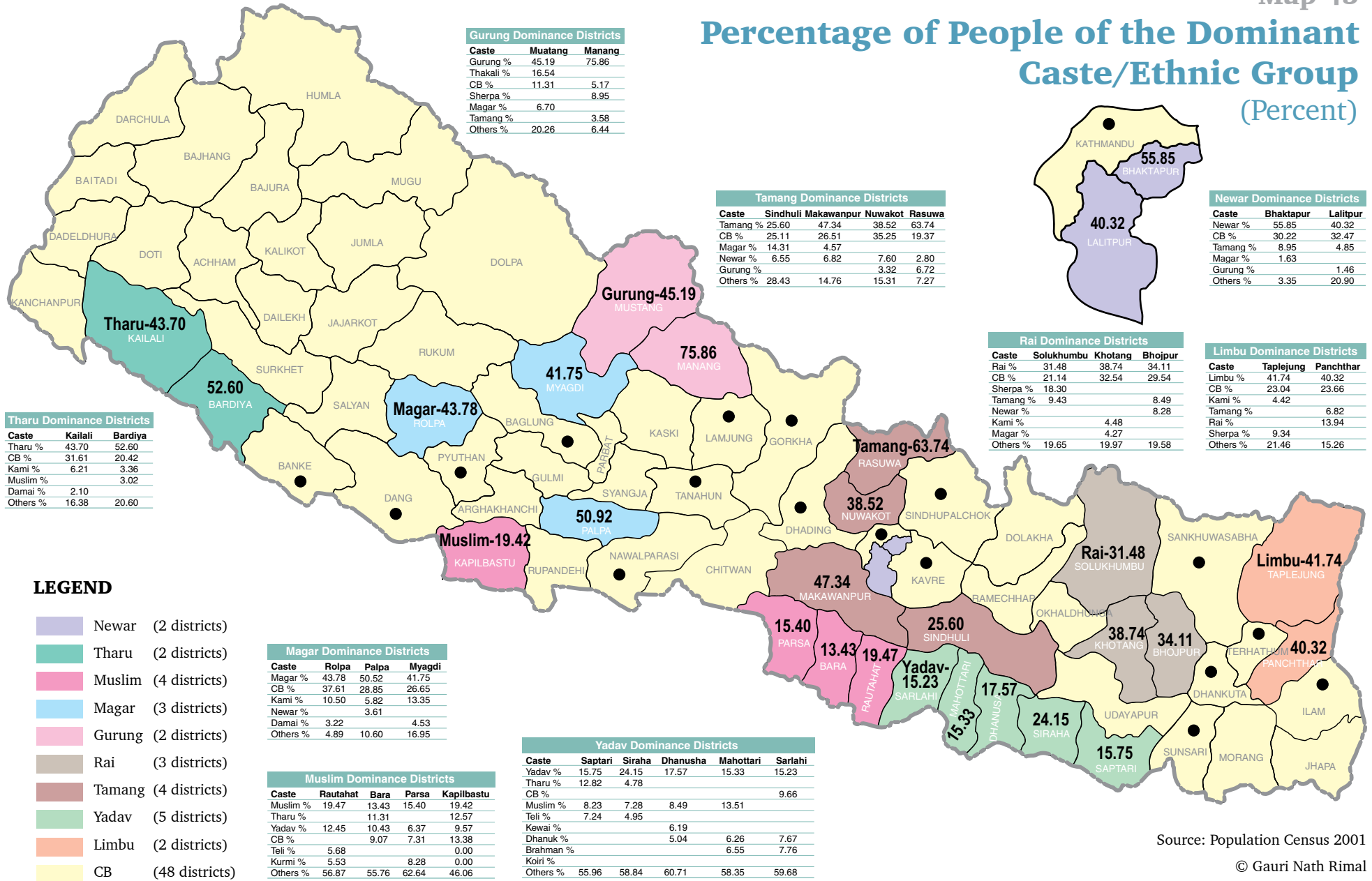
© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-42
Percentage of People of the Dominant Caste/Ethnic Group
 (Percent)



Source: Population Census 2001
 © Gauri Nath Rimal

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



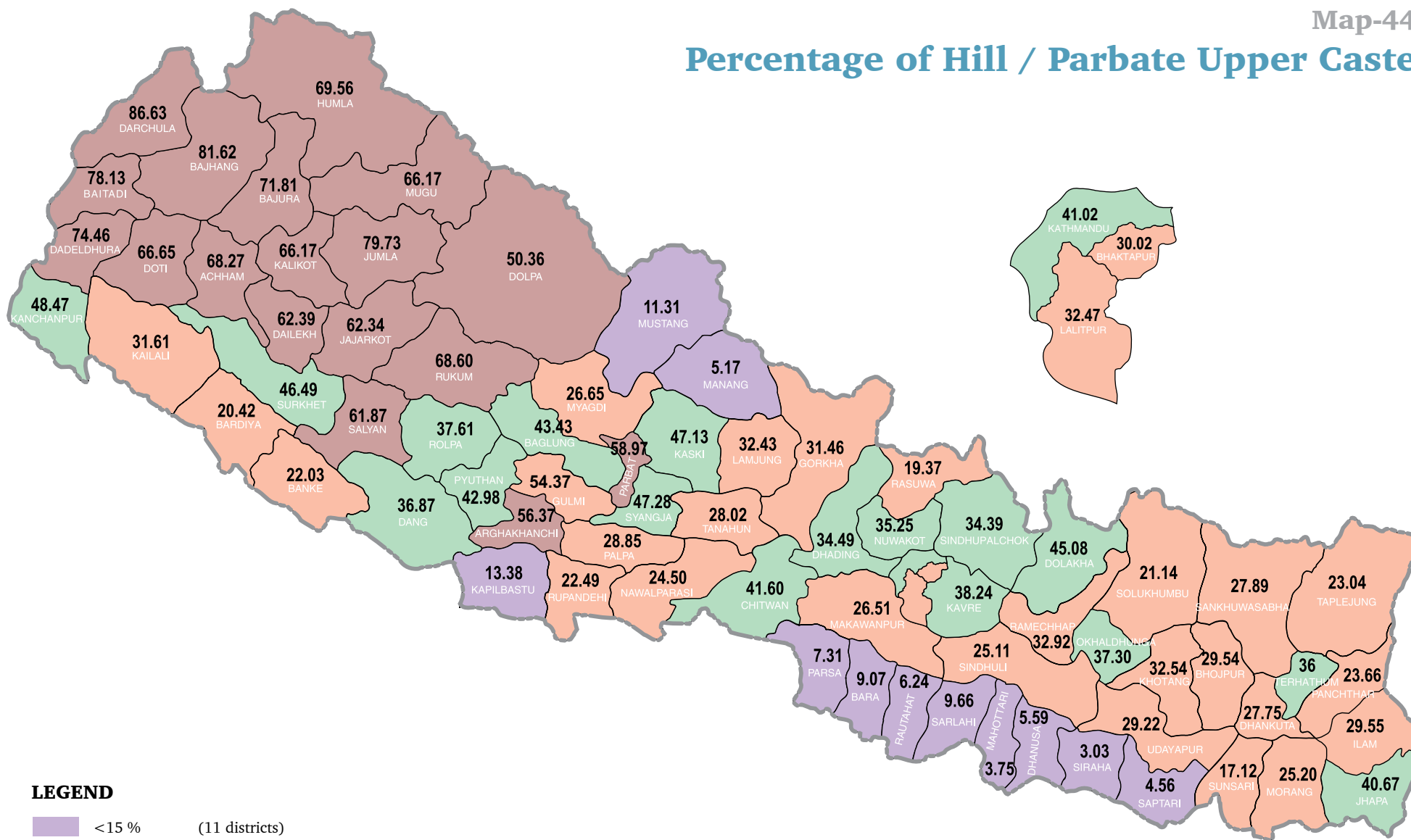
LEGEND

- 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

Percentage of Hill / Parbate Upper Caste



LEGEND

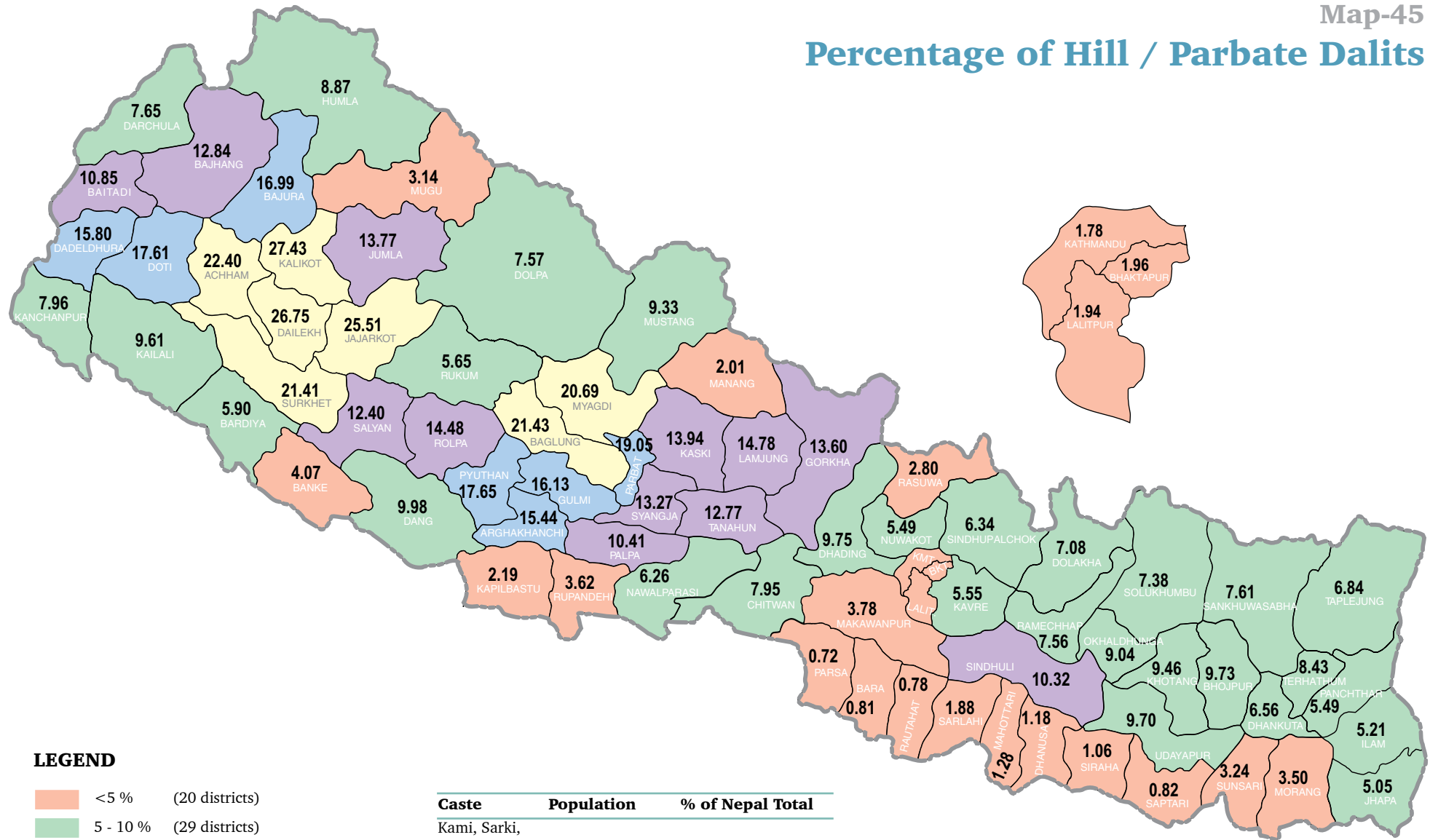
- <15 % (11 districts)
- 15 - 33.33 % (28 districts)
- 33.33 - 50 % (18 districts)
- >50 % (18 districts)

Note: CB: Chhetri, Bahun, Thakuri and Sanyasi

Source: Population Census 2001

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Map-45 Percentage of Hill / Parbate Dalits



LEGEND

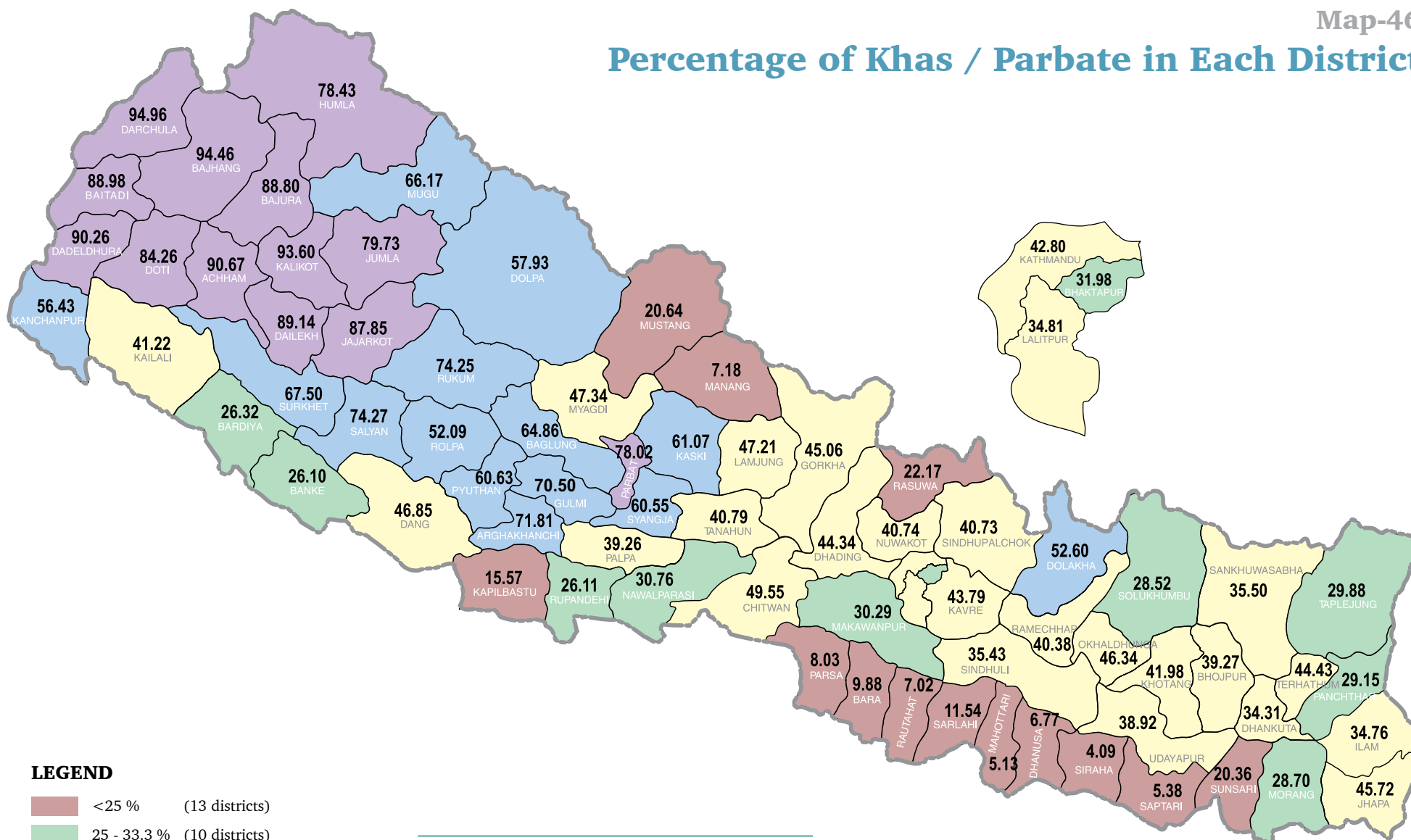
- <5 % (20 districts)
- 5 - 10 % (29 districts)
- 10 - 15 % (12 districts)
- 15 - 20 % (7 districts)
- >20 % (7 districts)

Caste	Population	% of Nepal Total
Kami, Sarki, Damai, Gaine & Badi		
Total	1,615,577	7.11

Source: Population Census 2001

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Percentage of Khas / Parbate in Each District



LEGEND

- <25 % (13 districts)
- 25 - 33.3 % (10 districts)
- 33.3 - 50 % (25 districts)
- 50 - 75 % (14 districts)
- >75 % (13 districts)

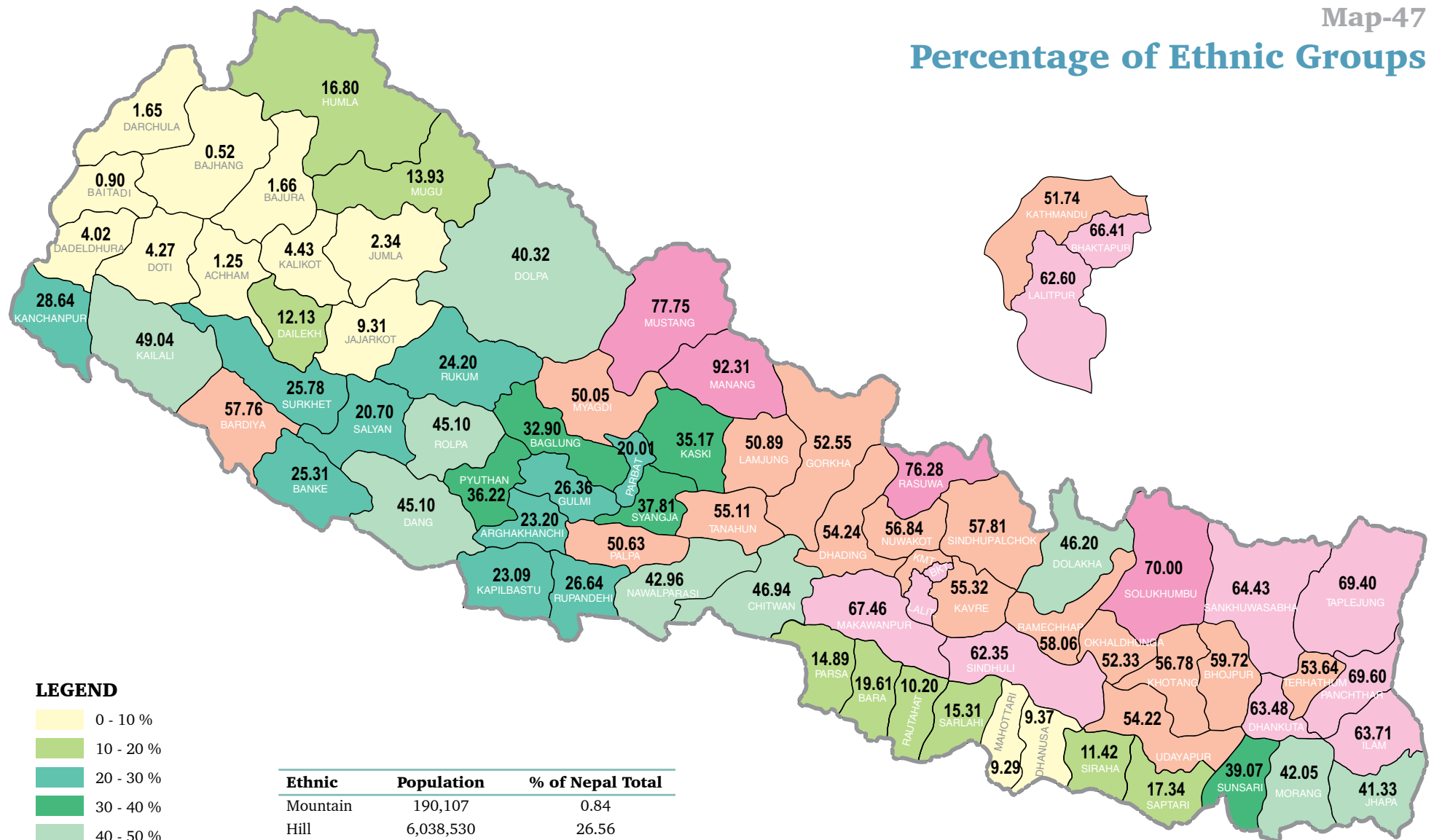
Caste	Population	% of Nepal Total
CB	7,023,220	30.89
Hill Dalits	1,615,577	7.11
Total	8,638,797	38.00

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

Source: Population Census 2001

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Map-47
Percentage of Ethnic Groups



LEGEND

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

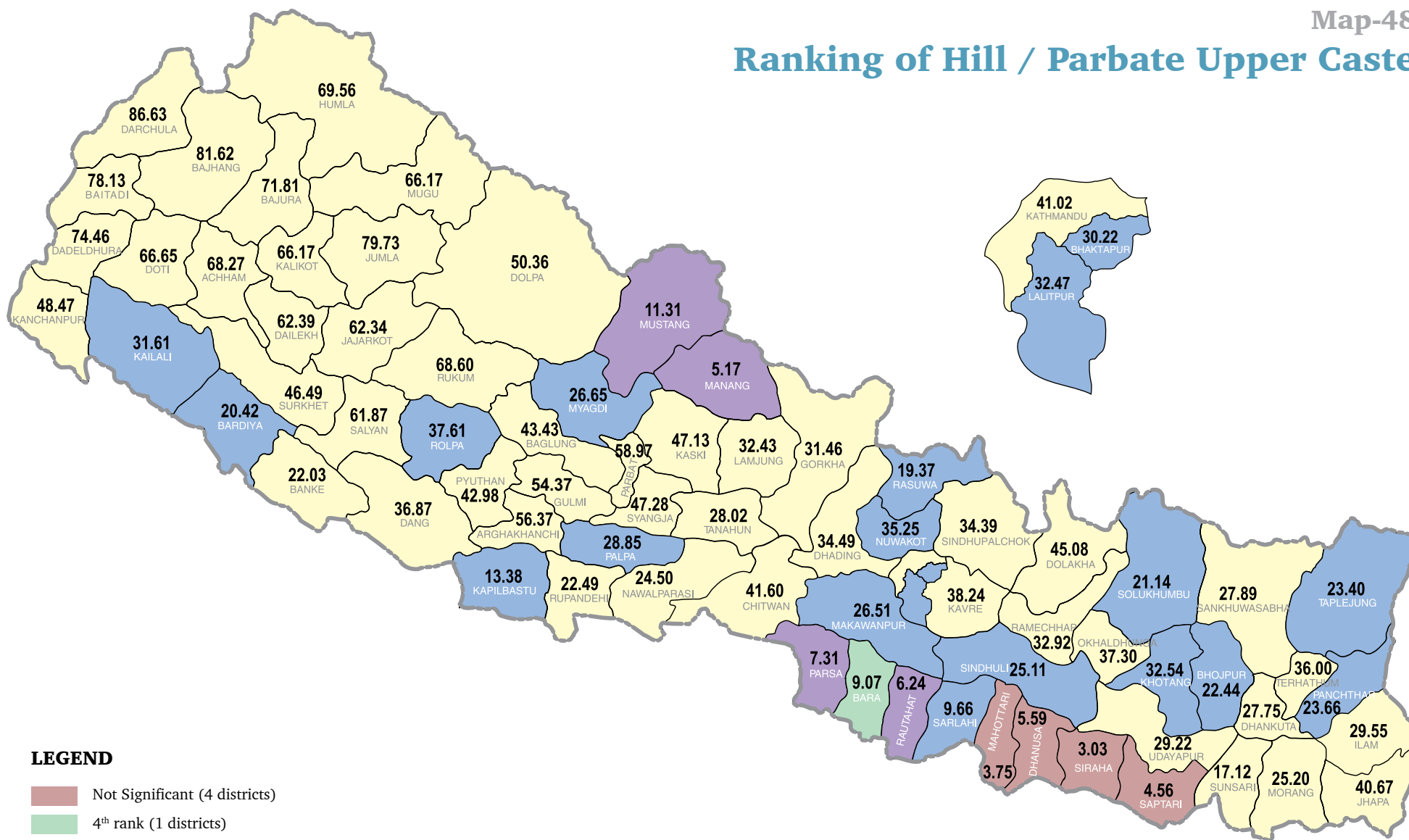
Ethnic	Population	% of Nepal Total
Mountain	190,107	0.84
Hill	6,038,530	26.56
Inner Tarai	251,117	1.10
Tarai	1,787,538	7.86
Unspecified	5,259	0.02
Total	8,272,551	36.38

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

Source: Population Census 2001

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Ranking of Hill / Parbate Upper Caste



LEGEND

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

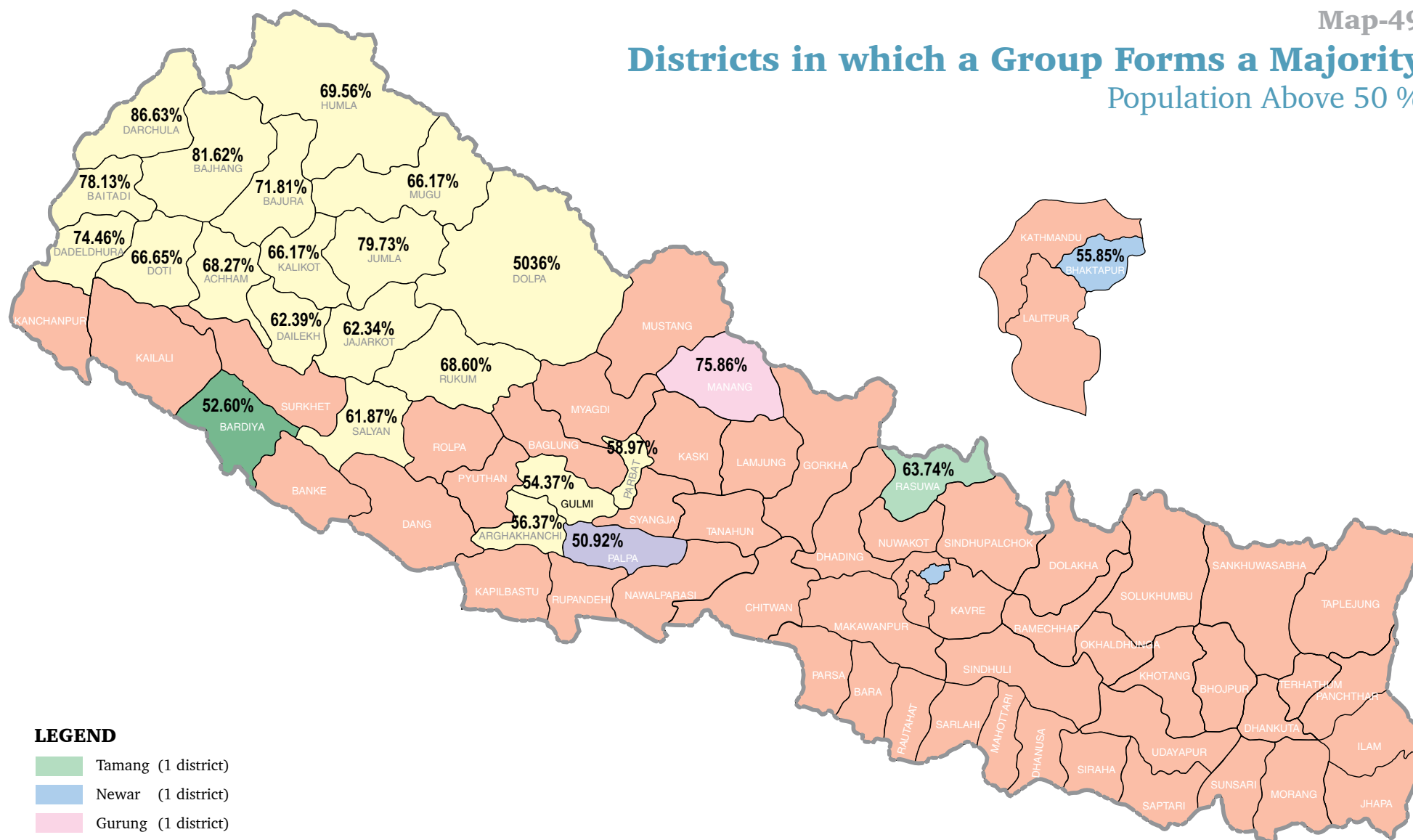
Population	% of Nepal Total
7,023,220	30.89

Source: Population Census 2001

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Map-49

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



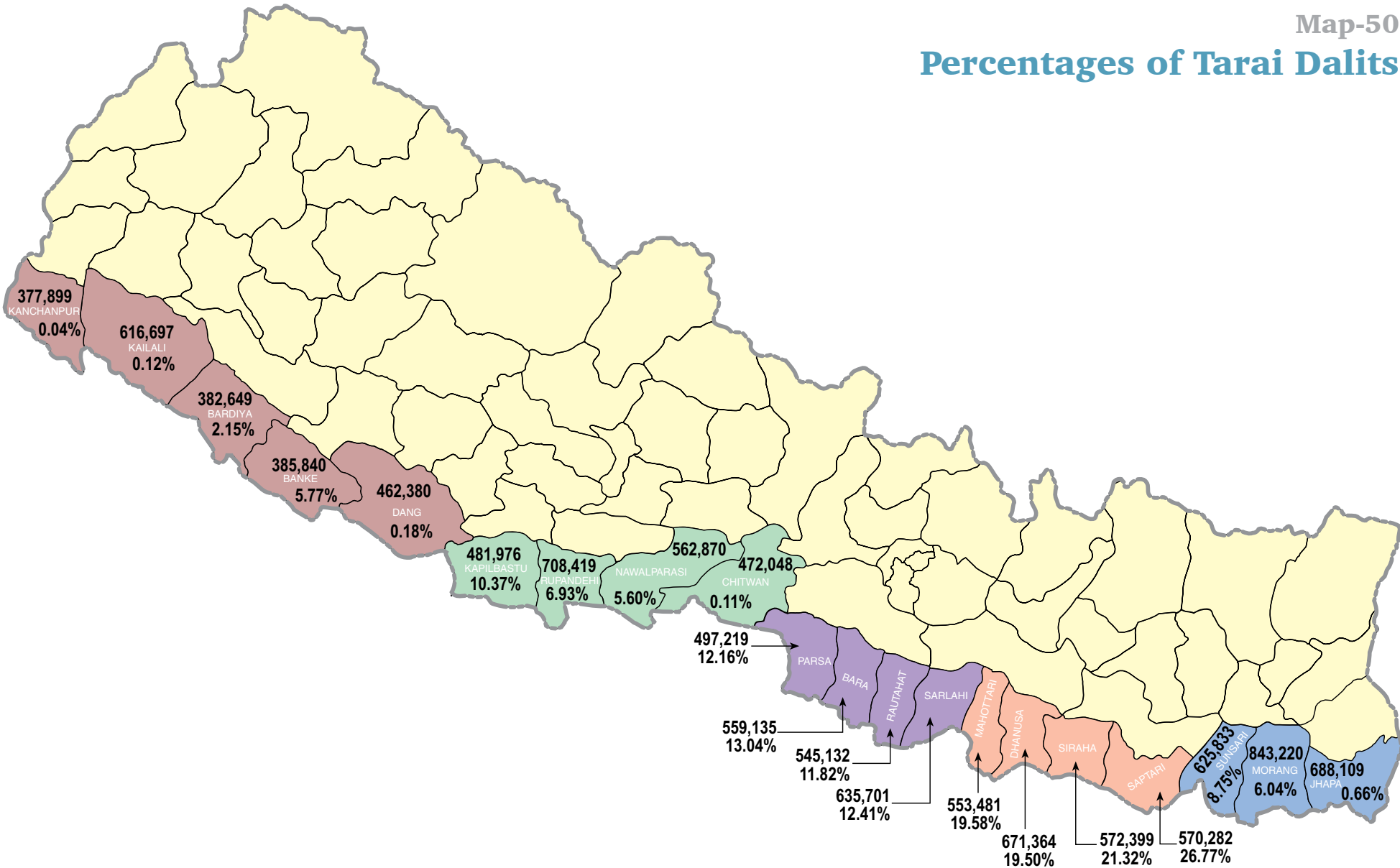
LEGEND

- Tamang (1 district)
- Newar (1 district)
- Gurung (1 district)
- Magar (1 district)
- Tharu (1 district)
- CB (19 districts)

Source: Population Census 2001

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Map-50
Percentages of Tarai Dalits

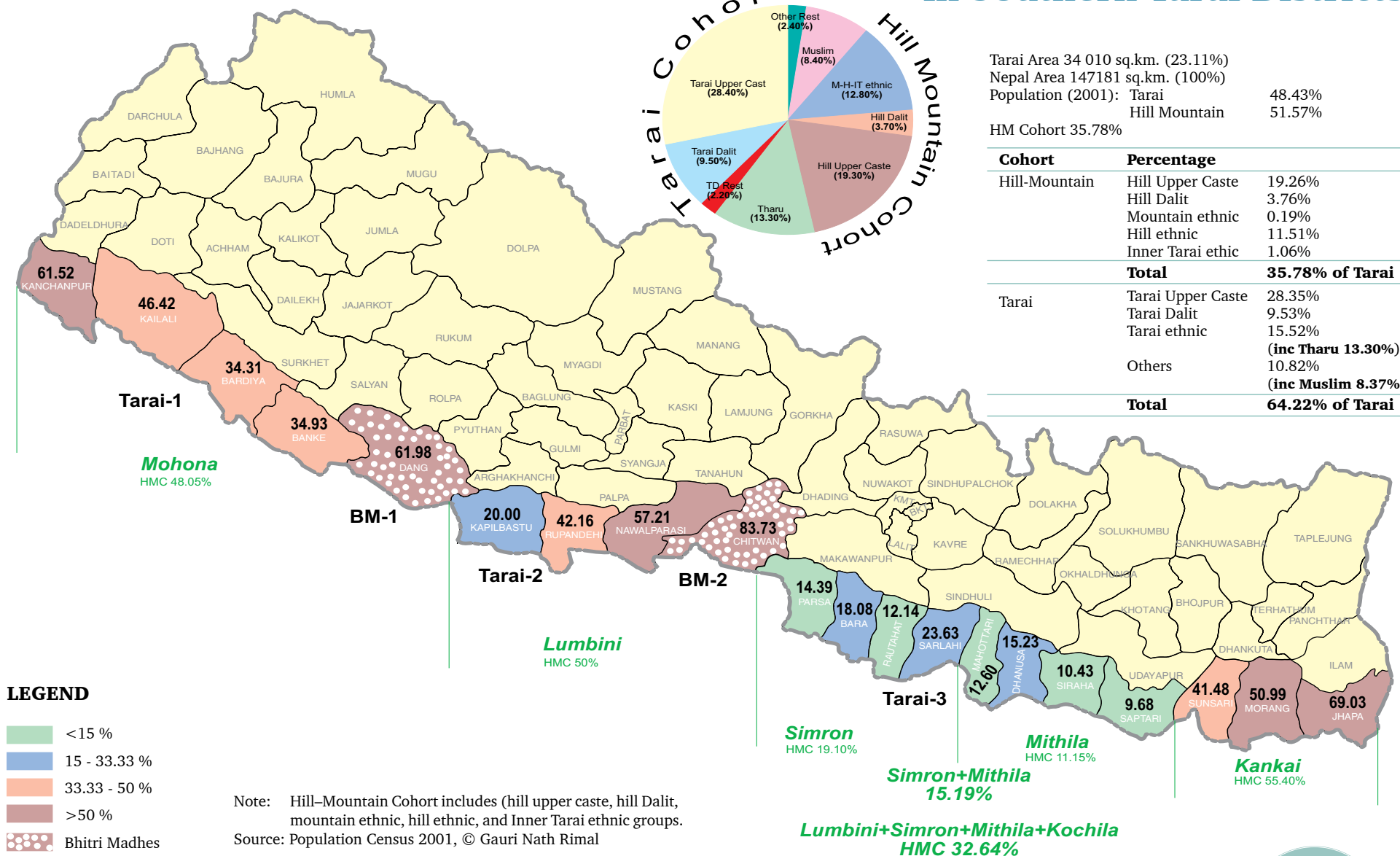


Population	% of Nepal Total
10,74,354	4.73 %

Source: Population Census 2001

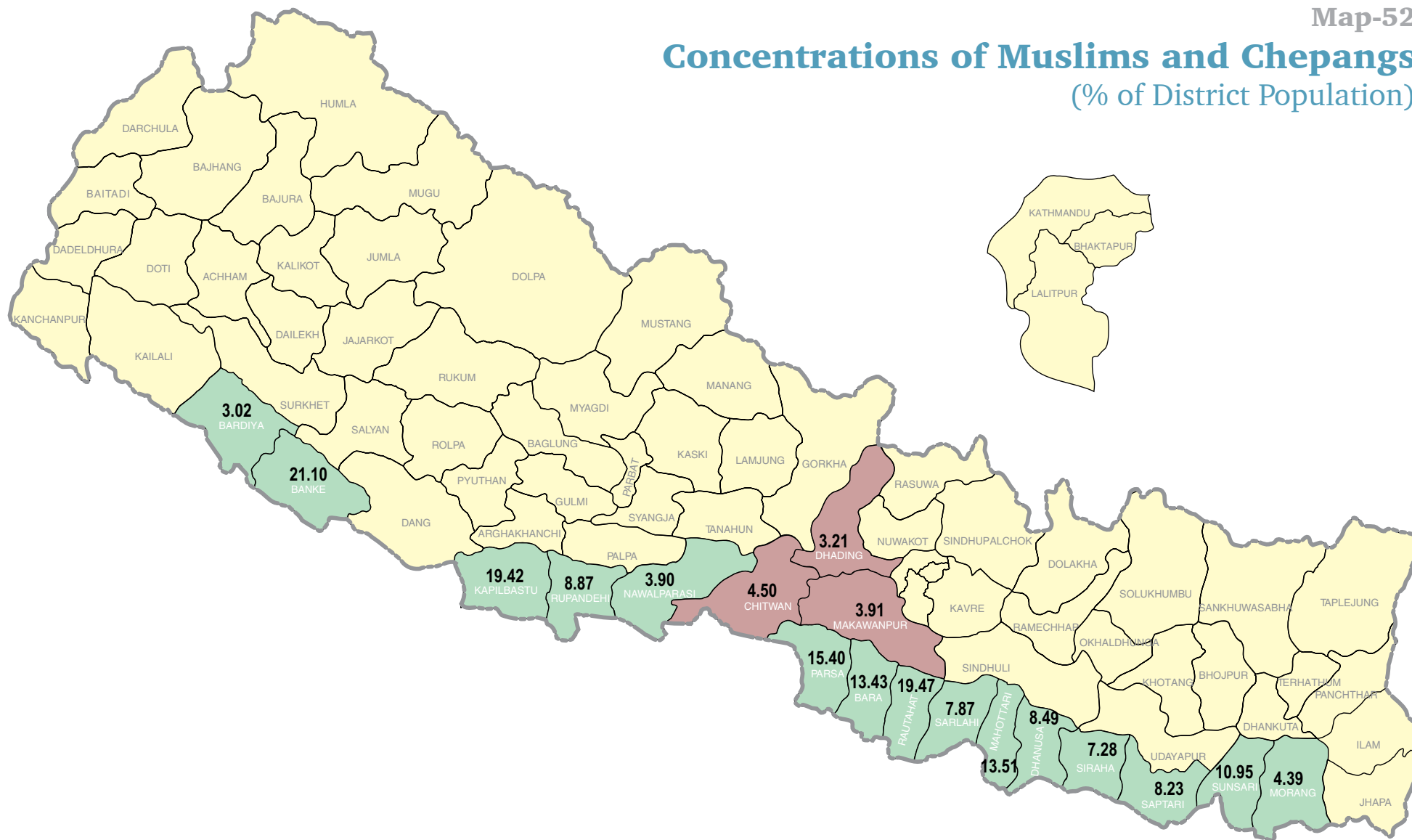
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Percentages of Hill–Mountain Cohort / Pahadiya in Southern Tarai Districts



Map-52

Concentrations of Muslims and Chepangs (% of District Population)



LEGEND

- Muslim
- Chepang

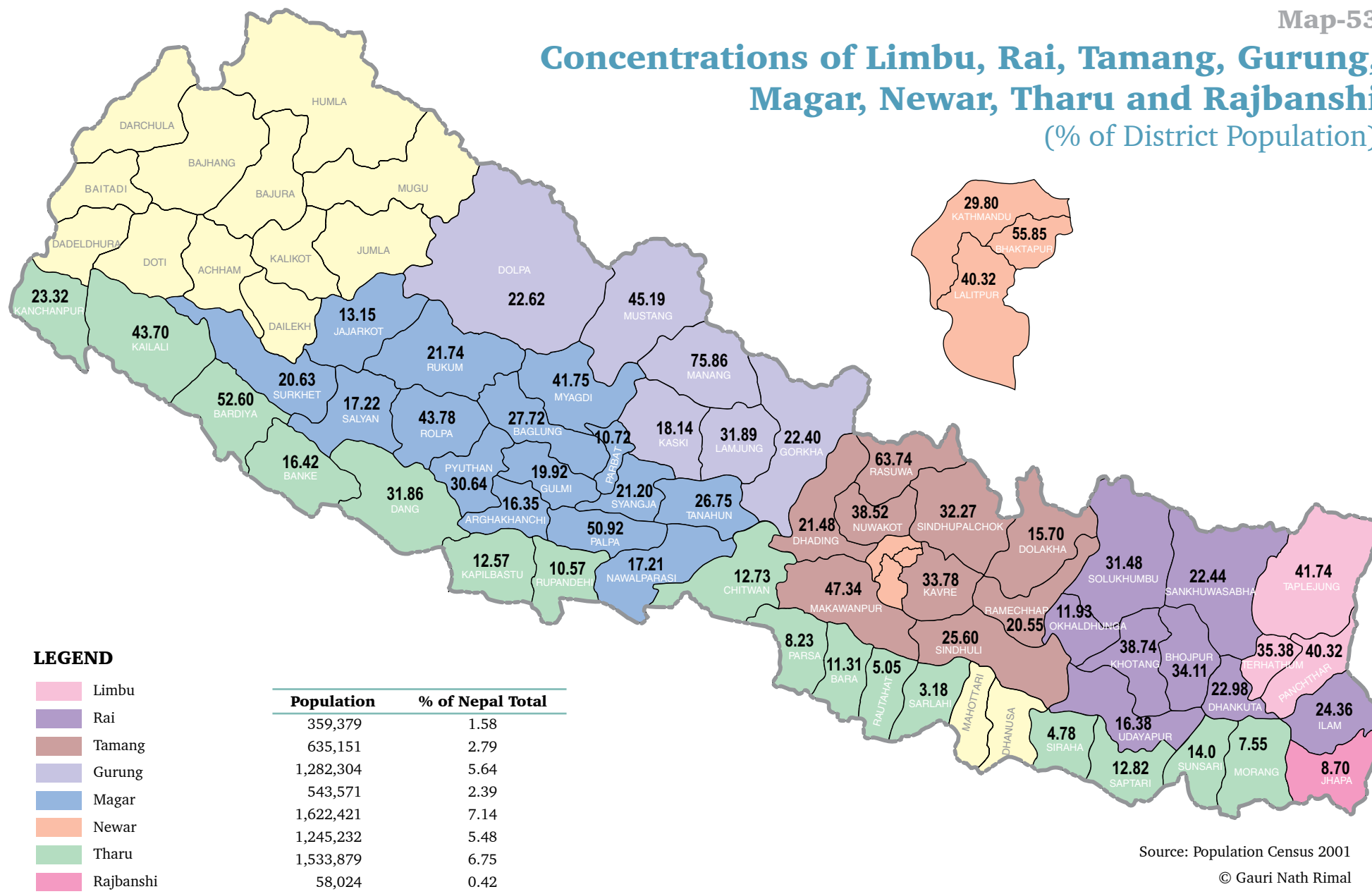
Caste	Population	% of Nepal Total
Muslim	971,056	4.27
Chepang	52,237	0.23

Source: Population Census 2001

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Map-53

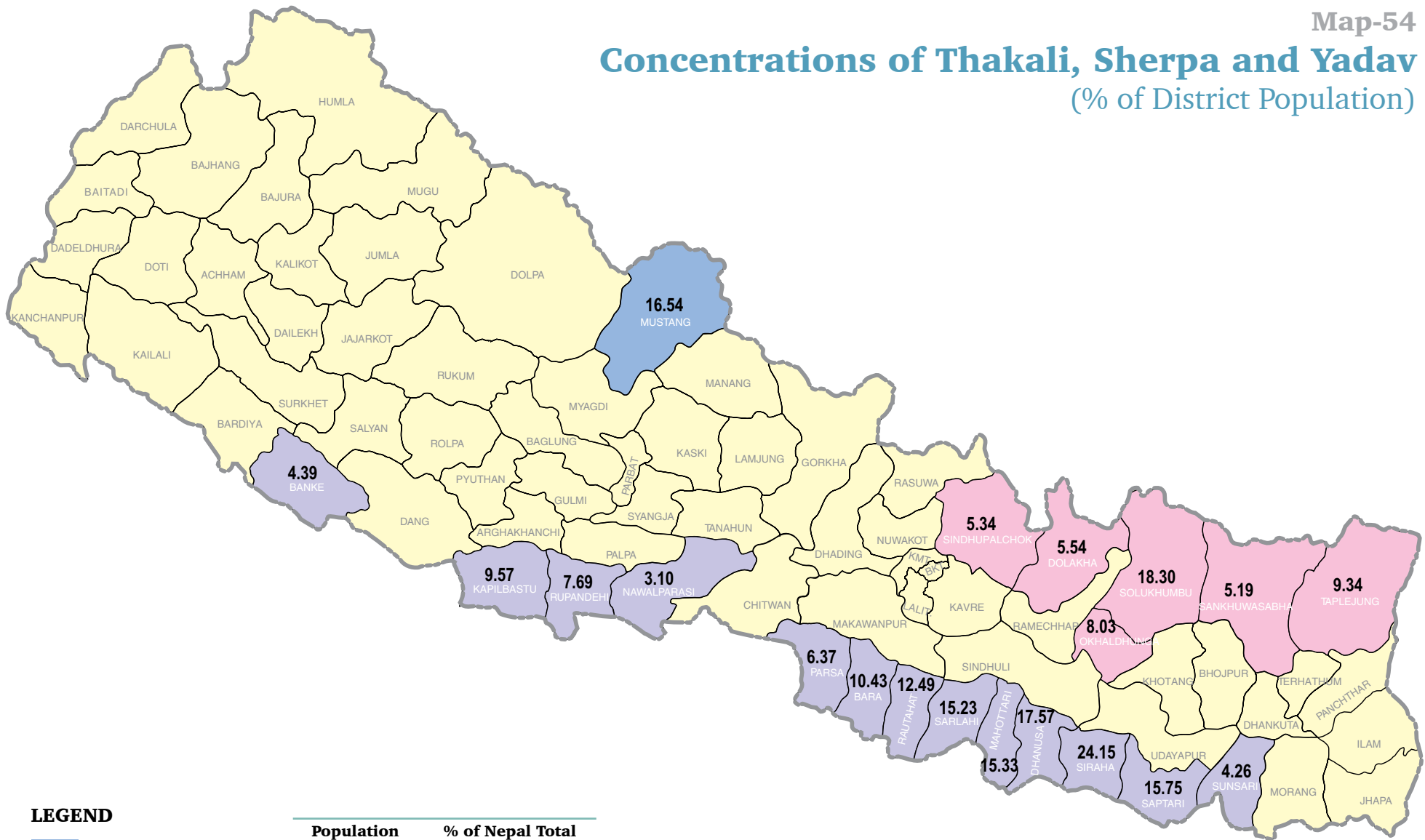
Concentrations of Limbu, Rai, Tamang, Gurung, Magar, Newar, Tharu and Rajbanshi (% of District Population)



Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-54
Concentrations of Thakali, Sherpa and Yadav
 (% of District Population)



