

Comprehensive Electoral Constituency Delimitation as a Potential Innovative Solution against the Nepalese Currently Implemented Weightage System Electoral Constituency Delimitation

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How to cite this paper: Thapa, D. (2026).

Comprehensive Electoral Constituency Delimitation as a Potential Innovative Solution against the Nepalese Currently Implemented Weightage System Electoral Constituency Delimitation. *Open Journal of Social Sciences*, 14, 128-224.

<https://doi.org/10.4236/jss.2026.1410008>

Received: August 25, 2026

Accepted: October 7, 2026

Published: October 10, 2026

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Abstract

Almost all political, economic, financial, and population migration indicators of Nepal have been showing pessimistic trends, reflecting an increasingly sensitive status due to the electoral delimitation, an oversized mixed electoral system, and a hugely overburdened governing structure fuelled by a lack of good governance. In fact, “electoral delimitation” and “electoral system” are directly associated with the “governing structure,” and the other remaining factor, such as “lack of good governance,” is, to a significant extent, a by-product of political instability sourced by this giant “mixed electoral system.” Furthermore, provided the availability of a couple of my prior research publications regarding the aspects of governing structural reform and electoral interventions, this research is entirely focused on electoral delimitation. It has studied the currently implemented electoral constituency delimitation and identified various issues or gerrymandering due to the derogative scaling of its only available and based statistical tools called the weightage system. Due to not only the ill scaling but also the rigidity of the weightage system toward addressing the status of all available diversities or deviations, the only available modern electoral delimitation called “Weightage Electoral Delimitation System” has been failing to address the entities of equality, equity, and inclusion at the determinant, distributional, and representational levels. Significant amounts of spatial gerrymandering have been noticed in most of the Terai districts—most particularly Sar-

lahi, Mahottari, Saptari, Morang, Dhanusha, Dang, Banke, Kailali, and Kanchanpur, etc.—along with numerical gerrymandering. The maximum electoral constituencies, almost 49% of total seats from both the FPTP and PR electoral systems (135 MPs out of a total of 275 MPs and 269 MLAs out of 550 MLAs), have been provided to Terai alone, disregarding almost 80% of the geography of Nepal—Hilly & Himalaya regions, and their population. Thus, the research has introduced “Comprehensive Statistics of Balance & Flexibility (CSoBaF)” to form the “Comprehensive Electoral Constituency Delimitation System (CECD System),” guided by the “Comprehensive Principle of Delimitation (CPoD),” in order to address the available diversities and deviations with the spirit of political core values to prevent the existence of any potential gerrymandering. For the validation of the constituency delimitation, the Validity Status Determination System (VSDS) has been added with its own statistical formulations that categorize four validation clusters with a two-dimensional validation system both less than 100% down to 1% and from more than 100% up to 199% to deal with and validate multi-determinant parameters effectively, efficiently, and inclusively. Anyway, the CECD System with CSoBaF has maximum flexibility to address, inclusively, all the statuses of the potentially available deviations or diversities from 0% - 1200% addible and 0% - 97.25% deductible on its average value (μ or $\bar{\alpha}$), comprehensively covering all the potential clusters from Minimum Normal Deviation to Maximum Normal, Maximum Normal to Minimum Exceptional Deviation, and from Minimum Exceptional to Extreme Exceptional Deviation with its own Average, Addible, and Deductible Statistics Methods. After the establishment of CSoBaF, the research has delimited the overall constituency of Nepal. The remarkable aspect of CECD System is also about its measurability. It makes the equality, equity and inclusion as the measurable criteria. It has equally and inclusively distributed the FCAs among the districts as per their parameters and determinants on a case-by-case basis. Anyway, the best part is that it has allocated only one (1) FCA for only twenty-one (21) districts with all validity status, unlike the thirty-five (35) delimited districts (almost half the number of districts) of the currently delimited and implemented constituency delimitation. In addition, the current status of the spatial gerrymandering mostly seen in the Terai region has been justifiably addressed and the numerical gerrymandering has been settled with CECD, and an inclusive figure of 44% and its equivalent 121 MPs (64 from FPTP and 57 from PR) has been determined against the currently implemented 49.09% (135 MPs). Anyway, Absolute Non-discriminatory Operational Mechanism; its own new statistical tools with a new validation system; universally & locally applicable constituency delimitation; neither urban nor rural but all-oriented inclusive electoral constituency delimitation; assurance of “LUAs < SPA < FCA Concept”; cost-effective, rational & pragmatic and more inclusive constituencies; appropriate to address all the weaknesses and loopholes of the only available modern weightage system-led constituency delimitation; etc., are major conclusive features of the Comprehensive Electoral Constituency Delimitation

System (CECD System). And, the “Comprehensive Statistics of Balance & Flexibility (CSoBaF)”, “Comprehensive Principle of Delimitation (CPoD)”, “Comprehensive Electoral Constituency Delimitation System (CECD System)”, and “Validity Status Determination System (VSDS)” have been established as innovations and important achievements of this research.

Keywords

Theory of Statistics, Electoral-Delimitation, Fair Electoral Delimitation Theory, Election-System, Electoral Theory of Consensus & Majoritarianism, Growth-Maximizing Economic Theories, Forced & COMPULSIVE Migration Theories, Governing Structural Reformation and Good Governance

1. Introduction

What typical course of direction and condition the particular country takes, obviously, depends on how the form of its governance and corresponding political representation has been set and established within its governing structure. The political representation of the country depends on what and how its electoral system and electoral constituencies are designed. Similarly, in order to ensure the effectively operational governing system and governance structure, political representation, electoral system and elected government, and policy and program, etc., good governance or its respective honest decisional, operational, and implementational execution is the only mandatory tool. In the case and context of an electoral constituency boundary, if everything remains the same and intact, we need to assess how the electoral boundaries have been delineated and how representation is distributed across the country in order to acknowledge how the electoral constituency delimitation and corresponding distribution and allocation of representation have been made countrywide. Before doing so, we need to see the structural provision and the number and size of governing structures as directed by the constitution. Upon the existence of any infeasibility in the existing constitution in terms of the size and form of the governing structure, we have no option other than to go for a constitutional amendment. And definitely, with an infeasible constitutional provision, if we or any Constituency Delimitation Commission conducts electoral delimitation, there is for sure the existence of discrepancies or mismatches or overburdened electoral constituencies with lots of gerrymandering. In the case of Nepal too, we have some constitutional provisions regarding an oversized governing structure, an overloaded mixed electoral system with the mandatory existence of FPTP & PR and their separate electoral quotas of 165 & 110 for MPs and 330 & 220 for MLAs, 7 state governments, 7 assemblies with the Federal Union Government and Federal Assemblies, along with 753 local governments, etc.; these are the constitutional provisions we need to review in order to maintain their feasibility and sustainability.