LEGEND

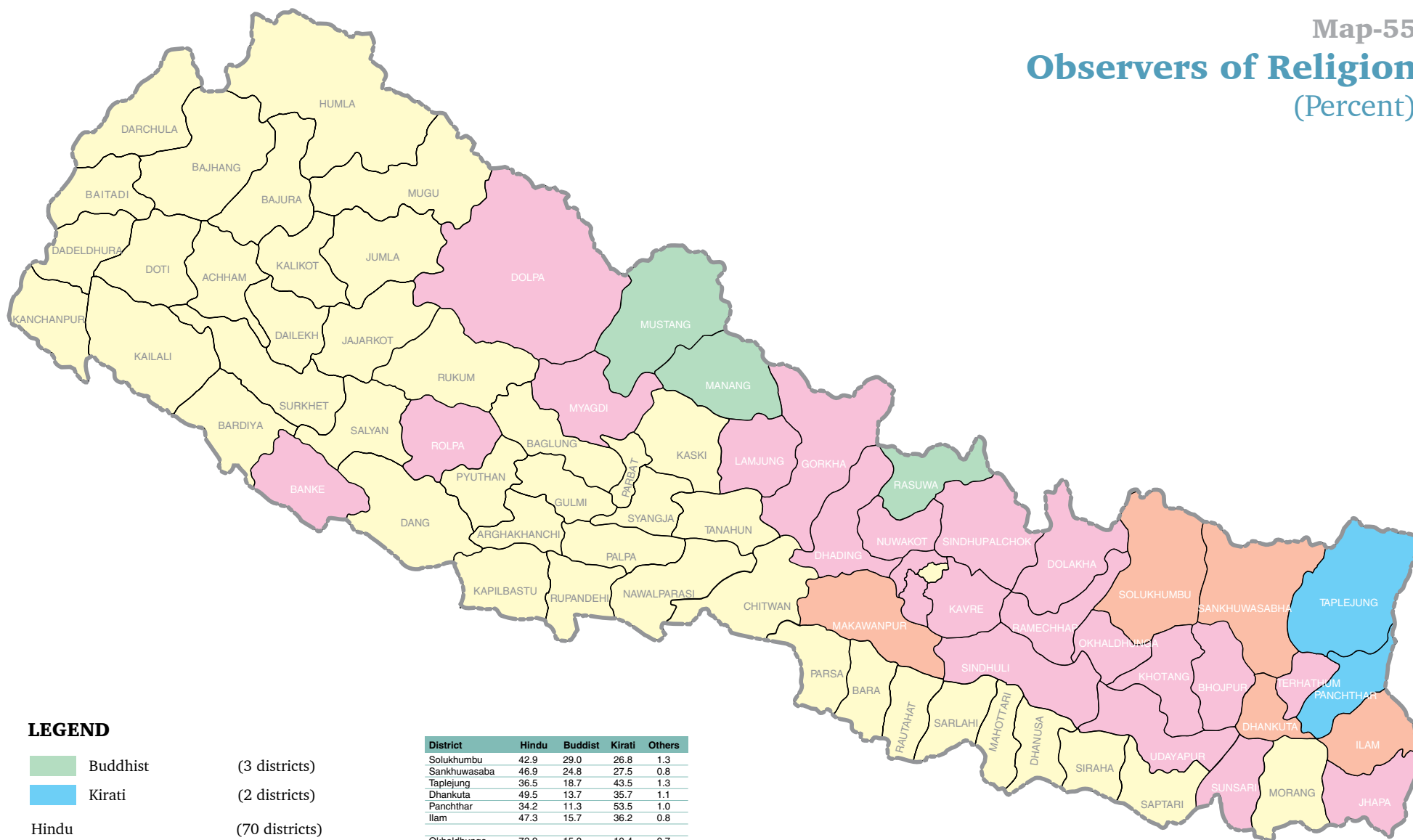
- Thakali
- Sherpa
- Yadav

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-55 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)

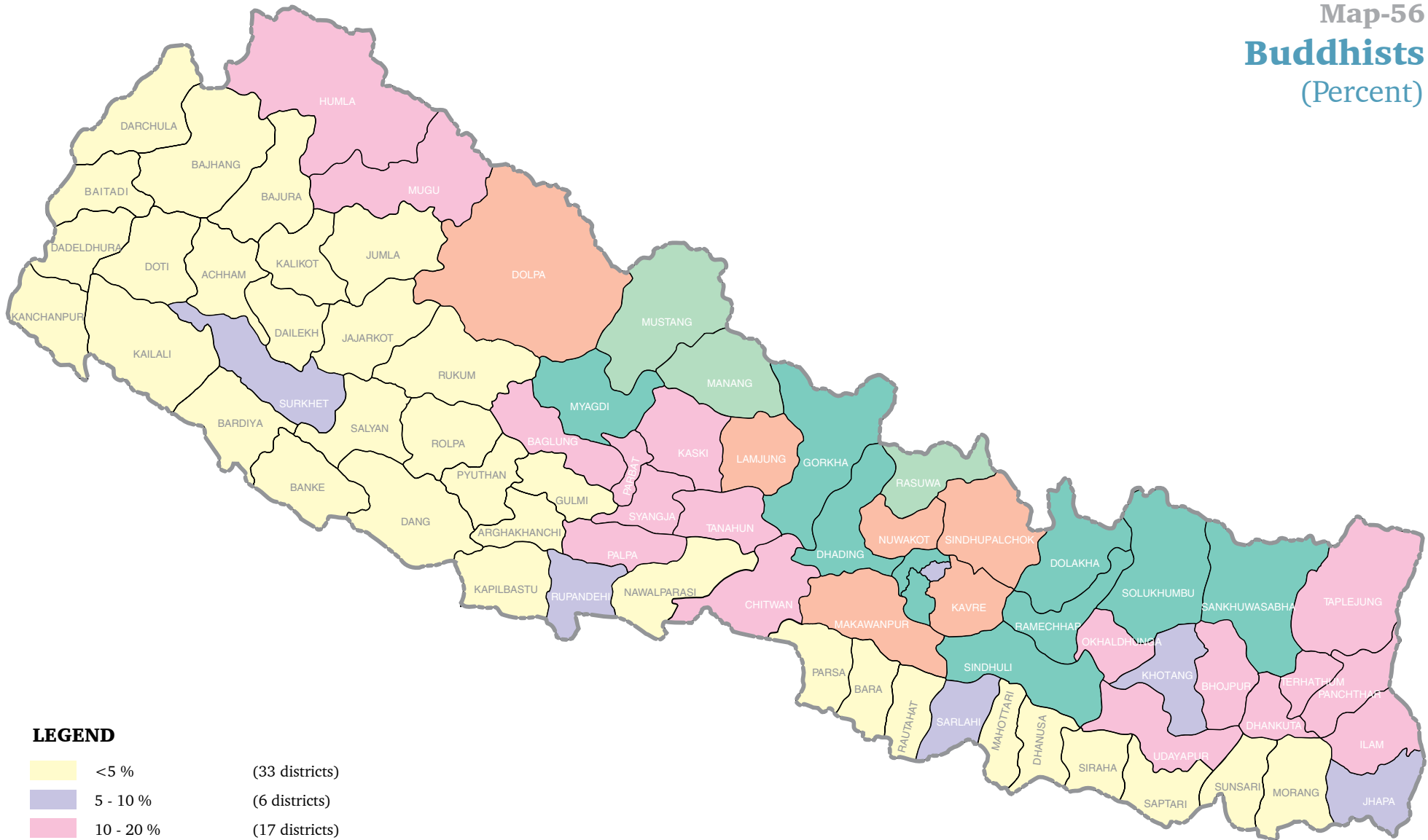
District	Hindu	Buddhist	Kirati	Others
Solukhumbu	42.9	29.0	26.8	1.3
Sankhuwasaba	46.9	24.8	27.5	0.8
Taplejung	36.5	18.7	43.5	1.3
Dhankuta	49.5	13.7	35.7	1.1
Panchthar	34.2	11.3	53.5	1.0
Ilam	47.3	15.7	36.2	0.8
Okhaldhunga	73.9	15.0	10.4	0.7
Khotang	60.5	5.7	32.6	1.2
Bhojpur	53.8	14.1	31.7	0.4
Terhathum	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-56
Buddhists
 (Percent)



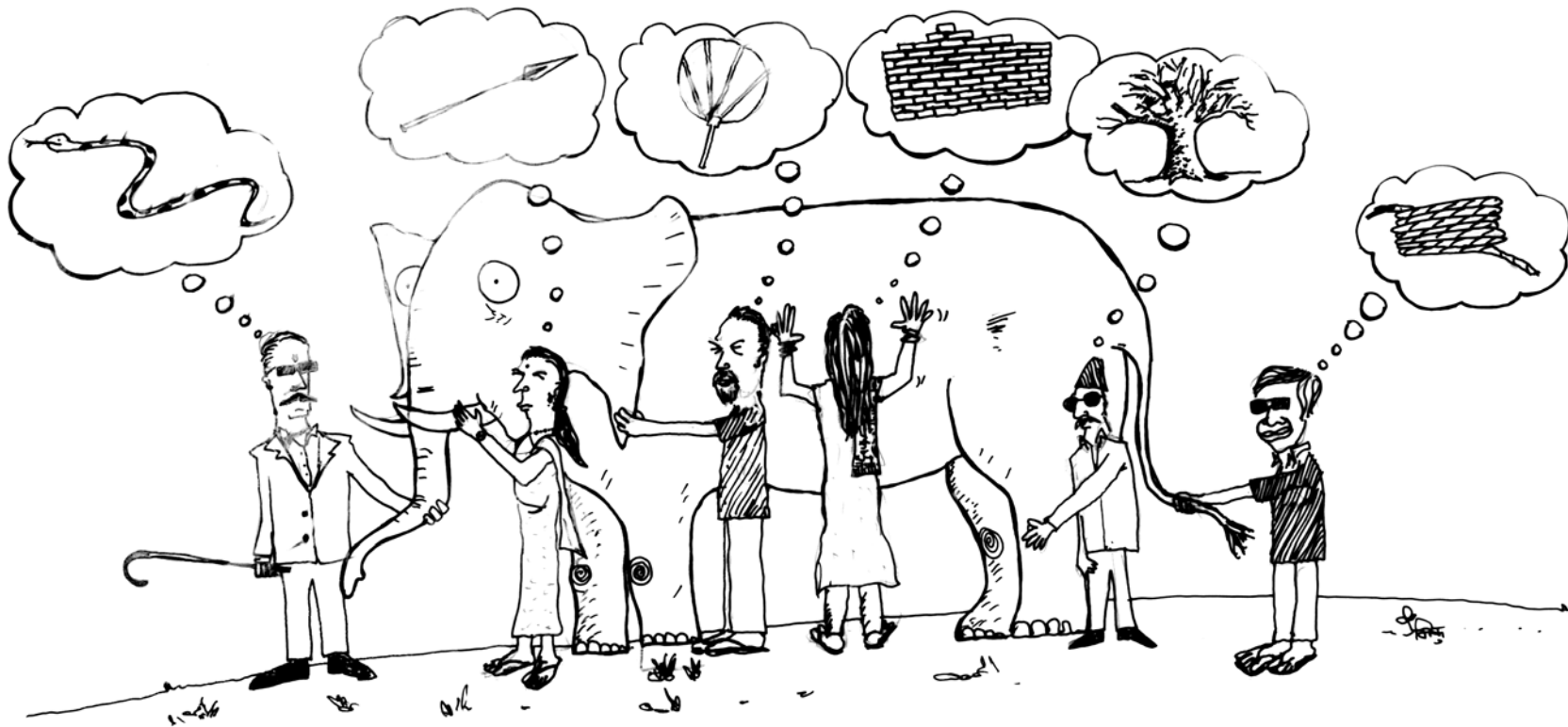
LEGEND

	< 5 %	(33 districts)
	5 - 10 %	(6 districts)
	10 - 20 %	(17 districts)
	20 - 30 %	(10 districts)
	30 - 50 %	(6 districts)
	> 50 % {50.0 - 74.2 %}	(3 districts)

Source: Population Census 2001

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



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

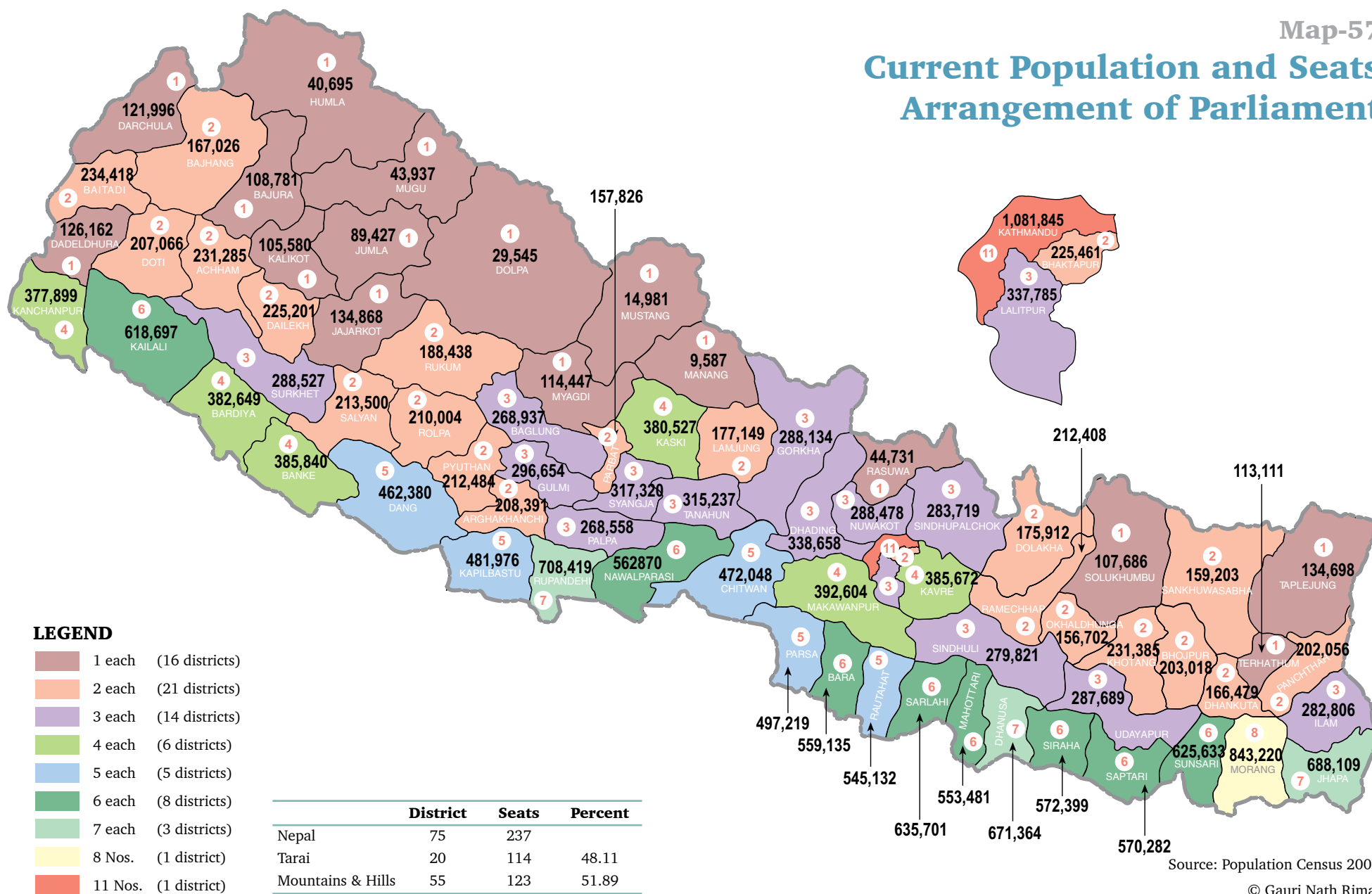
shows parliamentary seats when districts are consolidated into 28 cantons. The proposed administrative units (cantons/prefectures) in the Tarai are shown in Map 41.

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.

Current Population and Seats Arrangement of Parliament

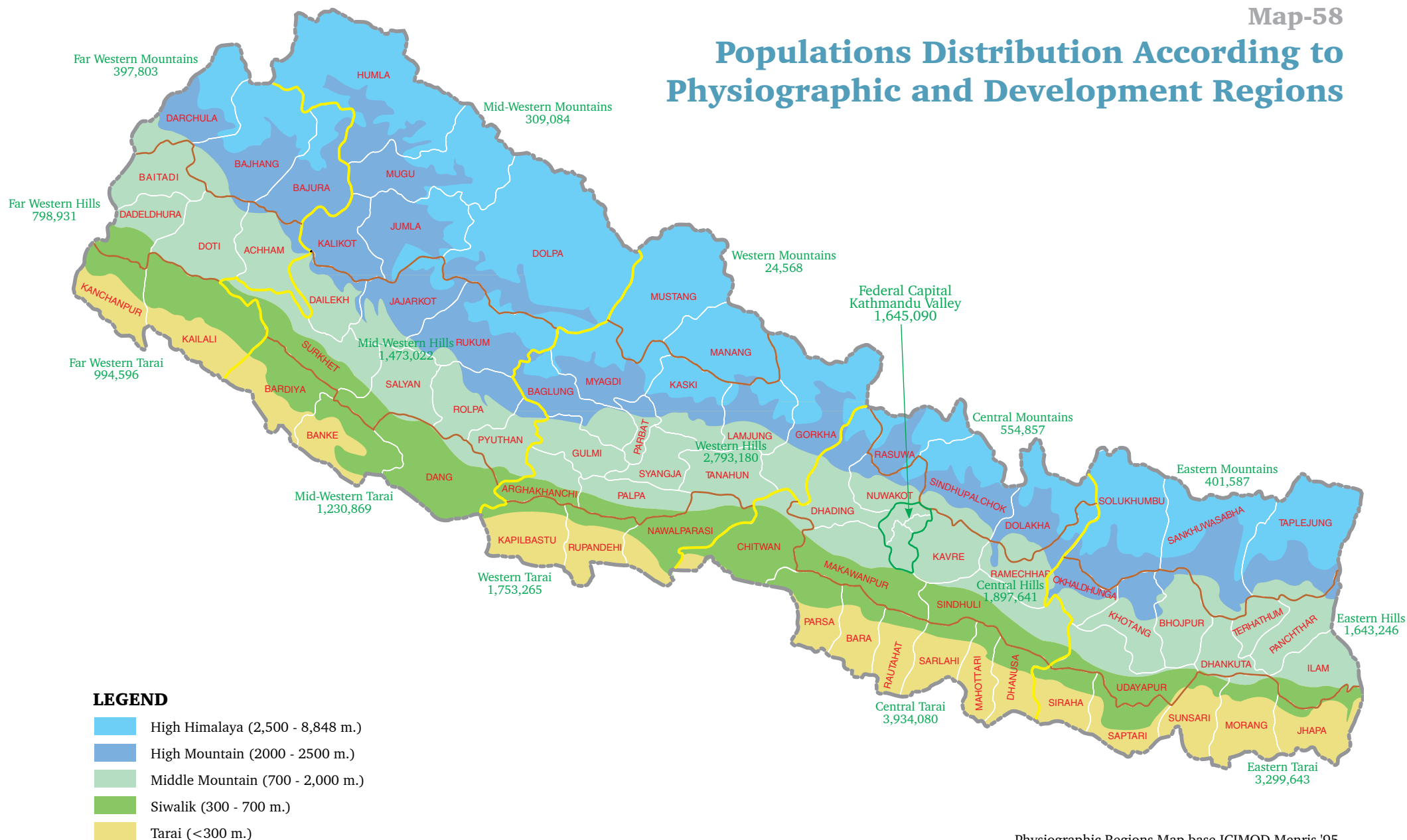


Source: Population Census 2001

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Map-58

Populations Distribution According to Physiographic and Development Regions



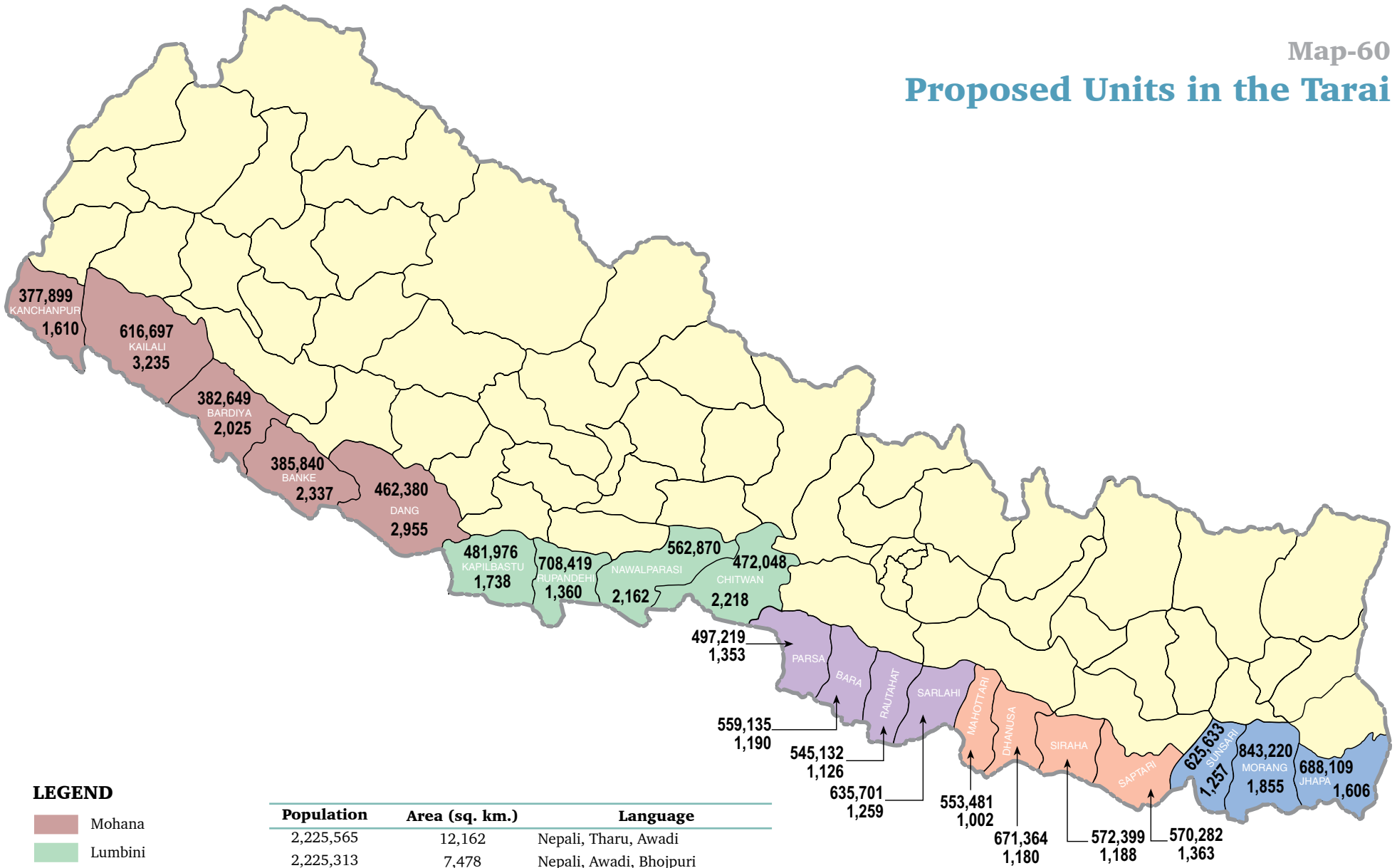
Physiographic Regions Map base ICIMOD Menris '95

Map-59 Proposed Cantons Prefectures



Source: Population Census 2001
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Map-60
Proposed Units in the Tarai



LEGEND

- Mohana
- Lumbini
- Simron
- Mithila
- Kankai

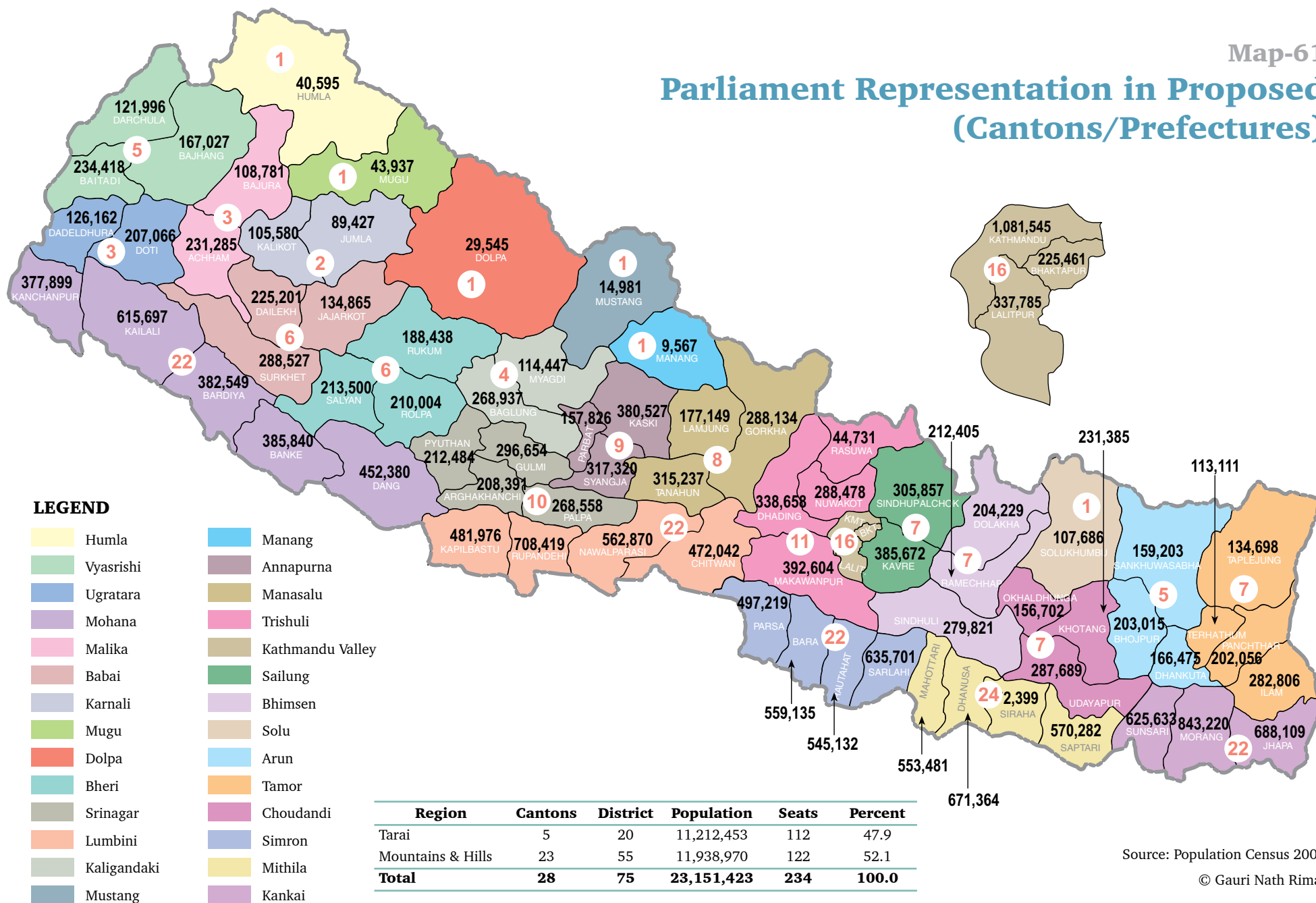
Population	Area (sq. km.)	Language
2,225,565	12,162	Nepali, Tharu, Awadi
2,225,313	7,478	Nepali, Awadi, Bhojpuri
2,237,180	4,919	Bhojpuri, Bajjika, Maithili, Nepali
2,365,007	4,733	Maithili
2,101,893	4,718	Nepali, Maithili, Rajbansi

Source: Population Census 2001

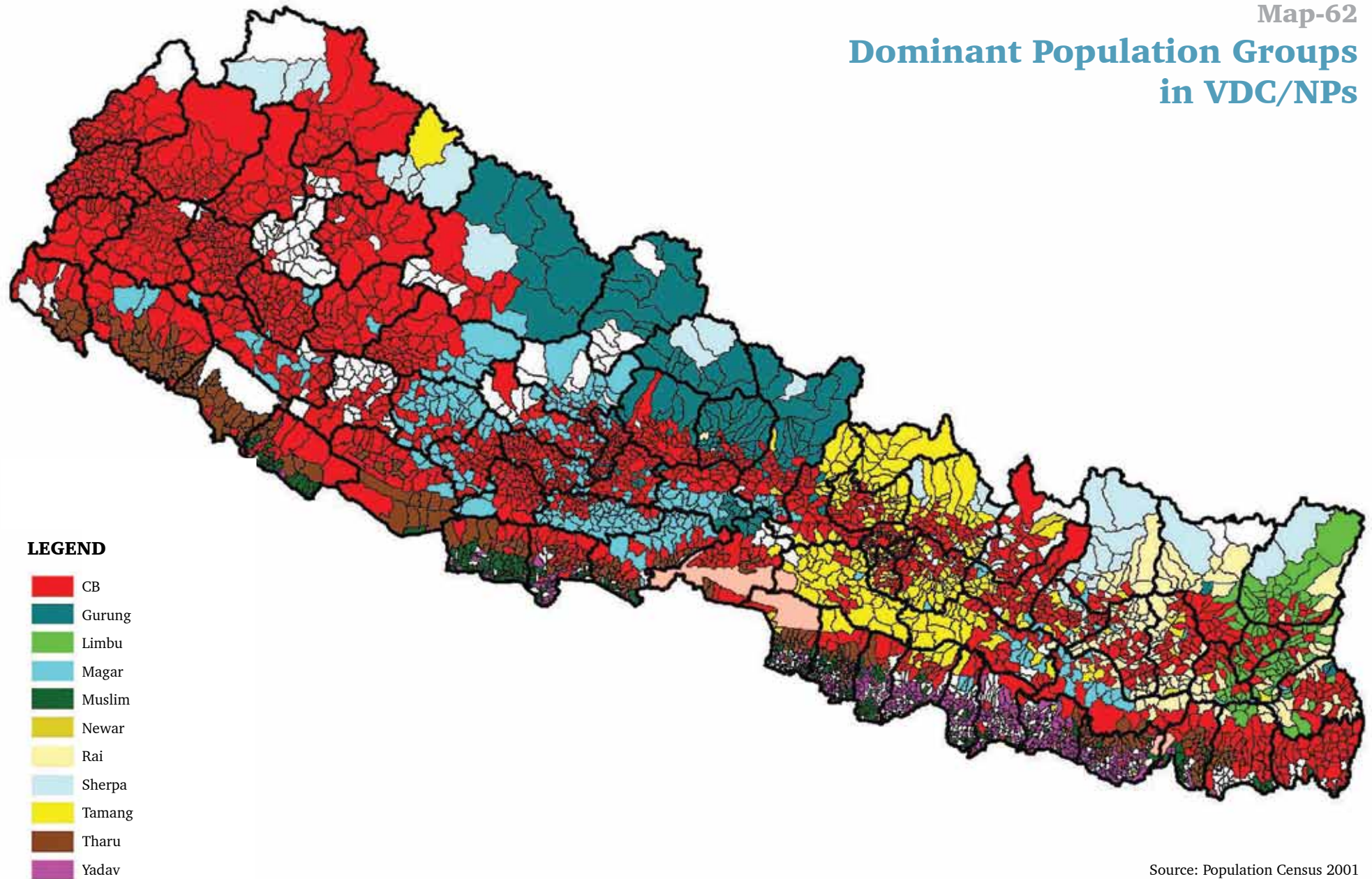
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Map-61

Parliament Representation in Proposed (Cantons/Prefectures)

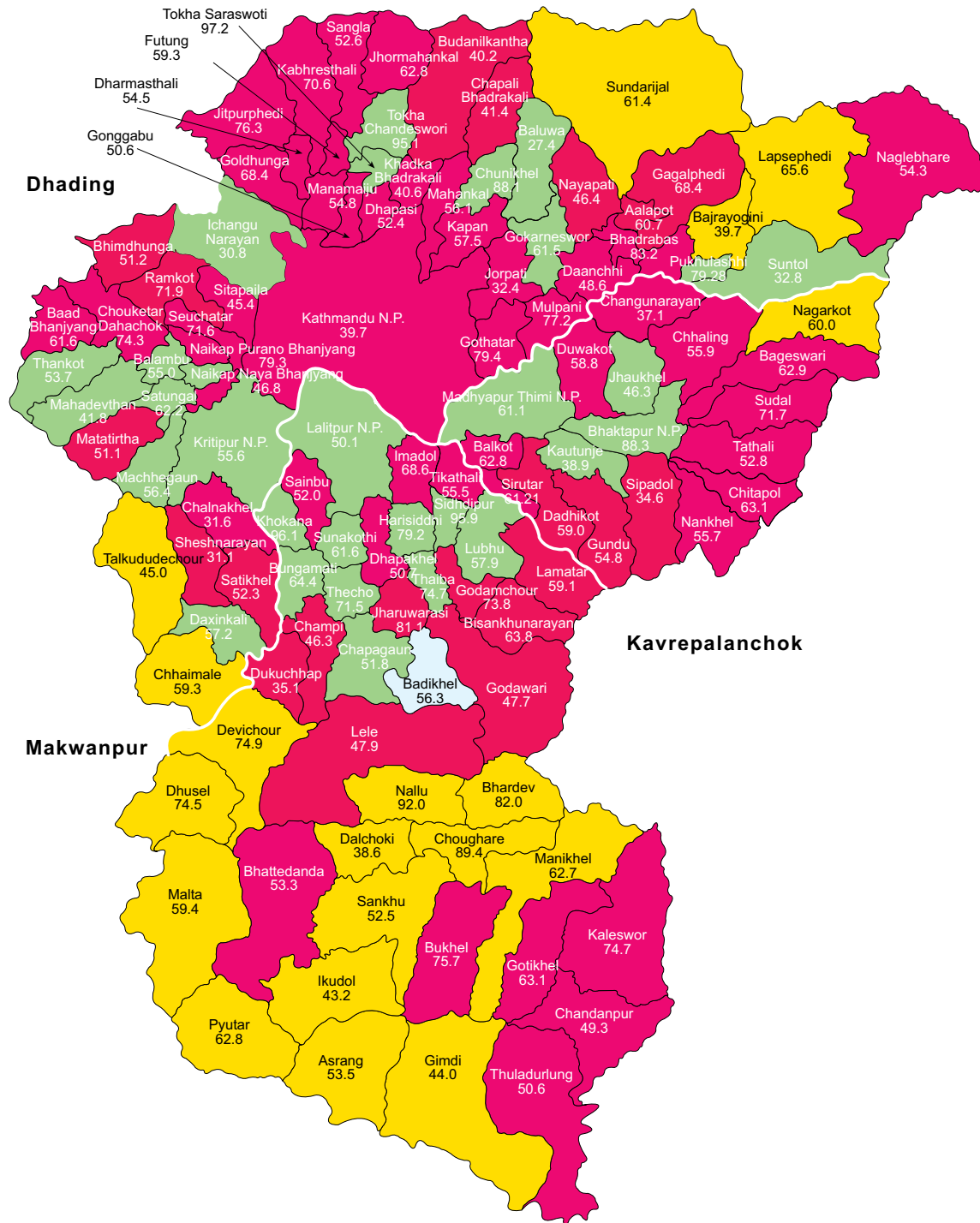


Map-62
**Dominant Population Groups
in VDC/NPs**



Source: Population Census 2001

Map-63
Capital Region
Kathmandu Valley
Major Ethnic/Caste
Group in VDC/NPs



LEGEND

- CB
- Newar
- Tamang
- Pahari

Source: Population Census 2001

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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 21st 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 Chhetris', '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.

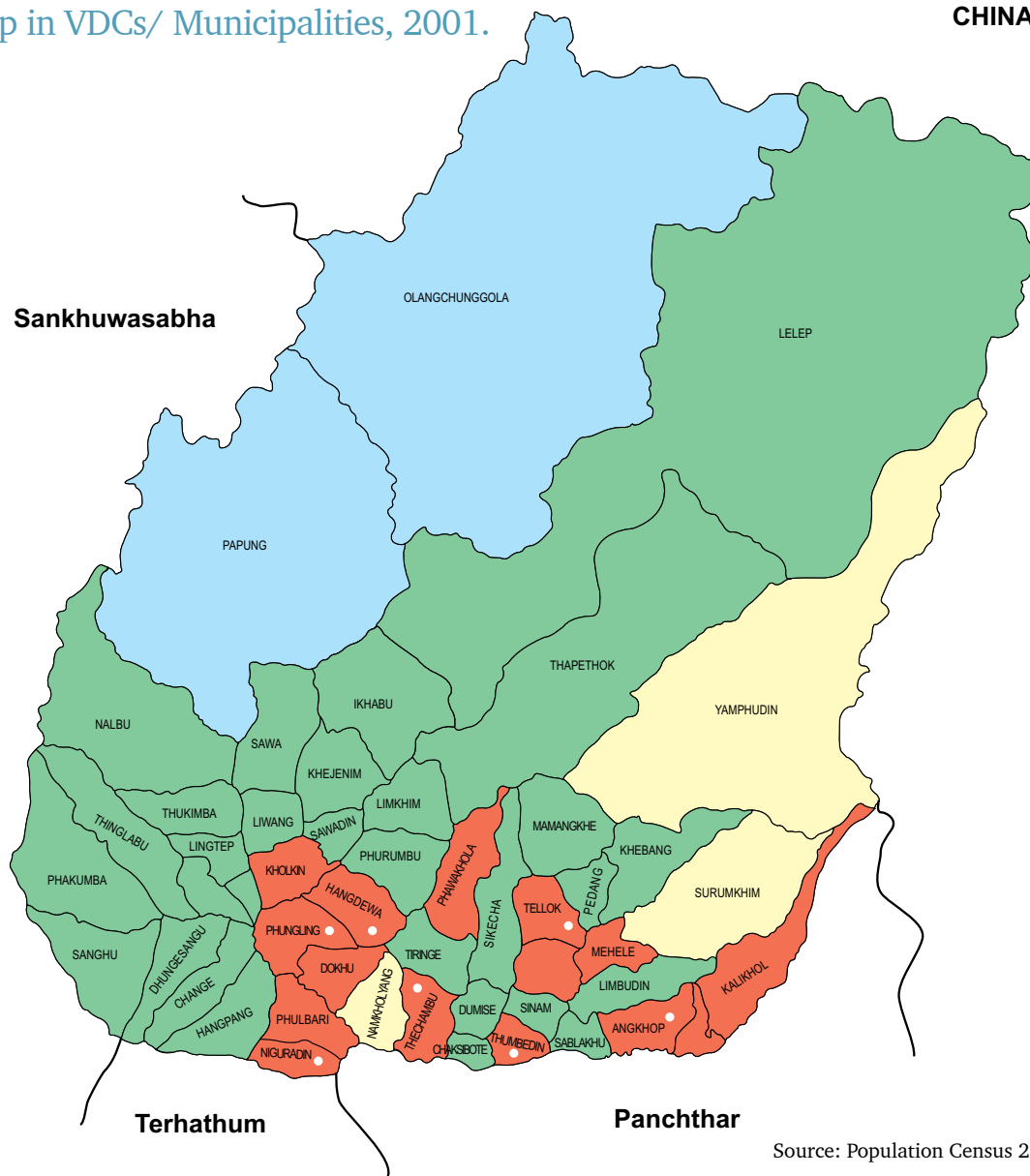
Like most South Asian countries, Nepal is undergoing transformation due to rapid urbanization, leading to the growth of towns and cities as centres of industrialisation, services and employment. As the process of technological, communication and economic globalization show increasing intensification, 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.

Map-64

District: **Taplejung**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.

CHINA



LEGEND

VDCs Municipalities nos:

CB	14
Limbu	31
Rai	3
Sherpa	2

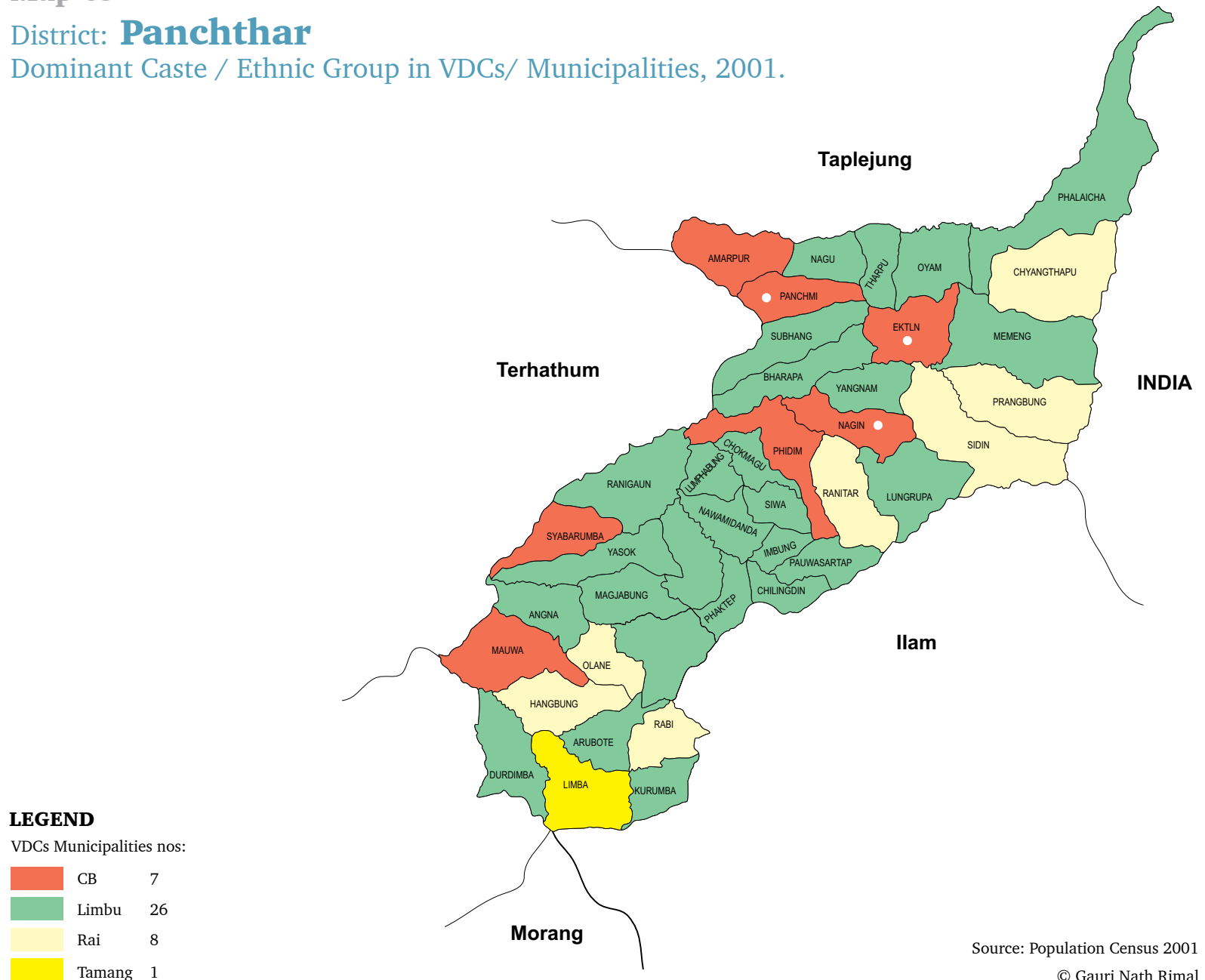
Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-65

District: **Panchthar**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.

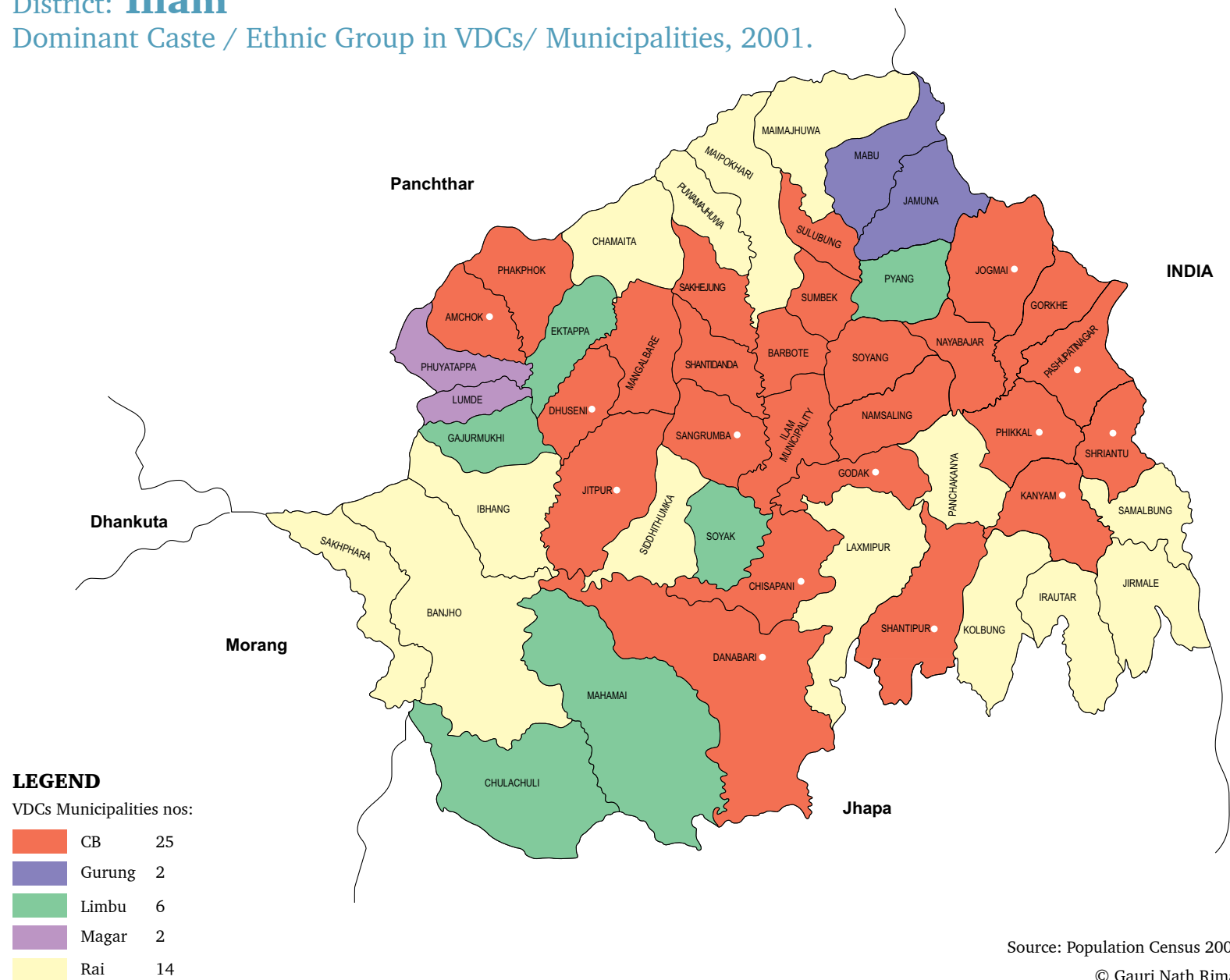


Source: Population Census 2001
© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-66

District: **Ilam**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



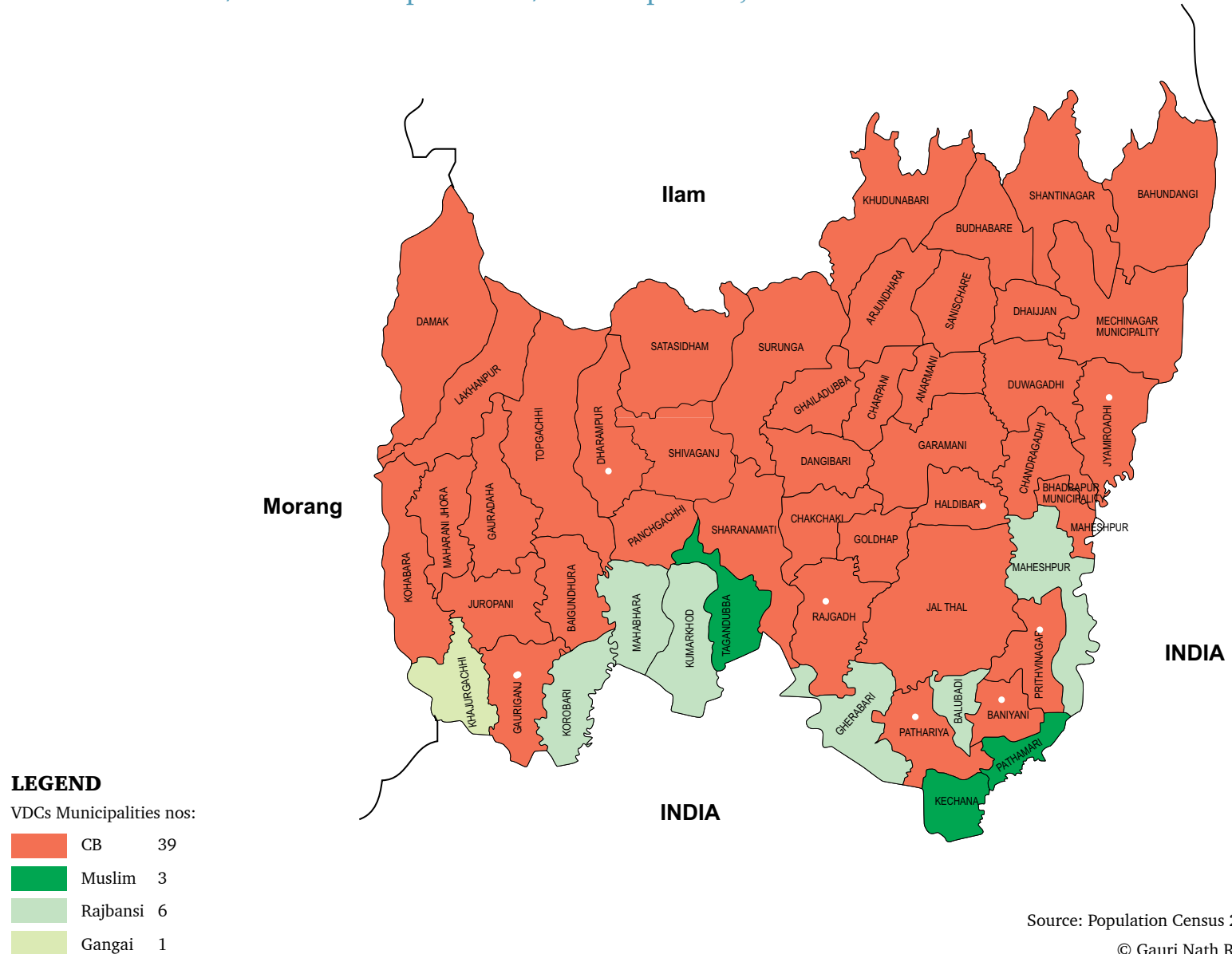
Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-67

District: **Jhapa**

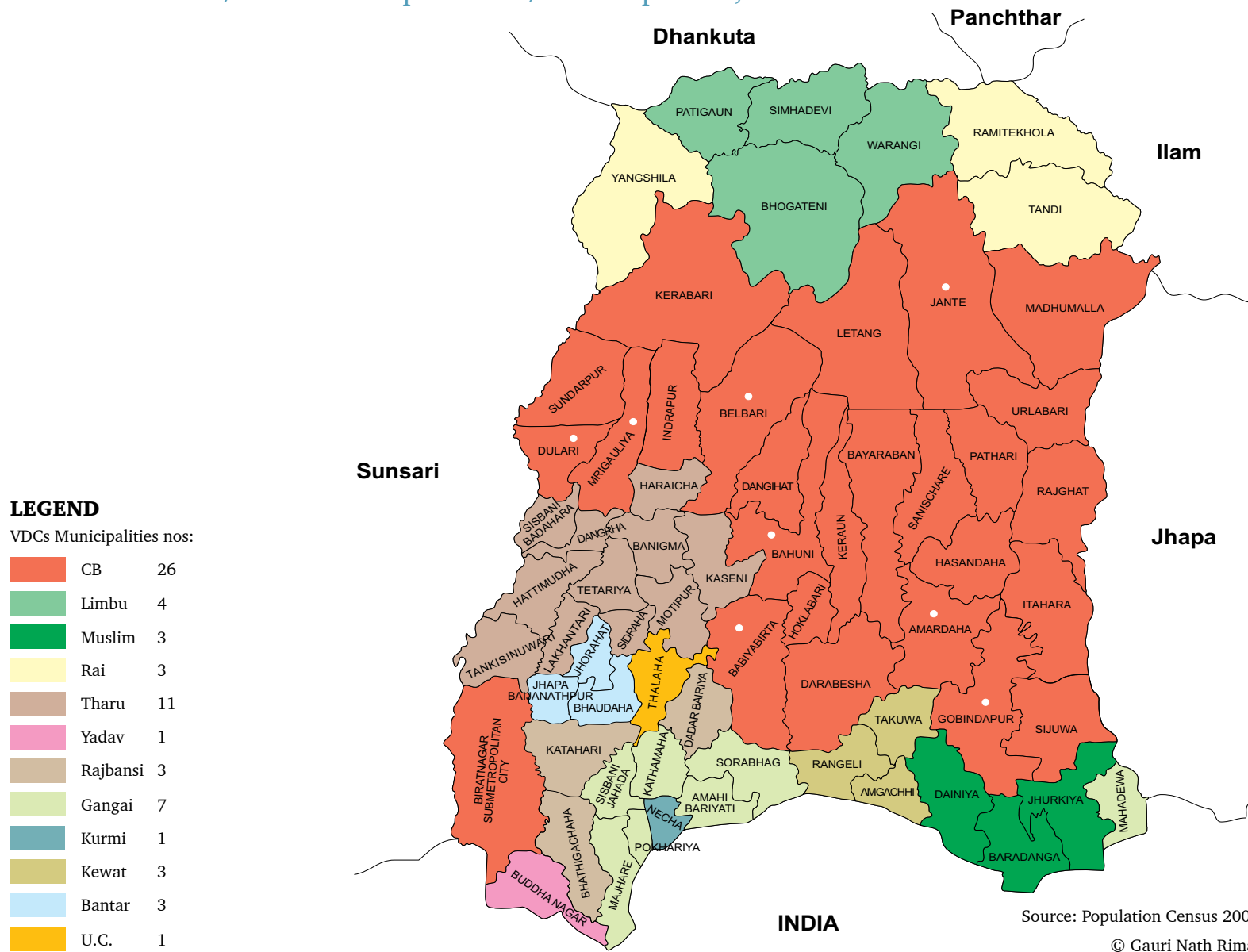
Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



Map-68

District: **Morang**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



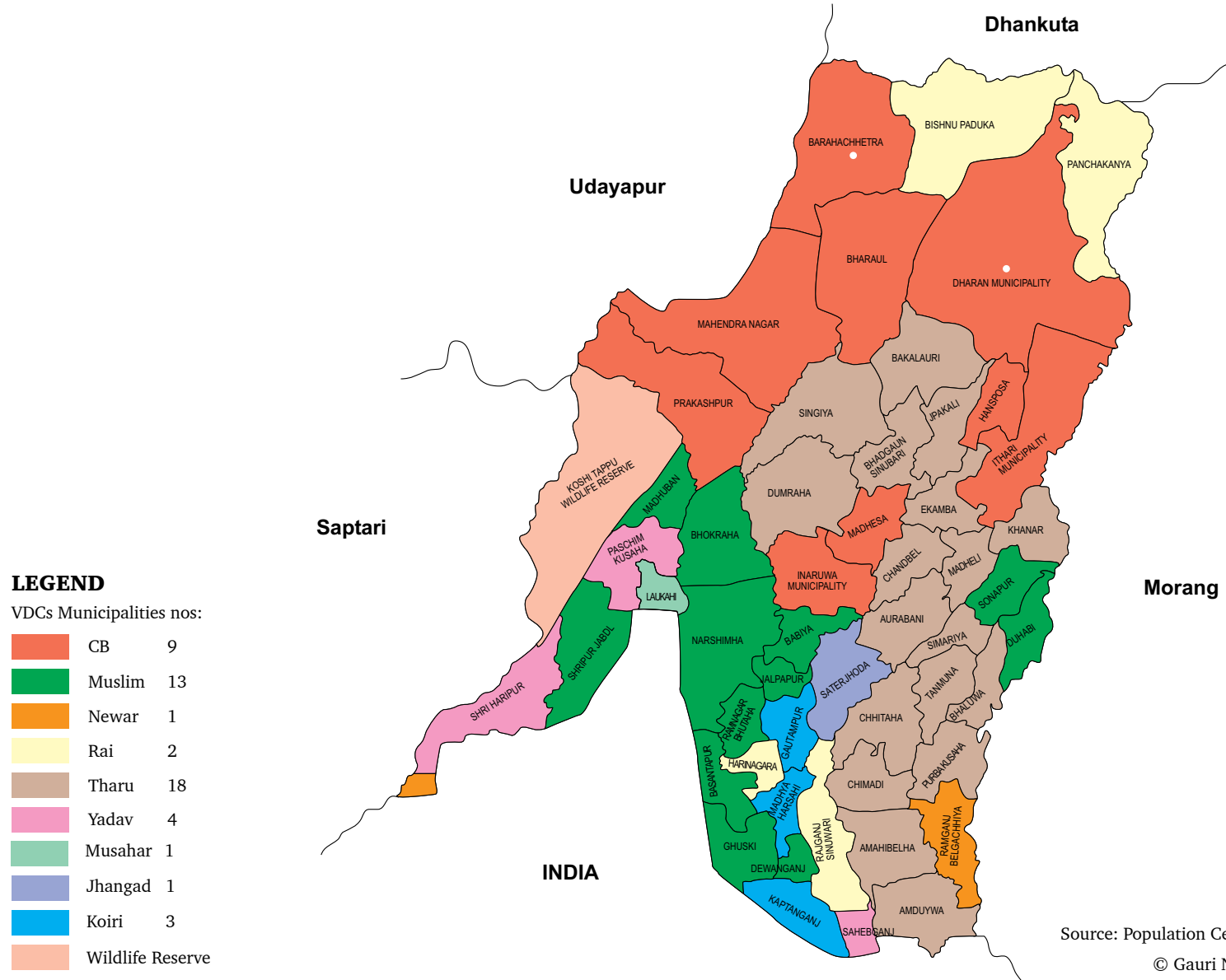
Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-69

District: **Sunsari**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.

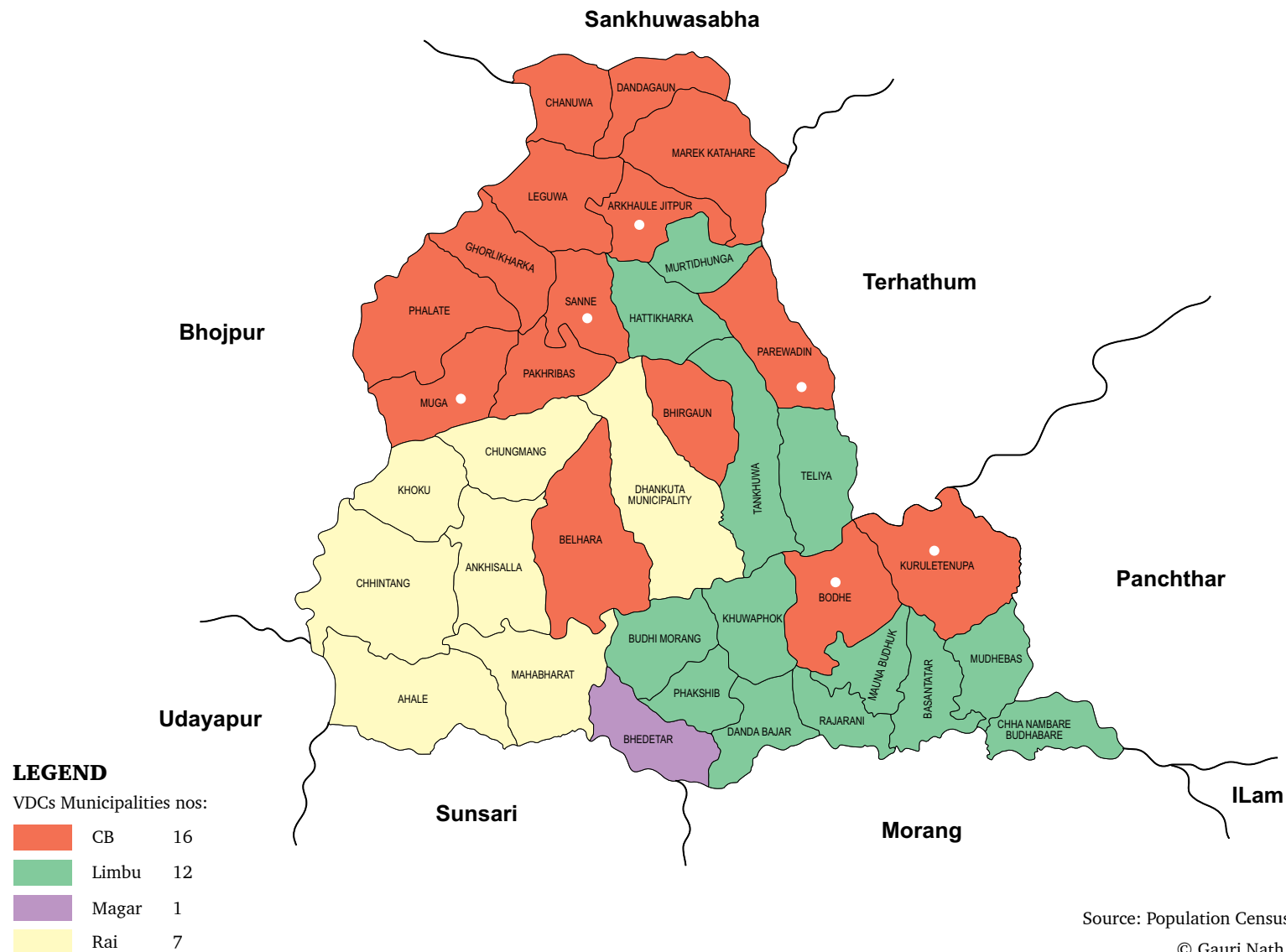


Source: Population Census 2001
© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-70

District: **Dhankuta**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



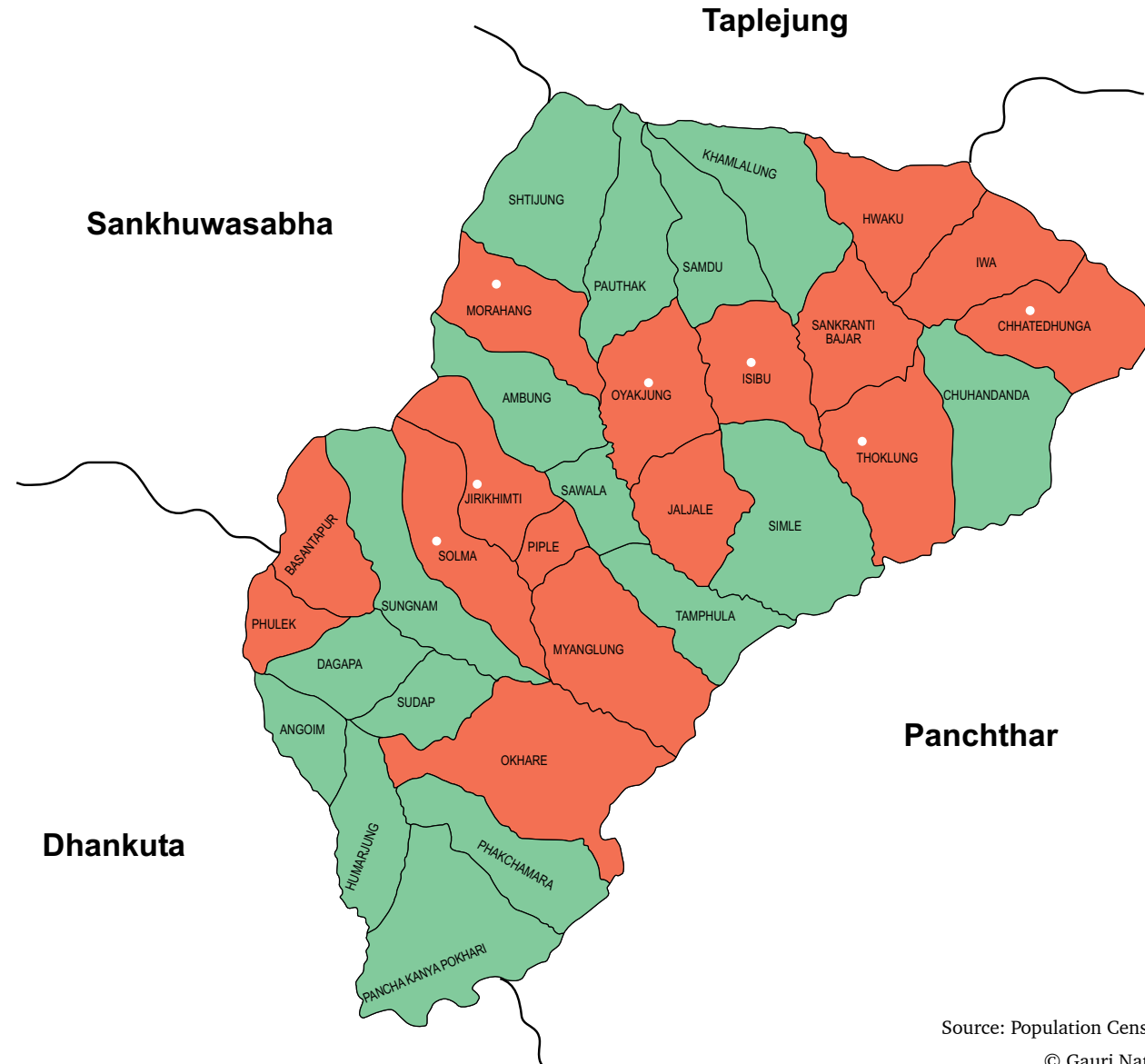
Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-71

District: **Terahatum**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



LEGEND

VDCs Municipalities nos:

■	CB	16
■	Limbu	16

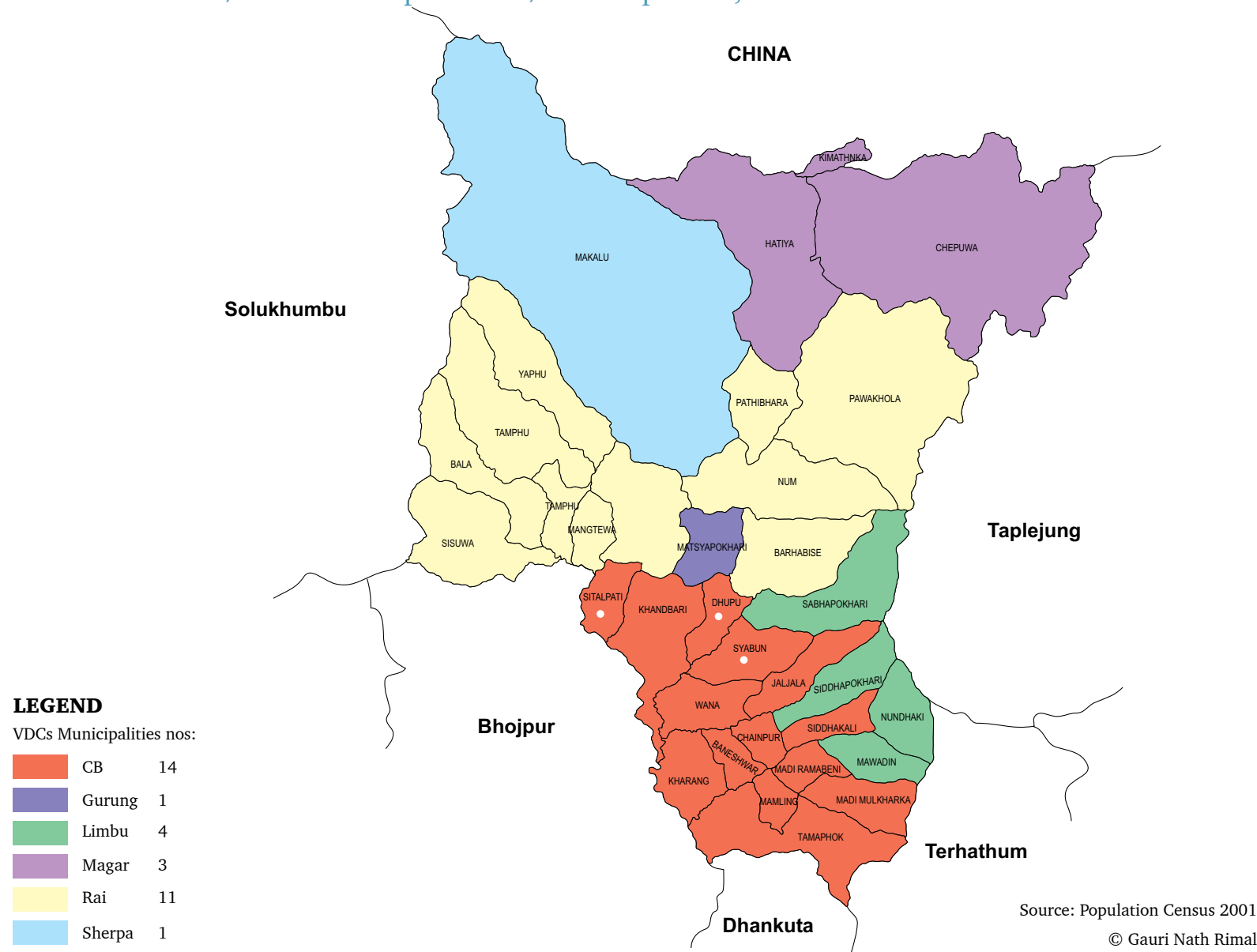
Source: Population Census 2001

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Map-72

District: **Sankhuwasabha**

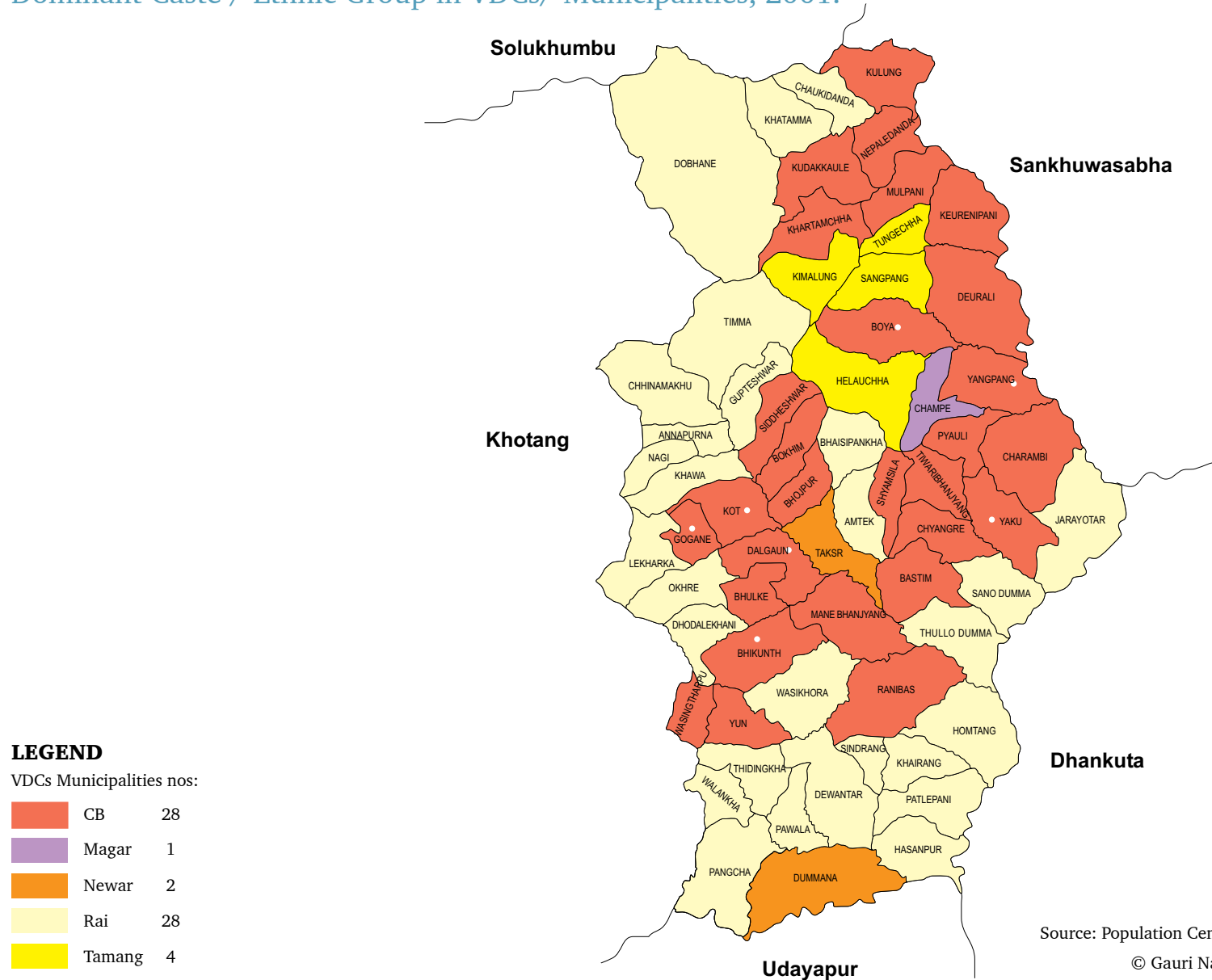
Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



Map-73

District: **Bhojpur**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



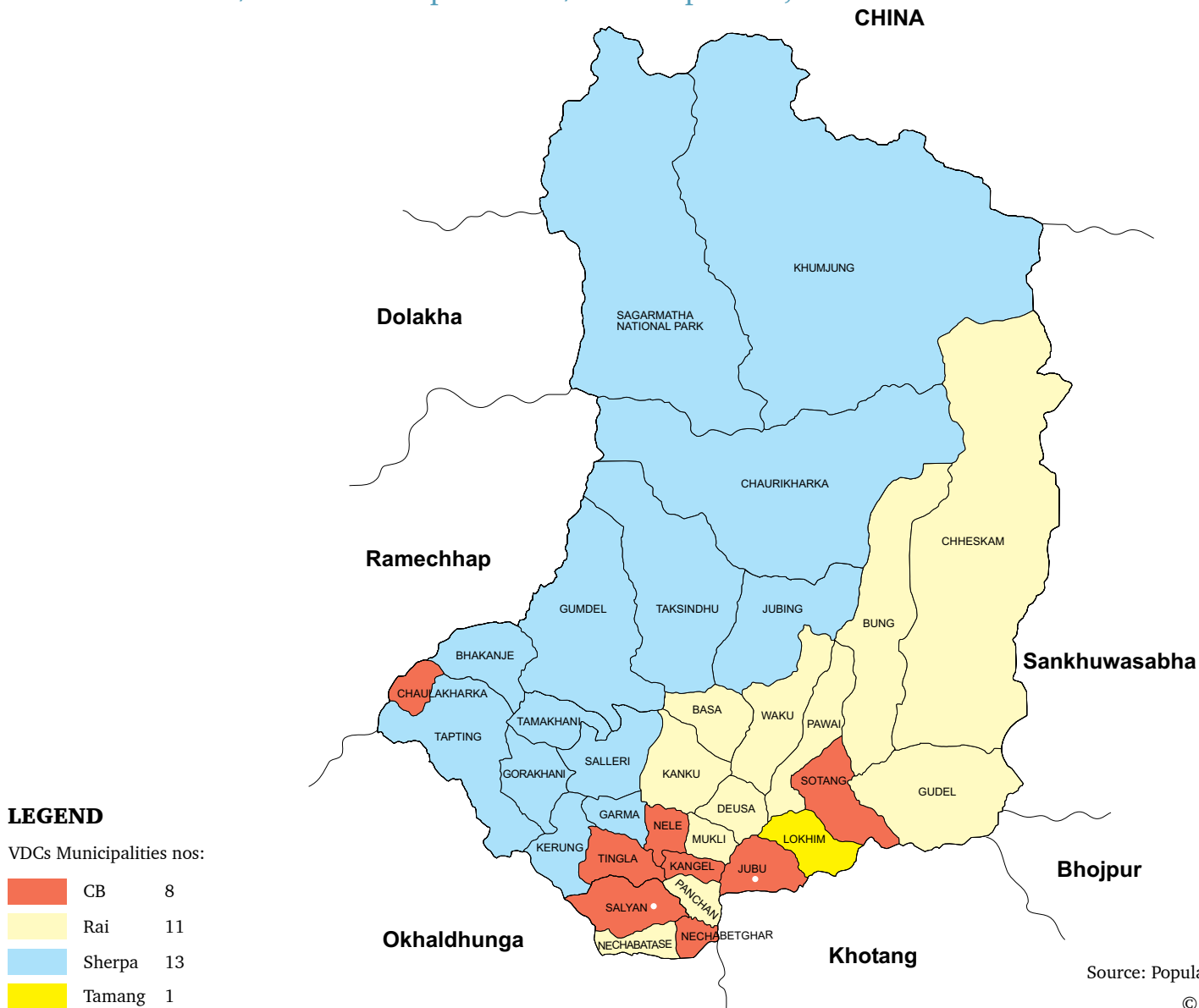
Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-74

District: **Solukhumbu**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



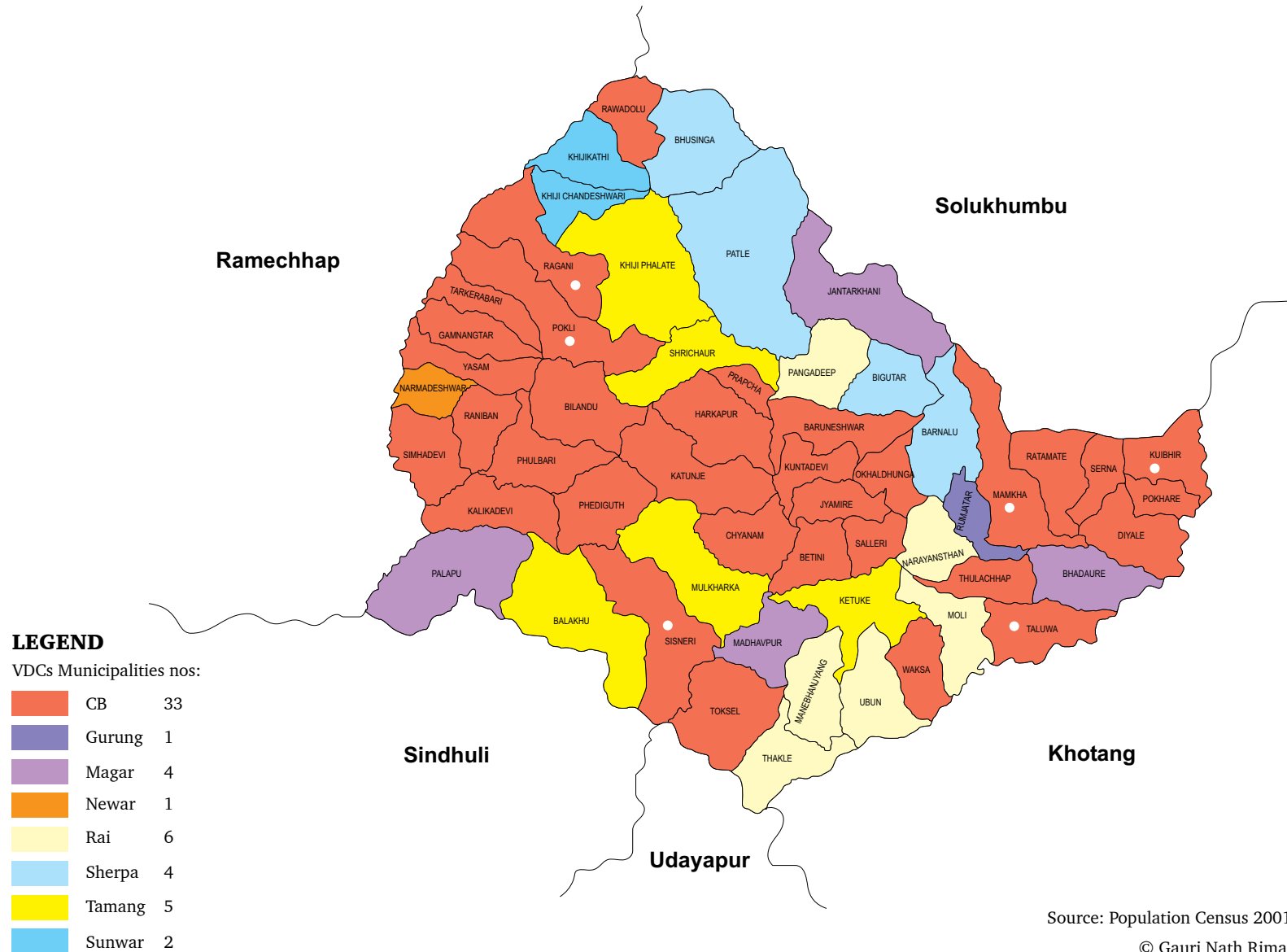
Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-75

District: **Okhaldhunga**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



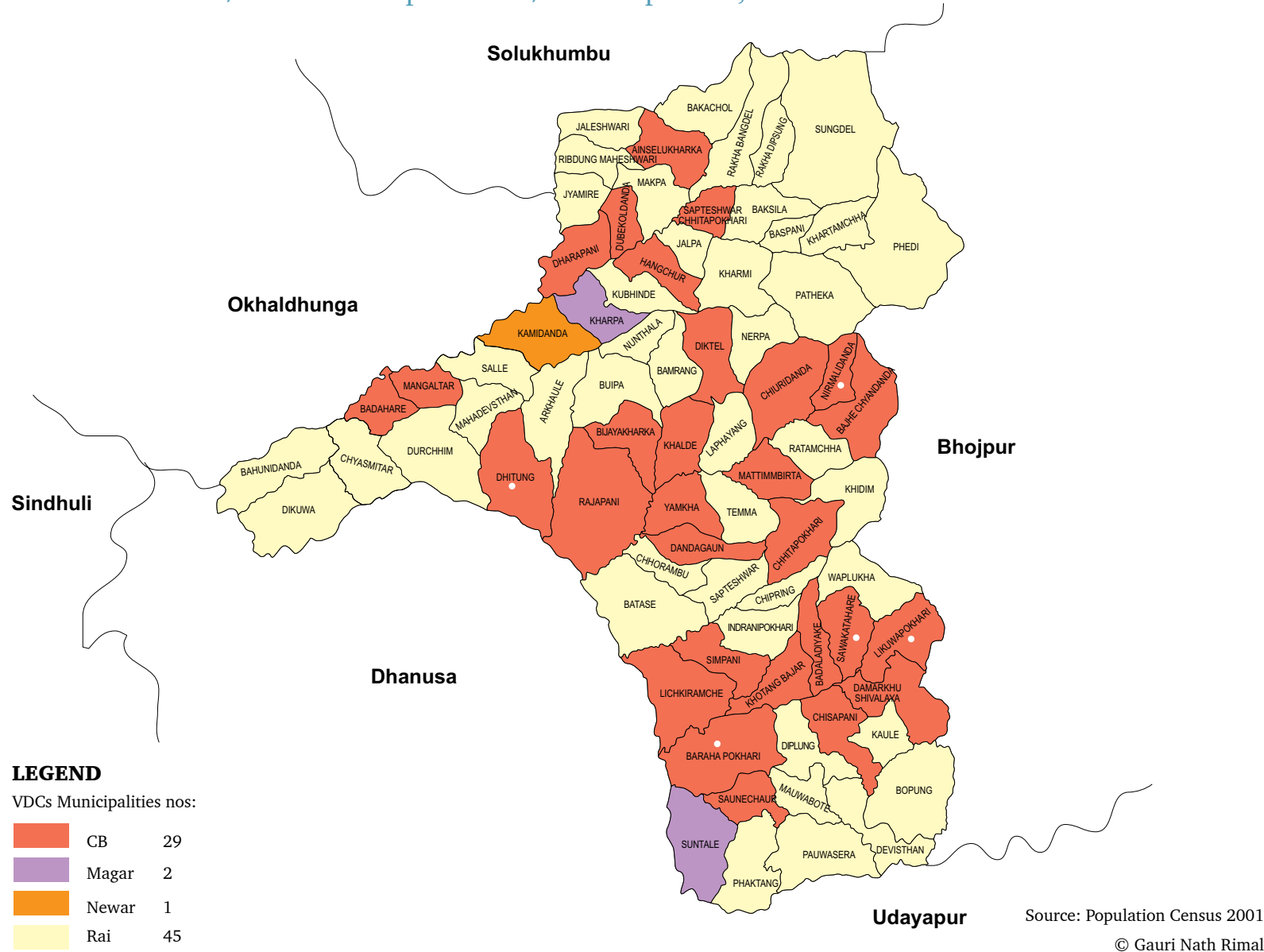
Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-76

District: **Khotang**

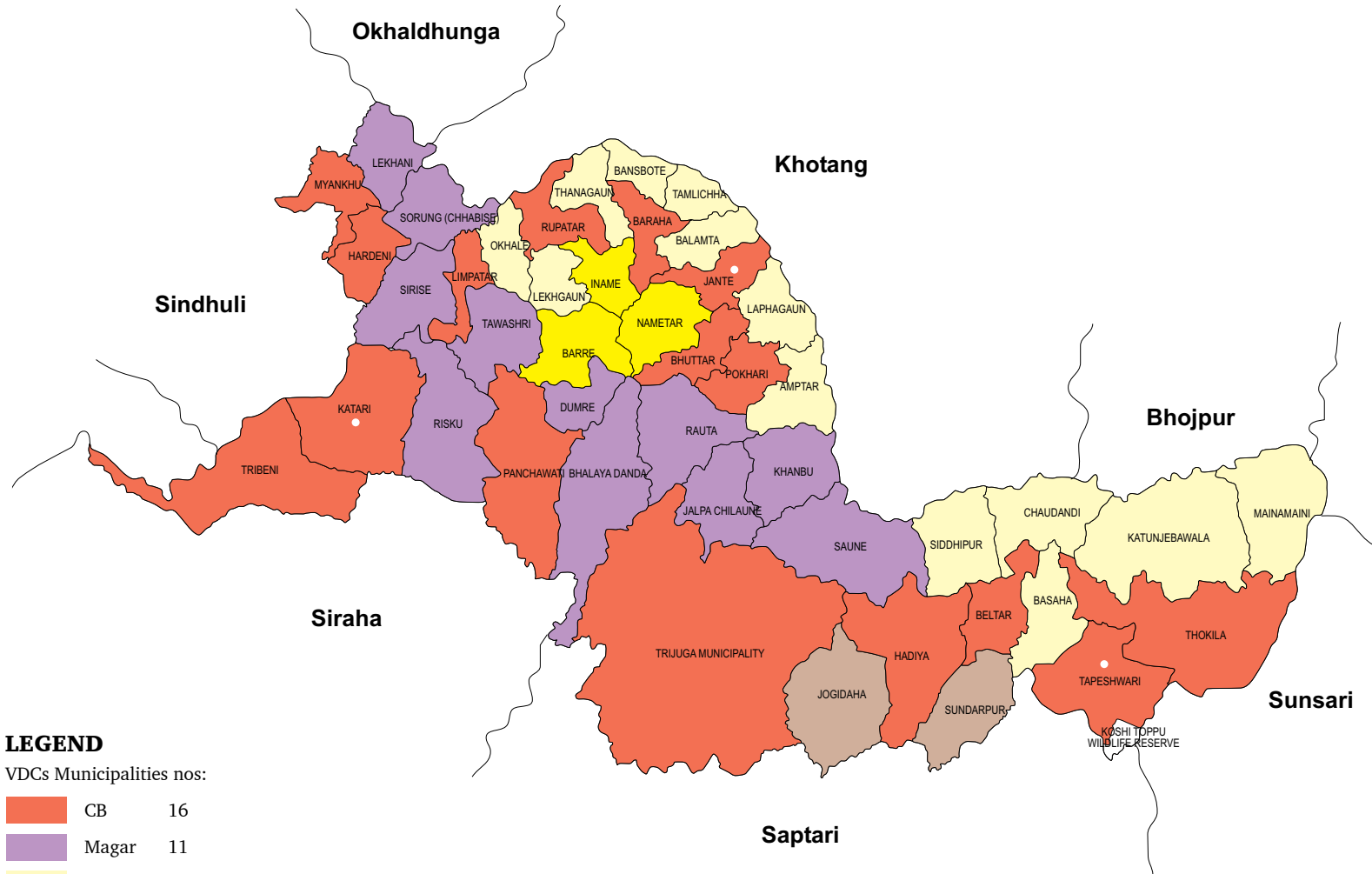
Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



Map-77

District: **Udayapur**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



LEGEND

VDCs Municipalities nos:

■	CB	16
■	Magar	11
■	Rai	13
■	Tamang	3
■	Tharu	2

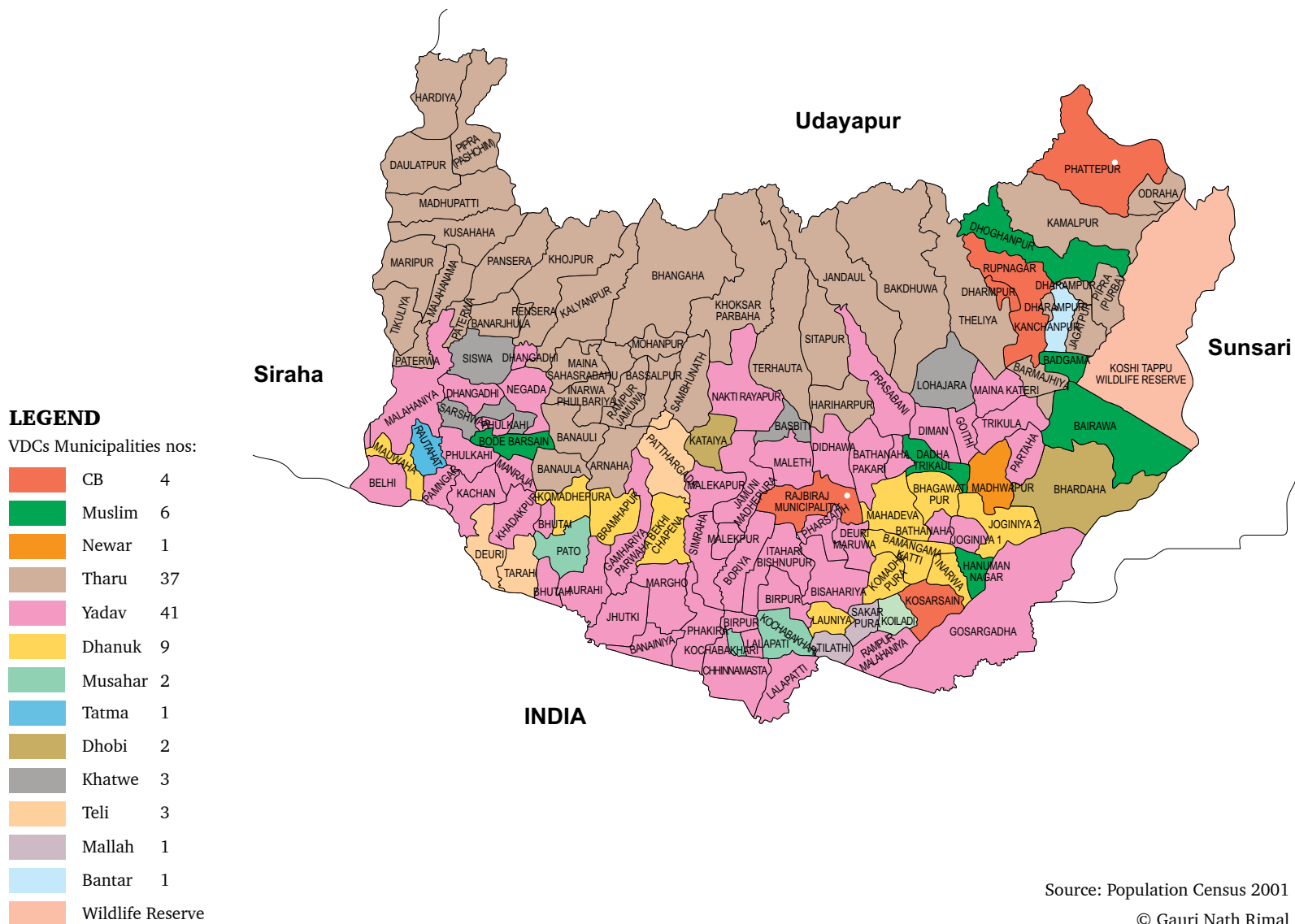
Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-78

District: **Saptari**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



Map-79

District : Siraha

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.