Furthermore, having a total of 761 governments (1 federal, 7 state, 753 local units) and, as reported, oversized governments, along with the 275-member Federal Assembly, 550-member State Assembly, and 59-member National Assembly, raises striking questions about its upper government structure; on the other hand, having a total of 37,012 political posts (*Appendix for source) across all three government structures also raises questions about its size and unhealthy and expensive operating costs.

(Thapa, 2026a)

In spite of, and along with, the availability of all these discrepancies, the oversized electoral constituency delimitation has been executed, but with gerrymandering and the mal-proportionate distribution of electoral constituencies by the Constituency Delimitation Commission of Nepal in the year 2017. One thing is that it has been constitutionally arranged as oversized, and the other thing is that even this oversized number of constituencies has also been gerrymandered or ill-distributed among various geographies. Leaving all these constitutionally provisional issues aside to the possibility of a constitutional course of future amendment, let us only focus on the aspects of electoral delimitation as the research paper itself is all about. However, to identify vivid impacts of this huge, over-expensive electoral delimitation guided by its overloaded mixed electoral system, and the over-structured mixed electoral system sourced by its oversized governance structure, this research is going to evaluate the overall aspects of the country, especially its political, economic, judicial, populational, administrative, etc., facets. This process is going to provide a valid ground for further research on the reformation of electoral constituency delimitation, the electoral system, and governing structure.

Anyway, now to talk about electoral constituency especially the current trend of constituency, it was delimited by the Constituency Delimitation Commission in the year 2017, and it has been in execution for 20 years up to 2037. The commission had delimited Nepalese electoral areas by enforcing a “weightage system” and the major parameters had been focused only on 2 parameters, population and geography, though other parameters such as remoteness, administrative boundaries, cultural and social traits, transportation proximity, economic viability, aboriginal and ethnic identity, etc., were and are also constitutionally provisioned {Article 286 (5), (6)—Constitution of Nepal 2015, 2015}. The given weightage for these 2 parameters had been set to a 90:10 ratio, 90 for population and 10 for geography, which is completely contradicted by the provision of Article 286 (5). The article says, “*While determining election constituencies pursuant to this Article, the Election Constituency Delimitation Commission shall so determine the constituencies, having regard to population and geography as the basis of representation, and as to ensure that the ratio between the geography, population and number of members of such election constituencies is equal, so far as practicable*”. In fact, the implemented weightage system has made the electoral constituency delimitation almost population-based or entirely population dominant. It had not

given rational and pragmatic weightage to geography, distribution of population, and other parameters. The other remaining parameters are only used to determine the directional or spatial dimension of the composition of each electoral area. Anyway, the following are the commission recommended district-wise numbers of electoral constituencies ([Table 1](#)).

Table 1. Specific conceptual framework.

Number of Electoral Areas for MPs and MLAs	No. of Districts	Name of Districts
1 Electoral Area for MP for the Federal Assembly, and 2 Electoral Areas for MLAs for State Assemblies	35	Taplejung, Panthar, Dhankuta, Terathum, Santhuwababha, Bhojpur, Solukhumbu, Okhaldunga, Khotang, Ramechhap, Dolakha, Rasuwa, Lamjung, Manag, Mustang, Maygdi, Parwat, Argakhanchi, Pyuthan, Rolpa, E. Rukum, W. Rukum, Salyan, Jajarkot, Dolpa, Jumla, Kalikot, Mugu, Humla, Bajur, Bajhang, Doti, Dadeldhura, Baitadi, and Darchula.
2 MPs and 4 MLAs	21	Ilam, Udayapur, Sindhuli, Sindhupalchok, Kavrepalanchok, Bhaktapur, Nuwakot, Dhading, Makawanpur, Gorkha, Tanahu, Syangja, Baglung, E. Nawalparasi, W. Nawalparasi, Palpa, Gulmi, Bardiya, Surkhet, Dailekh, and Achham.
3 MPs and 6 MLAs	7	Lalitpur, Chitwan, Kaski, Kapilbastu, Dang, Banke, and Kanchanpur.
4 MPs and 8 MLAs	9	Sunsari, Saptari, Siraha, Dhanusha, Mahottari, Sarlahi, Rautahat, Bara, and Parsa.
5 MPs and 10 MLAs	3	Jhapa, Rupandehi, and Kailali.
6 MPs and 12 MLAs	1	Morang.
10 MPs and 20 MLAs	1	Kathmandu.

Source: Delimitation Commission Report of early September 2017 ([Constituency Delimitation Commission of Nepal, 2017](#)).

With this weightage system, the Commission had delimited the constituencies in a mal-proportionate manner. Geographically huge areas comprising almost 35 districts of the Hilly and Himalayan regions had received only a single electoral constituency each district. In contrast, the highly populated but geographically small Terai region, constituting almost 23% of the territory, had alone received 78 constituencies out of a total of 165 constituencies for FPTP. Including 51.45% of PR seats, it had received 135 MPs out of 275 MPs. On average, geographically, the Terai had received 49.09% of MPs. Furthermore, almost all of these seats are centered in the highly populated cities of Terai.

In this way, the notion of “non-decreasing of at least 2 constituencies for each district” in the previous Interim Constitution of Nepal 2007 (Article 154.A.8) and the earlier Constitution of Nepal 1990 (Article 105.2) has been completely ignored. The fair delimitation principle of “impartiality” has been totally undermined, and “distribution of population” has been entirely ignored by only leveraging the “concentration of people” ([Paudyal, 2017](#)). In an attempt to make delimitation as “equal representation”, the commission disregarded “equitable representation”, without which democracy cannot be inclusive. This is obviously no exception in the current context of inclusive democracy in the Nepalese Federal

Democratic Republican State (Article 4).

Thus, the recent report and recommendation of delimitation, indeed, raise the following questions.

- What is inclusion in federalism, and what is the role of inclusion in delimiting the boundaries of electoral constituencies?
- Who are the outreached, ignored, deprived, and discriminated populations or geographies? Is it urban, Terai, or rural areas of rural hilly and Himalayan districts?
- Then, what about the utterance of inclusion in the inclusive democracy of the Federal Democratic Republic State of Nepal?
- And what about the future and sustainability of the delimitation?

Thus, the **Constituency Delimitation Commission of Nepal (2017)** had even boycotted the basic guiding principle of inclusion by setting a derogatory “weightage system” of “90/10” for population and geographic area (**Constituency Delimitation Commission of Nepal, 2017**), which in itself is completely against the spirit of “inclusive democracy” of the federal democratic republic of Nepal on the one hand, and on the other, as the population and geographic area are two different parameters that require both parameters to be dealt with systematically, the simple “weightage system” cannot allocate rational electoral constituencies accurately, definably, and justifiably, remaining under the spirit of democracy.