LEGEND

VDCs Municipalities nos:

- CB 2
- Magar 1
- Muslim 10
- Newar 1
- Tamang 1
- Tharu 7
- Yadav 64
- Chamar 1
- Dhusadh 1
- Sudi 1
- Mallah 1
- Dhanuk 5
- Khatwe 1
- Kewat 3
- Koiri 4
- Musahar 1
- Teli 2
- Danuwar 1
- Halwai 1

Dhanusa



INDIA

Source: Population Census 2001
© Gauri Nath Rimal














Map-80

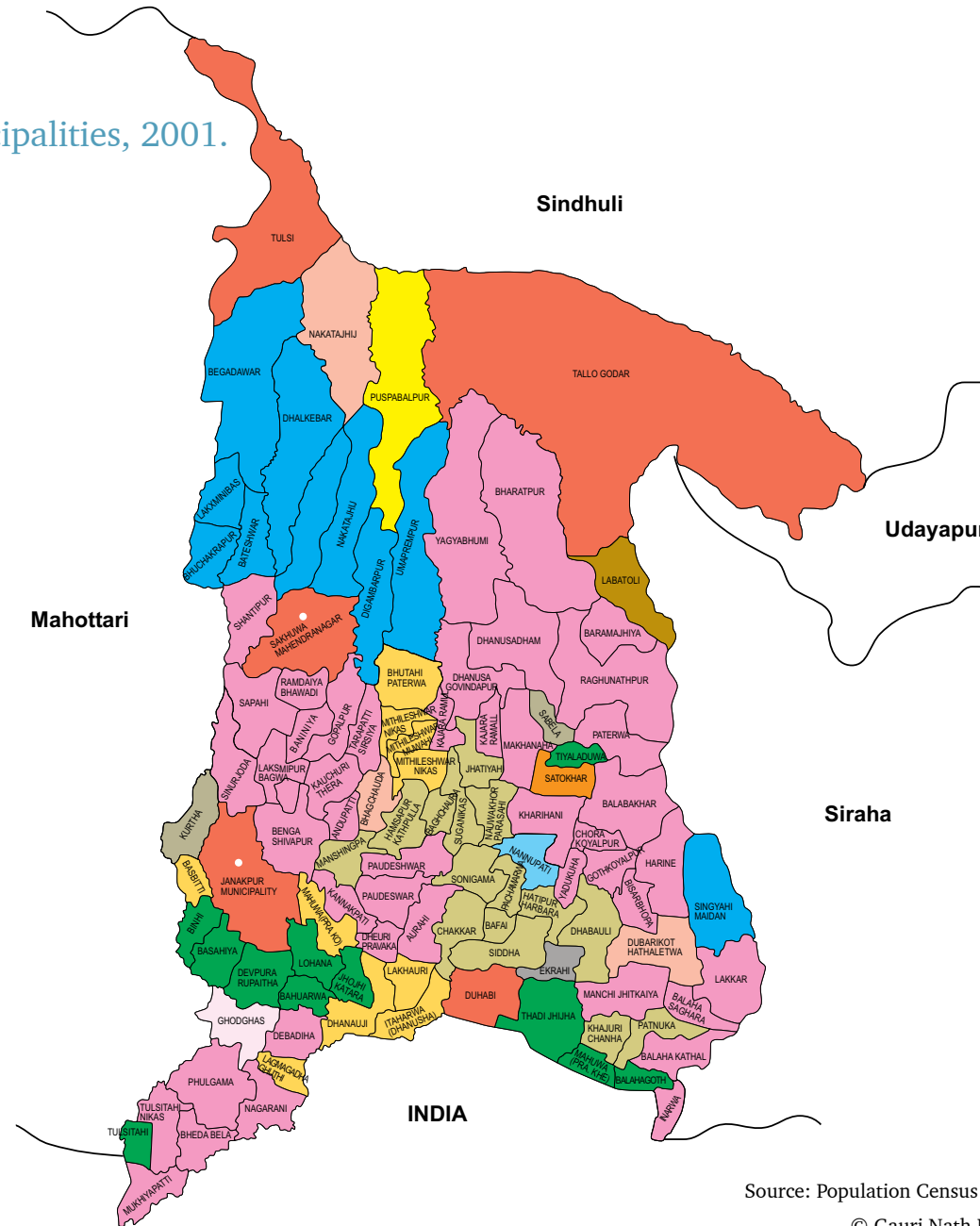
District: **Dhanusa**

Dominant Caste /
Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.

LEGEND

VDCs Municipalities nos:

	CB	5
	Muslim	11
	Newar	1
	Tamang	1
	Yadav	43
	Koiri	10
	Dhusadh	1
	Sudi	2
	Sunwar	1
	Dhanuk	10
	Khatwe	1
	Kewat	15
	Thakur - Hajam	1



Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal













Map-81

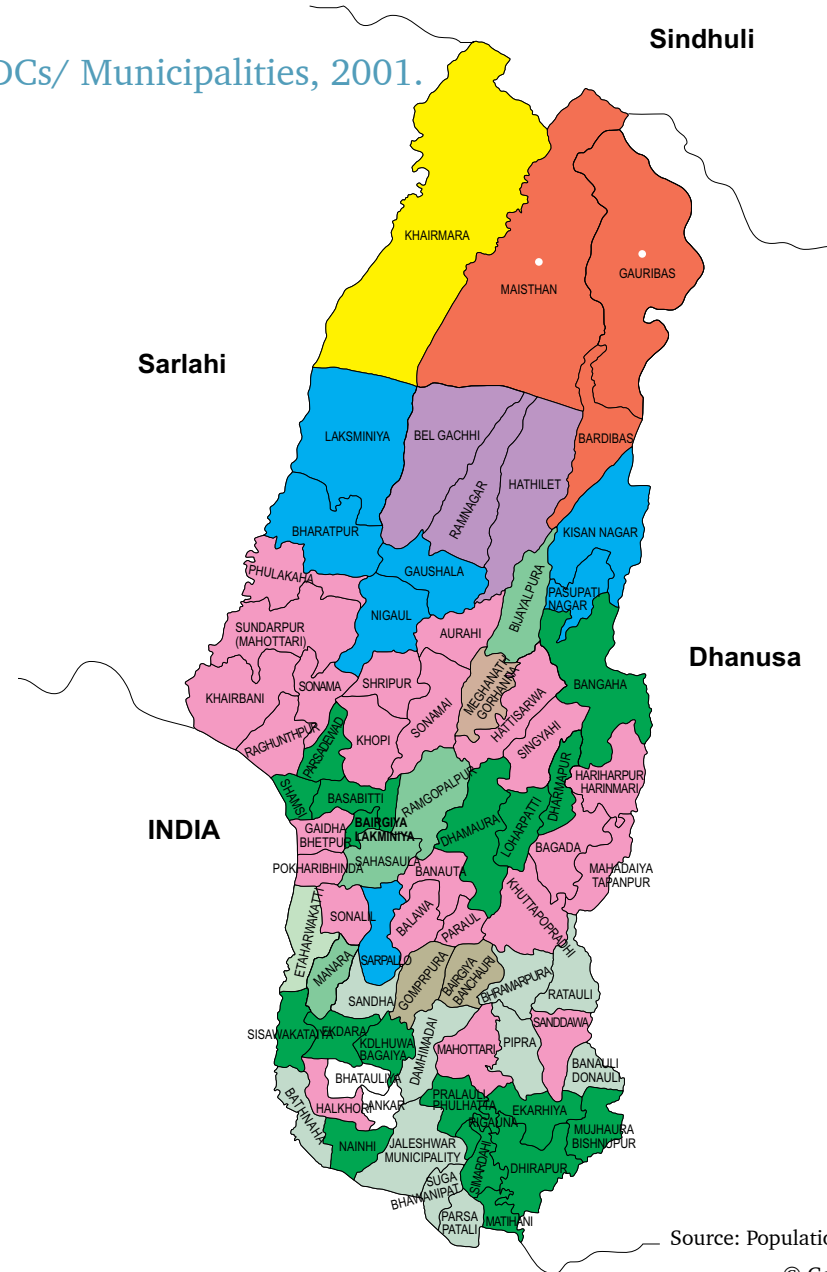
District: **Mahottari**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.

LEGEND

VDCs Municipalities nos:

	CB	3
	Magar	3
	Muslim	17
	Tamang	1
	Tharu	1
	Yadav	24
	Sudi	1
	Koiri	8
	Dhanuk	4
	Rajput	1
	Musahar	1
	Brahman Terai	11



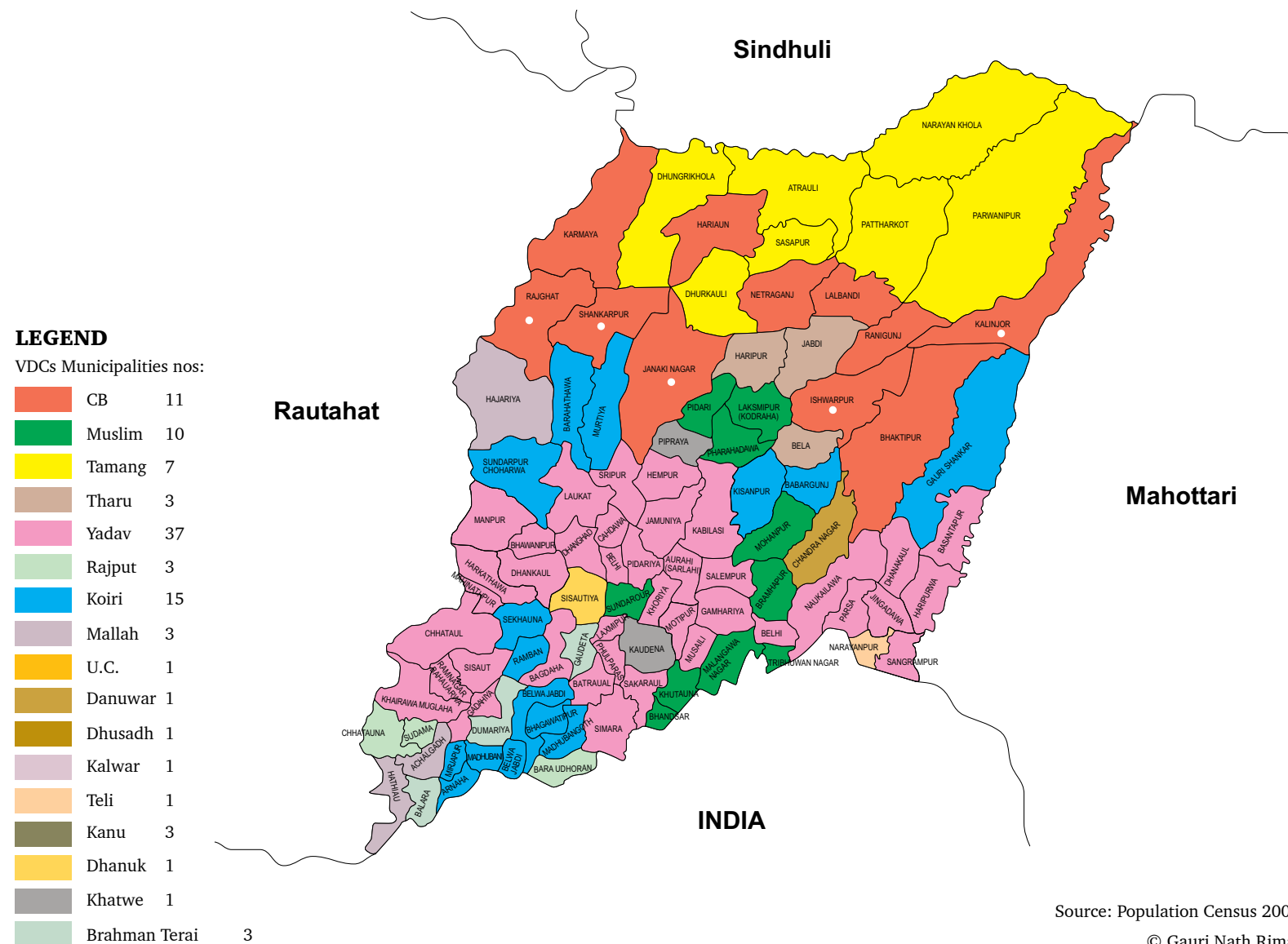
Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-82

District: **Sarlahi**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



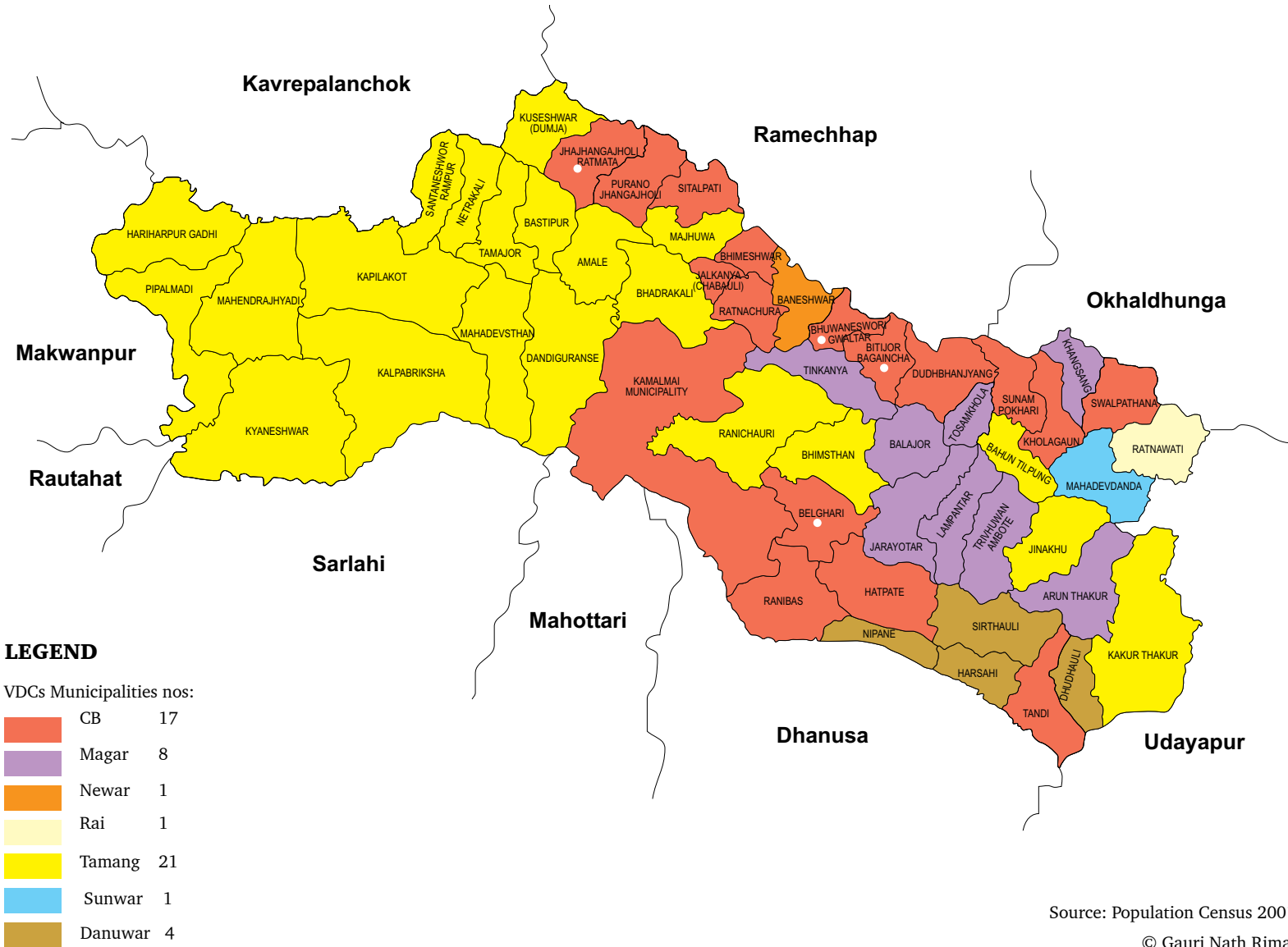
Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-83

District: **Sindhuli**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



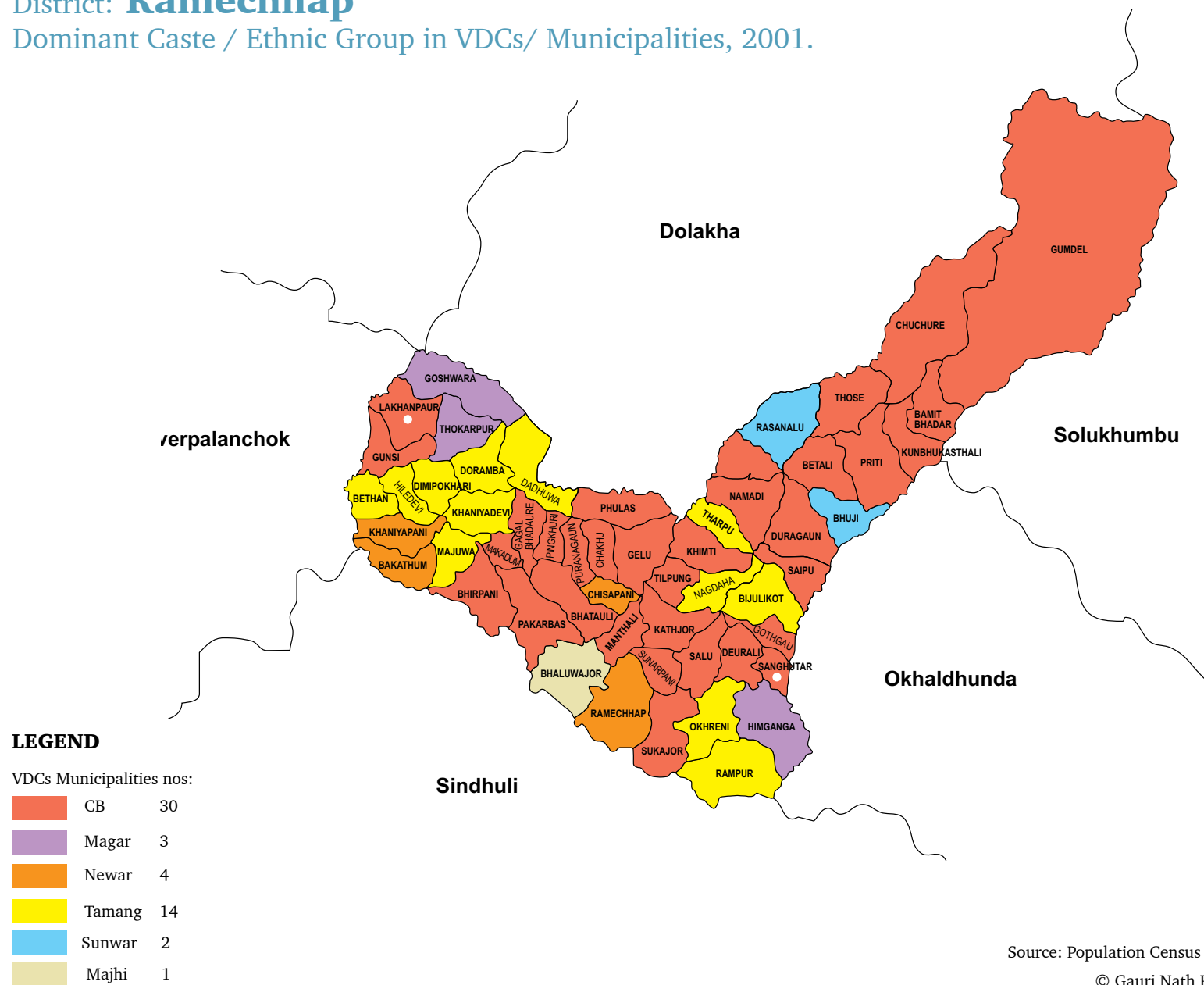
Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-84

District: Ramechhap

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



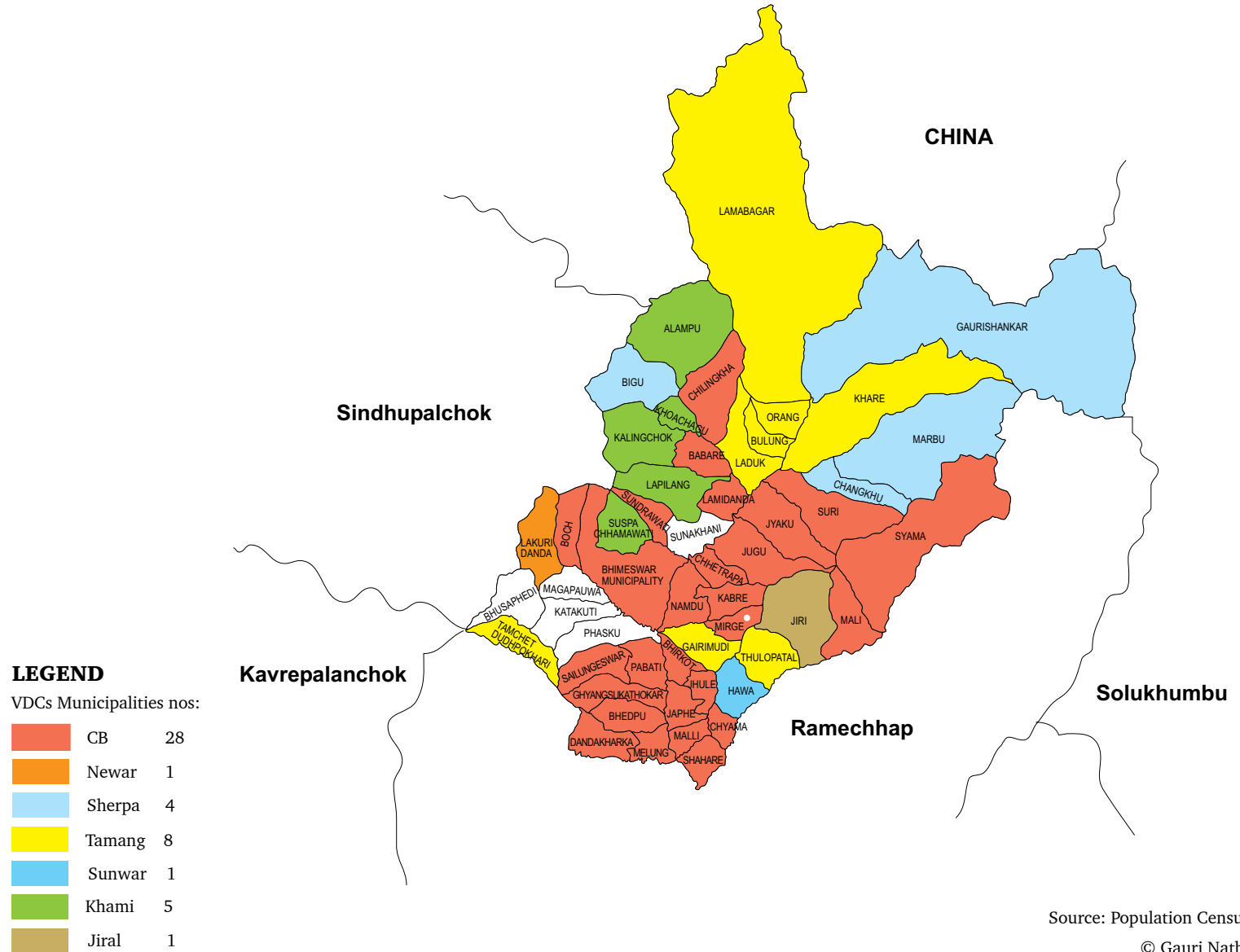
Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-85

District: **Dolakha**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.

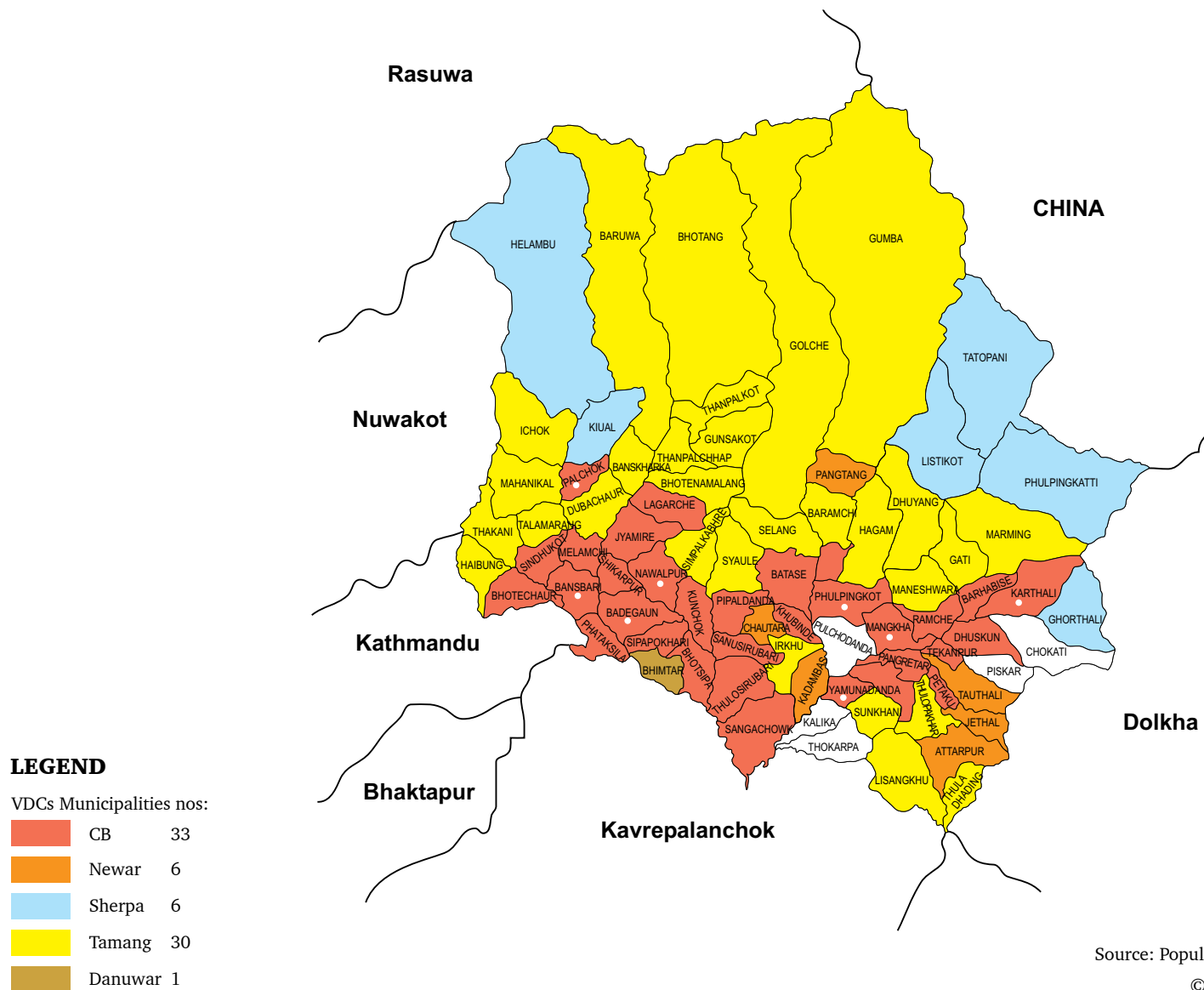


Source: Population Census 2001
© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-86

District: **Sindhupalchok**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



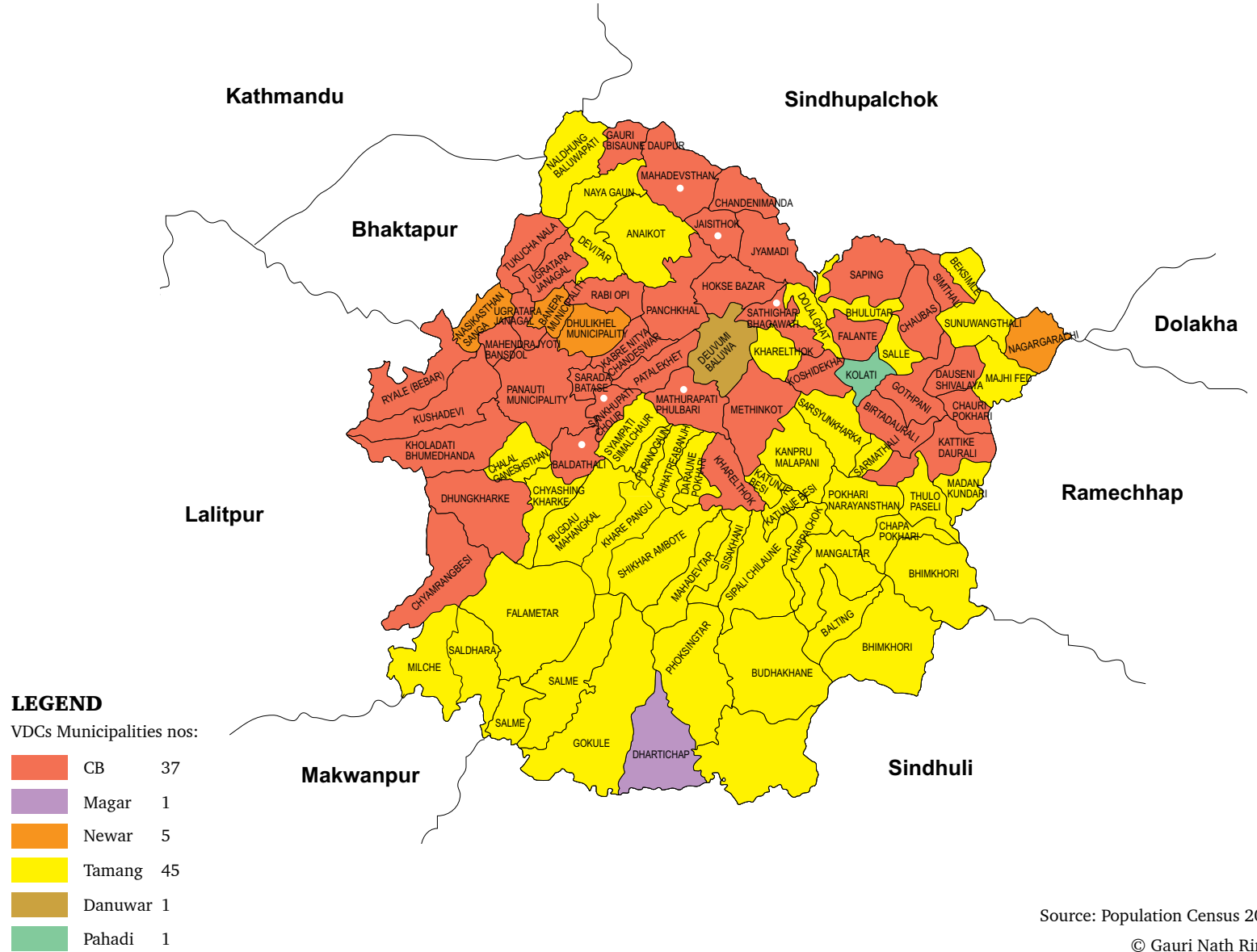
Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-87

District: **Kavrepalanchok**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.

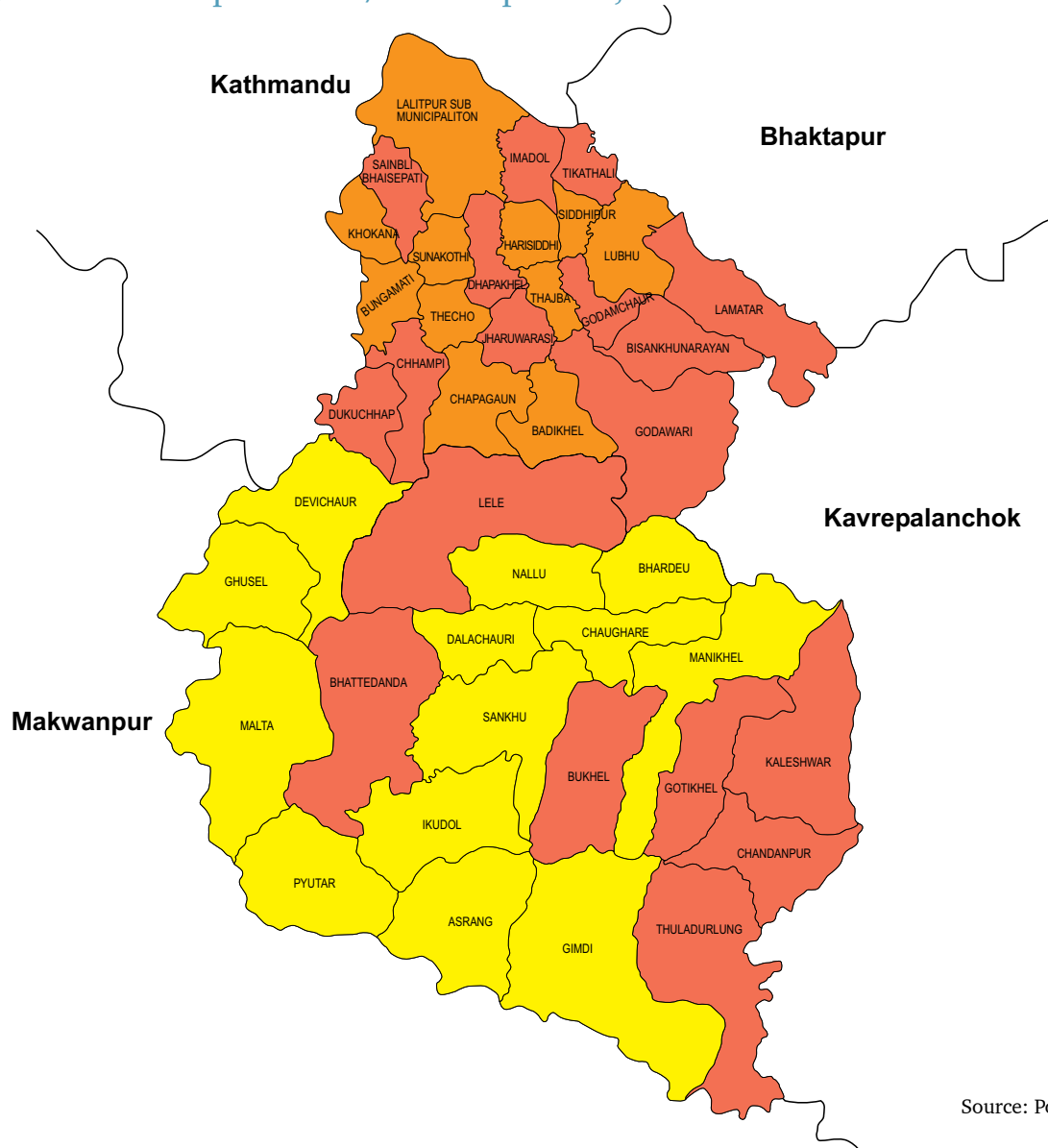


Source: Population Census 2001
© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-88

District: **Lalitpur**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



LEGEND

VDCs Municipalities nos:

CB	18
Newar	10
Tamang	13

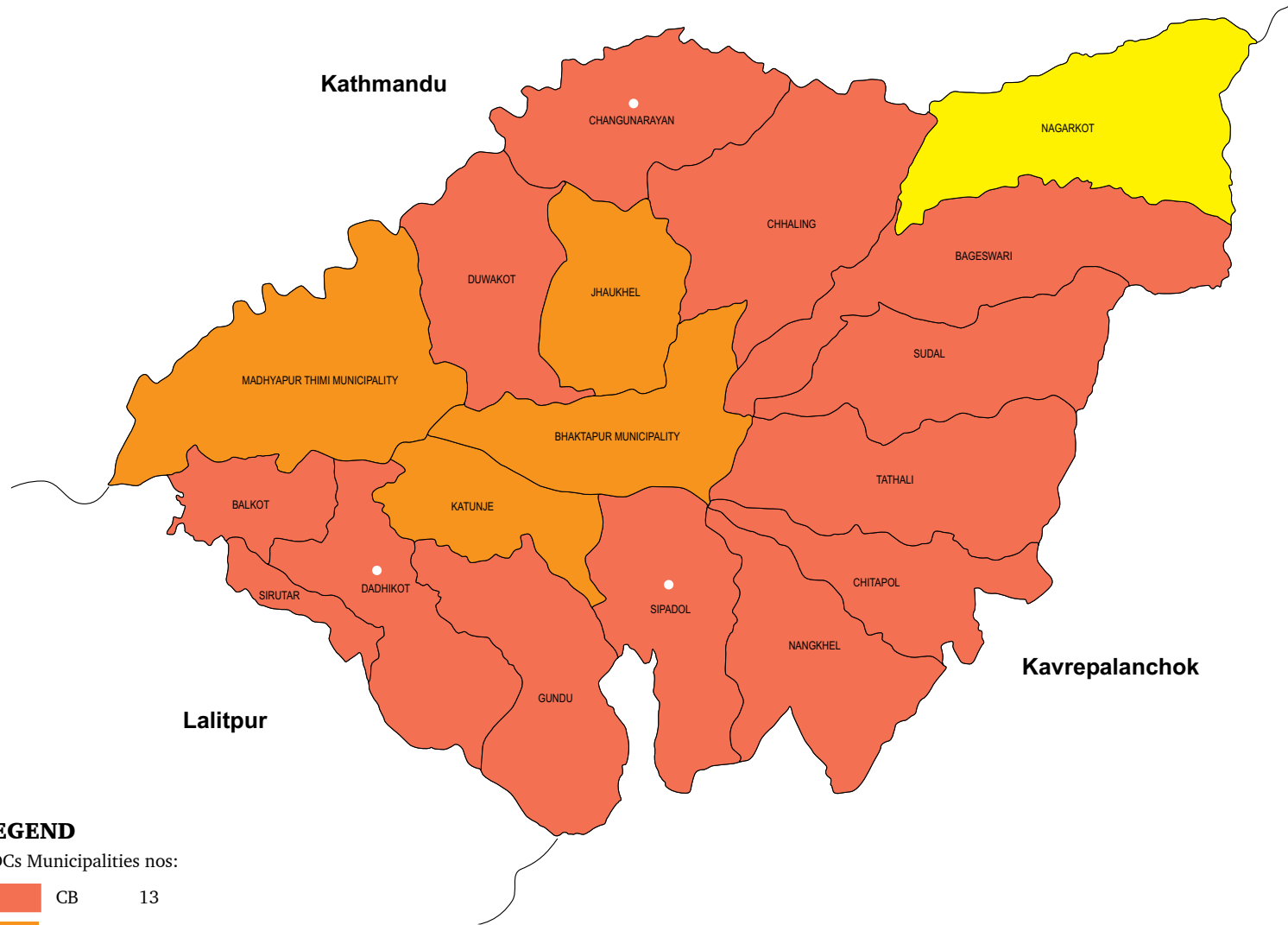
Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-89

District: **Bhaktapur**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



LEGEND

VDCs Municipalities nos:

Red	CB	13
Orange	Newar	4
Yellow	Tamang	1

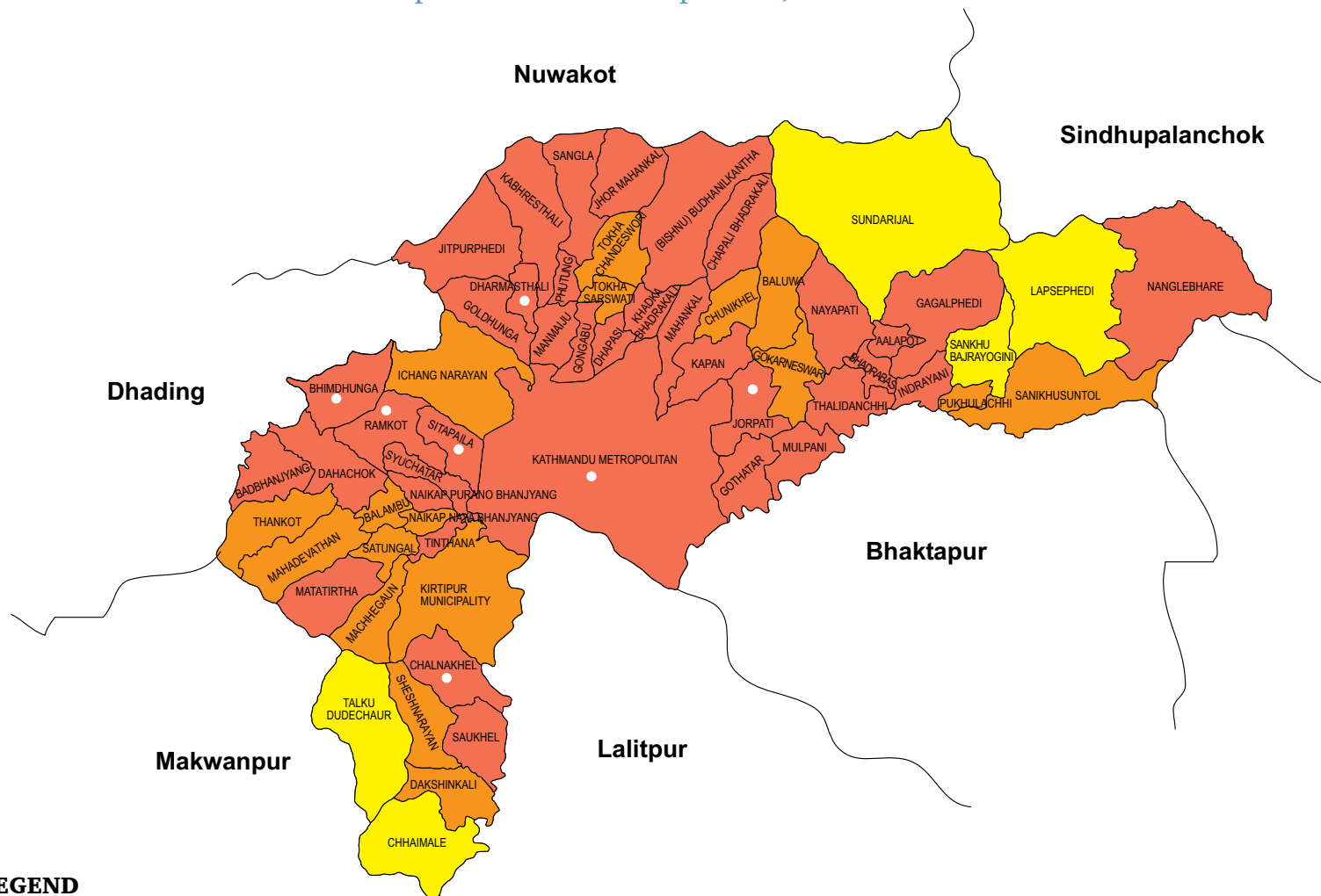
Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-90

District: **Kathmandu**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



LEGEND

VDCs Municipalities nos:

■	CB	37
■	Newar	17
■	Tamang	5

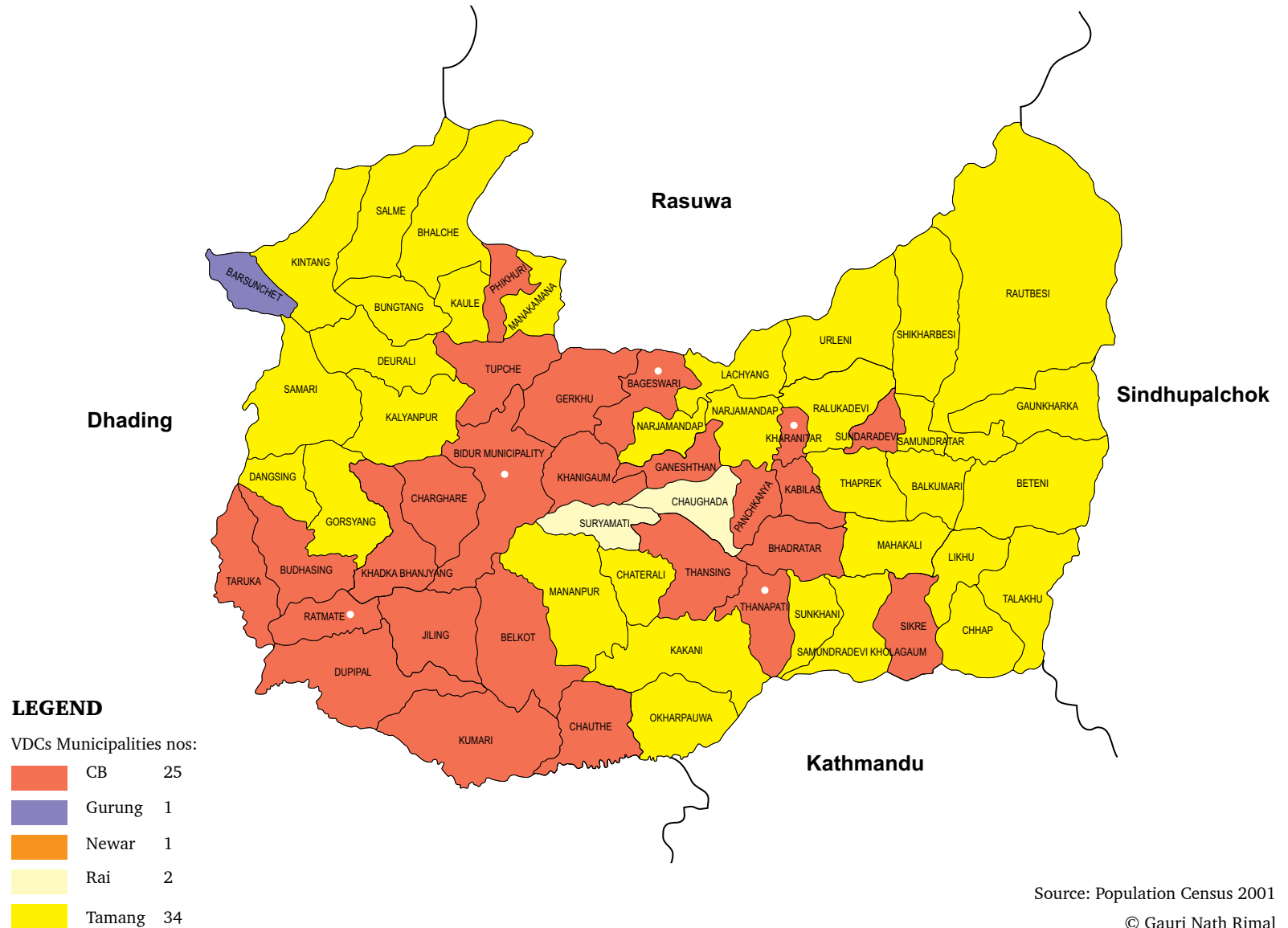
Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-91

District: Nuwakot

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



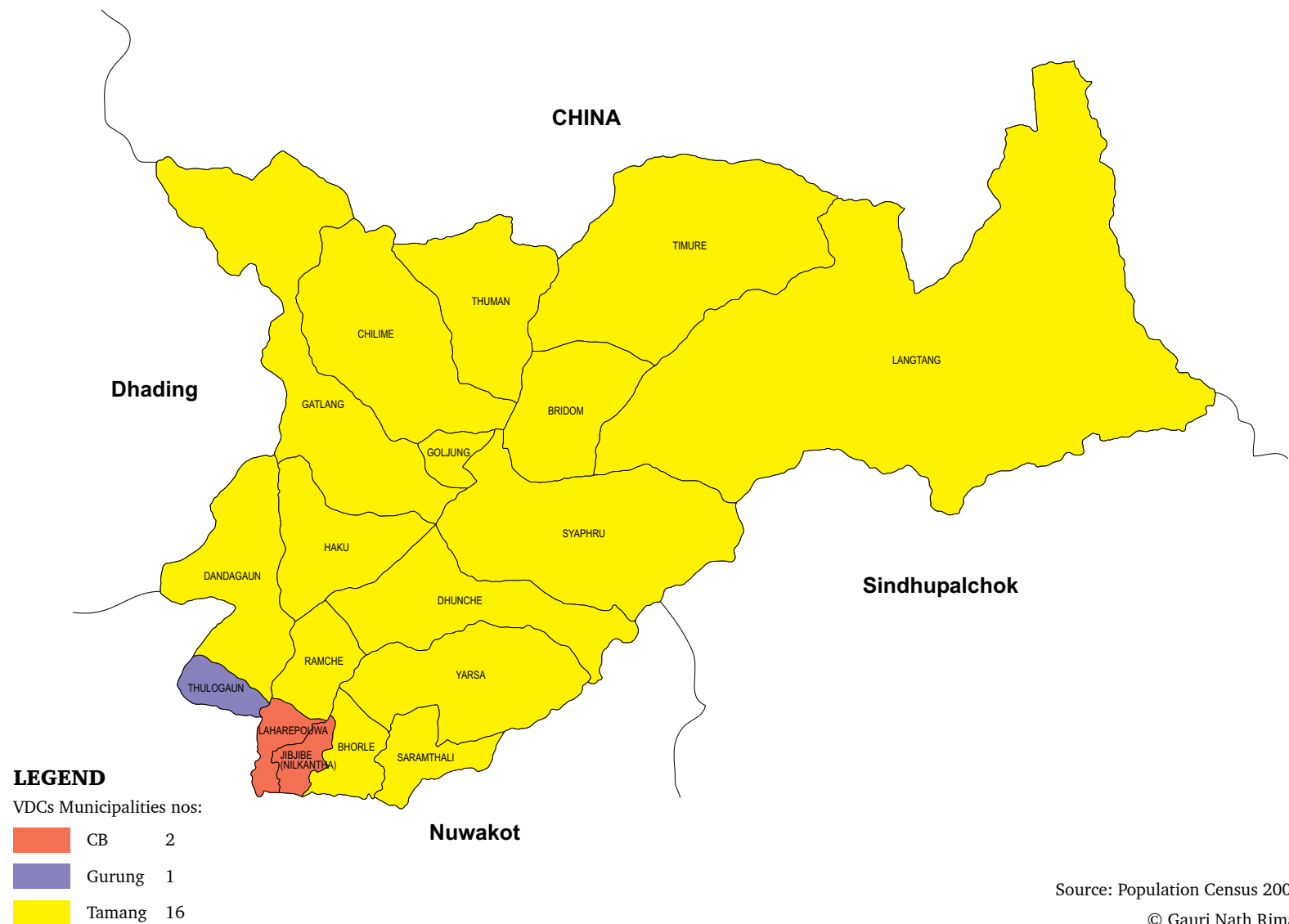
Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-92

District: **Rasuwa**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-93

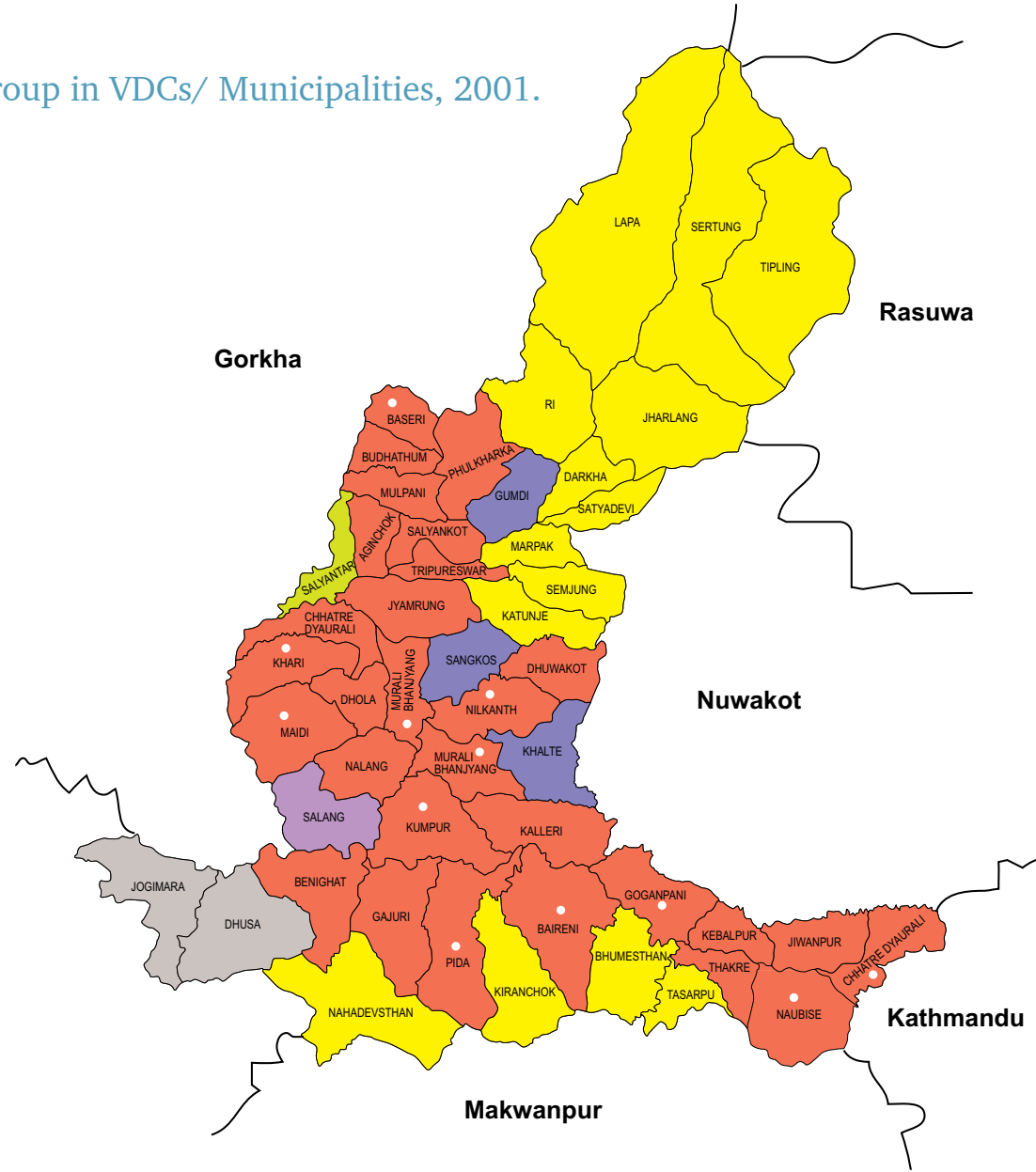
District: **Dhading**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.