In addition, the following are snapshots of the limitations, problem analysis, major issues to address, and key solutional clue of the weightage system.

1.1. Limitation of Weightage System Electoral Constituency Delimitation

- The Weightage System Electoral Constituency Delimitation cannot delimit the exceptional cases correctly as it only focuses on one parameter. Even if there is a constitutional provision for the availability of a certain minimum deviation in order to incorporate its specificity, such as “equitable representation”, “distribution of population”, and “size & difficulties of geography”, that is not enough. It only addresses one parameter, population, and the acceptability of deviation is very minimal. It does not address exceptional cases and the availability of deviations and diversities. It is more about equal representational delimitation and it remains silent when there are exceptional cases requiring inclusive and equitable representational delimitation. Typically, the Nepalese delimitation procedure does not address these deviations and diversities. However, the constitution has arranged the provision of having at least one constituency in each district. Yet, this is not enough to address the exceptional cases.
- Apart from the exceptional, it also remains silent when there are other normal deviations as well. In reality, in almost all cases, the actual real constituencies are surely normal deviations. The question is how you justify when there is no mechanism in the weightage system for adjusting these normal to exceptional deviations or diversities.

- It only discusses deviation or diversities of a certain minimum scale of the first parameter, but it does not state what it should be in terms of the second parameter.
- The maximum number of constituencies are allocated to cities of the Terai and centers. very few are allocated to the Hilly and Himalaya regions.
- If the parameter of one determinant is designed or remains higher, the second remains undermined. Similarly, if the second determinant is designed or remains larger, the first determinant remains affected. In both cases, the total electoral constituency delimitation of the country is entirely affected. Even if it is put somewhere around the equilibrium point, it cannot appropriately address the availability of normal and exceptional deviations. It is exactly the big question that the weightage system does not have any answer for, and it is its limitation or problem.
- To be more specific, if electoral constituency delimitation ignores geographic area in the name of a weightage system only emphasising population, it means that it is limiting the rights and future of people of the rural area where the government has to invest most of its capital for physical infrastructural development with some small investment for day-to-day operational services for rural people. To add a little bit to it, the people of rural villages—though smaller in population size and extremely large in geographic area—are actually suffering significantly from poverty, exclusion, deprivation, unemployment, and lack of basic access in comparison to the urban population. Moreover, in the primitive condition of unavailability of even basic infrastructure and facilities in rural areas of Nepal, the government must essentially allocate majority portion of its development budget for rational rural development. It is one of the biggest questions whether and how much budget the government of Nepal has been allocating for its rural governance and development. However, if constituency delimitation is ignoring population in the name of geographic area, then it is limiting the rights and future of the people in urban areas, where the government has to invest more for the day-to-day operational facilities of urban life, with some average scale (in terms of its investment in daily operational facilities) of infrastructural development. So, in both cases, the unnecessary weightage principle or system for delimitation turns out to be imperfect delimitation that has an adverse impact on both sides: the people of the center as well as the periphery.

1.2. Problem Analysis

- The number and distribution of electoral constituencies are not entirely unjust.
- Existence of Gerrymandering.
- Inequality in state power sharing and political representation.
- Lack of public perception of balanced and equitable development.
- Almost all of the available modern delimitations follow the weightage system.

It is mostly based on the weightage given to various primary and secondary determinants. Thus, there is always a chance of questions arising regarding the ratio set for various determinants. It also raises curiosity about how it addresses the specific increment of one determinant with others. Thus, it appears more manipulative, as it alters the ratio rather than incorporating and automating with the actual naturally available ratio of determinants through the natural automation system called AODS (Automatic Objective Determination System). This is what, actually, the CPoD (Comprehensive Principle of Delimitation) guided delimitation named CECD (Comprehensive Electoral Constituency Delimitation) discusses further ahead in this research.

1.3. Major Issues to Address

- Highly populated but geographically very small cities and surroundings such as Kathmandu, Biratnagar, Pokhara, Birgunj, Butwal, etc.
- Rarely populated but extremely large districts such as Manag, Mustang, Dolpa, etc.,
- And how you address these issues to ensure inclusivity, equality, and equitability at the constituency delimitation level is the major issue to address.

1.4. Key Solutional Clue

- The new dynamic “Comprehensive Electoral Constituency Delimitation” led by the “Comprehensive Principle of Delimitation” and its own all-in-one statistical operating mechanism called “Comprehensive Statistics of Balance and Flexibility” with its “Validity Status Determination System (VSDS)” is the solution which is established throughout this research.

1.5. What Is the Comprehensive Principle of Delimitation?

- The Comprehensive Principle or Comprehensive Principle of Delimitation (CPoD) means a pervasive, broad, holistic, integrated, universal, cosmological, macrocosmic, extensive, or microcosmic principle (or basis, source, truth, fact, rule, set of beliefs, proposition) that serves as the foundation for a system or system of belief or behavior, or chain of reasoning for setting the clear boundary or limitation or meaning for the elimination of ambiguity and further clarification of specific terminology, idea, field, discipline, stream, and faculty. It believes in having and developing its own continuously developing, well-developed system of thought based on evidence-informed, vision and value-guided world and humanitarian welfare, prosperity, and futuristic movement with its own sophisticated and well-equipped system, model, tool, methodology, operating mechanism, organization, and governance to at least address the overall context/situation/issue/problem/aspect/welfare/prosperity more perfectly, scientifically, theoretically, and as well as pragmatically that of other available traditional or existing principles are unaware of. It trusts in the existence of the Real World, which is so vivid and diverse, and, thus, develops a

consent and instrument for studying and addressing each individual status/case/issue/situation/context/possibility or welfare individually as per the guidance of broader systematic categorization of rational and pragmatic local/national/global/universal paradigm and its respective Super-Smart Comprehensive Master system/policy/plan/resource/program/project/campaign.

- Thus, from the electoral constituency delimitation perspective, CPoD is only the means through which delimitation can be as exactly done as per the spirit and objectives of the constitution, as well as humanitarian and pure political core values (Democratic or Republican), with more qualitative and quantitative results. Unlike traditional Weightage System Delimitation, it can address each and every corner/edge/periphery/rural and Centre (Urban/City) and its population on an essence and necessity basis. Thus, it can deal with its very Average to Normal Flexibility Case/deviation/diversity up to Exceptional Cases/deviation/diversity at once. Hence, it has global essence along with individual national significance (Thapa, 2017a).
- Positive-Bosomism, Humanism, and Stato-Dynamism & Progressivism are the major traits of the Comprehensive Principle. It believes in core political values, where there is no space for any kind or form of discrimination. Everywhere, there is only positive and pure democracy or publicocracy or people's political governance system with positive and benevolent justice, facilities, rights, and benefits with rational responsibilities. It has eternal trust in natural human rights (life, liberty & pursuit of happiness, and social, political, economic and employment, legal, etc.), human diversity, individuality, equality, prosperity, integrity, solidarity, fraternity, humanism, peace, and development. It also believes in the human identity principle, such as individualism on the one hand, and on the other, it correlates individualism, self-dependency, and independency in the context of specific relations, family, society, nation, global and cosmological perspective. It trusts heading towards prosperity through unity, integrity, and the harmonic principle of awareness, progressivism and stato-dynamism, and respective comprehensive movements. It has a strong belief in the principle of political ethics. It trusts the concept that the "world" is our only "home" and the "people" dwelling here are the "family members", the "kinship" is the one and only single "sole motto", and global and universal "friendship, fraternity, production, productivity, employability, and services", etc. are the means of "tool", "humanism" and "humanity" are its single "ideology", and "empowerment", "self-dependency", "independency", "cooperation", "collaboration", "coordination", "partnership", "unification", "integrity", "togetherness", "transparency" and "accountability" etc. are the means of instruments, and "human prosperity" and "peace" are its ultimate "goal and vision".
- Comprehensive Principle is such a systematically integrated principle or system that advocates for multiple available ideologies at once. It advocates for comprehensive capitalism in both context of capital and social-capital build-

ing, empowerment and partnership in course of providing comprehensive suppliance of pure public welfare services and development projects in order to step or achieve supreme prosperity. Because it has the optimum dynamism to incorporate with both private and social capitalism for maximum performance and deliverable growth. Similarly, it refers for the Comprehensive Socialism in social context, and Comprehensive Individualism in context of individual. Similarly, it recommends “Localism” in place of local, “Nationalism” in the terms of the nation, “globalism” in the context of the world, and “universalism” in the setting of the Universe. What proportions of these ideologies, the Comprehensive Principle carries? it depends on its (Comprehensive) own principal parameters based on the status of the specificity of the country. In addition, it carries foundational trust on having its own Comprehensive Economy, Comprehensive Tax policy & System, Comprehensive Health & Education Policies and System, Comprehensive Foreign Policy & Diplomacy, and other policies and systems etc. along with its own essentially additional and innovative stato-dinamic and progressive core values and quality systems strategically directed towards the “Supreme Prosperity”. Therefore, “Comprehensive Principle” which is identified and taken as the English equivalent word for Nepalese “Brihatarwad” [“बृहतरवाद”]] is substantially much more than available existing ideologies. In fact, the Comprehensive Principle is “Brihatarwad” [“बृहतरवाद”] and “Brihatarwad” [“बृहतरवाद”] is its ideology.

- The comprehensive principle has a faith in PGLCMS (Political Governance Life Cycle Management System). Thus, it believes in public supremacy and sovereignty. It innately holds foundational belief in the public welfare state, multi-party system, regular & updated election and electoral system, executive-legislatives-judiciary governance system, the rule of law, transparency, accountability, good governance, meritocracy, development and prosperity etc. Therefore, it is an ideology, thought, or model that can recognize, justify, unify, and mobilize each and every individual from each and every edge (rural area) and centre (capital, urban, city, etc.) irrespective of the race, colour, and class for the prosperity of each and every individual from each and every edge and centre without any form of discrimination, deprivation, domination, exploitation, or isolation. There is only, and only, the prosperity of local, national, global, and universal sectors through the prosperity of “ALL”.

Thus, it has become crystal clear that the weightage system delimitation has several drawbacks and has also been criticized by several scholars for not being inclusive, equal, and equitable at the same time (Paudyal, 2017). Thus, it raises the question—what is inclusive, equal, and equitable delimitation, then? It is exactly what this research paper is going to explore throughout this research effort. Anyway, with this finding, the “Comprehensive Statistics of Balance and Flexibility (CSoBaF)”, “Comprehensive Principle of Delimitation (CPoD)”, “Comprehensive Electoral Constituency Delimitation System (CECD System)”, and “Validity Sta-

tus Determination System (VSDS)” are going to be established as innovations and important achievements of this research.

2. Literature Review

The term electoral delimitation is composed of two words—Electoral and Delimitation. “Electoral” stands for election and it means the political process of selecting people’s representatives for various political roles of the government, where the people choose their favourite representatives based on their size or majority of votes. It is the soul of the modern political system that ensures people’s regular, fresh, and updated political representation via formal and regular selection of various people’s political representatives for the formation of the government and governing structure to effectively operate people’s benevolent and according multi-faceted development, administration, and welfare activities. Whereas, the diction “Delimitation”, however, is derived from the English verb “delimit”, which itself is composed of the assimilation of two words “De” + “Limit” that means to limit any vague terminology, idea, field, discipline, stream, and faculty so that it can be clear enough to at least eliminate ambiguity of specific terminology, idea, field, discipline, stream, and faculty. In this way, from a very generalist point of view, delimitation is a systematic process of eliminating ambiguity and extending its according further clarification of any specific terminology, idea, field, discipline, stream, and faculty by setting a clear boundary or limitation. Thus, electoral delimitation is the process of drawing the boundaries of electoral areas or districts for electoral management and modern political practice. An electoral area or district or arena is an electoral unit where multiple available political parties compete with each other to represent the voters’ population by winning a seat for political representation of citizens.

In delimitation science, especially political delimitation, electoral delimitation is the process of drawing or redrawing the boundaries of electoral areas or districts for electoral management and democratic political practices.

(Thapa, 2026a)

Various determining parameters are set for the delimitation of electoral areas. These are mostly directed by the constitutional provisions of the respective countries. However, the most important parameters are population, geography, remoteness, administrative boundaries, cultural and social traits, transportation proximity, economic viability, aboriginal and ethnic identity, etc. The standard directive principles for electoral delimitation are impartiality, equality, representativeness, non-discrimination, and transparency. However, various variations can be seen regarding these directive principles at the implementation level of various countries as per their political orientation and constitutional provisions. Similarly, there are also two types of electoral delimitation—traditional electoral delimitation and modern electoral delimitation. Traditional delimitation is such an electoral delimitation where knowledge of delimitation was either limited or non-

existent. Almost all traditional delimitations, even up to the colonial period, are supposed to be traditional electoral delimitation. In contrast, modern delimitation is such a delimitation where knowledge of delimitation was developed and implemented according to its principles and criteria to ensure a fair election system and modern political values. Almost all contemporary modern delimitation systems utilize a weight-based system called the weightage system. It relies on employing only one predetermined weight to various determinants in all available contexts and statuses.

Anyway, as far as the delimitation of the electoral area of Nepal is concerned, it does not have a history longer than that of its democracy. The first delimitation was introduced in 1951 AD, alongside the establishment of democracy in the country. However, it had to wait until the People's Democratic Movement of 1990 to get the first version of systematic modern electoral delimitation fueled by its weightage system. All electoral delimitations carried out prior to 1990 were largely traditional electoral delimitation.