LEGEND

VDCs Municipalities nos:

	CB	29
	Gurung	3
	Magar	1
	Tamang	14
	Chepang	2
	Kumal	1



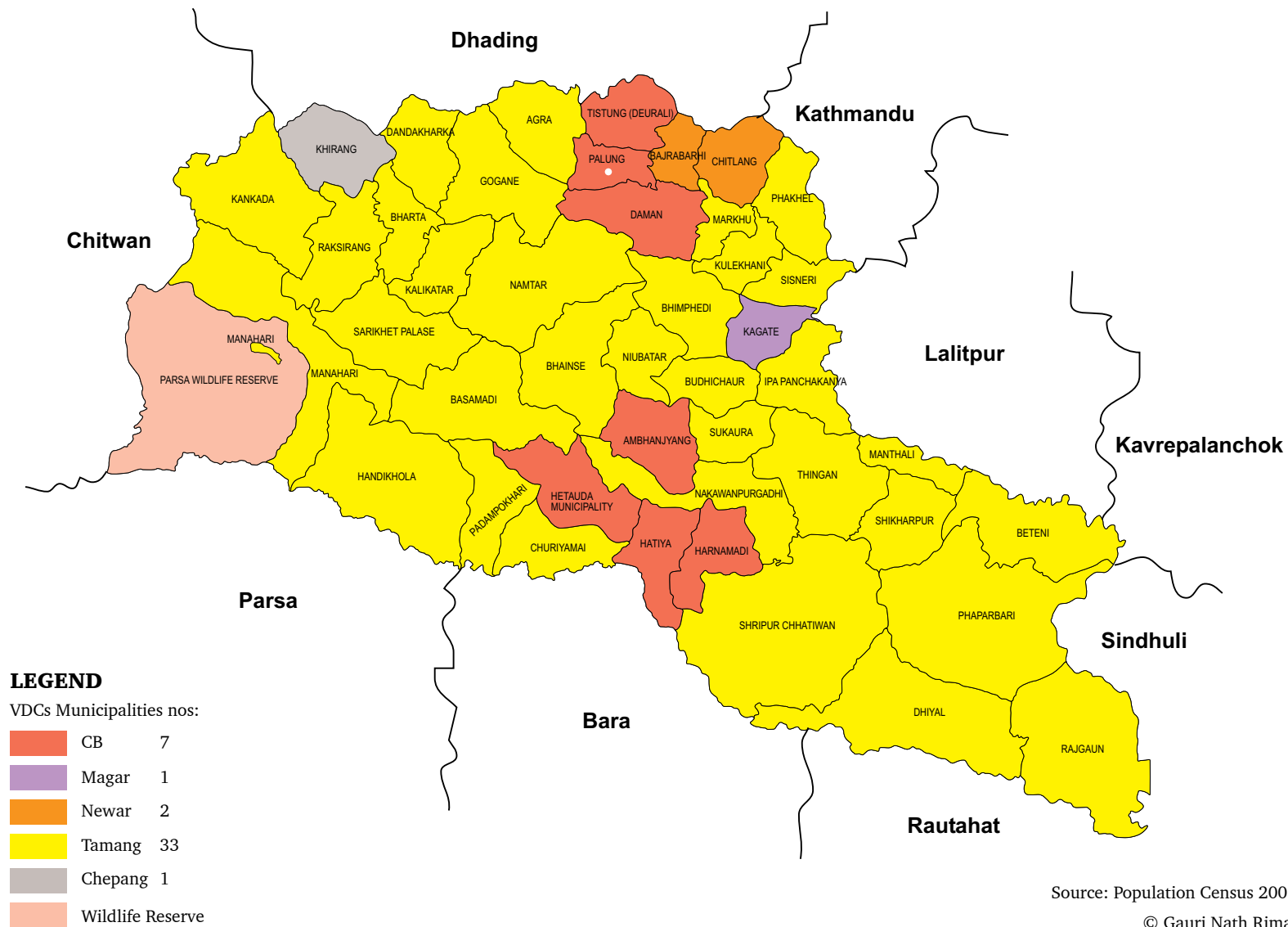
Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-94

District: **Makwanpur**

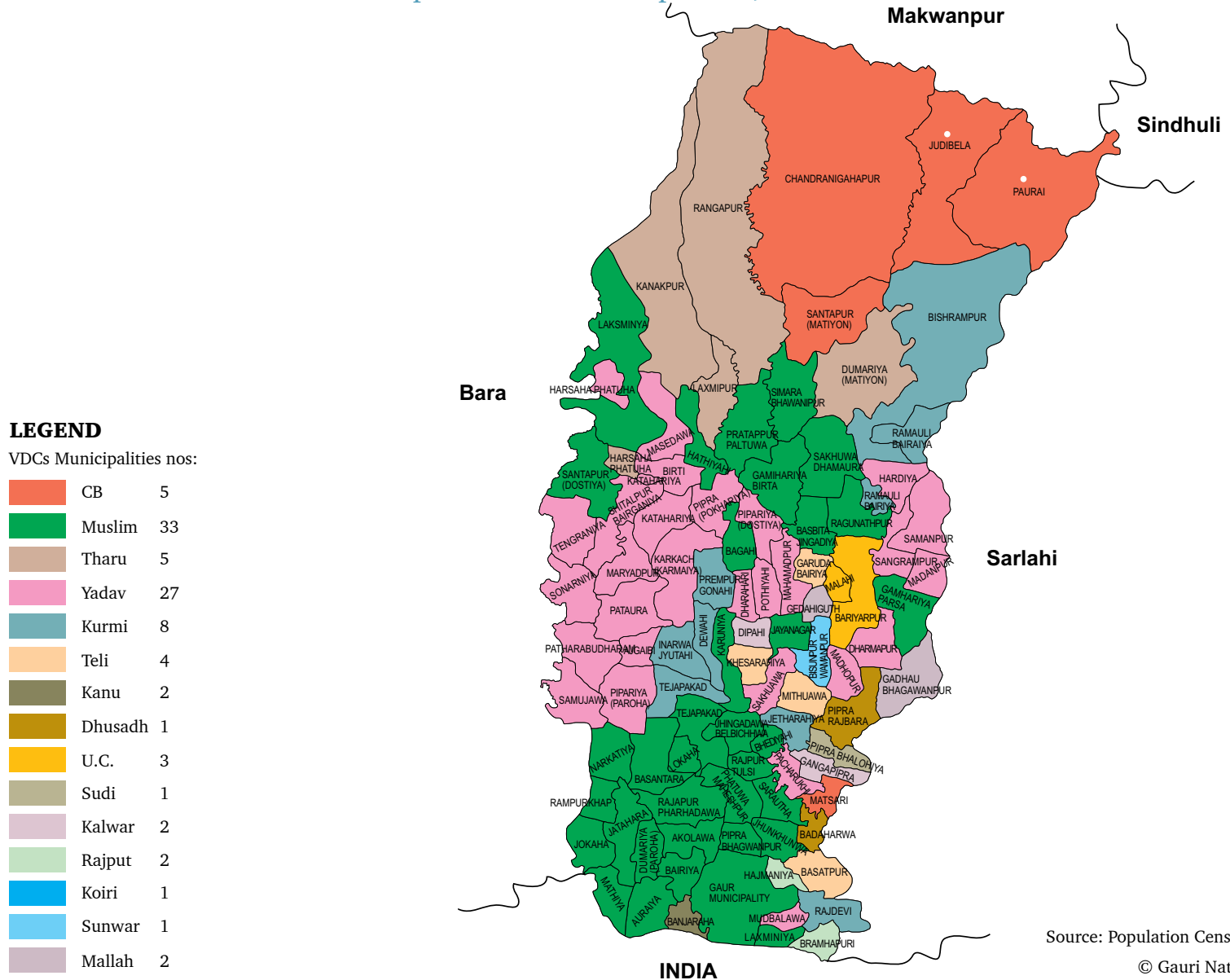
Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



Map-95

District: **Rautahat**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



Map-96

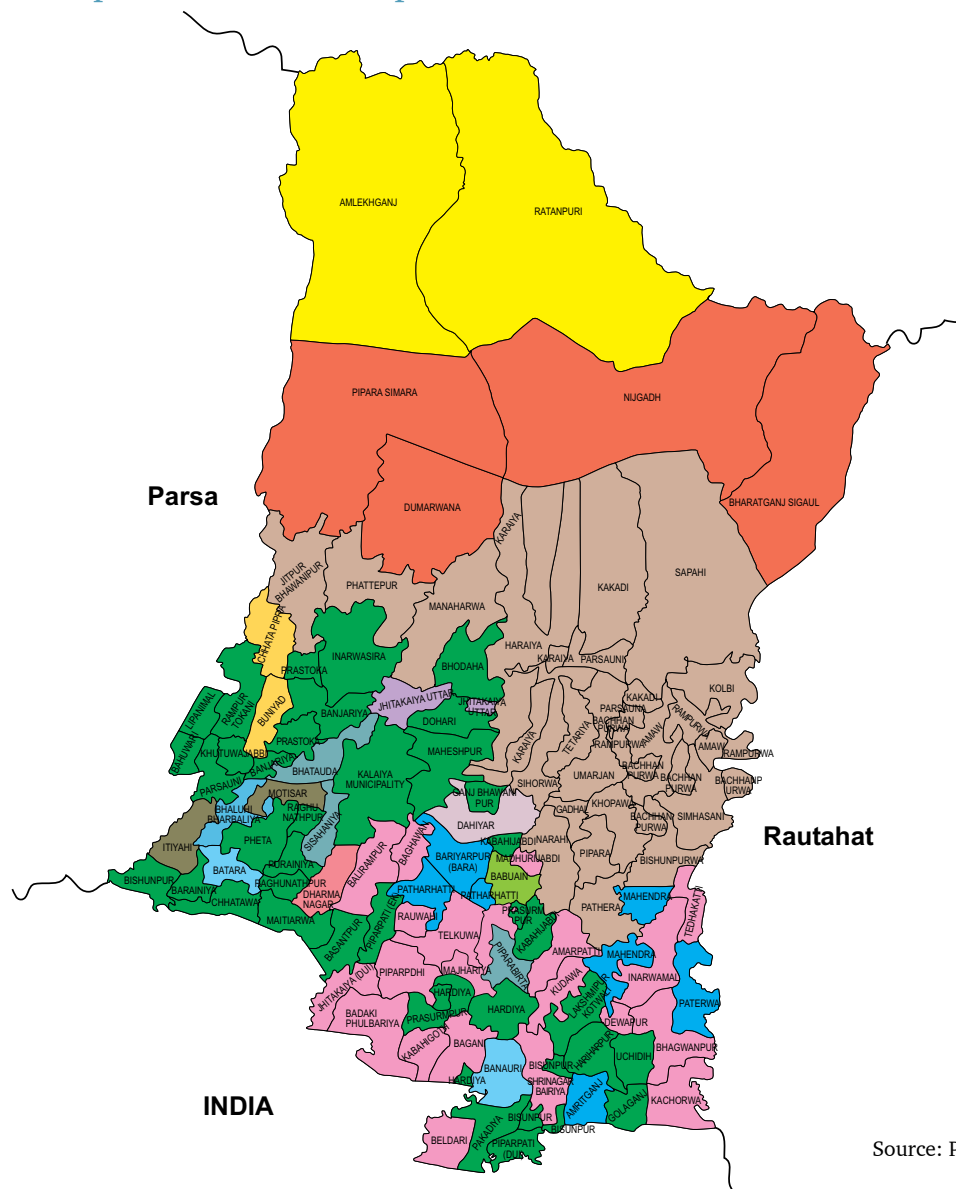
District: Bara

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.

LEGEND

VDCs Municipalities nos:

Orange	CB	4
Green	Muslim	29
Yellow	Tamang	2
Brown	Tharu	22
Pink	Yadav	19
Olive	Kanu	2
Light Orange	Dhanuk	3
Light Blue	Tatma	1
Blue	Sunwar	2
Red	Baniya	1
Light Purple	Chamar	
Light Brown	Kalwar	2
Light Green	Badhee	1
Dark Blue	Kurmi	4
Blue	Koiri	5



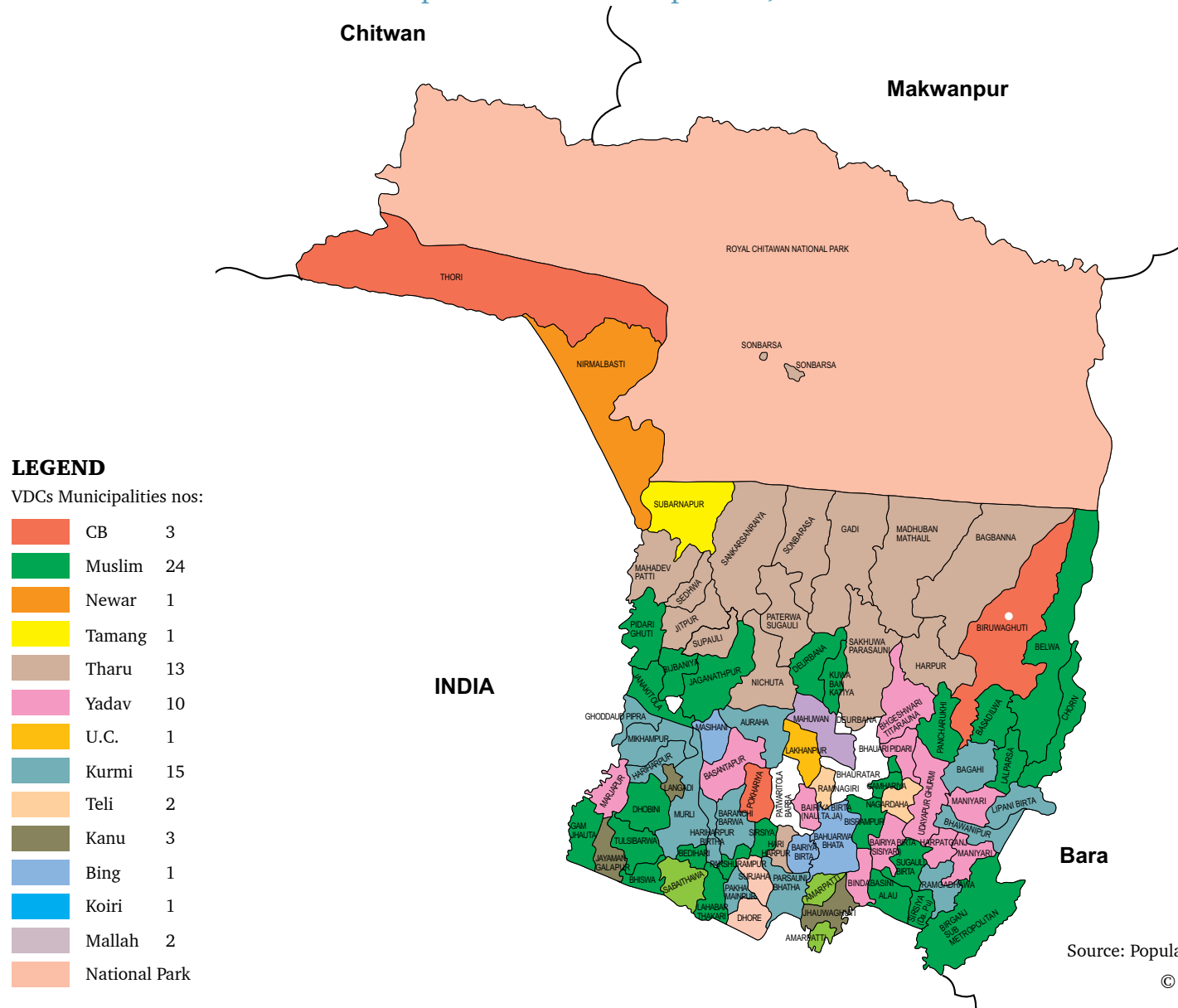
Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-97

District: **Parsa**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



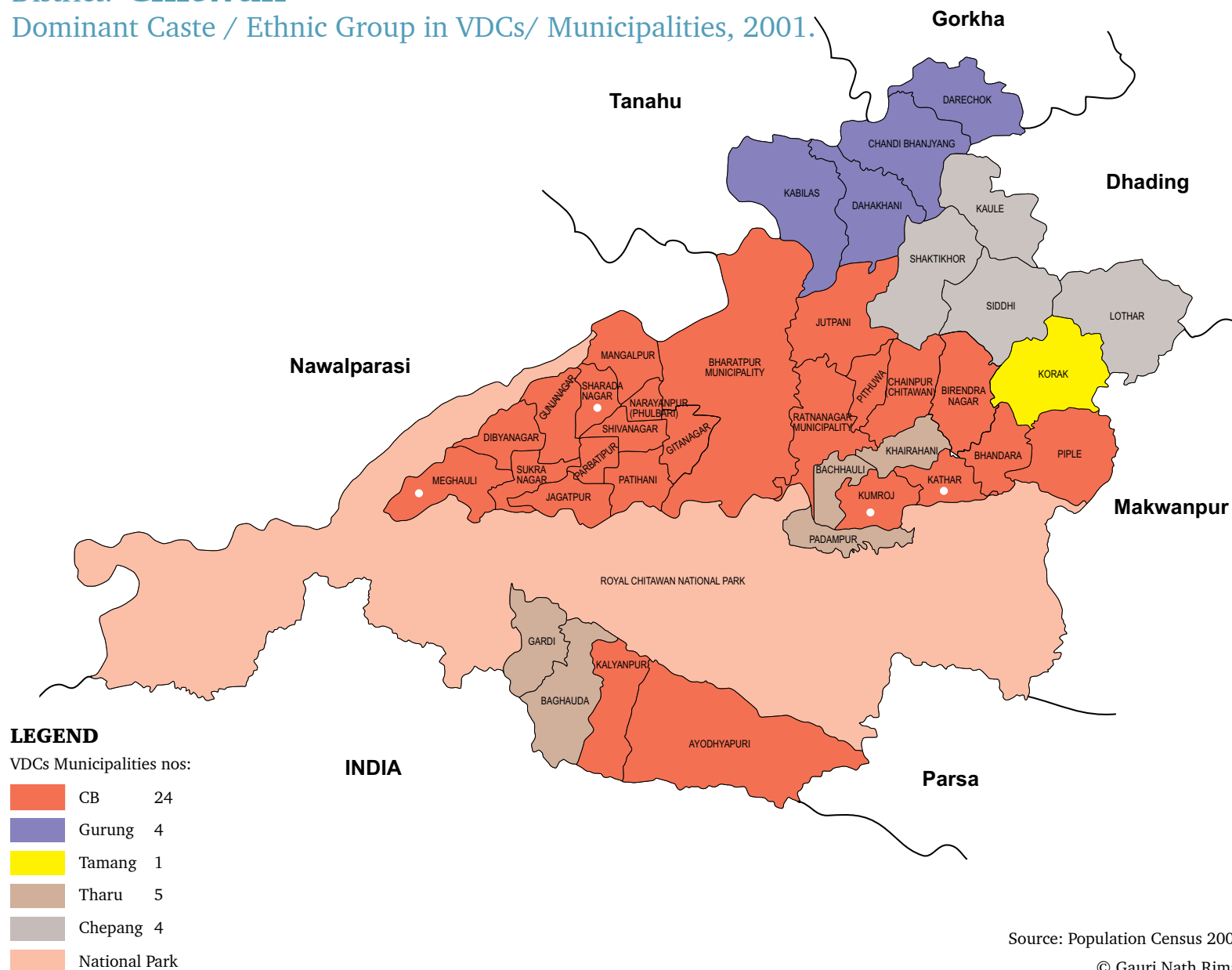
Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-98

District: **Chitwan**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



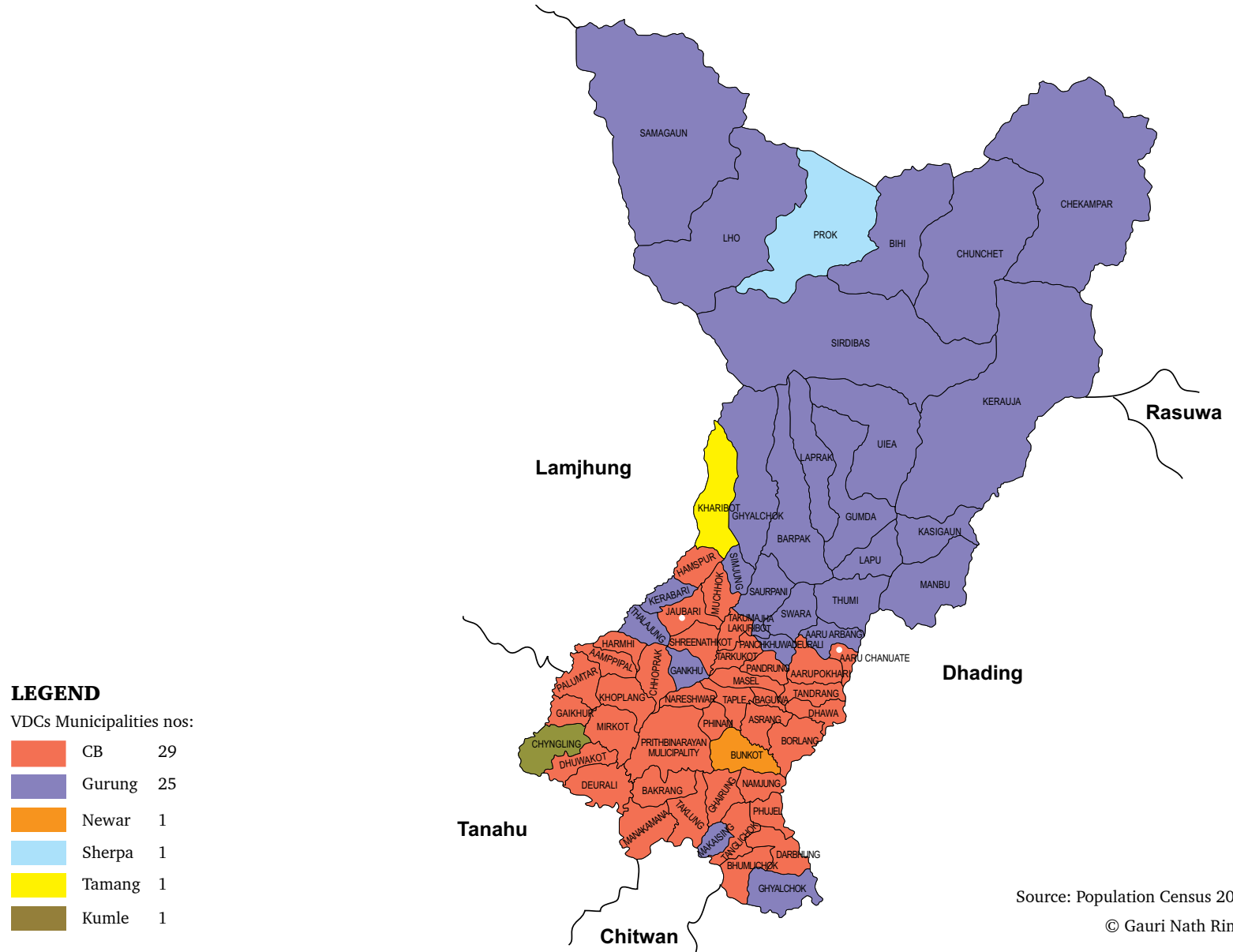
Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-99

District: **Gorkha**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.

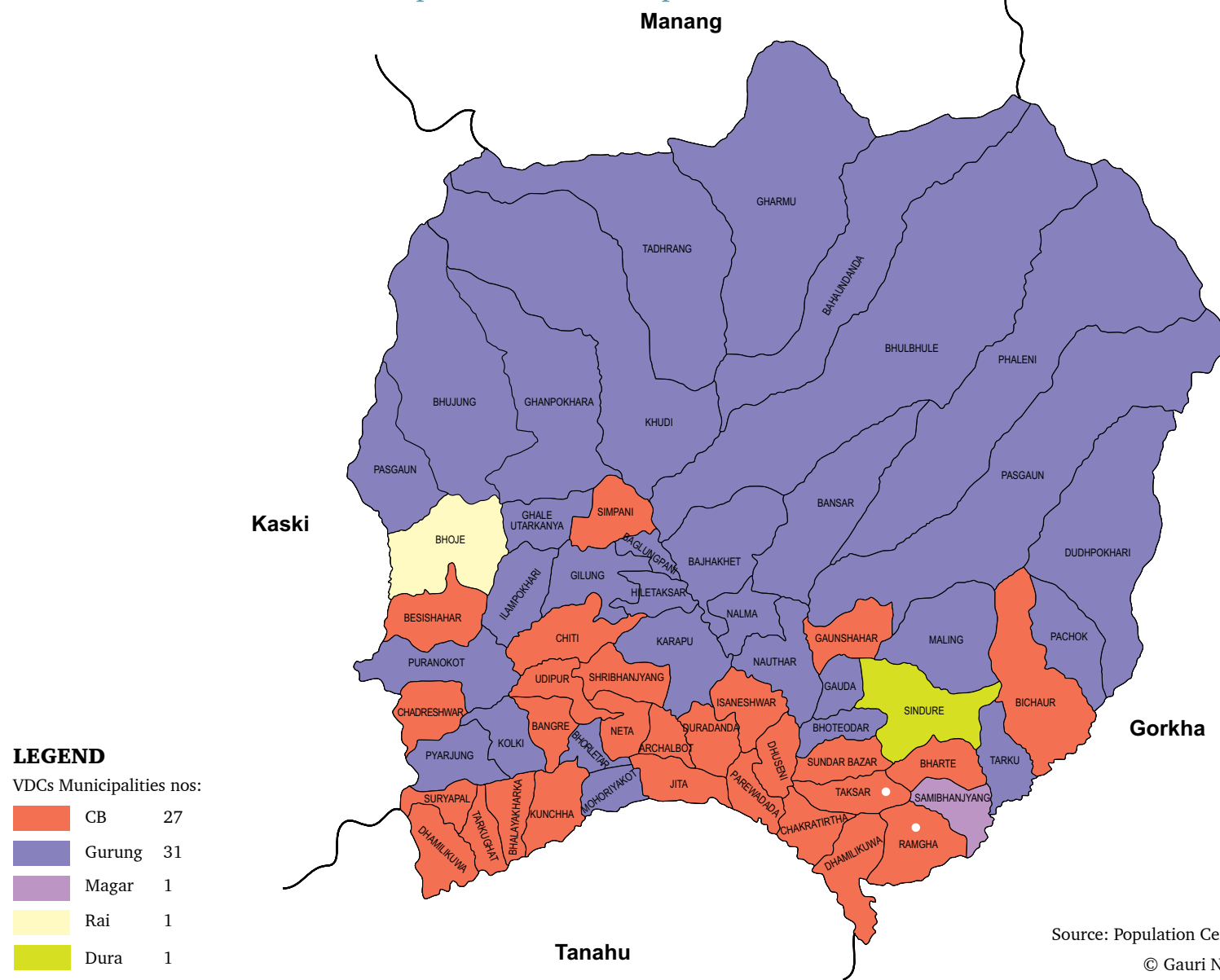


Source: Population Census 2001
© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-100

District: Lamjung

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



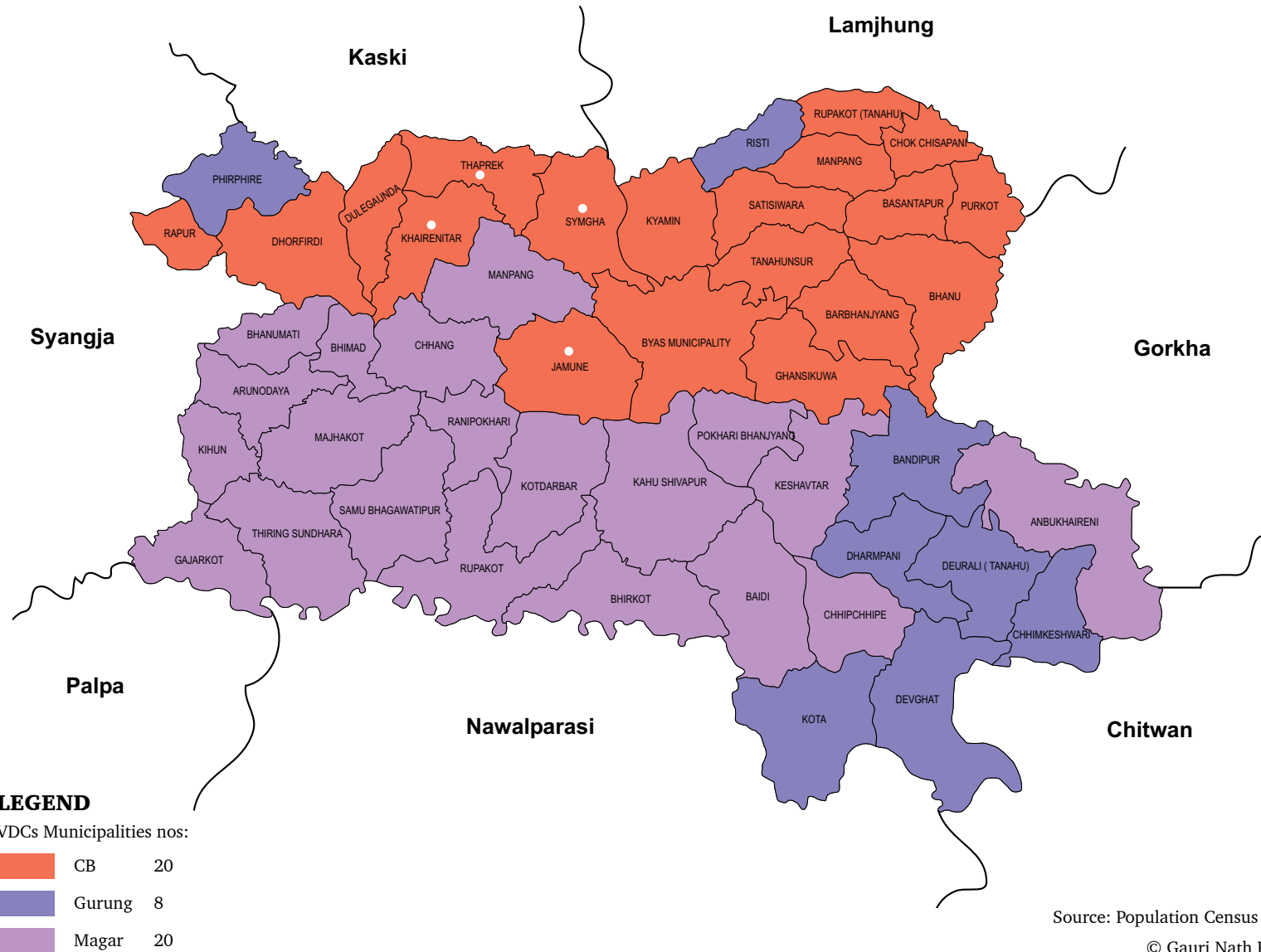
Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-101

District: **Tanahu**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.

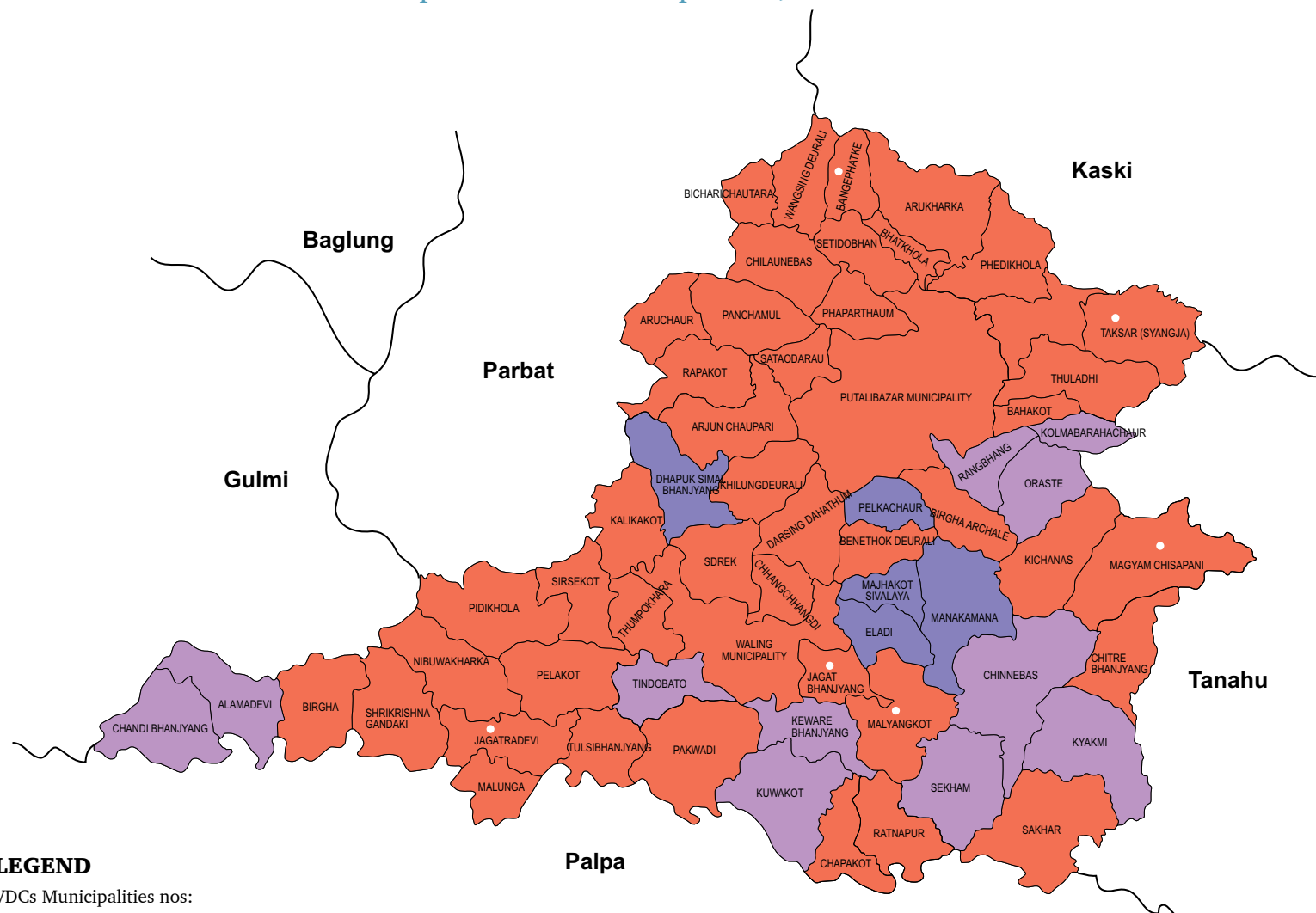


Source: Population Census 2001
© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-102

District: **Syangja**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



LEGEND

VDCs Municipalities nos:

■	CB	45
■	Gurung	5
■	Magar	12

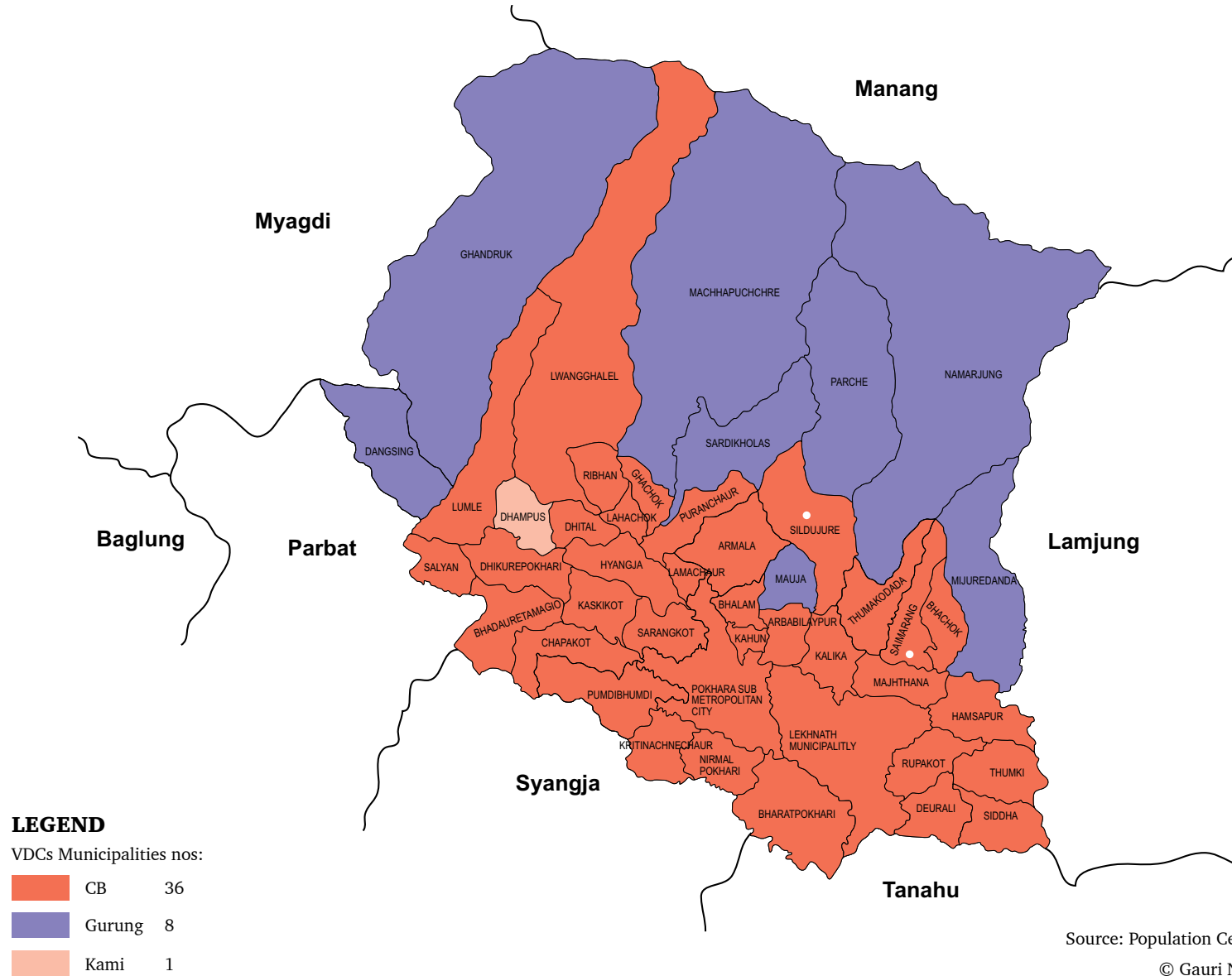
Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-103

District: **Kaski**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



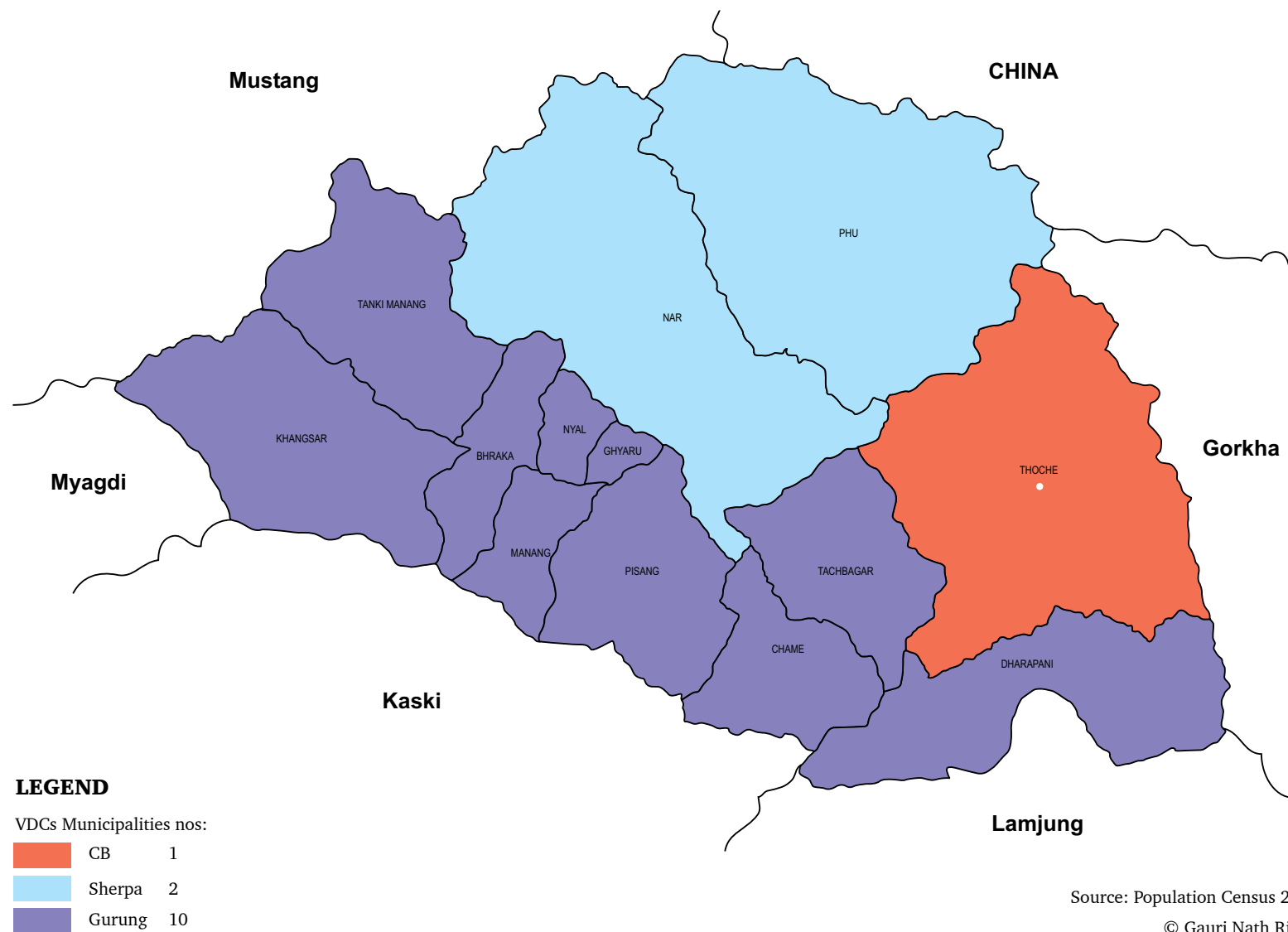
Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-104