Anyway, the first electoral delimitation was introduced with the introduction of democracy in Nepal in the year 1951 AD. As per the Interim Constitution of Nepal 1951, the election commission {Article 69 (2)}, election tribunal, and delimitation of constituency were clearly provisioned and introduced in the Nepalese political streams for the very first time, though there was no clear-cut provision for having a separate delimitation commission. No parameters were constitutionally mentioned as the basis for the delimitation, though reports such as the Administrative Restructuring Committee 1953 and the Administrative Restructuring Committee 1957 played an important role in engineering 109 electoral districts or areas for the House of Representatives.

Similarly, with the first elected democratic government and its promulgated constitution of Nepal 1959, the clear-cut constitutional provision of the delimitation commission {Article 22 (3)} was established for the very first time along with the election commission, election tribunal, and unquestionability of delimitation in the court. Some basic determinants or indicators such as administrative district boundaries, population density, transport facilities, geographical features, and community and human diversity, etc., were taken as parameters. The constitution did not say much about the size and structure of these commissions.

The electoral districts shall be delimited by a Delimitation Commission appointed by His Majesty in His discretion, in such manner that each shall contain, as nearly as may be practicable, an equal number of electors, account, however, being taken of boundaries of administrative districts, the density or sparsity of population, transport facilities, physical features, and the community or diversity of the inhabitants. {Article 22 (3)—*The Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal (1959)*}

As the constitution was very short-lived, the provision of the then constitution's delimitation had never been implemented due to the coup of King Mahendra and

the promulgation of the Panchayat Constitution of Nepal in 1962. There was no constitutional provision for a Delimitation Commission during the period of direct rule by King Mahendra, and the delimitation of that time was still, for sure, traditional.

Similarly, with the restoration of long-lost democracy in 1990 through the people's democracy movement and the establishment of the Constitution of Nepal 1990, the Election Constituency Delimitation Commission (Article 105) was established with the identification of certain parameters such as administrative district boundaries, more than 2 seats or electoral units in each district, geographical features, population density, transportation services, and communal homogeneity or heterogeneity of the local residents, along with a more powerful Election Commission (Article 103) and a separate Election Court (Article 106) for election disputes. The weightage system was used as a statistical tool for electoral delimitation, but which specific weightages were used for particular determinants was not clearly published. However, the best part of it was the assurance of balanced political participation for its MPs, and a minimum of 2 electoral (Legislative) quotas were set for each district. The weaknesses were the existence of some notable gerrymandering or malapportioned electoral constituencies. Anyway, there were 205 electoral areas for the House of Representatives (*Constituency Delimitation Commission of Nepal, 1990*), and 60 electoral seats were allocated for the National Assembly.

After determining the number of seats in the House of Representatives for each district pursuant to Article 45, the Election Constituency Delimitation Commission shall delimit the constituencies in districts having more than one seat (meaning 2 MP seats).

{Article 105 (2)—*Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal 2047 (1990)*}

After the King Gyanendra Coup and the people's democracy movement, and the establishment of the fully democratic interim constitution in 2007, a more dynamic version of the Election Commission (Article 128) and the Constituency Delimitation Commission (Article 154 A) were formed with the primary aim of achieving the federal democratic Constitution of Nepal via the Constituent Assembly. The election system was constitutionally set as a Mixed Electoral System for both FPTP and PR electoral systems with the ratio of 40:60. The parameters for electoral delimitation were constitutionally provisioned as equality of population, geographical features, special attention to the existing administrative district boundaries, population density, transportation facilities, and the communal and cultural characteristics of the people living in such districts.

While delimiting the electoral constituencies pursuant to Clause (6), on the basis of equality of population, geographical convenience, and special characteristics, attention shall be paid to the boundary of each administrative district, geographical conditions, population density, transportation facilities, and the communal and cultural characteristics of the people living in such

districts. {Article 154. A. 7—[The Interim Constitution of Nepal 2063 \(2007\)](#)}

Most of the above-mentioned parameters were mainly used for the determination of location, direction, assimilation, and formation of a specific electoral area. Those had nothing to do with the determination of the electoral number. The only determinants for the specific numbers of electoral areas for a specific electoral district, zone, or region were mainly based on population and geography. As far as the electoral delimitation of the Constituent Assembly is concerned, the Constituency Delimitation Commission delimited 601 seats for the Constituent Assembly, with 240 for direct election ([Constituency Delimitation Commission of Nepal, 2007](#)), 335 for proportionate election, and 26 nominations, and the ratios of them were 40:56:4, respectively. The weightage system had been used as a statistical tool for the electoral delimitation, but what specific weightages were being used for which particular determinants was not clearly published. However, the assurance of balanced political participation for its MPs and a minimum of 2 electoral (Legislative) quotas for each district, etc., were its good aspects. The existence of some notable Gerrymandering or mal-proportioned electoral constituencies was definitely its weakness. Some traces of Gerrymandering (constitutional boundaries intentionally drawn for the benefit of one ruling or non-ruling political party at the expense of another) can be easily observed by seeing the figure of the then electoral delimitation. The maximum number of electoral areas was set for the highly populated Terai districts, the district of the capital city, and districts with metropolitan areas for the advantage of certain political parties. Whereas, the delimited electoral areas of Hilly and Himalayan districts were comparatively very minimal, which in fact contradicted the delimitation articles of the constitution 154. A.7, 154. A.8, 63.3.

As far as the current trend of the implemented electoral system—as per the Constitution of Nepal 2015—is concerned, the mixed electoral system has been constitutionally provisioned for the Federal Legislature and Provincial Assemblies. The Federal Parliament consists of two houses named the House of Representatives and the National Assembly. The House of Representatives consists of 275 MPs, with 165 MPs directly elected based on the FPTP electoral system from 165 electoral constituencies, and 110 MPs elected from the proportional representation electoral system. Thus, there are 165 delimited electoral areas for MPs from the FPTP stream and 110 PR delimited seats, considering the overall country as one electoral area. The upper house consists of 59 members, where 56 members are elected from an electoral college comprising members of the Provincial Assembly and chairpersons and vice-chairpersons of Village Councils and Mayors and Deputy Mayors of Municipal Councils, and 3 members, including at least one woman, are nominated by the President on the recommendation of the Government of Nepal {Article 86 (2b), 86 (3)—[Constitution of Nepal, 2015](#)}. As per the constitution, there are 7 states, 7 State Assemblies, and 7 governments. There is a constitutional provision for having a total of 550 MLAs. Out of 550, almost 330

seats are allocated for direct FPTP election and 220 for the PR election system for all 7 states.

The electoral parameters such as geography and population have been taken as primary parameters, whereas there are also other secondary parameters such as population density, geographic specificity, administrative and transportation convenience, and community and cultural aspects as per Article 286. (5), (6). The clearly published weightage system of 90:10 has been used for its primary parameters of population & geographies. The question might arise: is the weightage ratio of 90:10 rational as per the constitutional provision of Article 286 (5)?

(5) The Constituency Delimitation Commission, while delimiting the constituencies in accordance with this Article, shall, based on population and geography, maintain, as far as practicable, the equal ratio or proportionality between geography, population, and the number of members.

(Article 286 (5)—[The Constitution of Nepal 2015, 2015](#))

Similarly, it remains silent regarding the question of how the delimitation procedure weighted its other secondary parameters. Anyway, for the moment, we can say that the commission utilized the secondary parameters only for the spatial, directional, and areal composition of each electoral constituency, but not to determine the numerical dimension of the electoral constituencies.

And, whatever model the Constituency Delimitation Commission of Nepal has implemented in the name of this proportion of weightage system has not only made it a population-dominated delimitation but has also accordingly transferred it to a completely imperfect, biased, and un-inclusive distribution of electoral boundaries. It has provided the maximum electoral areas for the Terai region, even undermining the other 80% of geographies named the Hilly and Himalayan regions.

People have interpreted CDC's report from various angles. If you make population the main basis, you will reach one conclusion. If you take geography into account, you will present a different picture. As a student of geography, I would say the report is unfair to our hill and mountain regions.

([Paudyal, 2017](#))

To be a little more specific, the Delimitation Commission has provided a total of almost 135 MPs (78—FPTP and 57—PR) for the Terai region out of 275 seats. That means almost 51.45% from the Proportionate Representation System and 49.09% on average for both FPTP & PR systems. Similarly, around 51.45% from the PR system and an average of 49% (269 seats) for both PR and FPTP systems of a total of 550 MLAs have been delimited for Terai districts. In contrast, the proportionate area of the Terai is only around 20% of the total area of Nepal. Approximately 80% of the geography of Nepal, most specifically the Hilly and Himalayan electoral districts, has been totally under-represented ([Thapa, 2026b](#)). The administrative district boundaries have been completely ignored, and the previous

concept of “at least not less than 2 electoral areas for each district irrespective of population size” in earlier electoral practices has been entirely disregarded and replaced with the concept of “at least not less than 1 electoral area” for each district. In the course of making electoral delimitation “equal representation”, the concept of “equitable representation” has been undermined. Geographically very large 35 districts of Hilly and Himalayan regions have received only a single electoral constituency for each district due to gerrymandering or biased, unequal, and inequitable or non-inclusive distribution of electoral delimitation.

This electoral delimitation, in fact, overlooks the principle of “equitable representation”, without which political system representation cannot be truly inclusive. However, the baseline for electoral boundaries should vary according to the specific characteristics of population distribution and geographic context, in order to align with “equitable representation”. Therefore, constitutional provisions across various jurisdictions permit a range of acceptable deviations from the population baseline, varying from 0% to as high as 61.9% in current practice worldwide. For instance, constitutional tolerance limits vary across jurisdictions: approximately 15% in Armenia, Germany, and the Czech Republic; between 15% and 24% in Germany under certain conditions; around 30% in Singapore; and up to 61.9% in Canada (ACE, 2012). These limits are designed to balance equitable representation with considerations such as population distribution, geographic size, and challenges. However, the appropriateness, suitability, and representative fairness of these deviation thresholds remain subjects of ongoing study and debate. In fact, the permissible percentage of deviation is generally determined by the distribution and concentration of the population. Thus, allowable deviations may range widely, potentially from 0% to 90%, depending on contextual factors. Accordingly, how such deviations are calibrated in relation to alternative determinants—primarily geography, along with other secondary considerations—through additive and deductive statistical principles remains a key area of concern. However, in the context of electoral delimitation in Nepal, this dimension of permissible exceptional deviation does not appear to have been adequately understood or applied. Consequently, under the rubric of “equal representation”, the principle of “equitable representation” is significantly undermined. To talk about adjustment of “equitable representation” through weightage system seems almost impossible due to its single-dimensional operating nature. Whereas, quite a bit of criticism has also been expressed regarding the delimitation report of the Constituency Delimitation Commission for being completely Terai-oriented. They have blamed it for ignoring the basic principles of impartiality, transparency, non-discrimination, representativeness, and equality in the course of basing only on population. The principle of “impartiality” has been completely ignored, and “distribution of population” has been entirely dominated by only prioritizing the “number of people”.

That means the authority that determines electoral constituencies must first

be impartial. This is where we failed. The officials inducted into CDC were biased towards the political parties that nominated them. The second mistake they made was that they focused only on the number of people, not their distribution. As a result, hills and mountains lost seats. Most hill districts lost one seat each.

(Paudyal, 2017)

The concepts of “geography encompasses both the place and people”, “inextricable relationship between a man and geography”, “the very nature of population is to increase but not the geography” and “the availability of multiple forms of geography or natures and the scope it provides for a human journey of development” have been rejected.

You cannot limit a person to a fixed geography. However, this aspect of geography was overlooked while demarcating electoral constituencies.

(Paudyal, 2017)

In fact, we can imagine a person with geography but not without geography or nature. Similarly, we can't limit a person to a fixed geography. A person can be local and at the same time by-local or multi-local, but he can never be without local. The density of it might be different from other locals and can be decreased or increased in the course of time. However, all types of necessary social, political, and governing structures are naturally the most inevitable part of it. Thus, there have been provisions for having electoral districts, or provincial or state-level electoral areas, with constitutionally defined specific electoral quotas.

In addition, this ratio of the weightage system, according to many critics, is making the whole delimitation entirely population-dominated delimitation. However, we could make it more farsighted and inclusive. Anyway, there are many models of delimitation within the weightage system. But no one can define the precise best single model of delimitation for delimiting boundaries, as Handley concluded in his research paper “*Challenging the Norms and Standards of Election Administration: Boundary Delimitation*” in the year 2007 by saying “*There is no single best model for delimiting constituency boundaries*” (Handley, 2007).

He concludes his research findings by stating that there is no well-defined, precise, best single model for delimiting the boundaries. However, it is very important to establish precise rules for the process that are flexible for both mature and transitional democracies.

(Dampegama et al., 2019)

Almost all available contemporary modern delimitation systems employ this weight-based weightage system that assigns only one predetermined weight to various determinants of multiple contexts and statuses. This inevitably raises questions about the rationale underlying such weight assignment and how changes in one determinant should be reconciled with changes in others. Rather than allow-

ing the relationships among determinants to emerge from their naturally occurring proportions, the reliance on only one predetermined ratio for overall available statuses may therefore raise questions about the delimitation process. This is what, actually, the CPoD (Comprehensive Principle of Delimitation) raises and proposes—the natural automation system called AODS (Automatic Objective Determination System)—to address these discrepancies for appropriate electoral constituency delimitation (Thapa, 2017a).