District: **Manang**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



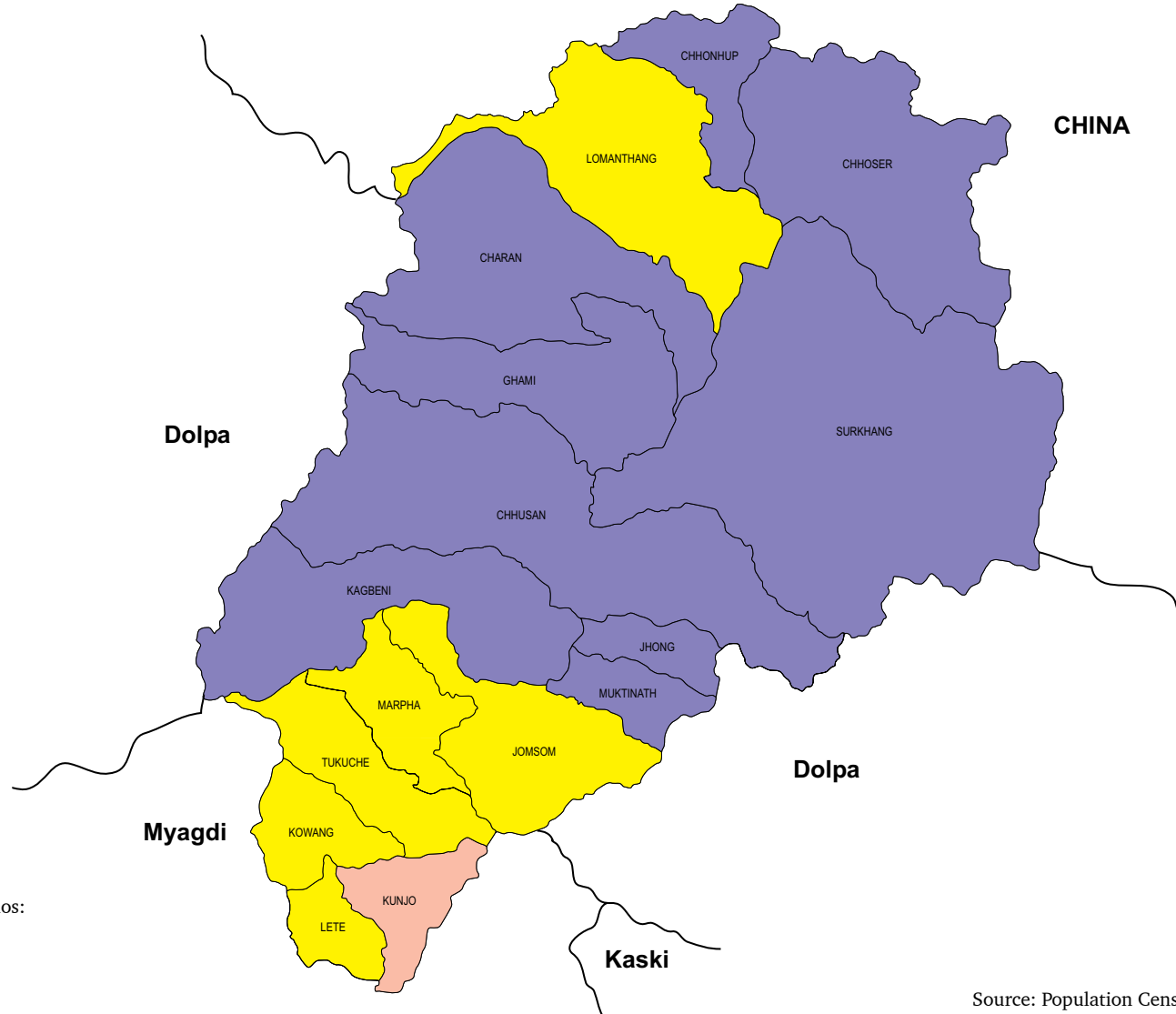
Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-105

District: Mustang

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



LEGEND

VDCs Municipalities nos:

- Gurung 9
- Tamang 6
- Kami 1

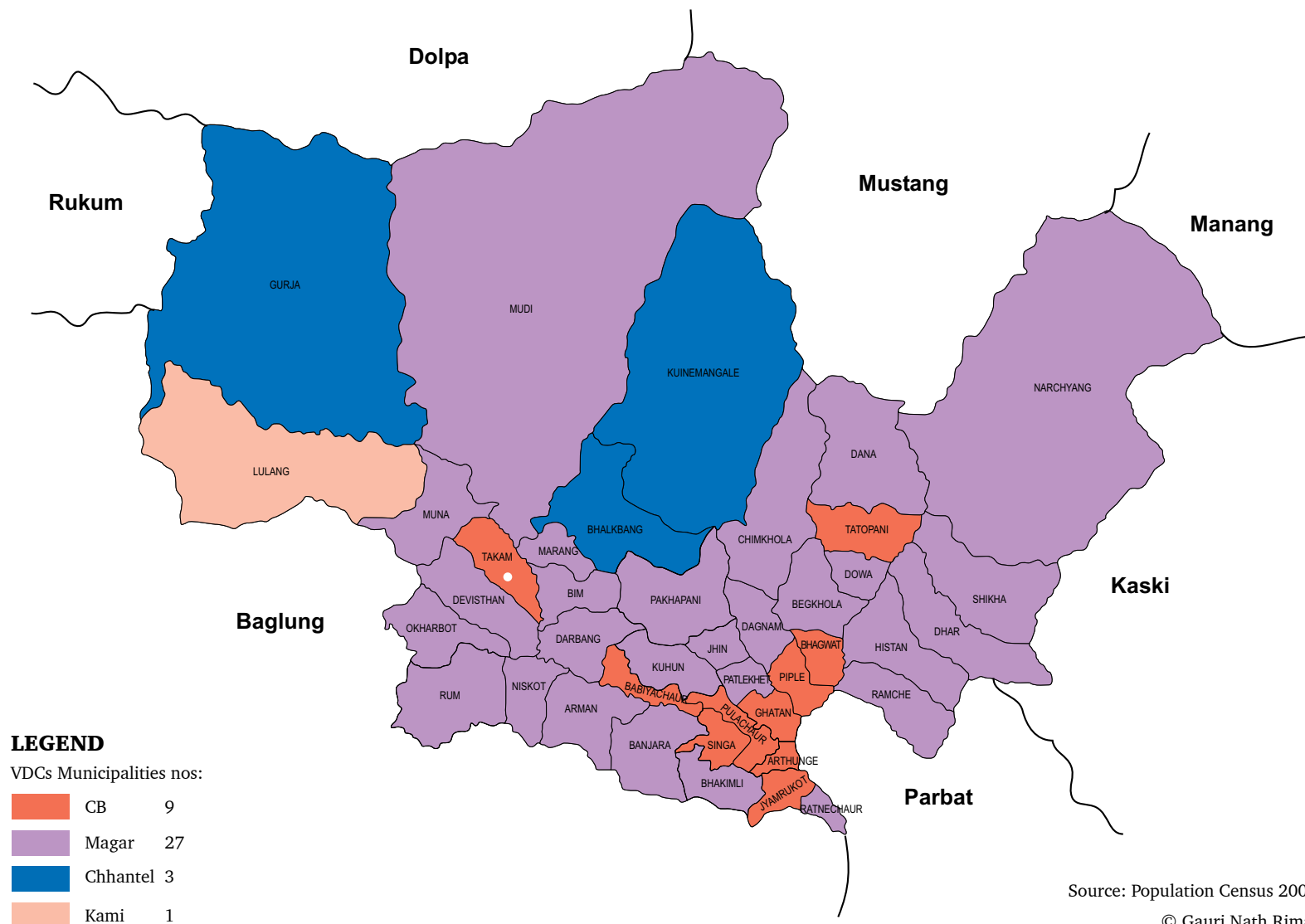
Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-106

District: Myagdi

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



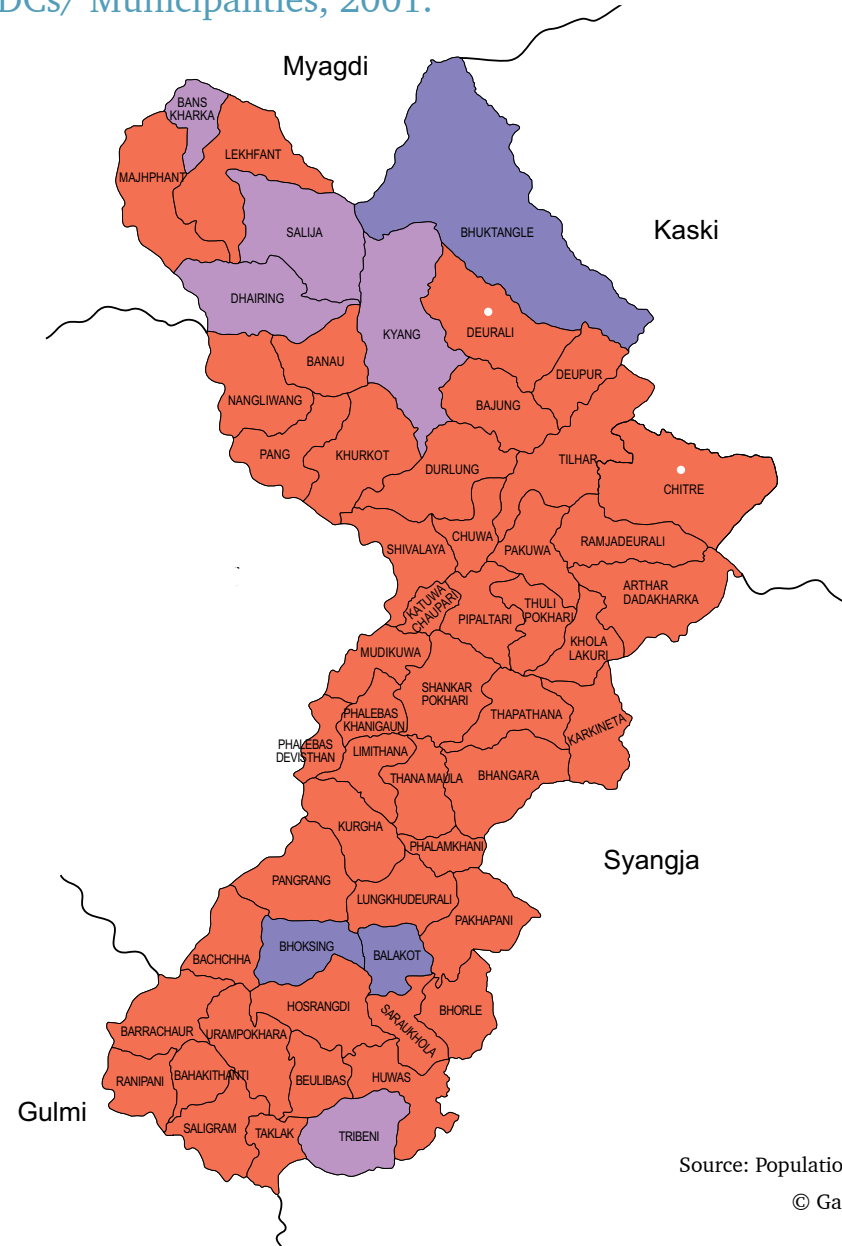
Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-107

District: **Parbat**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



LEGEND

VDCs Municipalities nos:

■	CB	47
■	Gurung	3
■	Magar	5

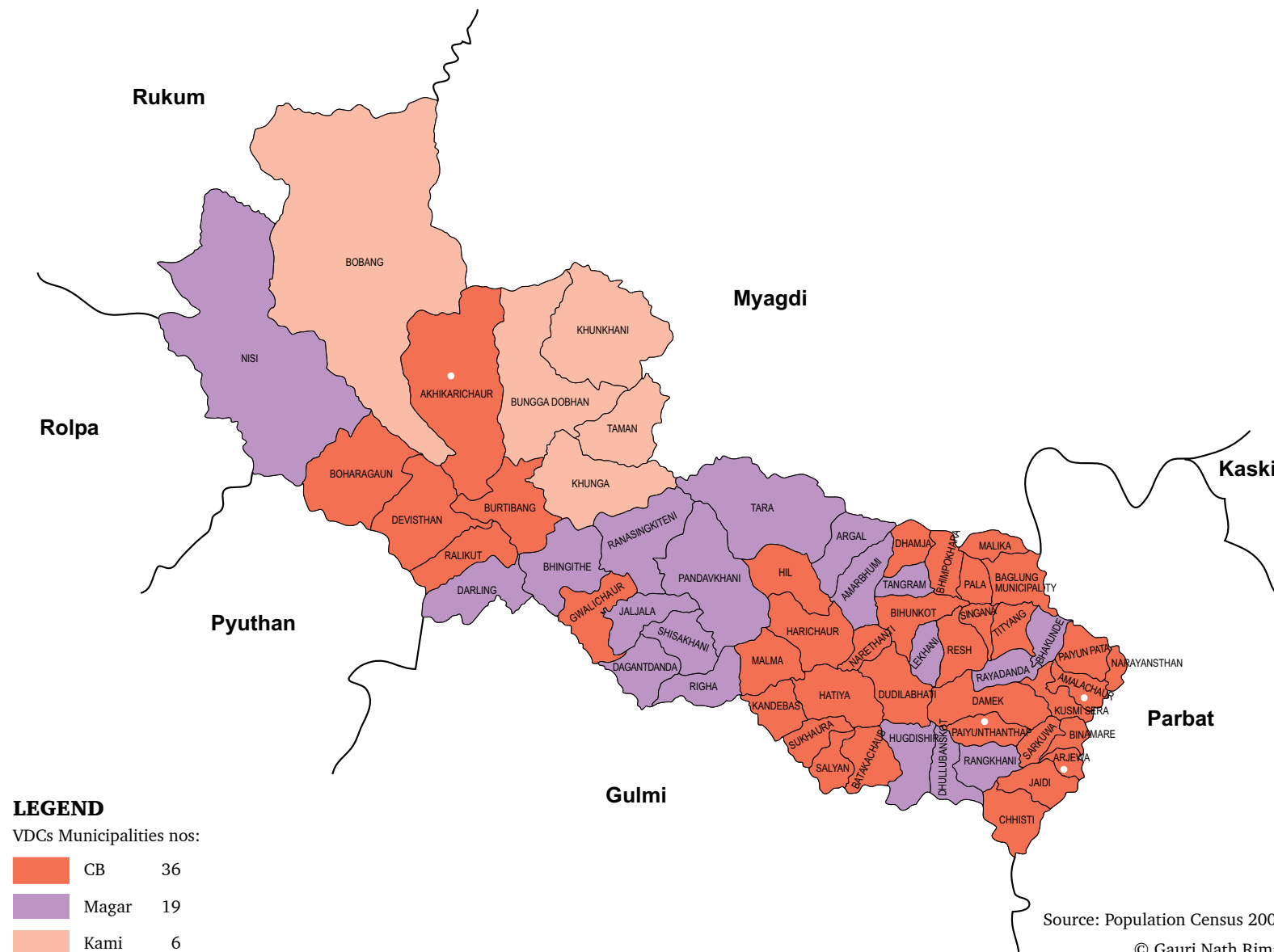
Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-108

District: **Baglung**

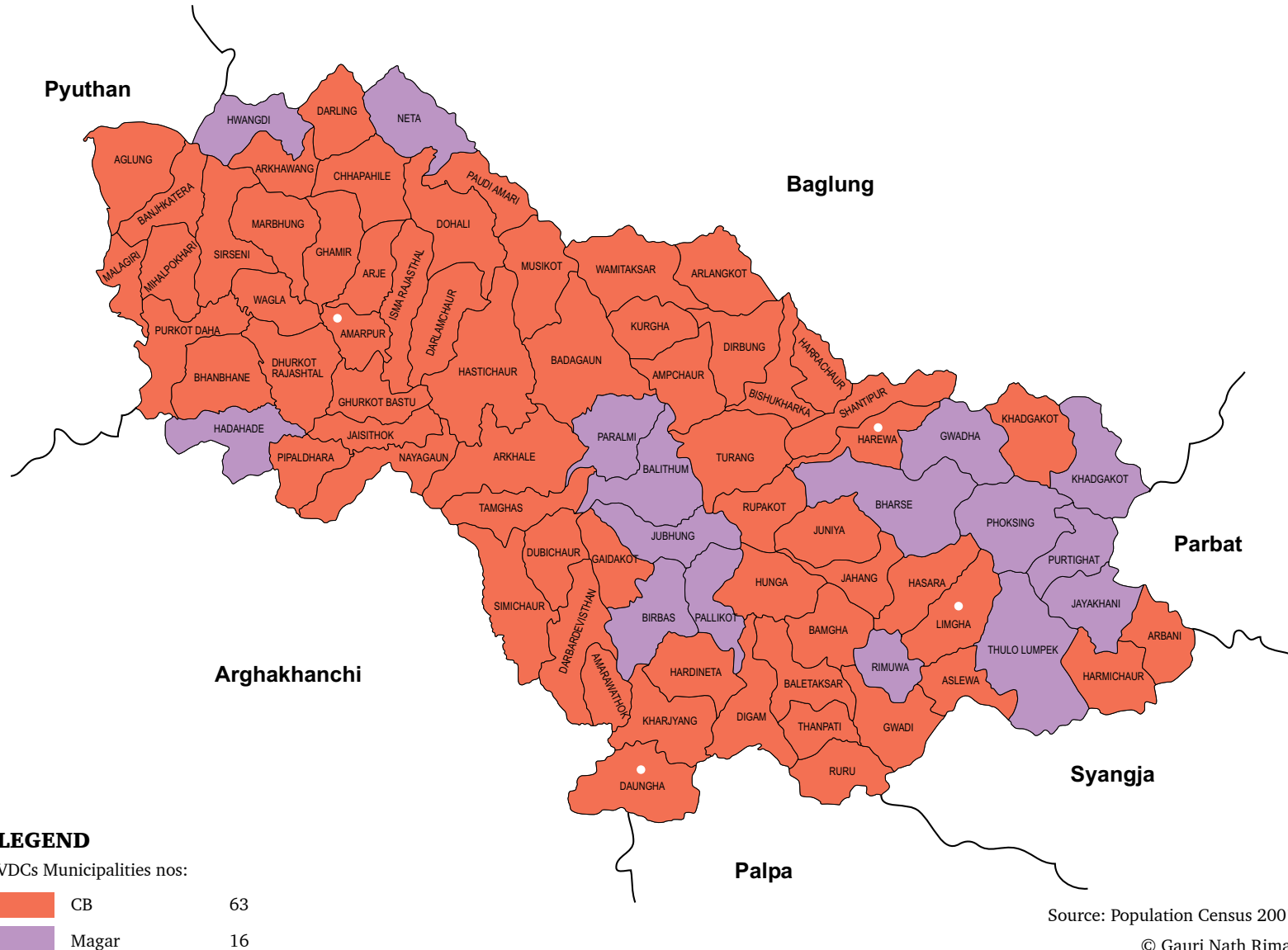
Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



Map-109

District: **Gulmi**

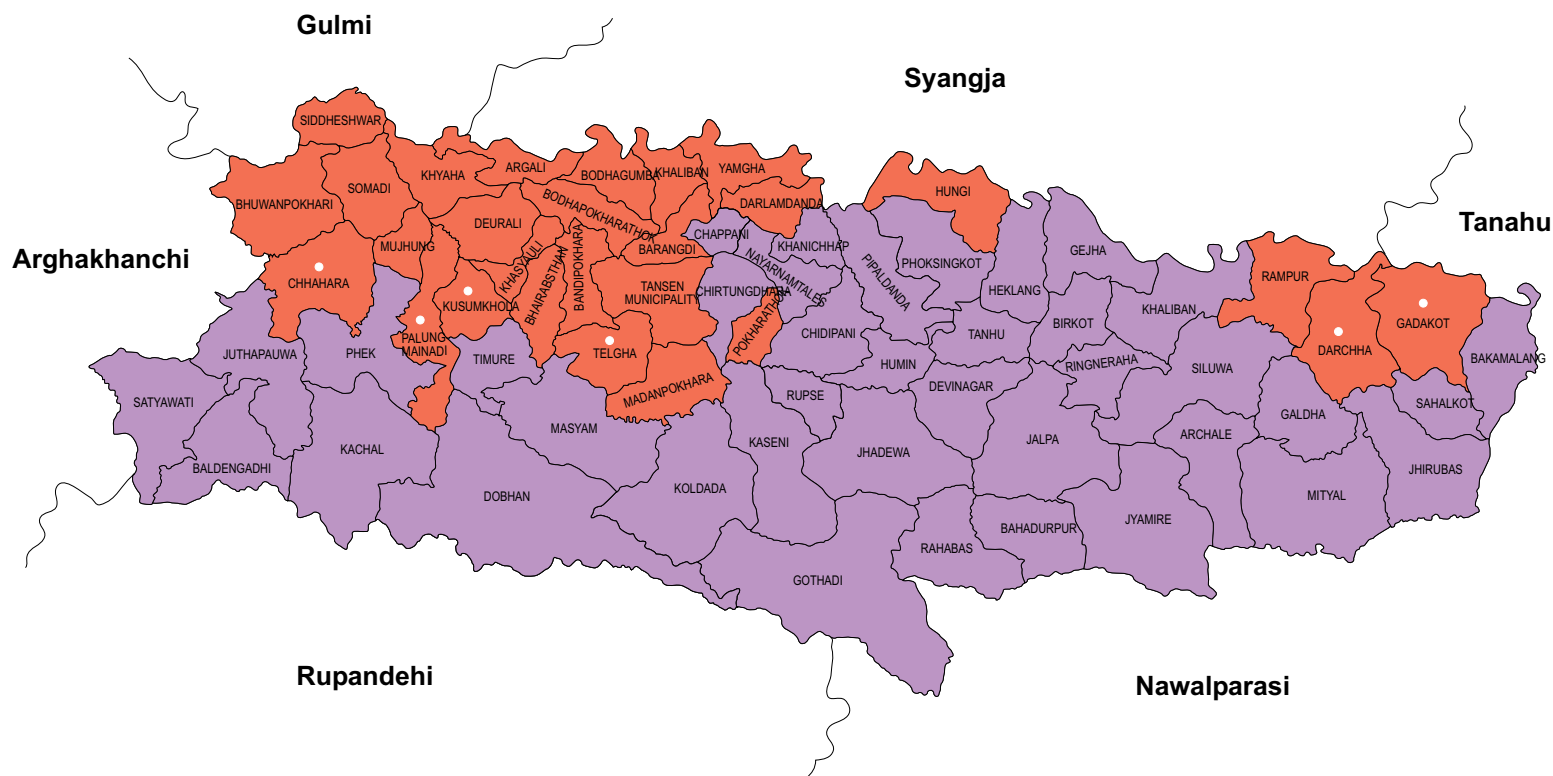
Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



Map-110

District: Palpa

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



LEGEND

VDCs Municipalities nos:

	CB	21
	Magar	45

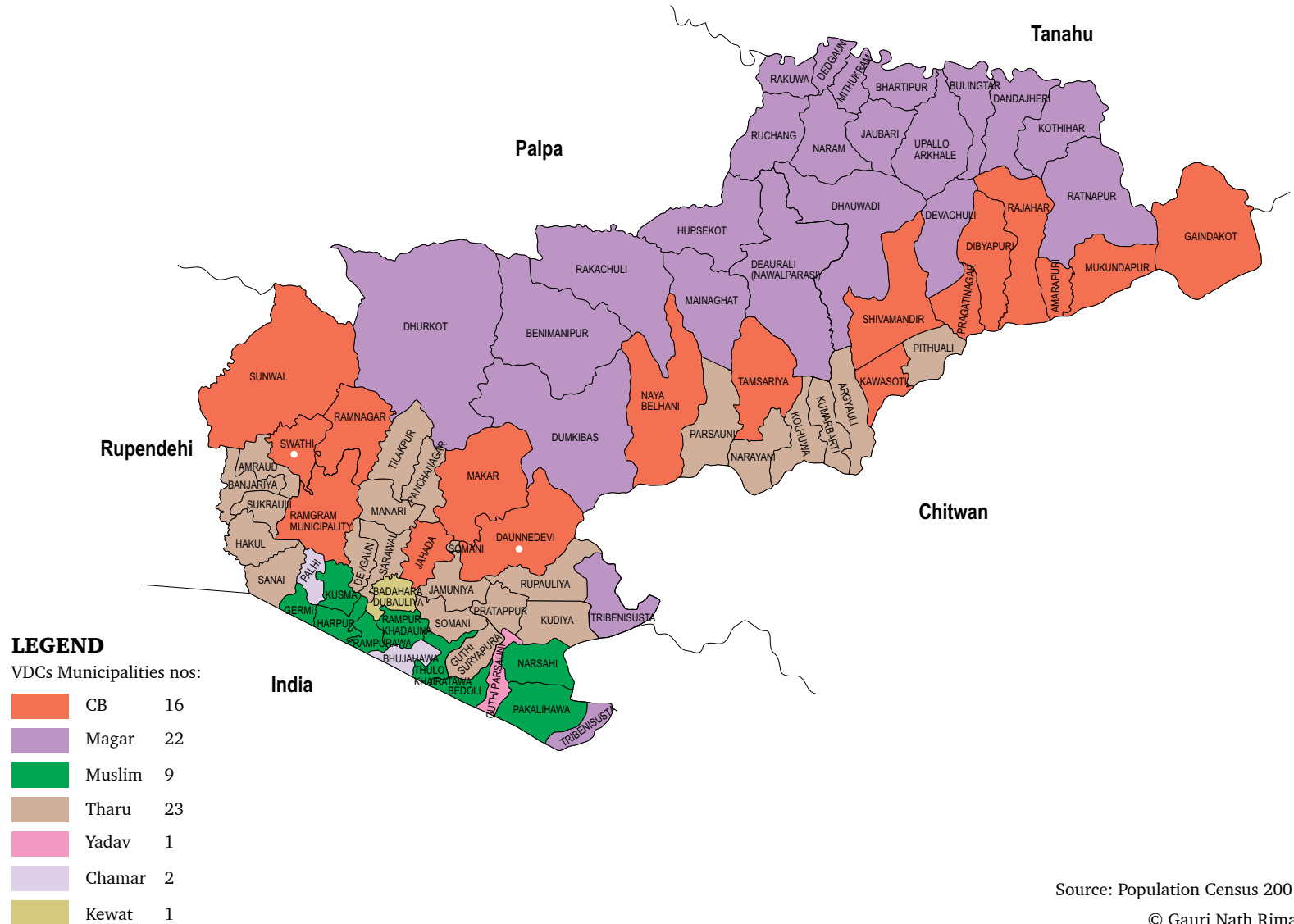
Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-111

District: Nawalparasi

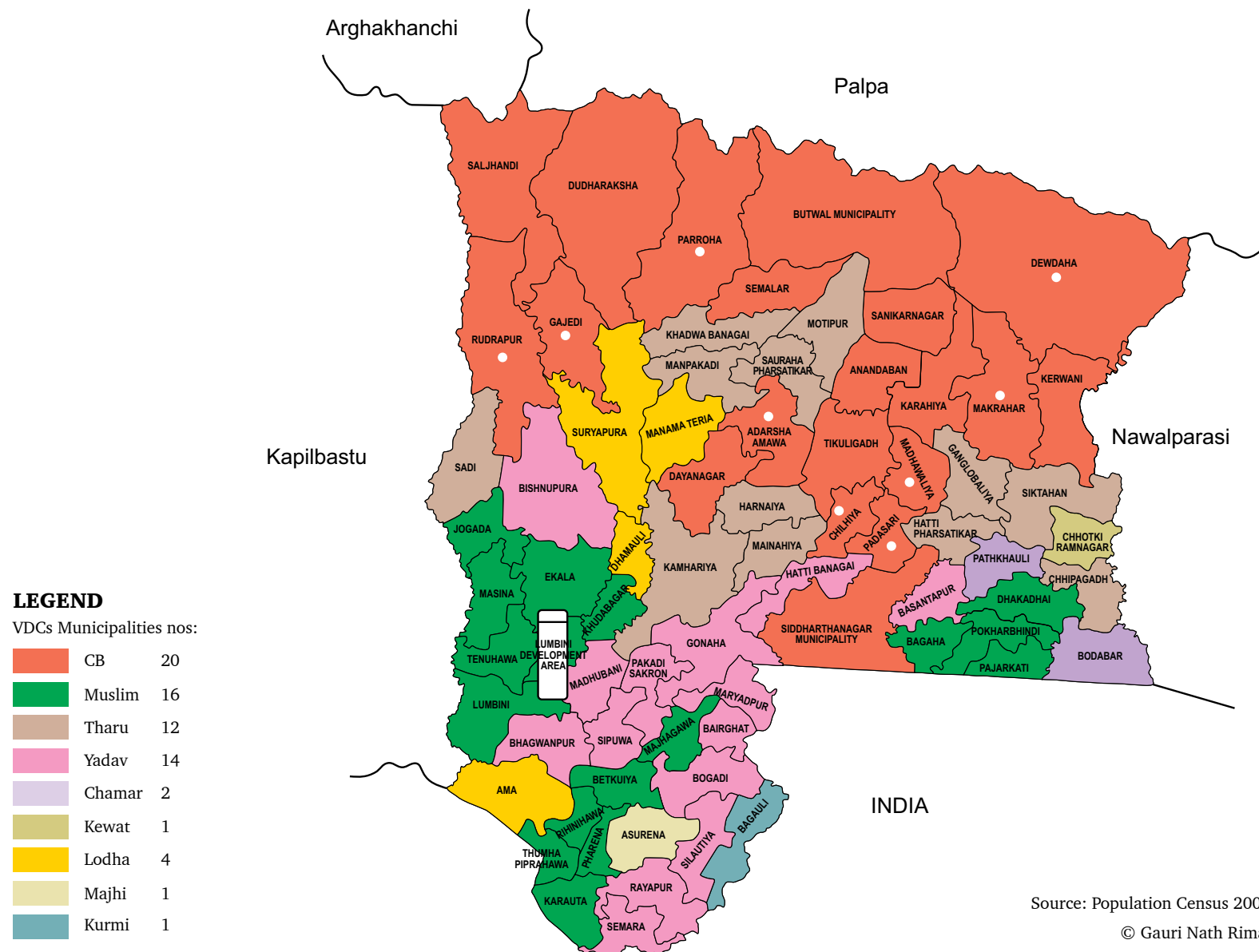
Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



Map-112

District: **Rupandehi**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



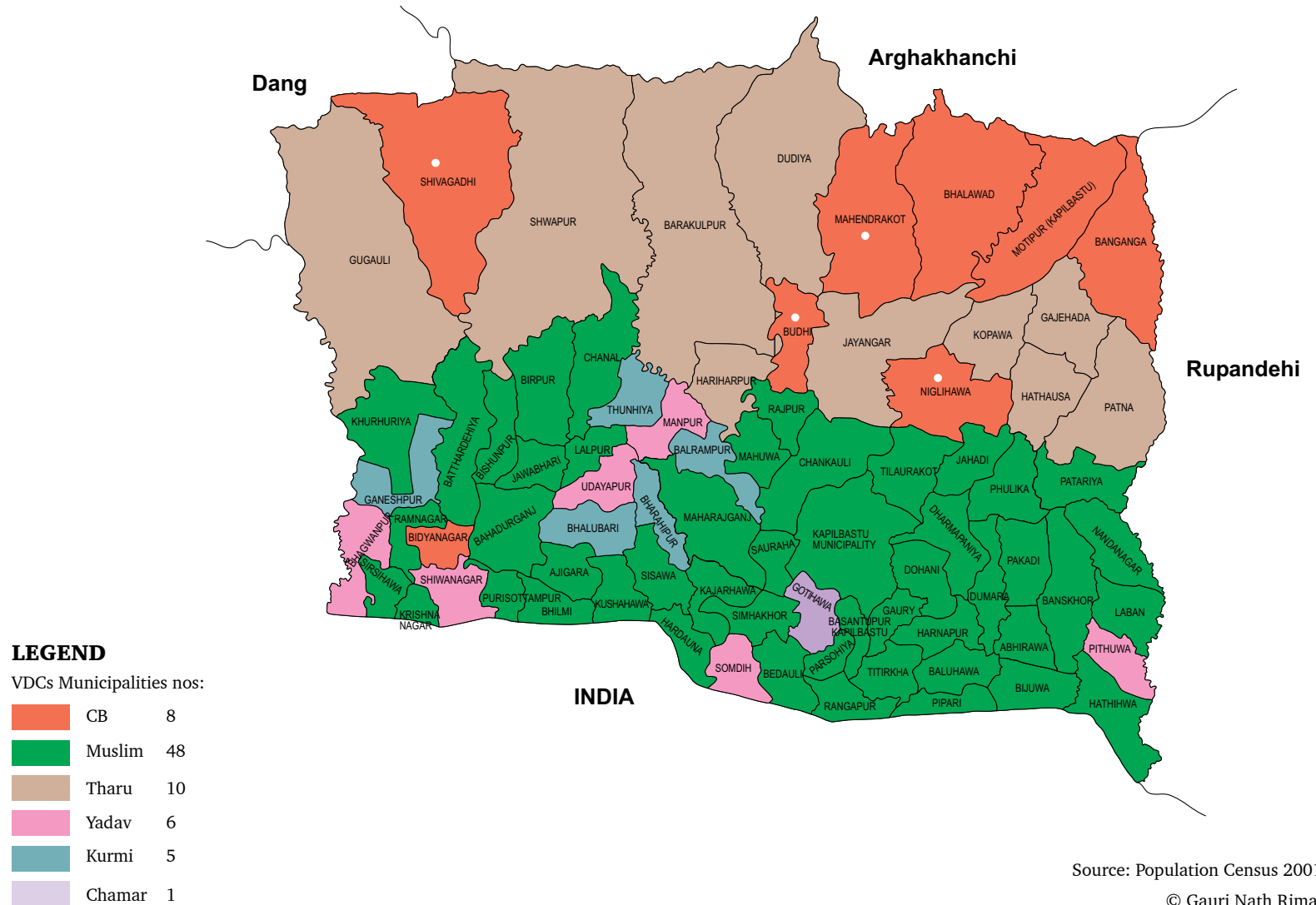
Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-113

District: **Kapilbastu**

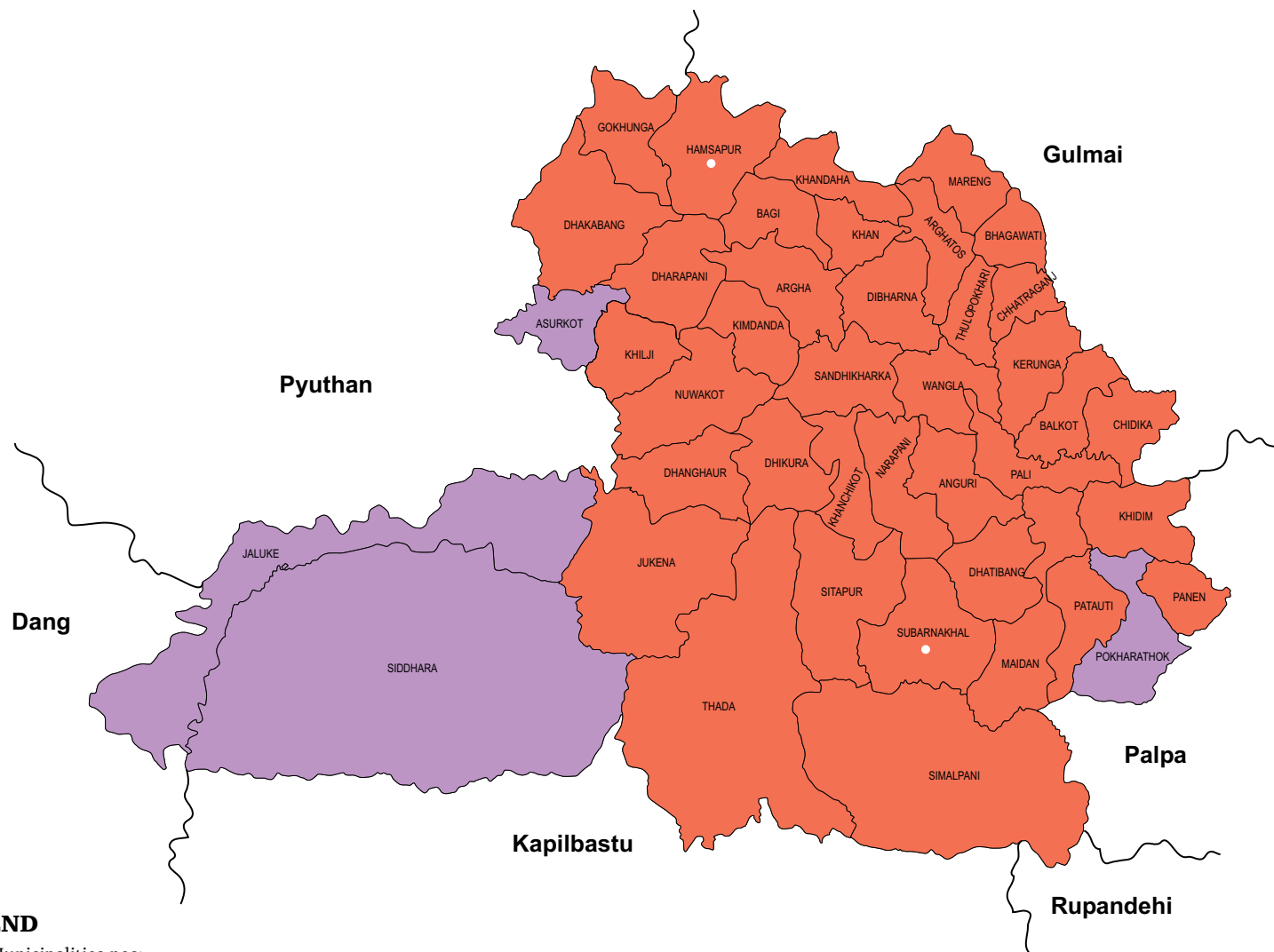
Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



Map-114

District: **Arghakhanchi**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



LEGEND

VDCs Municipalities nos:

	CB	38
	Magar	4

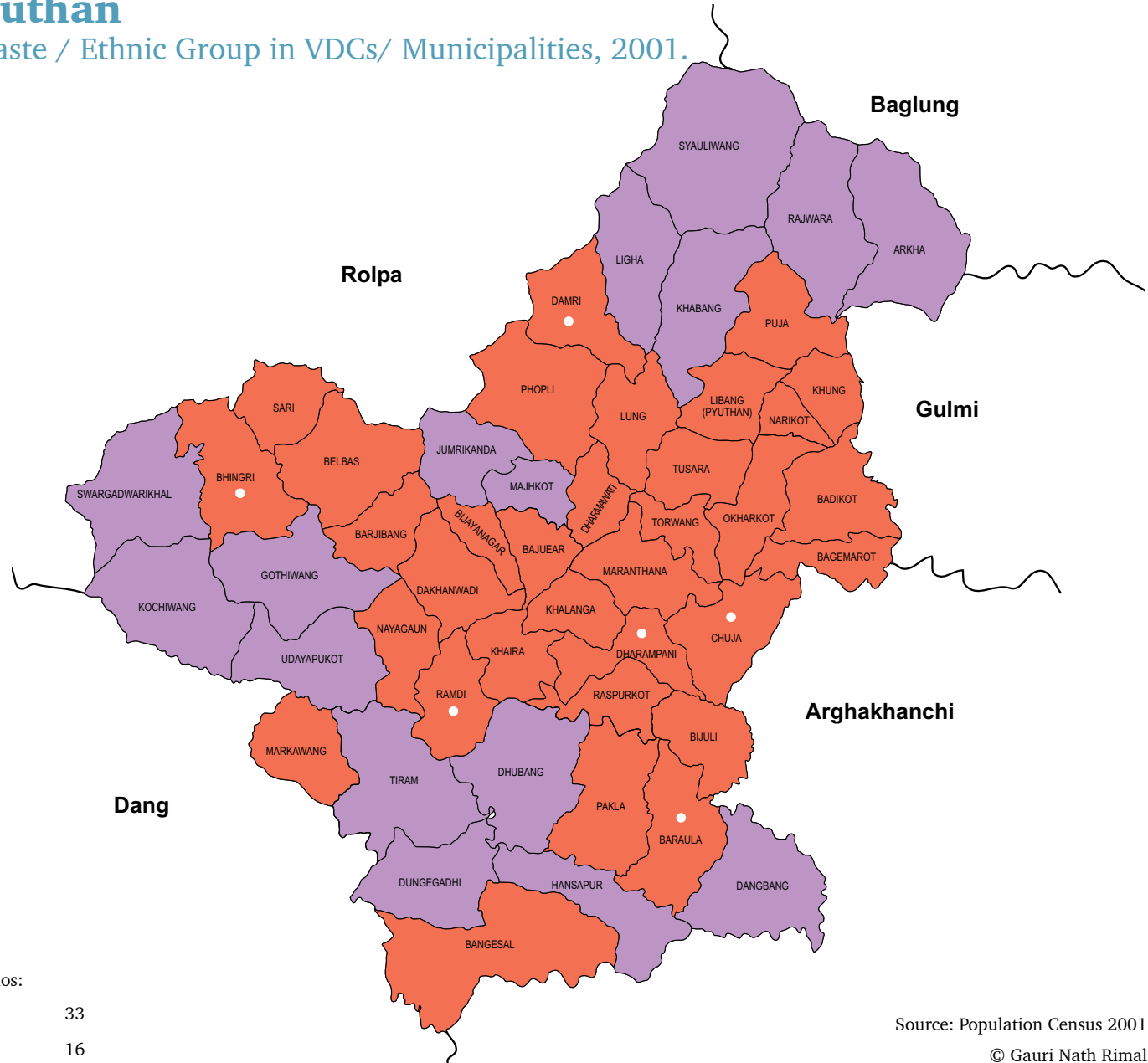
Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-115

District: **Pyuthan**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



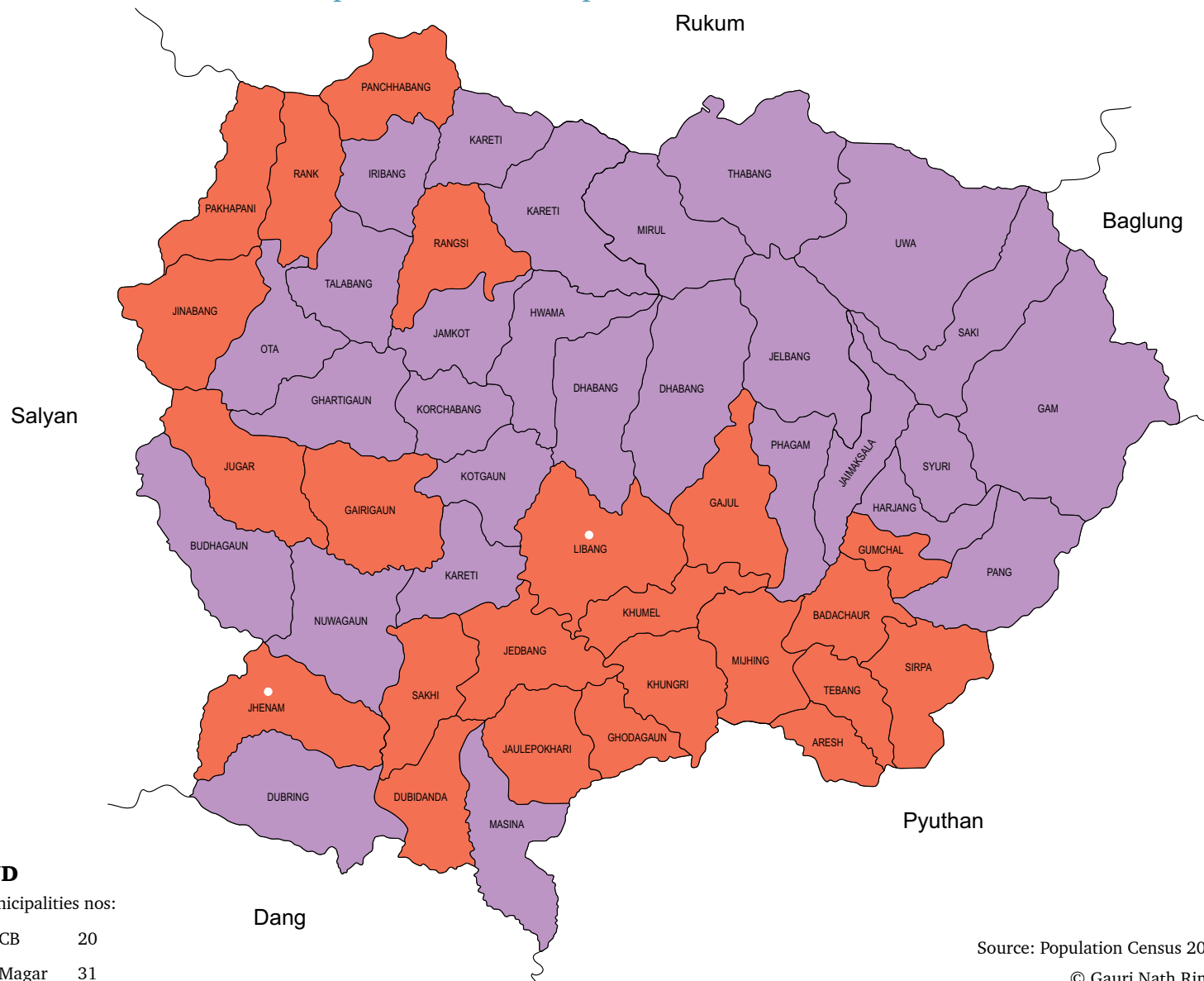
Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-116

District: **Rolpa**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



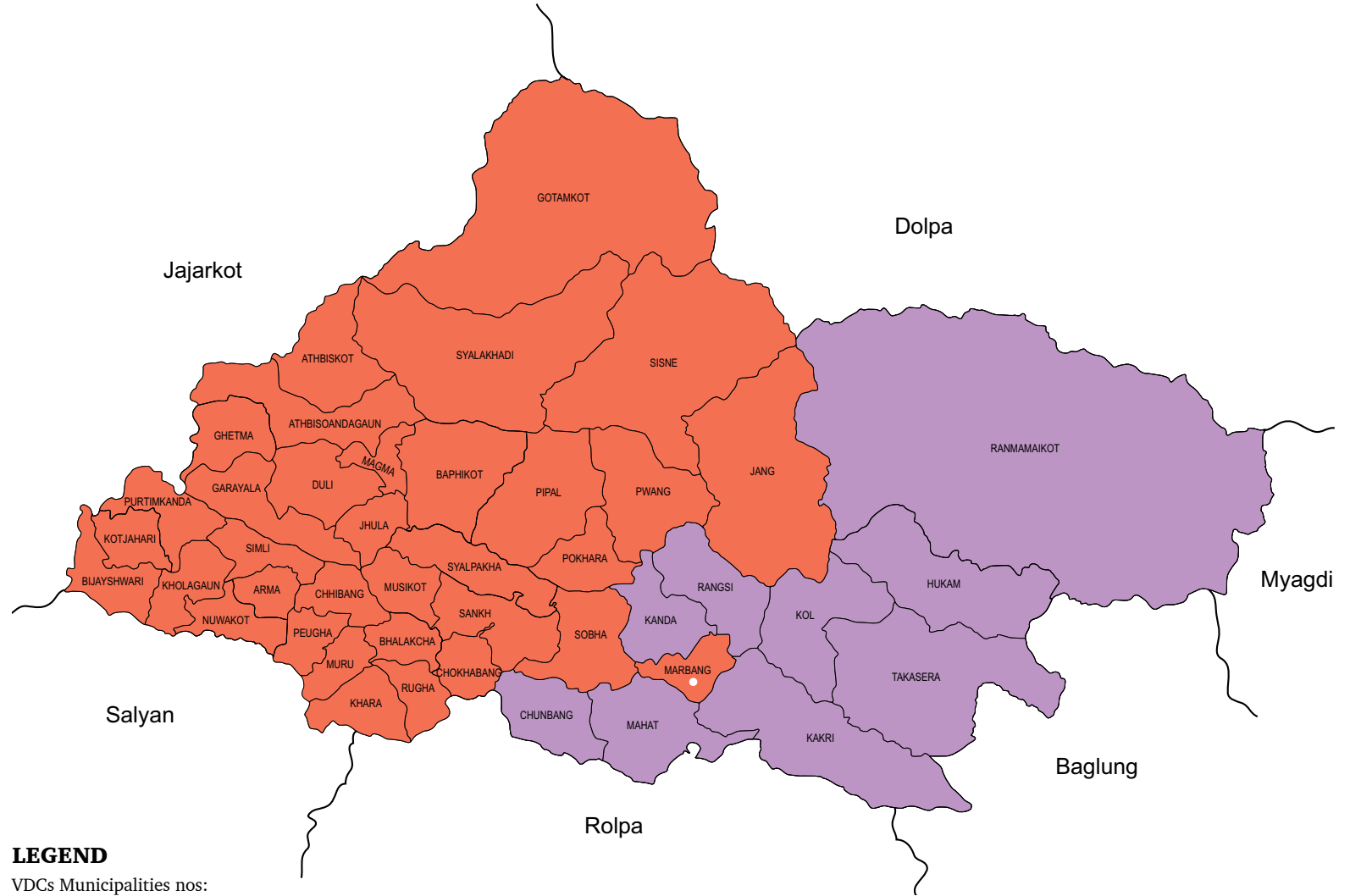
Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-117

District: **Rukum**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



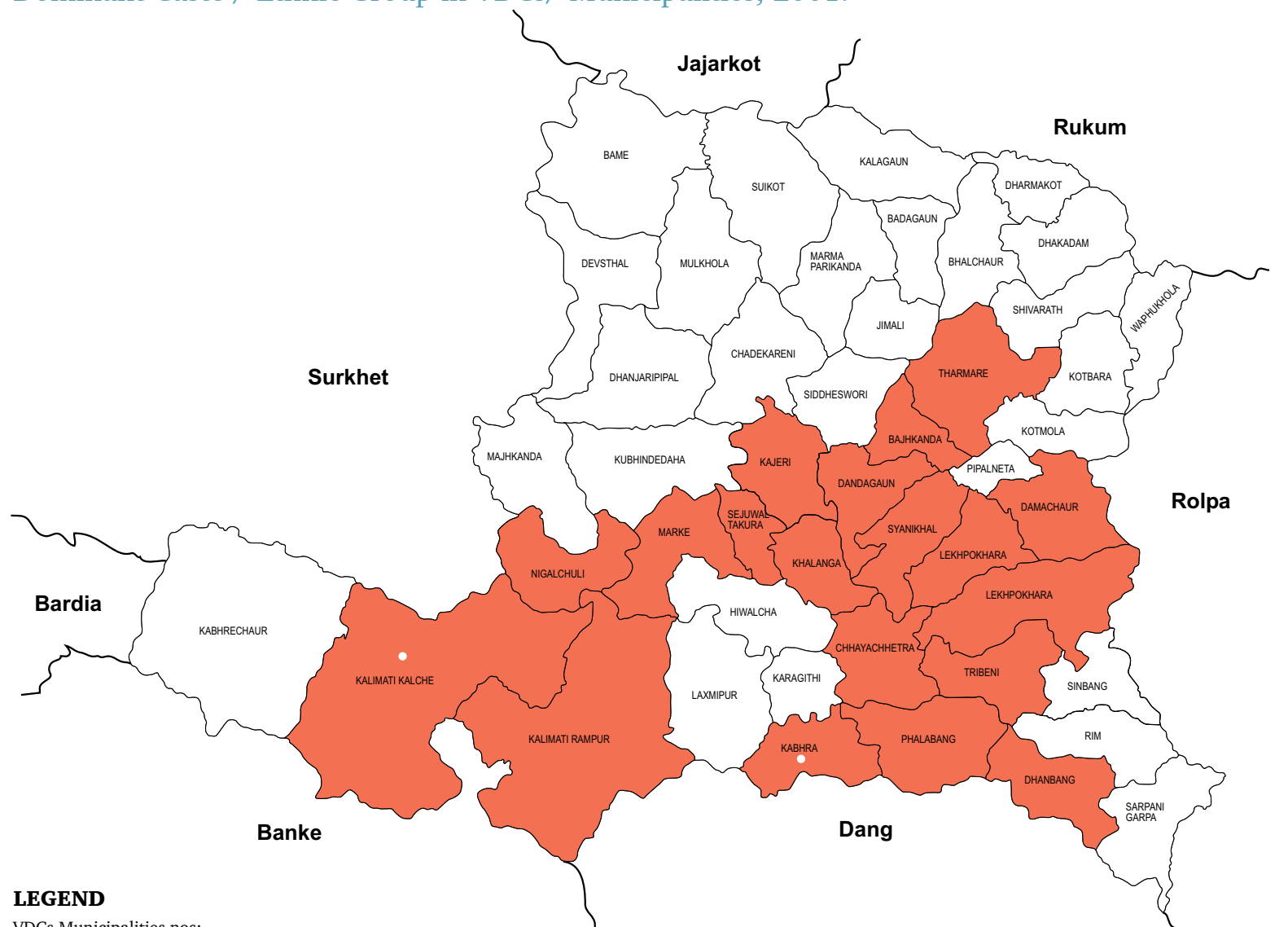
Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-118

District: **Salyan**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



LEGEND

VDCs Municipalities nos:

CB 18

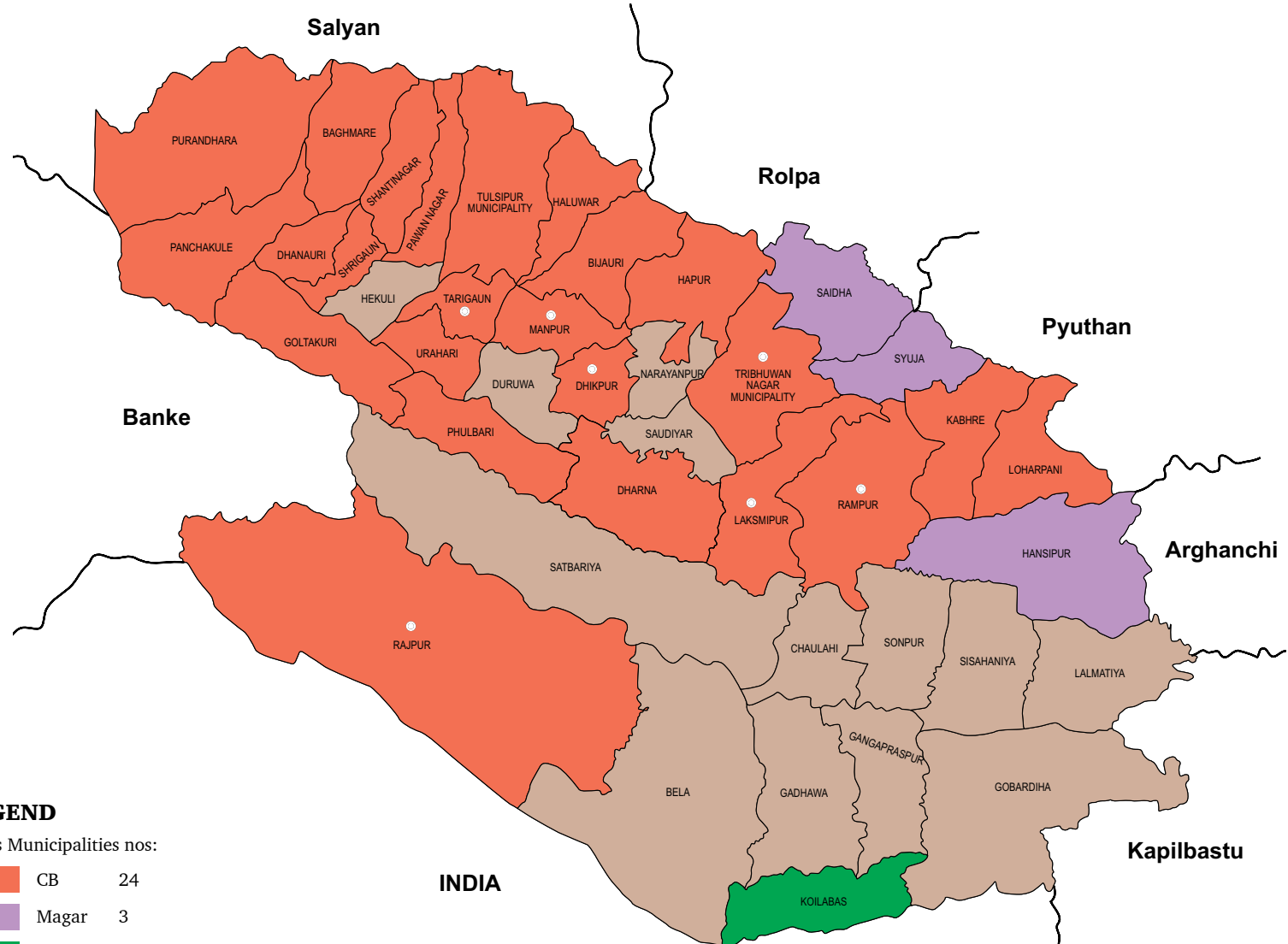
Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-119

District: **Dang**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



LEGEND

VDCs Municipalities nos:

- CB 24
- Magar 3
- Muslim 1
- Tharu 13

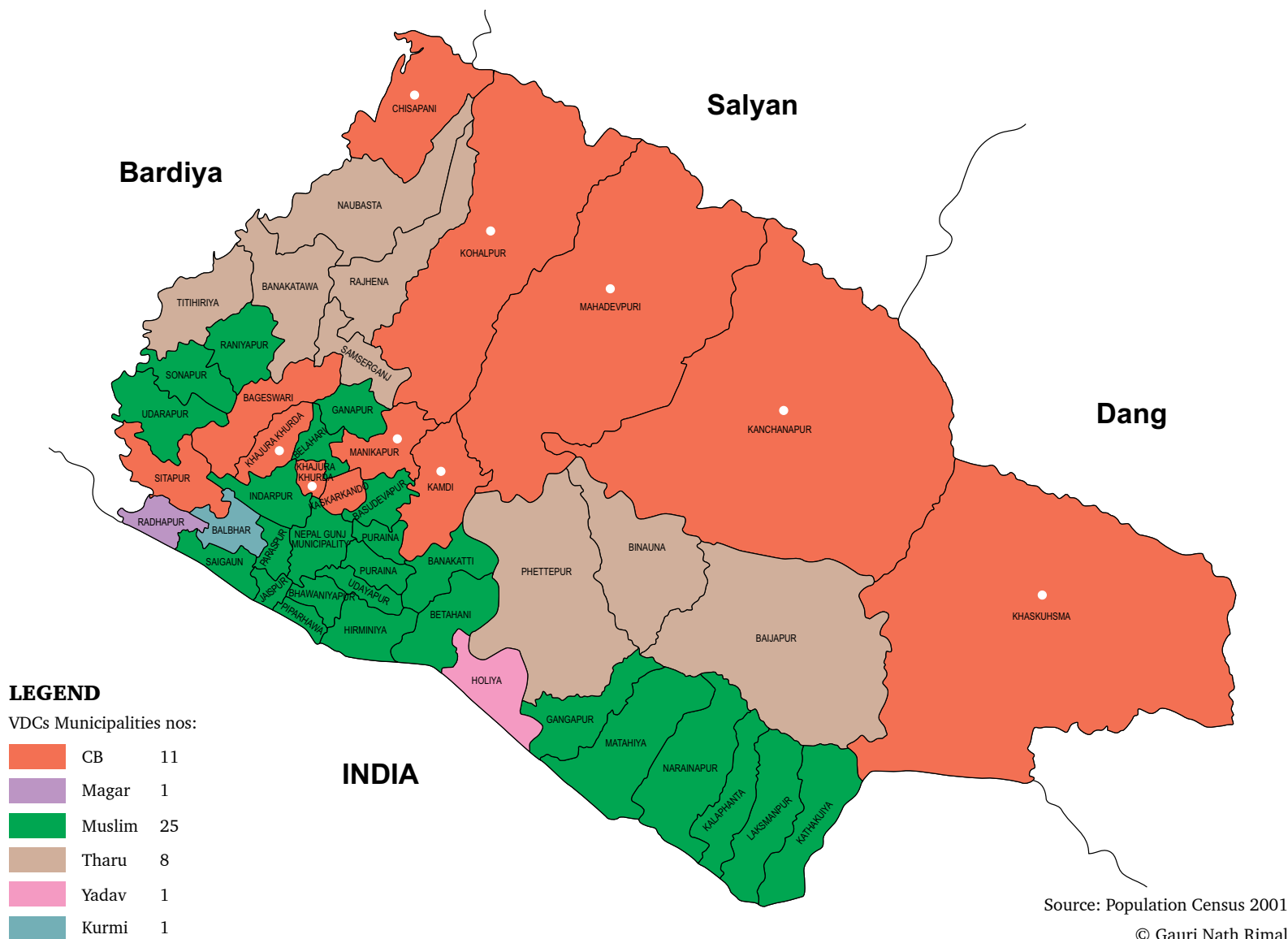
Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-120

District: Banke

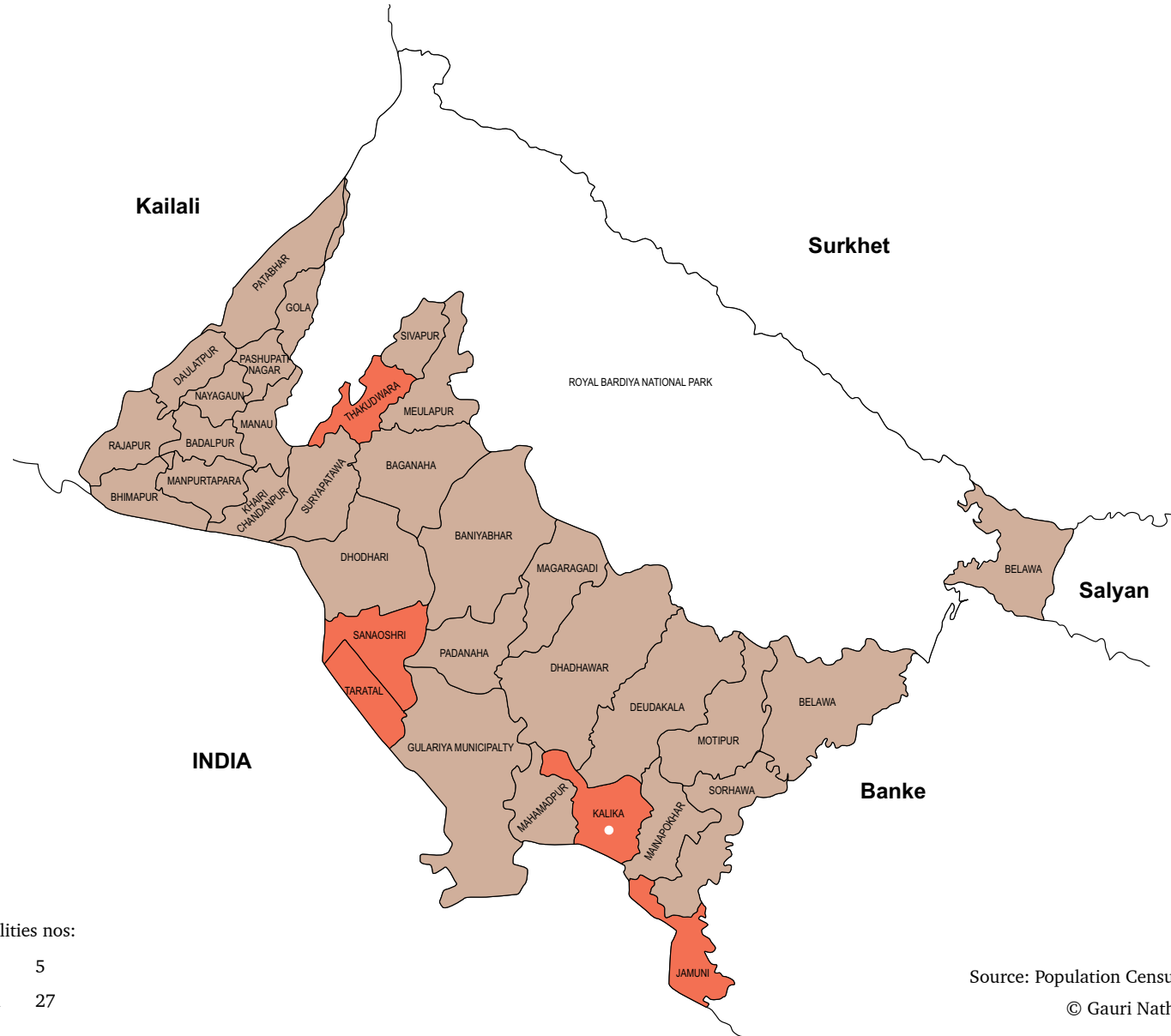
Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



Map-121

District: **Bardiya**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



LEGEND

VDCs Municipalities nos:

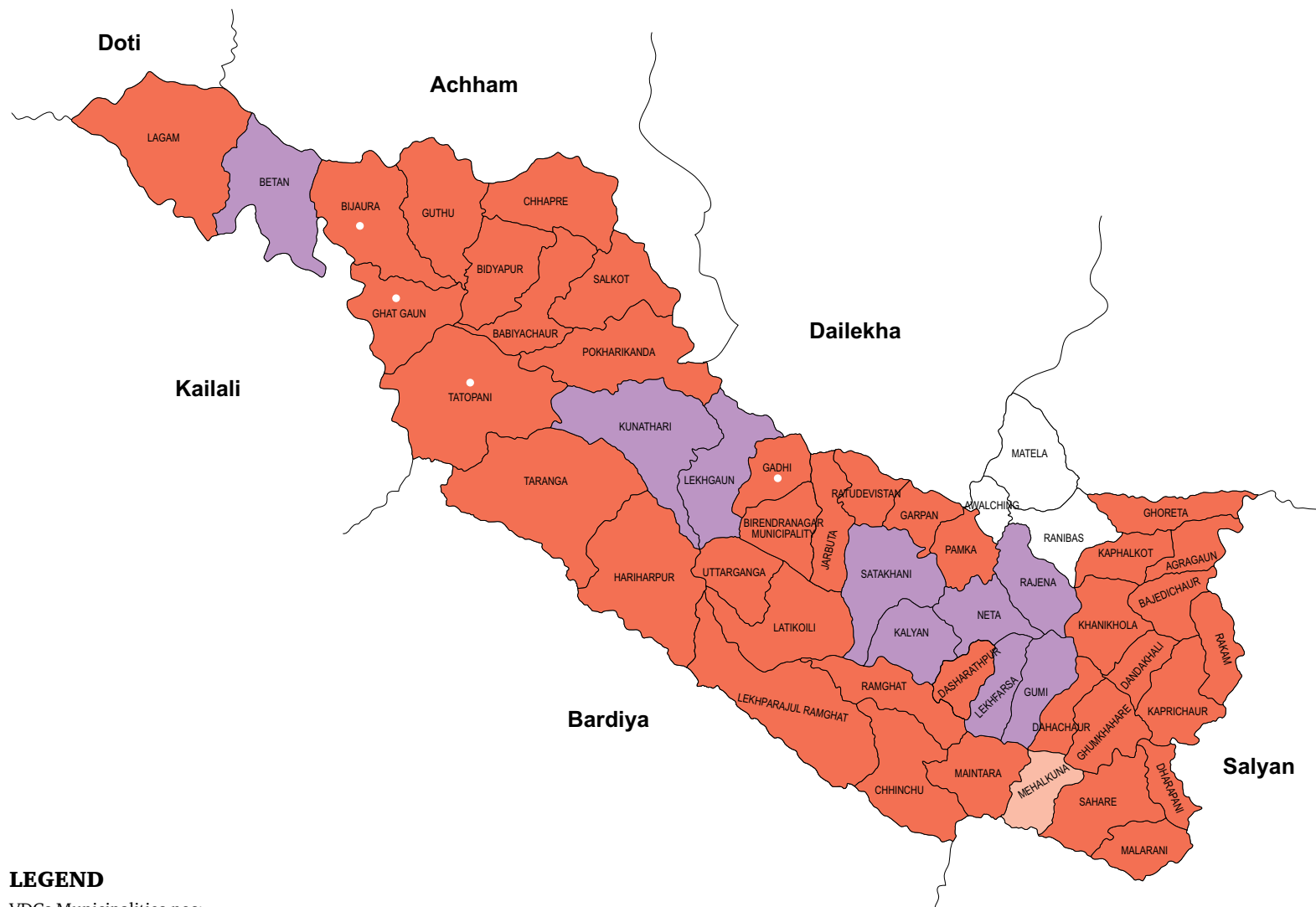
- CB 5
- Tharu 27

Source: Population Census 2001
© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-122

District: **Surkhet**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



LEGEND

VDCs Municipalities nos:

	CB	38
	Magar	9

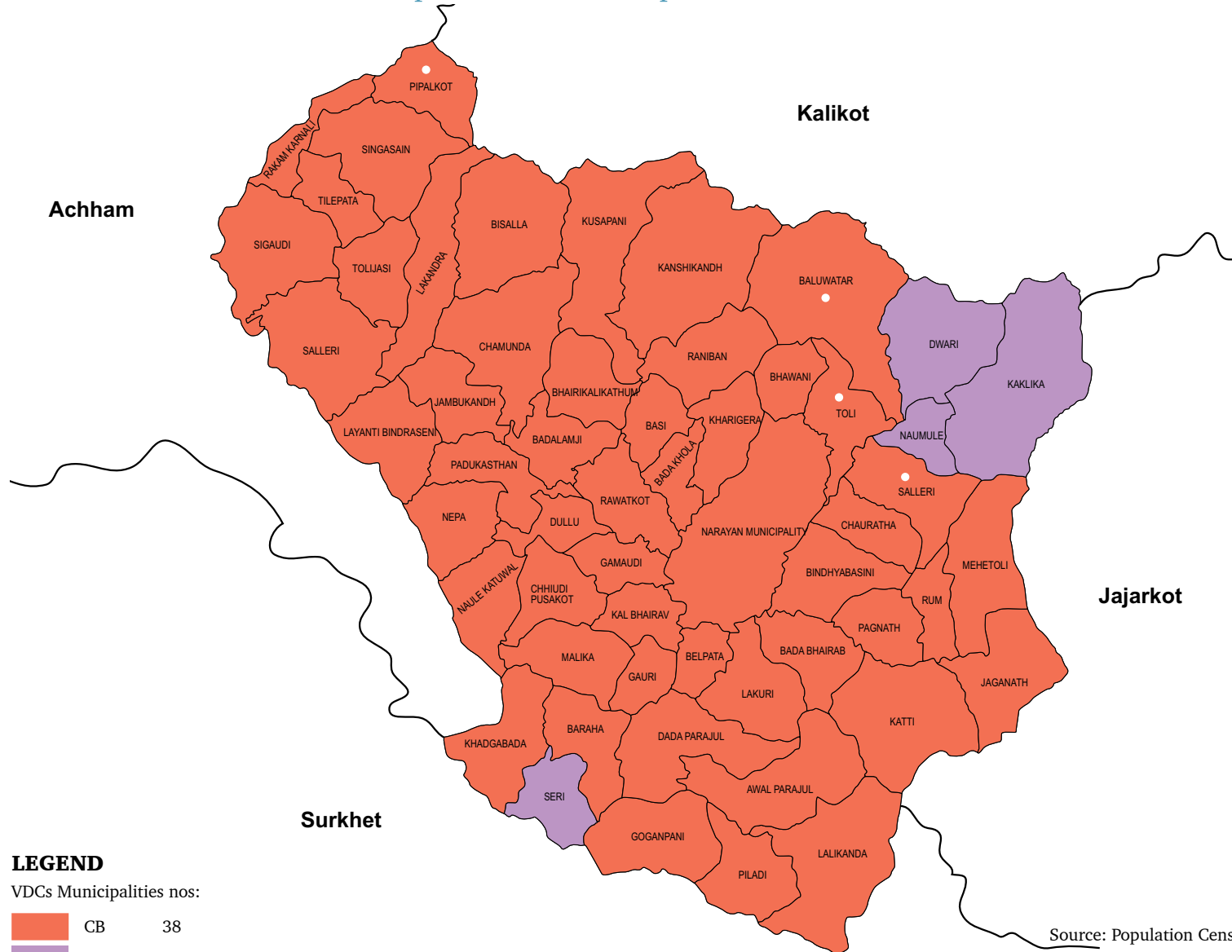
Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-123

District: **Dailekh**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



LEGEND

VDCs Municipalities nos:

■	CB	38
■	Magar	4

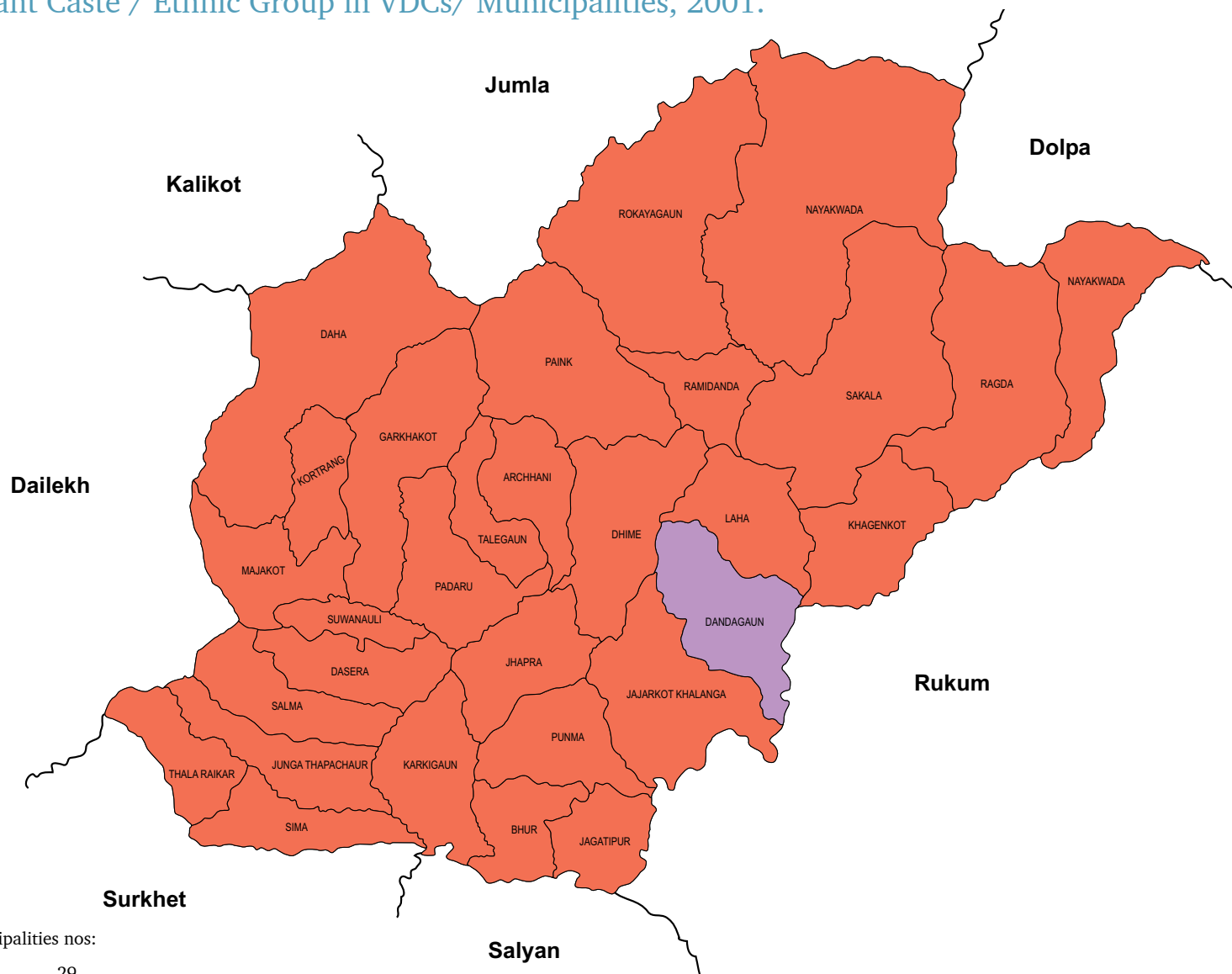
Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-124

District: **Jajarkot**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



LEGEND

VDCs Municipalities nos:

 CB	29
 Magar	1

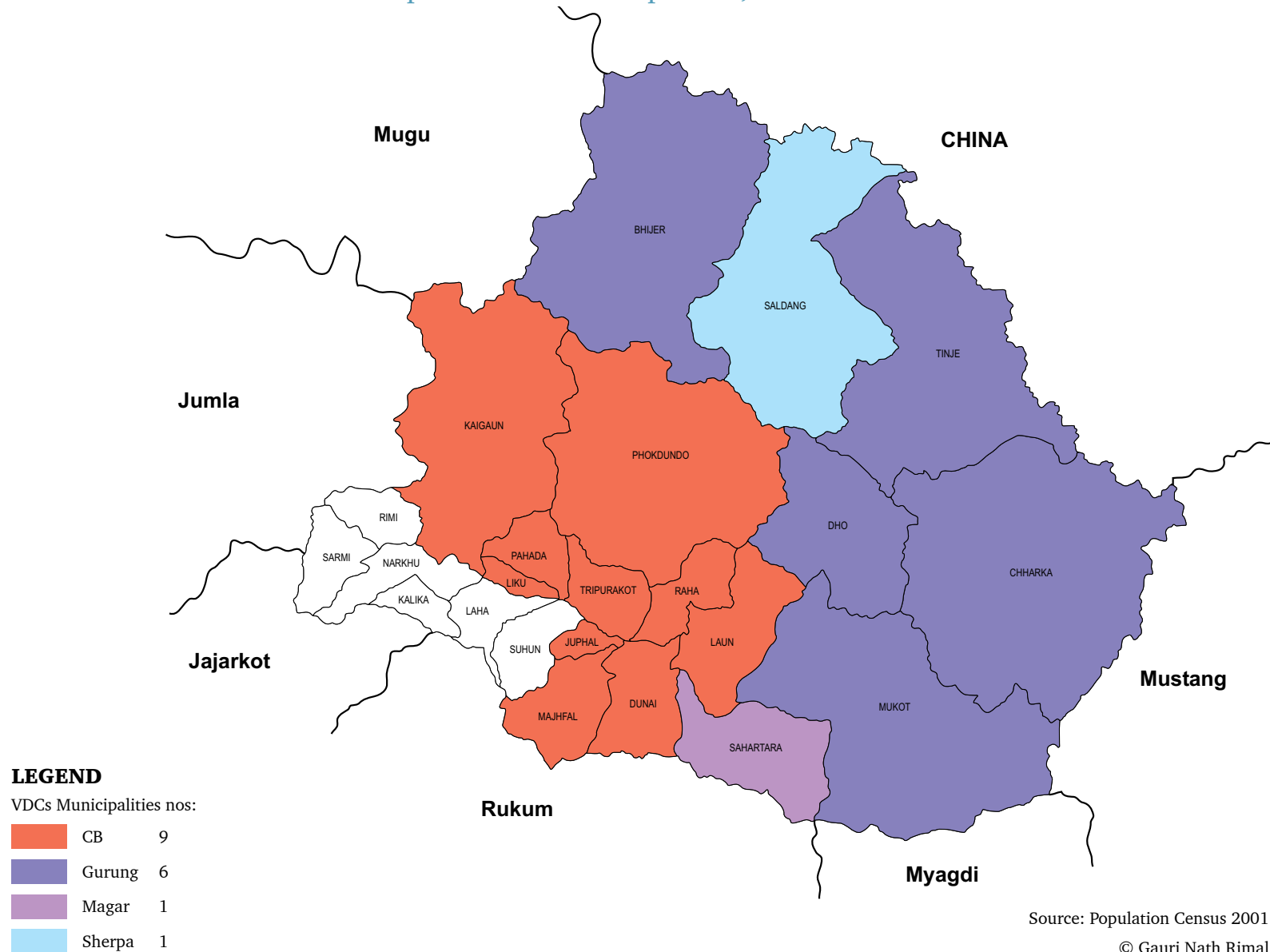
Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-125

District: **Dolpa**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



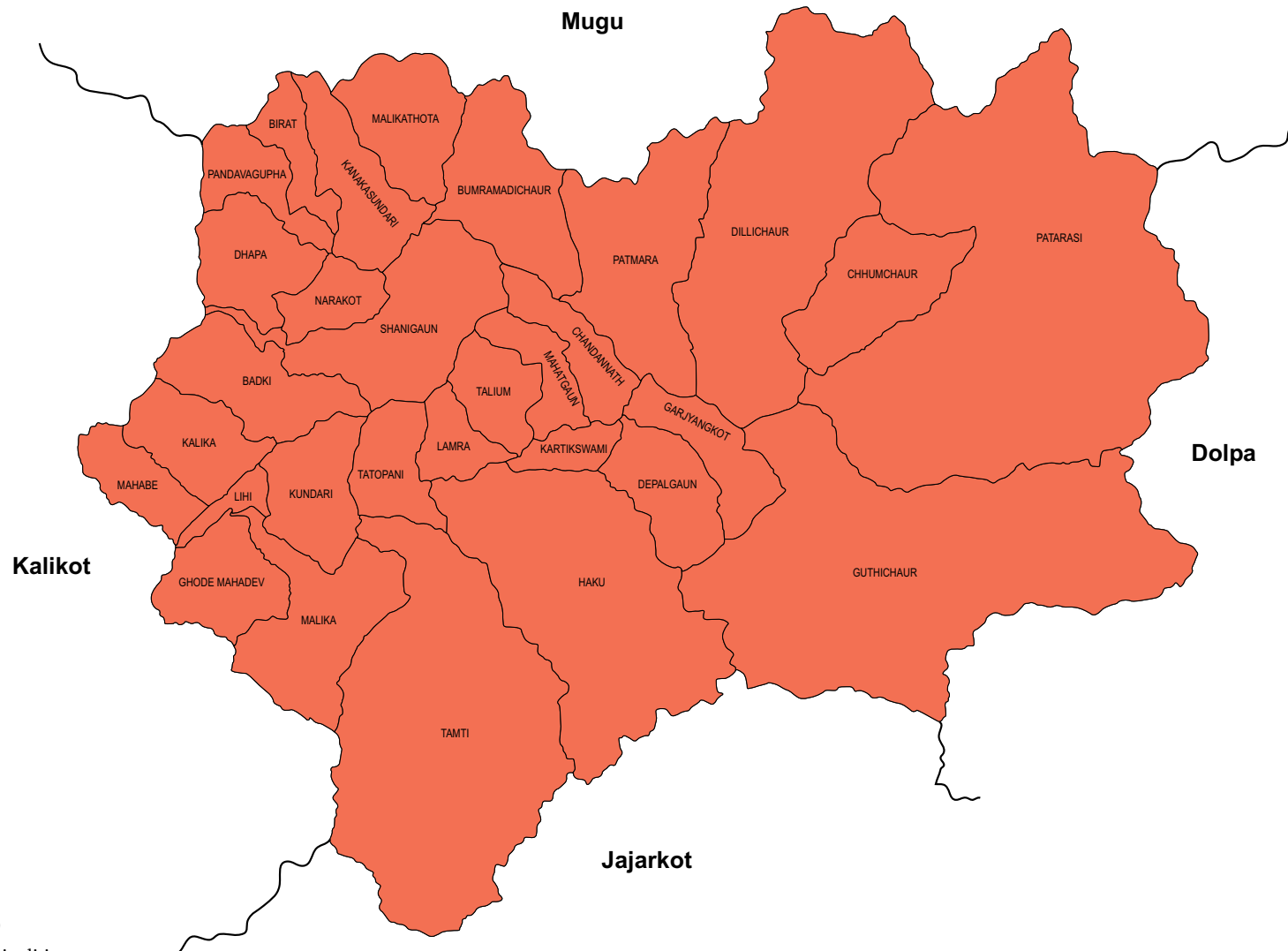
Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-126

District: **Jumla**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



LEGEND

VDCs Municipalities nos:

CB 39

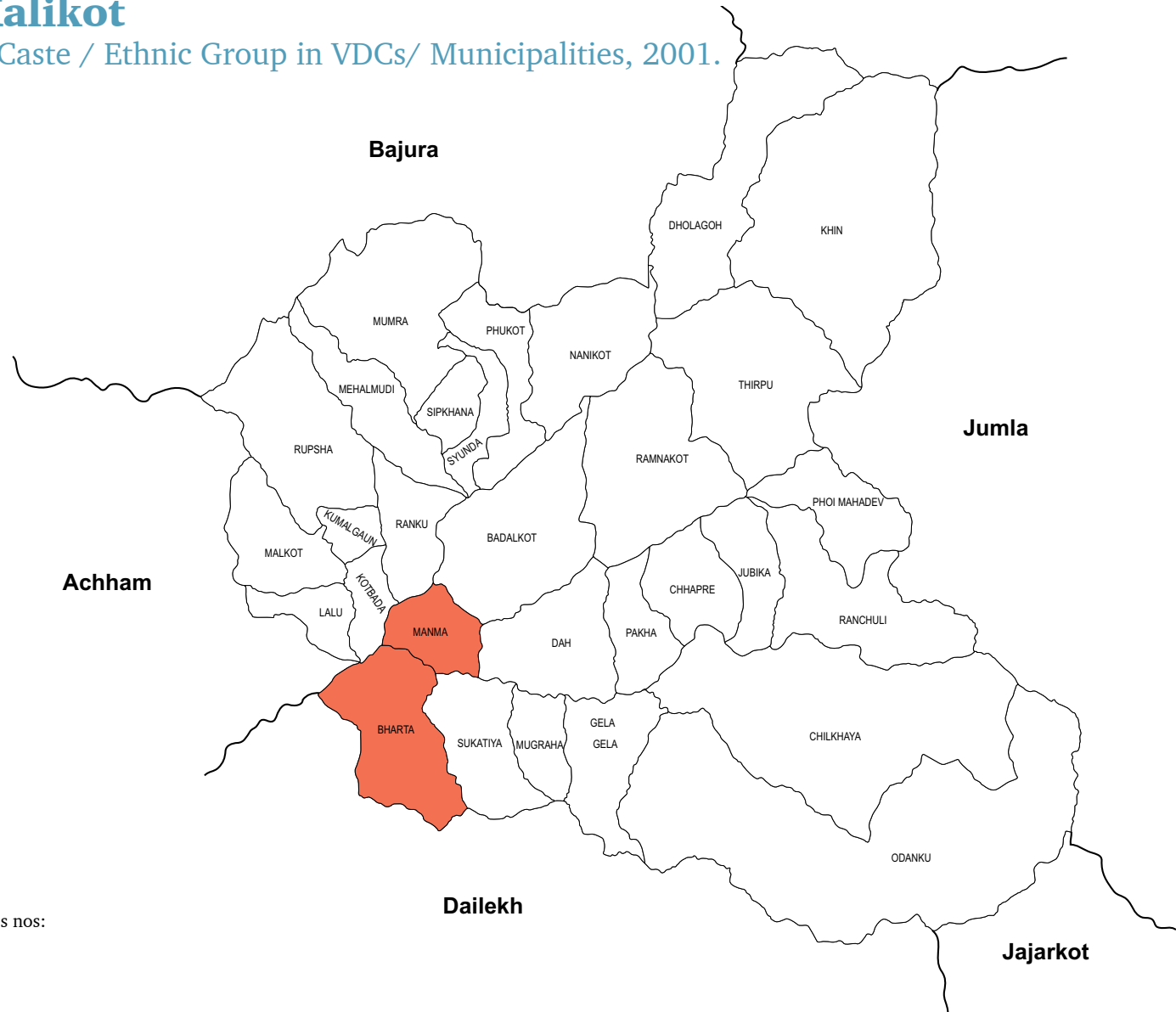
Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-127

District: **Kalikot**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



LEGEND

VDCs Municipalities nos:

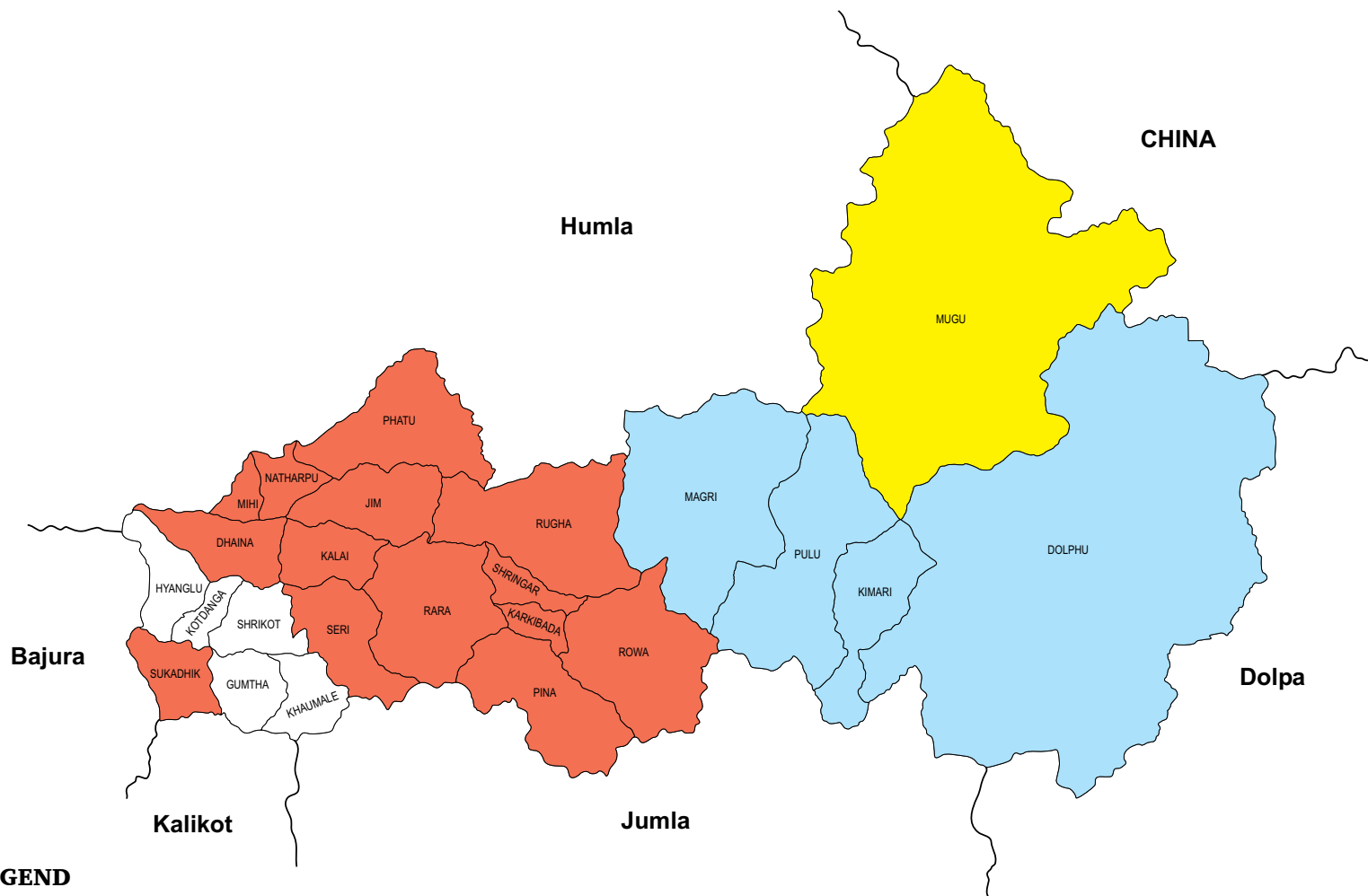
Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-128

District: **Mugu**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



LEGEND

VDCs Municipalities nos:

- CB 19
- Sherpa 4
- Tamang 1

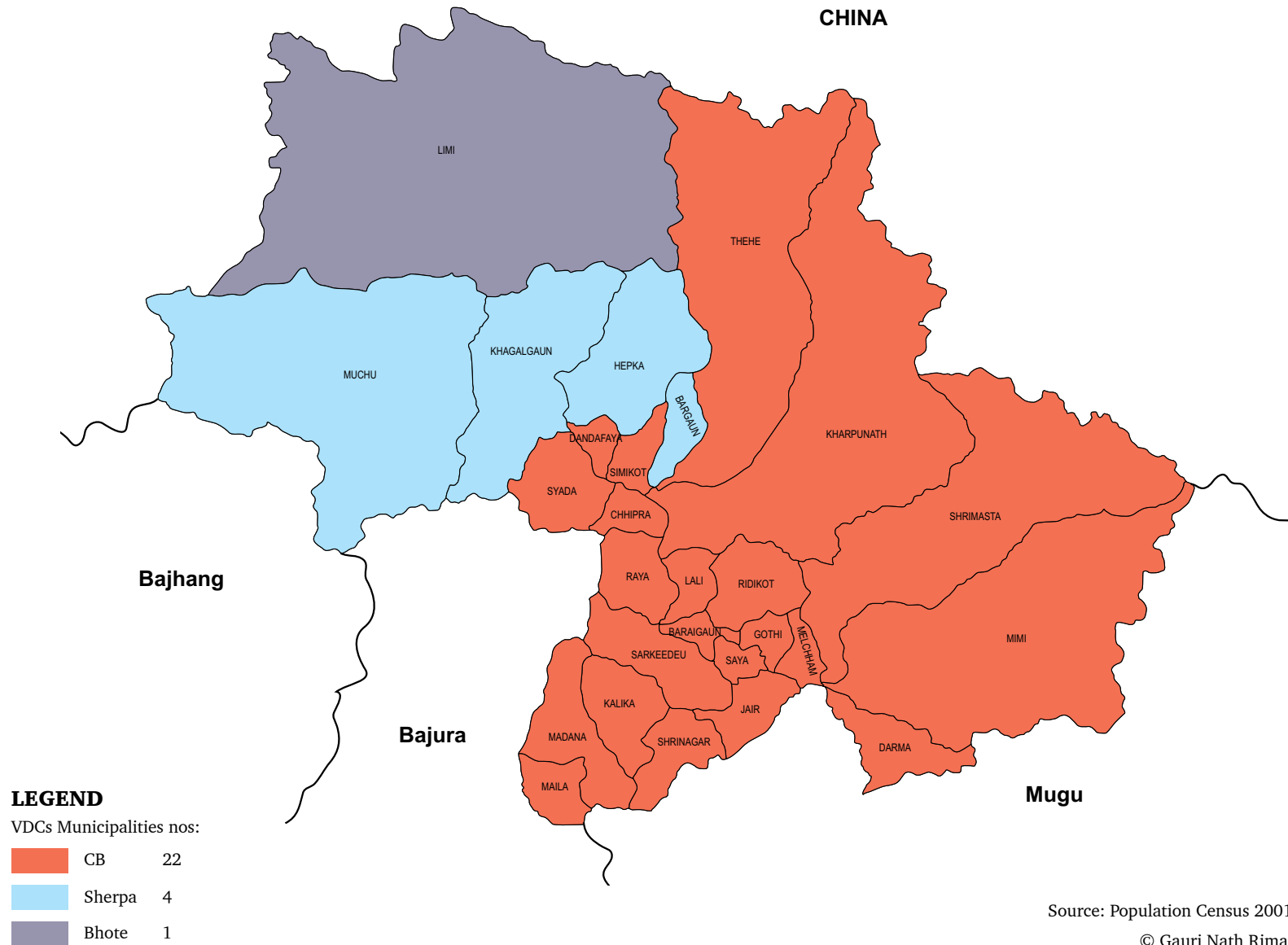
Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-129