Thus, it is clear that there is no as such availability of a perfect and precise model of delimitation, that has not only signaled for the maximum chances of occurrence of delimitation discrepancies but also equally further indirectly paved the way for the scope of innovative efforts for further development of the delimitation system and model. In this situation, there is scope and need for research for the identification of a further new model of delimitation.

Therefore, this research study has the urgency of scope and strong rationale for conducting further research efforts to coin a more innovative version of electoral delimitation that has maximum flexibility for addressing “equitable representation” along with “equal representation” from highly populated centres and their surroundings to rarely populated peripheral geographies.

3. Methodology, Theoretical Framework, and Data

Coming up to the Methodology, it is clear that the constituency delimitation of Nepal has a lot of drawbacks due to its currently implemented weightage system of 90:10. Upon the availability of these issues, the research raises the capital question—what is its solution? This is exactly what this research is trying to explore. To do so, the research first attempts to utilize the methodology to identify the key factors of the weightage system behind these issues, and then tries to seek the solution while remaining within the same weightage system; and, if needed, it further engages in the potential innovation of a new and innovative delimitation system called “Comprehensive Electoral Constituency Delimitation (CECD)” backed by the “Comprehensive Principle of Delimitation (CPoD)”. In doing so, it utilizes various theories such as—Handley’s Theory of Electoral Delimitation, Weightage System Theory of Electoral Delimitation, Theory of Statistics, Theory of Equality, Equity, and Inclusion in Electoral Delimitation, Gerrymandering, Structuralist Theory of Governing Structure, Consensus & Majoritarian Theory of Powell, Structuralism and Textualistic Theory of Constitution and Intentionalism, Forced Migration Theory & Compulsive Migration Theory, Ratio Theory, Normative Theory, etc. Thus, the research implements these theories not only to identify the factors behind the issues but also utilizes them for further innovation of a new and more dynamic delimitation system (Figure 1). However, this research, being very aware of the privileged length and word limits, is fundamentally employing parameters established by the theories to identify the factors behind the electoral constituency delimitation issues and propose the Comprehensive Constituency

Delimitation Model as a rational solution rather than completely going through one-to-one detailed, theoretical, empirics-based statistical procedures in exactly the same way as the specific theorists had once gone through in the course of founding their respective theories. In fact, the “Comprehensive Electoral Constituency Delimitation (CECD)” is backed by its own innovative “Comprehensive Statistics of Balance and Flexibility for Inclusion, Equality, and Equitable Distribution and Representation”. In this sense, “Comprehensive Electoral Constituency Delimitation (CECD)”, “Comprehensive Statistics of Balance and Flexibility for Inclusion, Equality, and Equitable Distribution and Representation”, and “Validity Status Determination System (VSIDS)” are the innovations of this research. Anyway, below is the theoretical framework, and further down below to it is the conceptual framework that eases the key task of the theoretical framework in order to achieve the goal of this research paper (Figure 1).

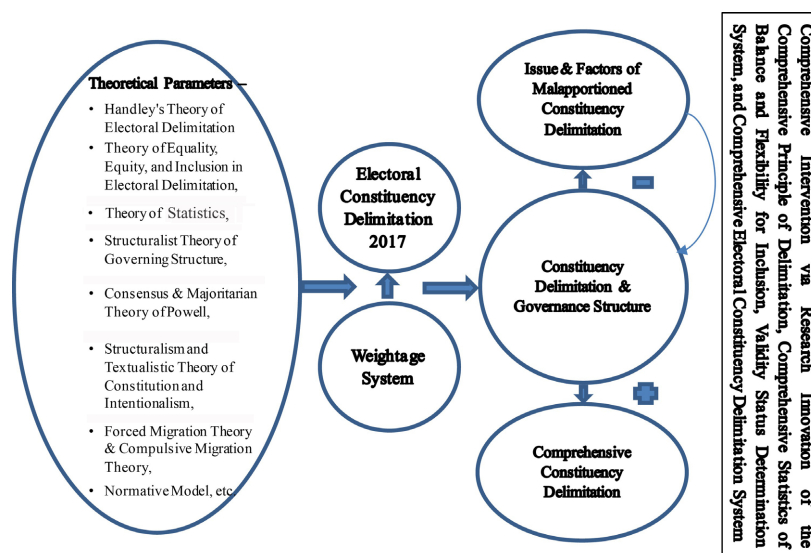


Figure 1. Theoretical framework.

3.1. Conceptual Framework

The statistical tool to make CECD as per the spirit of the comprehensive principle is Comprehensive Statistics of Balance and Flexibility. It statistically ensures the Absolute Non-Discriminatory Operating Mechanism (ANDOM) and the Automatic Objective Determination System (AODS). To acknowledge specifically how the comprehensive statistical operating mechanism operates at the determinant or variable level, the following conceptual framework has been designed to address all forms of deviations or diversities, from normal deviation or diversity to exceptional and then up to extreme exceptional deviations or diversities. The conceptual framework very explicitly expresses how it incorporates the available deviations or diversities to ensure the overall electoral delimitation is more inclusive, equal, and equitable in terms of political representation and form of governance (Table 2).

Table 2. Specific conceptual framework.