District: **Humla**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



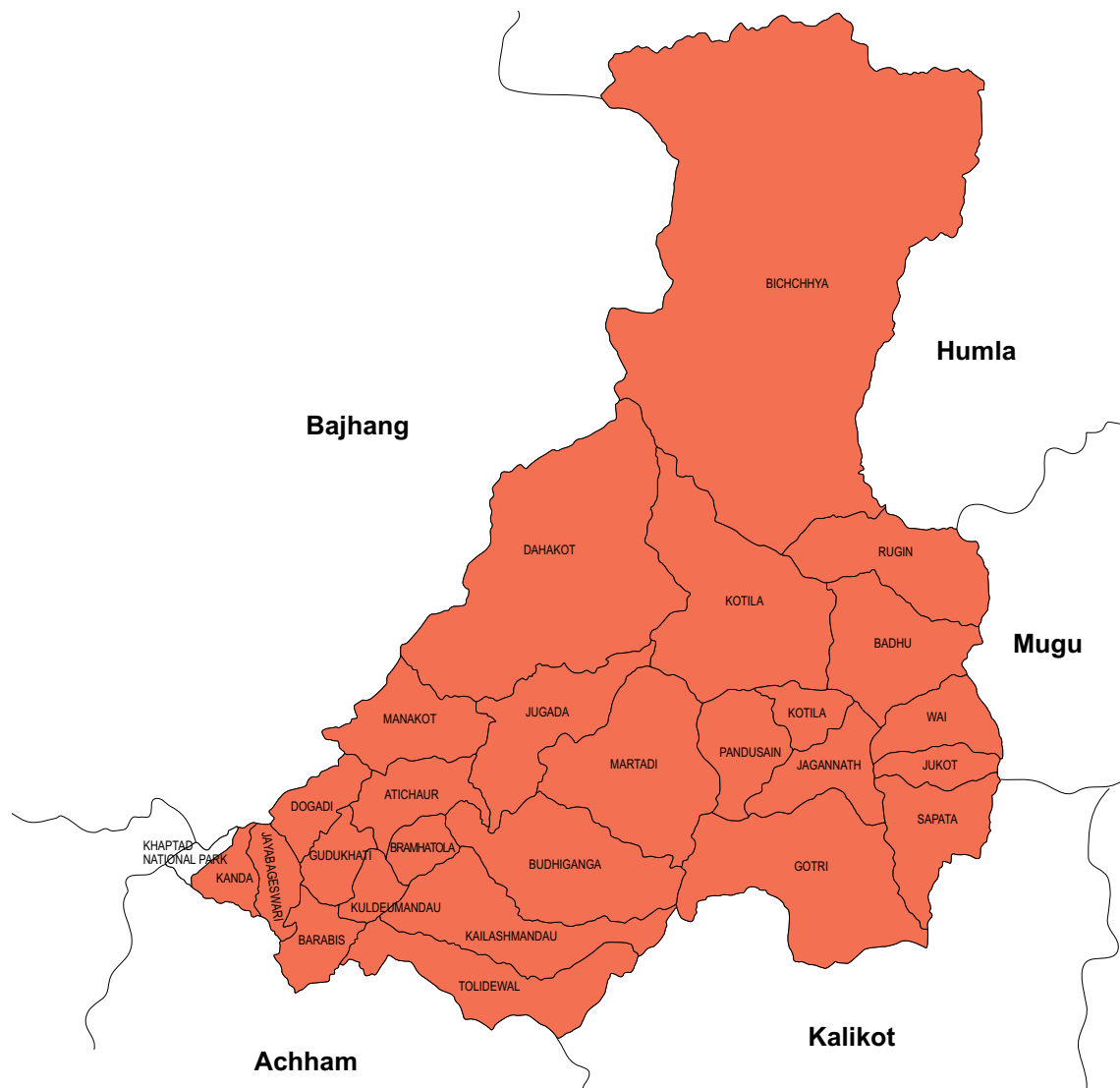
Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-130

District: **Bajhura**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



LEGEND

VDCs Municipalities nos:

CB 27

Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-131

District: **Bajhang**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



LEGEND

VDCs Municipalities nos:

CB 47

Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-132

District: Achham

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



LEGEND

VDCs Municipalities nos:

Dark Orange	CB	74
Light Orange	Kami	1

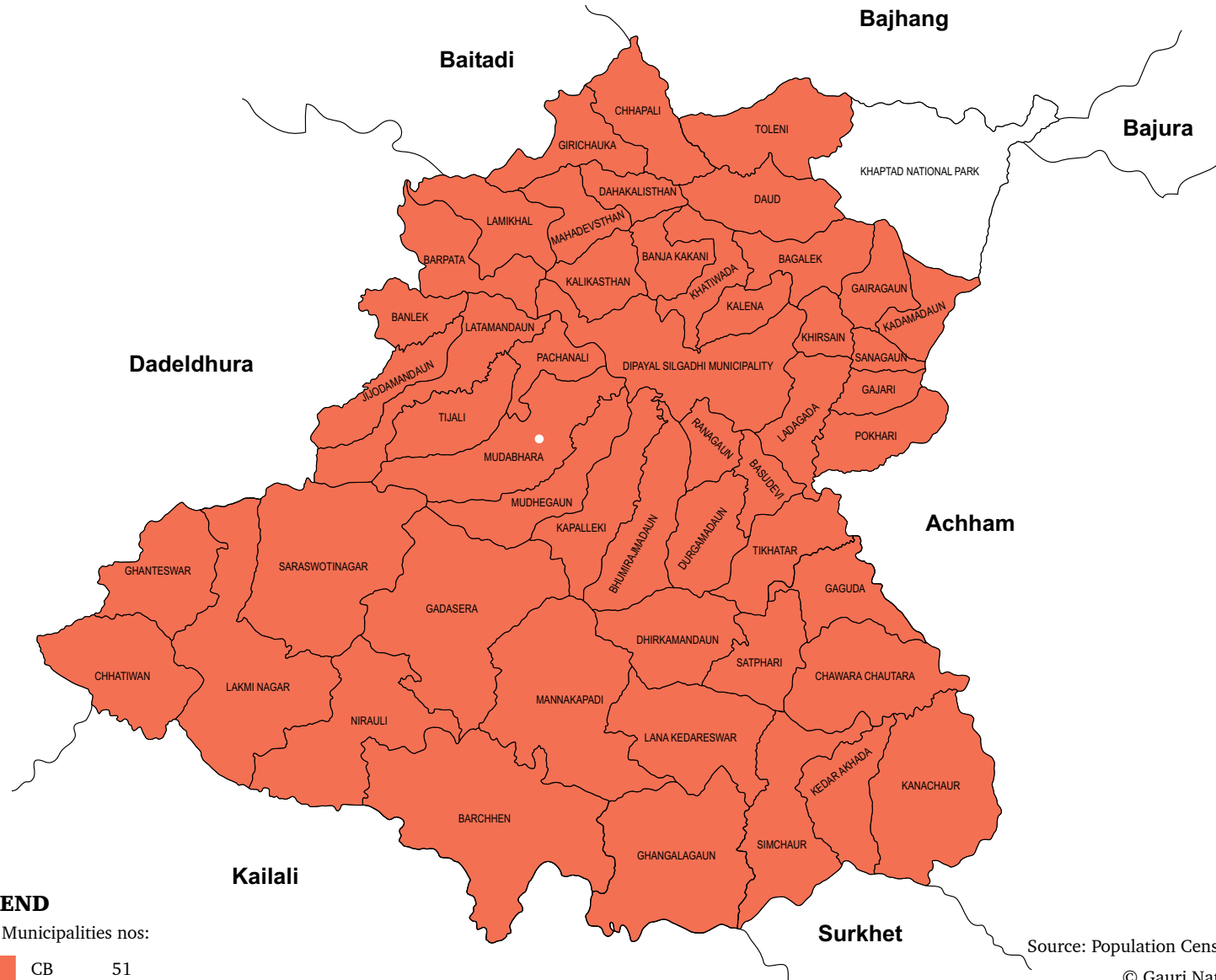
Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-133

District: **Doti**

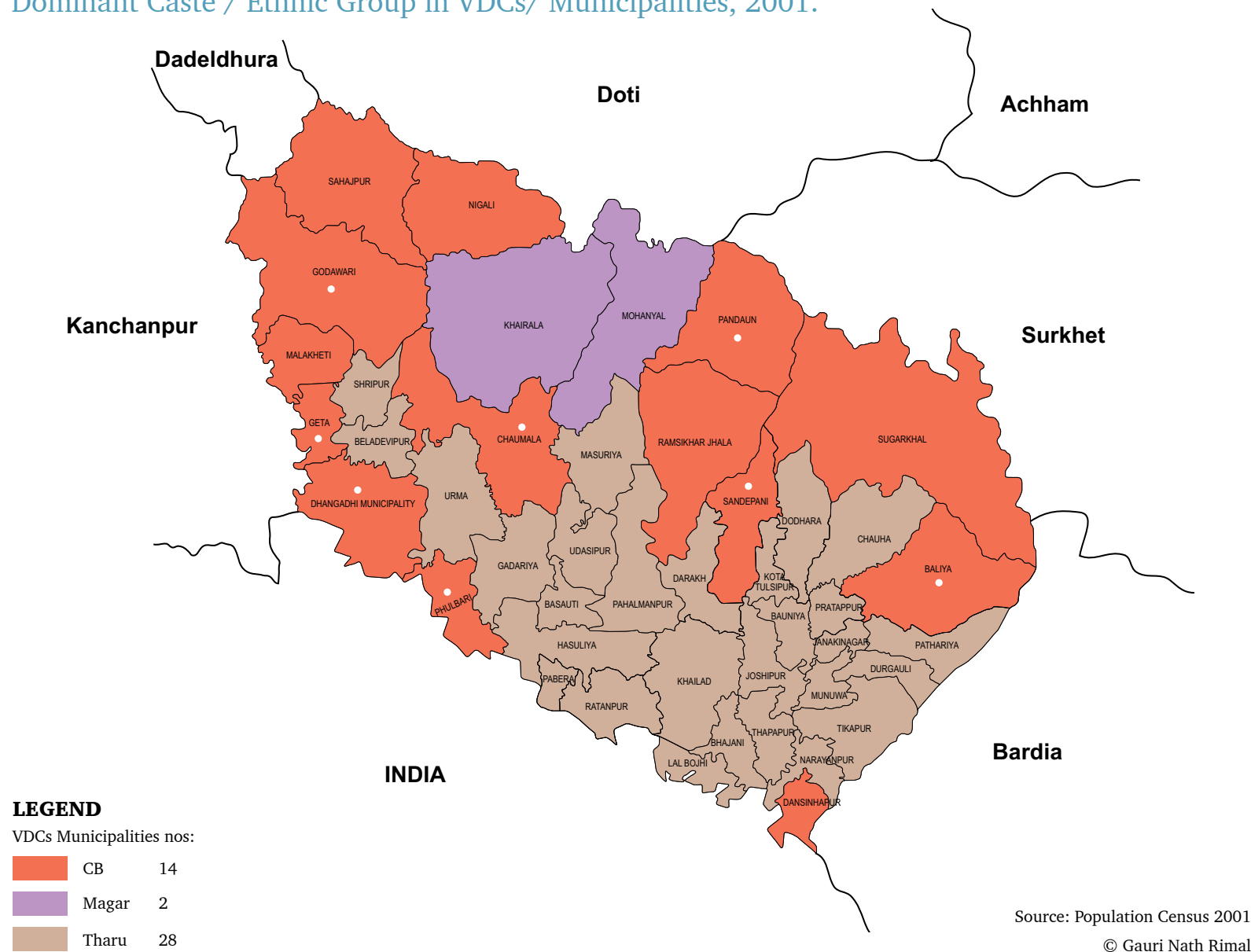
Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



Map-134

District: **Kailali**

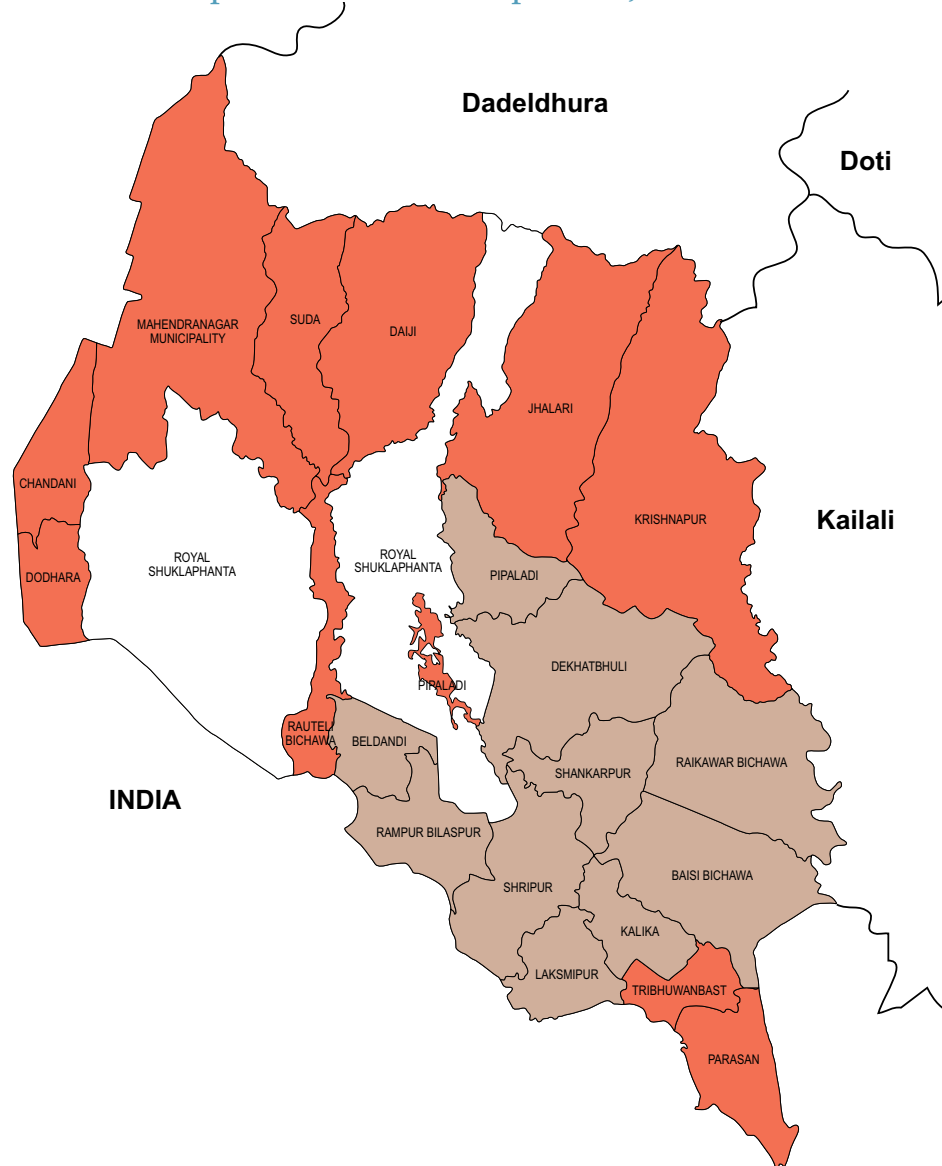
Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



Map-135

District: **Kanchanpur**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



LEGEND

VDCs Municipalities nos:

	CB	11
	Tharu	9

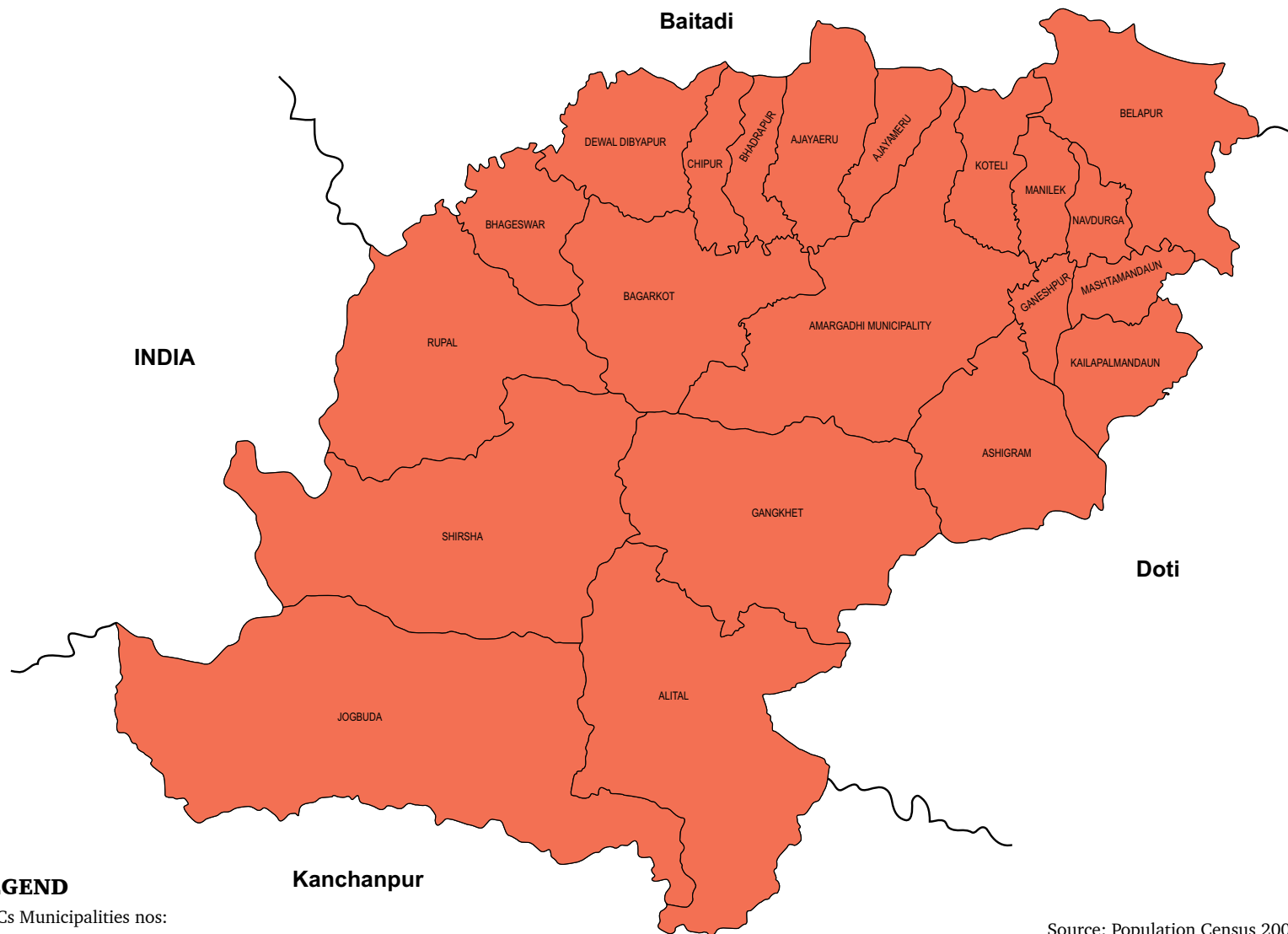
Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-136

District: **Dadeldhura**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



LEGEND

VDCs Municipalities nos:

CB 21

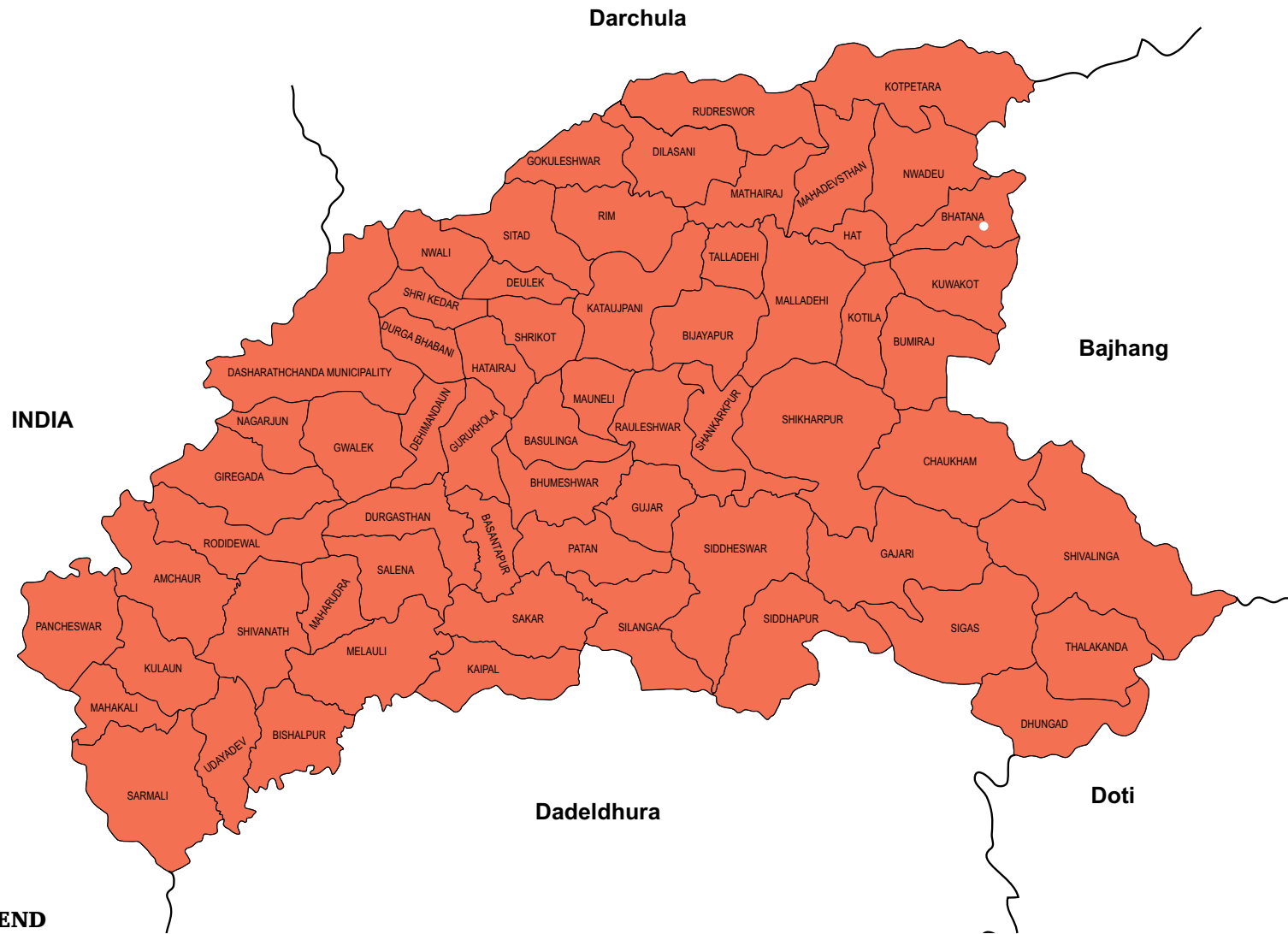
Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-137

District: **Baitadi**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



LEGEND

VDCs Municipalities nos:

CB 63

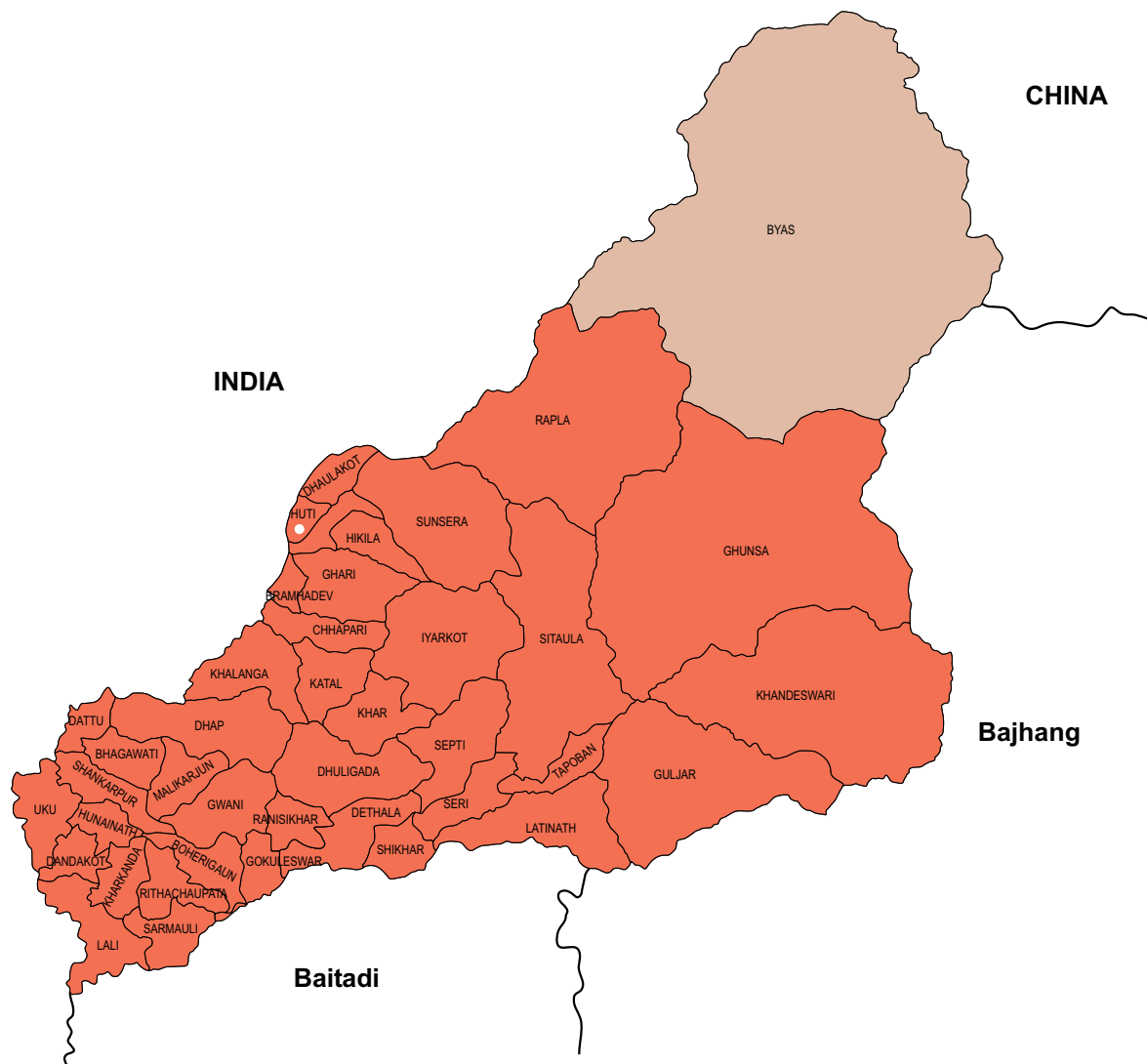
Source: Population Census 2001

© Gauri Nath Rimal

Map-138

District: **Darchula**

Dominant Caste / Ethnic Group in VDCs/ Municipalities, 2001.



LEGEND

VDCs Municipalities nos:

 CB	40
 Byasi	1

Source: Population Census 2001

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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 54.37	Magar 19.92	Kami 7.46	Sarki 3.37	14.88
46. Palpa (268,558)	Magar 50.92	CB 28.85	Kami 5.82	Newar 3.61	10.60
47. Nawalparasi (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	Muslim 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)	CB 62.39	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

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
Hill Upper Cast (Chhetri, Bahun, Thakuri, Sanyasi)	621,284	37.76
Newar	582,370	35.40
Tamang	147,165	8.95
Magar	50,556	3.07
Gurung	36,567	2.22
Sherpa	32,992	2.01
Rest	174,157	10.59
Total	1645091	100.00

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			Total	23,151,423	237	205	32

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 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
	Total	28	22	+6
Tarai				
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	Sarlahi	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
	Total	114	88	+26

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)	1+1=2 seats each	16
Total	0+1=1 seats each	7
		271 seats

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, Kapilbastu, Dang	20 seats
6. Banke, Bardiya, Kanchanpur	12 seats
Total	120 seats

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
	Total	11,212,453	88	120	32

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		11	
	Bajhang	167,026				Dhading	338,658			
	Baitadi	234,418	543,220			Nuwakot	288,478			
Ugratara	Dadeldhura	126,162		3	Kathmandu Valley	Makwanpur	392,604	1,064,471		
	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		7	
	Achham	231,285	339,966			Kavreplanchok	385,672	691,529		
Mugu	Mugu	43,937		1	Bhimsen	Dolakha	204,229			
Karnali	Jumla	89,427		2		Rameshhap	212,408		7	
	Kalikot	105,580	238,944			Sindhuli	279,821	696,458		
Bheri	Rukum Rolpa Salyan	184,838		6	Solu	Solukhumbu	107,686	107,686	1	
		210,004				Choudandi	Okhaldhunga	156,702		7
		213,500	611,942				Khotang	231,285		
Babai	Dailekh Jajarkot Surkhet	225,201		6	Srinagar	Udaypur	287,689	675,776		
		134,868				Pyuthan	212,484		10	
		288,527	648,596			Gulmi	296,654			
Dolpa	Dolpa	29,545	29,545	1		Arghakhanchi	208,391		5	
						Palpa	268,558	986,087		
Mustang	Mustang	14,981	14,981	1	Arun	Sankhuwasaba	159,203			
Manang	Manang	9,787	9,587	1		Bhojpur	203,018		5	
					Dhankuta	166,479	528,700			
Kaligandaki	Myagdi Baglung	114,447		4	Tamor	Taplejung	134,698		7	
		263,937	383,384			Terhathum	133,111			
Manasalu	Gorkha Lamjung Tanahun	288,134		8	Annapurna	Panchthar	202,056		9	
		177,149				Ilam	282,806	732,671		
		315,237	780,520			Kaski	380,527			
						Syanjga	317,320			
						Parbat	157,826	855,673		
					Total				122	

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		
Total				112

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

Annex 7 A

		Population	Seats			Population	Seats
Mountain Ethnic (0.84%)		190,017	2	Hill Dalit (7.11%)		1,615,557	17
Sherpa	1			Kami	9		
Byansi, Himali				Damai	4		
Bhote, Thakali, Walung...	1			Sarki	3		
				Gaine, Badi	1		
Hill Ethnic (26.56%)		6,038,530	64	Tarai Upper Caste (14.57%)		3,312,341	35
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		
Inner Tarai Ethnic (1.10%)		251,117	3	Tarai Dalit (4.73%)		1,074,354	11
Bote, Danuwar, Darai,				Dhanuk	2		
Kumal, Majhi, Raji, Raute				Mushar	2		
				Dusadh	2		
Tarai Ethnic (7.86%)		1,787,538	19	Tama, Khatwe, Dhobi, Bantar,			
Tharu	15			Derai, Chidimar, Dom, Halkhor	5		
Rajbansi	1						
Dhimal, Gangai, Jhangad,				Others (4.54%)			
Kisan, Koche, Meche, Munda,				Muslims	10		
Kuswadiya, Santhal, Tajpuria	3			Churate, Bengali, Jaine,			
				Marwari, Sikh	1		
Hill Upper Caste (30.89%)		7,023,220	74	Unspecified (1.80%)			
Chhetri	38			Ethnic, Caste, Adibasi, Dalit		410,666	4
Bahun	31						
Thakuri	3						
Sanyasi	2						
				Total			240

Annex 7 B

Summary Total Seats 204							
		Population	Seats			Population	Seats
Mountain Ethnic (0.84%)		190,017	2	Hill Dalit (7.11%)		1,615,557	15
Sherpa	1			Kami	8		
Byansi, Himali				Damai	3		
Bhote, Thakali, Walung	1			Sarki	3		
				Gaine, Badi	1		
Hill Ethnic (26.56%)		6,038,530	54	Tarai Upper Caste (14.57%)		3,312,341	30
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		
Inner Tarai Ethnic (1.10%)		251,117	2	Tarai Dalit (4.73%)		1,074,354	10
Bote, Danuwar, Darai,				Dhanuk	2		
Kumal, Majhi, Raji, Raute				Mushar	2		
				Dusadh	1		
Tarai Ethnic (7.86%)		1,787,538	16	Tama, Khatwe, Dhobi, Bantar,			
Tharu	13			Derai, Chidimar, Dom, Halkhor	5		
Rajbansi	1						
Dhimal, Gangai, Jhangad,				Others (4.54%)		1,032,608	9
Kisan, Koche, Meche, Munda,				Muslims	8		
Kuswadiya, Santhal, Tajpuria	2			Churate, Bengali, Jaine,			
				Marwari, Sikh	1		
Hill Upper Caste (30.89%)		7,023,220	63	Unspecified (1.80%)			
Chhetri	32			Ethnic, Caste, Adibasi, Dalit		410,666	3
Bahun	26						
Thakuri	3						
Sanyasi	2						
				Total			204

Annex 8

Population Explanation		
		Population Census 2001 CBS (Ethnicity Mother Tongue and Religion) District Level 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
Total	22,736,934	100.00

Annex 10

Percentage of Ethnic/Caste Population			
Groups	Population	% of Nepal Total	
Ethnic			36.38
Mountain	190,107	0.84	
Hill ¹	6,038,530	26.56	
Inner Tarai	251,117	1.10	
Tarai ²	1,787,538	7.86	
Unspecified	5,259	0.02	
Total	8,272,551	36.38	
Caste			57.29
Hill Upper	7,023,220	30.89	
Hill Dalit	1,615,577	7.11	
Total	8,638,797	38.00	
Tarai Upper	3,312,341	14.57	
Tarai Dalit	1,074,354	4.72	
Total	4,386,695	19.29	
Rest³	1,438,891		6.33
Grand Total	22,736,934		100.00

Note: ¹ Hill ethnic includes, **Newar** - Population 1,245,232 (5.48%)

² Tarai ethnic includes, **Tharu** - Population 1,533,879 (6.75%)

³ Rest includes, **Muslim** - Population 971,056 (4.27%)

Percentage of Ethnic/Caste Population			
87. Dhanuk			
88. Dhobi			
89. Dom			
90. Dusadh/Pasi/Paswan			
91. Halkhor			
92. Khatwe			
93. Musahar			
94. Tatma			
I. Others	1,032,608		4.54
95. Bengali			
96. Churaute			
97. Jaine			
98. Marwari			
99. Muslim 971,056 (4.27%)			
100. Sikh			
J. Unspecified			
101. Ethnicity/Caste	291,641	1.02	
102. Adibasi/Janajati	5,259	0.02	
103. Dalit	173,401	0.76	

	Population	%
	Population	%
A. Mountain Ethnic	190,107	0.84
1. Byansi/Sauka		
2. Himali (Bhote)		
3. Sherpa		
4. Thakali		
5. Walung		
B. Hill Ethnic	6,038,530	26.56
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		
18. Magar		
19. Newar 1,245,232 (5.48%)		
20. Pahari		
21. Rai		
22. Sunuwar		
23. Tamang		
24. Thami		
25. Yakha		
C. Inner Tarai Ethnic	251,117	1.10
26. Bote		
27. Danuwar		
28. Darai		
29. Kumal		
30. Majhi		
31. Raji		
32. Raute		
D. Tarai Ethnic	1,787,538	7.86
33. Dhimal		
34. Gangai		
35. Jhangad/Dhangad		
36. Kisan		
37. Koche		
38. Meche		
39. Munda		
40. Kuswadiya		
41. Rajbansi		
42. Santhal/Satar		
43. Tajpuriya		

	Population	%
44. Tharu 1,533,879 (6.75%)		
E. Hill Upper Caste	7,023,220	30.89
45. Bahun		
46. Chhetri		
47. Sanyasi		
48. Thakuri		
F. Hill Dalit	1,615,577	7.11
49. Badi		
50. Damai/Dholi		
51. Gaine		
52. Kami		
53. Sarki		
G. Tarai Upper Caste	3,312,341	14.57
54. Badhae		
55. Baniya		
56. Barae		
57. Bhediyar/Gaderi		
58. Bin/Binda		
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		
H. Tarai Dalit	1,074,354	4.72
84. Bantar		
85. Chamar/Harijan/Ram		
86. Chidimar		

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) Chamar (1.19%), Dhanuk (0.83%) (Mushar (0.76%), Paswan (0.70%), Tatma (0.34%), Khatwe (0.33%), Dhobi (0.32%), Bantar (0.16%), Chidimar (0.05%), Dom (0.04%), 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	-
			74	68	68	41
Total (74+68+68+41)			251			

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	Dhimal	0.09				
	Gangai	0.14				
	Kisan	0.01				
	Koche	0.01				
	Meche	0.02				
	Munda	0.00				
	Kuswadya	0.00				
	Tajpuria	0.06				
78-91	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	0.04				
92-97	Marwari	0.19				
	Bengali	0.05				
	Sikh	0.01				
	Jaine	0.00				
	Churaute	0.02				
98-102	Gaine	0.03				
	Adibasi	0.02				
	Badi	0.02				
	Kumhar	0.24				
	Danuwar	0.23				
102	Rest					
	(unspecified)	(5)				
	Total	48	11	15	7	
Grand Total (251+48)						299

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.

Annex 12

Classifying the 100 Identity Groups in the 2001 Census	
7 Main Groups	17 Ethnic/Caste Groups <small>(6 disadvantaged groups highlighted in grey)</small>
Caste Groups	<p>1. Brahman/Chhetri</p> <p>1.1 Hill Brahman/Chhetri (Non-Disadvantaged) 1.1.1 Brahman 1.1.2 Chhetri, Sanyasi, Thakuri</p> <p>1.2 Tarai/Madhese Brahman/Chhetri (Non-Disadvantaged) Kayastha, Madhesi Brahman, Nurang, Rajput</p>
	<p>2. Tarai/Madhese Other Caste Groups</p> <p>2.1 Tarai/Madhese Other Caste (Non-Disadvantaged) Badhai, Baniya, Barai/Barae, Haluwai, Jain, Kalwar, Kanu, Koiri, Kurmi, Sudhi, Teli, Thakur/ Hazam, Yadav</p> <p>2.2 Tarai/Madhese Other Caste (Disadvantaged) Bhediyar/Gaderi, Bing/Binda, Dhuniya, Kamar, Kewat, Lodha, Lohar, Mallah, Mali, Nuniya, Rajbhar, Sonar</p>
	<p>3. Dalit</p> <p>3.1 Hill Dalits (Disadvantaged) Badi, Damaj/Dholi, Gaine, Kami, Sarki, Unidentified Dalits</p> <p>3.2 Tarai/Madhese Dalits (Disadvantaged) Baantar, Charmar/Harijan, Chidimar, Dhobi, Dom, Dushad/Paswan, Halkhor, Khatwe, Musahar, Tatma</p>
Janajatis	<p>4. Newar</p> <p>4 Newars (Non-Disadvantaged)</p>
	<p>5.1 Hill/Mountain Janajati</p> <p>5.1.1 Hill/Mountain Janajatis (Non-Disadvantaged) Bhote, Bhujel/Gharti, Byansi, Chhantyal, Dura, Gurung, Hyolmo, Jirel, Lepcha, Limbu, Magar, Rai, Sherpa, Thakali, Walung, Yakha</p> <p>5.1.2 Hill/Mountain Janajatis (Disadvantaged) Baramu/Barmhu, Bote, Chepang/Praja, Danuwar, Darai, Hayu, Kumal, Kusunda, Majhi, Pahari, Raji, Raute, Sunuwar, Tamang, Thami/Thangmi</p>
	<p>5.2 Tarai Janajati</p> <p>5.2.1 Tarai Janajati (Non-Disadvantaged) Dhanuk, Dhimal, Gangai, Kisan, Koche, Kusunda, Meche, Munda, Pattarkatta/Kuswadiya, Rajbanshi, Tajpuriya, unidentified Adivasi</p> <p>5.2.2 Tarai Janajati (Disadvantaged) Jhangad, Santhal/Satar, Tharu</p>
Other	<p>6. Muslim</p> <p>6 Muslim (Disadvantaged) Madhesi Muslim, Hill Muslim (Churaute)</p>
	<p>7. Other</p> <p>7 Other (Non-Disadvantaged) Punjabi/Sikh, Bengali, Marwari, Unidentified Others</p>

Courtesy : Ganga Prashad Shaha



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Acknowledgements

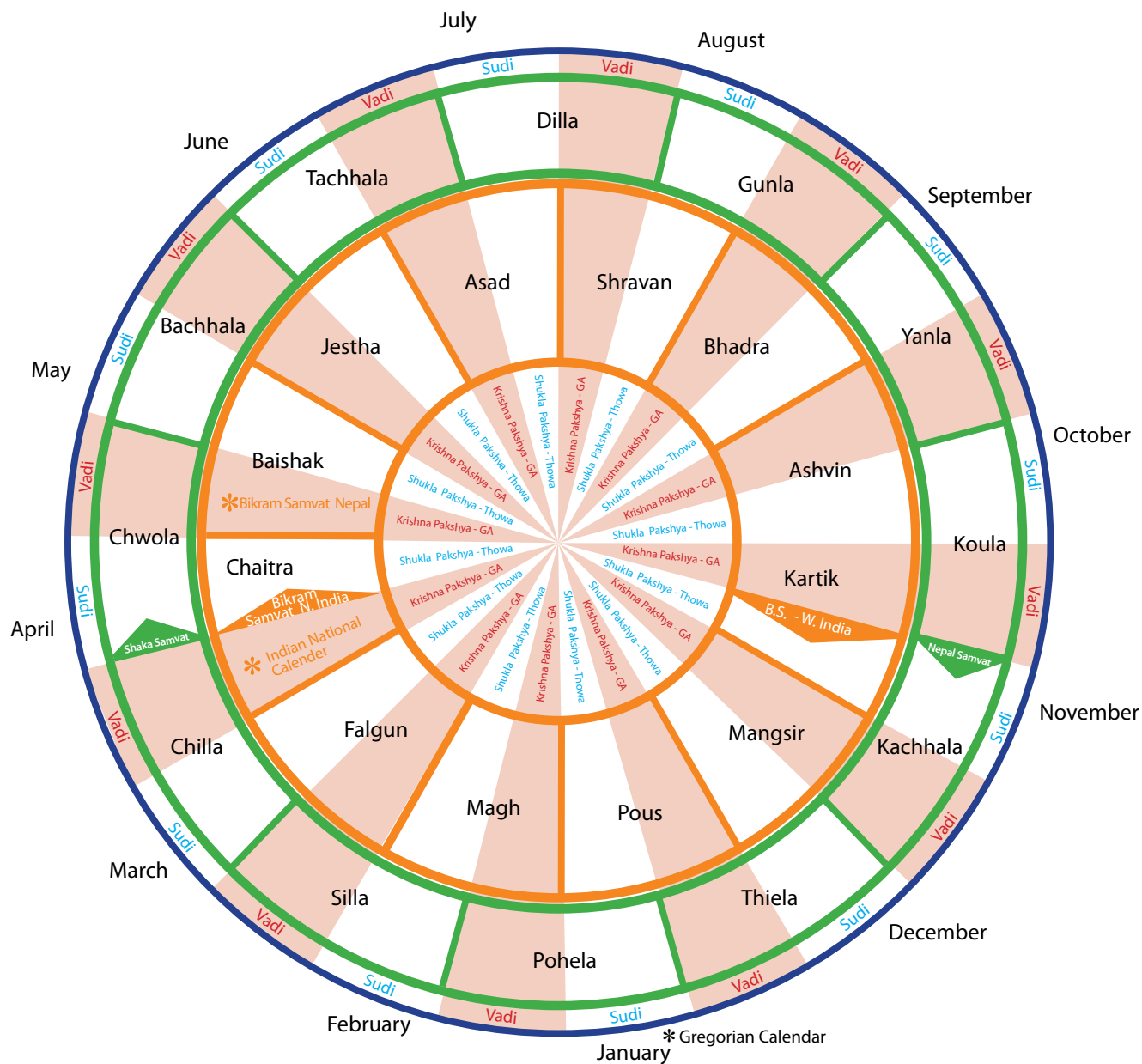
I have received support from many individuals all of whom who helped me generously in preparing the maps and in printing this book. To all of them I would like to offer my thanks. Kamal Raj Pandey provided much needed support in organising the data and in helping me to convert the data electronically into maps using Geographic Information System (GIS). Ajaya Dixit shared his insights, advice and criticism. I thank him for his editorial support and help in printing this book. I am grateful to Sudhindra Sharma, Dipak Gyawali, Durga Nath Rimal and Suman Gautam for their useful suggestions. Narayan Shree Adhikary, Suresh Shrestha and Sangita Shrestha redrew the maps. Suresh Shrestha of DG Scan designed the layout of the book. Kanchan Rimal helped me with typing and Miku Dixit drew the cartoon. Perry Thapa provided much support in polishing the text. I also like to thank Shibesh Chandra Regmi, Country Director, Action Aid Nepal for support in printing of the book. I thank them all.

I would like to extend my special appreciation for the support and encouragement offered by Mahindra Dhoj Singh, Shanker Nath Rimal, Khadga Jit Baral, Shanker Raj Satyal, Aditya Man Shrestha, Bihari Krishna Shrestha, Hari Bhakta Budhathoki, Pitambar Sharma, Madan Dev Bhattarai, Birendra Nath Tandon, Arabinda Nath Rimal, Bhim Nath Ghimire, Dinesh Chandra Gautam, Jessica Chemjong, Bharat Sharma, Ganga Prashad Shah, Arun Kumar Jha, Bakhat Bahadur Chitrakar and Santosh Rimal.

Finally, I wish to thank my wife Sushma for her constant encouragement.

Gauri Nath Rimal

June 2007



Bikram Samvat

In Nepal Bikram Samvat officially starts from first of Baishak Sangkranti during mid April to mark the start of the Solar New Year. It is ahead of the solar Gregorian Calendar by 56.7 years. It is taken as a Luni-solar calendar.

In North India the Bikram Calendar starts from the first day after the new moon in the month of Chaitra, which normally falls in March/April in the Gregorian Calendar. That means Chaitra Sukla Pratipada, the first day after the No Moon (Amabasya) in Chaitra. It is observed in Kashmir, Sind, Andra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Goa. In Punjab, Asham, Tamil Nadu it falls during 13th-14th or 15th of April.

In Western India the same begins after the New Moon in the month of Kartika, Kartika Sukla Pratipada. That is after Depawali Amabasya day in October. It is called Annakut or Annakulotsava, ie Grain Mountain Festival.

Indian National Calendar

Also called Saka Samvat, is modified as Solar for official use. The months are of 30 or 31 days. Vaishak, Jestha, Ashada, Shrawana and Bhadra are of 31 days. Ashwi, Kartik, Marga, Pous, Magh and Falgun consist of 30 days Chaitra is 30 days but every Leap year it is of 31 days. The New Year starts on first Chaitra on March 22nd, Aires, but it starts on 21st March on Leap Year. It was introduced in 1957 by the Calendar Reforms Committee.

Saka Calendar Starts from Chaitra Sukla Pratipada. It started in 78 A.D.

Nepal Samvat

It is the National Lunar Calendar of Nepal and is used in rituals, religious and cultural festivals throughout Nepal. It started in 880 A.D. It is a Lunar Calendar, a variant of Saka Samvat. It consists of 354 days. It has Adhik Maas every 3 years. The New Year starts from Kartika Sukla Pratipada in Sukla Paksya called Kachhala Thowa, Mha Puja ie first day of Kartik Maas following Depawali Amabasya or Laxmi Puja, like Bikram Samvat in Western India.

Month begin with New Moon (Amabasya) in Solar Calender and months begin with the Full Moon (Purnima) in Lunar Calender.

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

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