Specific Conceptual Framework for Constituency Delimitation																				
Tendency of Constituency Building Based on Parameters' Dynamics: Baseline Constituency Validation Status																				
Flexibility																	Priority Condition	Operational Methods		
Normal (Addible or Deductible) Flexibility																				
Population of Nepal	Total area of Nepal in km ²	Total Area as per Local Units in km ²	Total number of constituencies	Average Population & Average Geographic Area per Constituency	Minimum Normal Addable or Deductible								Maximum Normal Addable or Deductible							
					A or D Unit ($\pm 25\%$)	TsoP & G with AU and DU of $\pm 25\%$		TR with Deductible 25% ($>0\%$ & $<25\%$)		A Unit = $>25\%$ & $<100\%$; D Unit = $>25\%$ & $<44.35\%$		TsoP& G with AU of 100% or DU of 44.35%		TR with Deductible 44.35% ($>25\%$ & $<44.35\%$)						
					APpC	AGpC	M(i)PpC	M(x)GpC (KM ²)	TsoM(i)PpC	TsoM(i)GpC (KM ²)	TRSoM(i)PpC	TRSoM(i)GpC (KM ²)	M(x)PpC	M(x)GpC	TsoM(x)PpC	TsoM(x)GpC	TRSoM(x)PpC	TRSoM(x)GpC		
29164578	147181	137033	165	176755	830.50	44189	207.63	220944	1038.13	132566	622.88	176755	830.50	353510	1661	98364	462.17			
					2121060	9966	2297815	10796.50	6186	29.07	353510	1661	530265	2491.50	59478	279.46				
Population of Nepal	Area of Nepal in km ²	Total Area as per Local Units in km ²	Total number of constituencies	Average Population & Average Geographic Area per Constituency	APpC	AGpC	M(x)EPpC	M(x)EGpC (KM ²)	TsoM(x)EPpC	TsoM(x)EGpC	TRSoM(X)EPpC	TRSoM(X)GApC	M(i)EPpC	M(i)EGpC	TsoM(i)EPpC	TsoM(i)EGUpC	TRSoM(i)EPpC	TRSoM(i)EGpC		
					A Unit = >200 and $<1200\%$; D Unit = $>66.35\%$ & $<97.25\%$				TS with Addable 1200% ($>200\%$ & $<1200\%$)		TR with Deductible = 96.8% ($>66.35\%$ & $<97.25\%$)		AU = $>100\%$ & $<200\%$; DU = $>44.35\%$ & $<66.35\%$		Total Sum with Addable 200% ($>100\%$ & $<200\%$)		TR with Deductible 66.35% ($>44.35\%$ & $<66.35\%$)			
					TsoP & G with AU 1200% or DU of 97.25%								TsoP & G with AU 200% or DU of 66.35%							
					Maximum (Extreme) Exceptional Addible or Deductible								Minimum Exceptional Addible or Deductible							
Exceptional (Addible or Deductible) Flexibility																	Operational Dynamics			
Exceptional Flexibility																				
Tendency of Constituency Building Based on Parameters' Dynamics: Baseline Constituency Validation Status																				
Abbreviations of Technical Terminology					Delimitation Operating Table Based on Addible and Deductible Dynamics															
TsoP & G	Total Sum of Population & Geography				Difference (A ₄₂ -A ₄₁)	Addible (A ₄)	Deductible (D)	Difference (d ₂ -d ₁)	TsoM(x)PpC	Total Sum of Maximum Population Per Constituency										
APpC	Average Population Per Constituency				25	25	25	25	TsoM(x)GpC	Total Sum of Maximum Geography Per Constituency										
AGpC	Average Geography Per Constituency				75	100	44.35	19.35	TRSoM(x)PpC	Total Remaining Sum of Maximum Population Per Constituency										
M(x)PpC	Maximum Population Per Constituency				100	200	66.35	22	TRSoM(x)GpC	Total Remaining Sum of Maximum Geography Per Constituency										
M(x)GpC	Maximum Geography Per Constituency				1000	1200	97.25	30.9	TsoM(i)PpC	Total Sum of Minimum Population Per Constituency										
M(i)PpC	Minimum Population Per Constituency				Difference (A ₄₂ -A ₄₁)	Addible (A ₄)	Deductible (D)	Difference (d ₂ -d ₁)	TsoM(i)GpC	Total Sum of Minimum Geography Per Constituency										
M(i)GpC	Minimum Geography Per Constituency				Delimitation Operating Table Based on Addible and Deductible Dynamics				TRSoM(i)PpC	Total Remaining Sum of Minimum Population Per Constituency										
M(i)EPpC	Minimum Exceptional Population Per Constituency								TRSoM(i)GpC	Total Remaining Sum of Minimum Geography Per Constituency										
M(i)EGpC	Minimum Exceptional Geography Per Constituency								TsoM(i)EPpC	Total Sum of Minimum Exceptional Population Per Constituency										
M(x)EPpC	Maximum Exceptional Population Per Constituency				**Note: Each CEDC should remain within this framework and scale; but, in case-to-case basis, it can, without impacting the essence of this comprehensive delimitation frame, subject to minor change as per the specificity of the country.				DU	Deductible Unit										
M(x)EGpC	Maximum Exceptional Geography Per Constituency								AU	Addable Unit										
G	Geography								CU	Constituency Unit										

The deviations, it includes, range from normal deviation to exceptional deviation. Within normal, there are further minimum normal and maximum normal deviations. The exceptional deviation includes minimum exceptional to maximum (extreme) exceptional deviations. In fact, the proposed Comprehensive Electoral Constituency Delimitation has broader flexibility that includes a very dynamic mechanism of statistics encompassing tools from Average Statistics to Broader Deviational Tools. The following are the scale-based specific deviational and average tools used by this Comprehensive Constituency Delimitation.

3.1.1. Average Flexibility Case, Principle, and Tool

It is such a tool and principle that only considers or deals with the average value. In most general cases, the flexibility within it is almost none. For instance, as mentioned earlier above (**Table 1**), the population of 176755 and the geographic area of 830.5 KM² (considering the total area based on the Local Units) are the average population and geographic area for an electoral area to be an average electoral constituency. Anyway, the total population of Nepal and the geographic area covered by local units are 29164578 and 137032.6 KM² respectively.

3.1.2. Normal Flexibility Case of Deviation or Diversity, and Respective Principle & Tool

The Normal Flexibility Tool and Principle is such a principle or tool that considers and deals with the issue that does have normal flexibility. It has a conscience and belief that the majority of the world is filled with normal deviation and diversity. It opines that the deviation is part of nature and reality, thus needing a system for its good governance. It mainly emphasizes the term majority when it comes to addressing deviation; thus, it mostly considers, talks, emphasizes, and justifies the majority status for sure normal deviation. It believes in addressing majority deviation cases with its own principle and according tool of majority inclusion. It believes that the real world is deviated than the average narrative information we have been taught for. Thus, it trusts in the inclusion of this normal diversity and deviation for the creation of a better world. Anyway, the Normal Flexibility Principle considers the deviation from 0% - 100% as addible and from 0% - 44.35% as deductible in its determinants. In other words, up to 100% addible means that one of any determinants is 200% the size of its own average guided value, because a 100% addible value is an added or additional value of 100% on the average base value, which is always 100%, and the accumulation of them tends to 200%. Similarly, 44.35% deductible means any one of the indicators is 44.35% less than the average value, which means 100% - 44.35% (Average Value - Deductible Value) definitely tends to express that the position of a particular determinant is a percentage status of 55.65%. Hence, accumulating these two statements of 100% addible and 44.35% deductible means if any one determinant has 100% addible, then 44.35% becomes the deductible for the other second determinant, which means 55.65% will be the minimum optimum value on the second determinant to become a constituency. Anyway, upon consideration of its scale of flexibility and balance principle, it is further divided into two categories.

1. Minimum Normal Flexibility Case of Deviation or Diversity, and Respective Principle & Tool

2. Maximum Normal Flexibility Case of Deviation or Diversity, and Respective Principle & Tool

1. Minimum Normal Flexibility Case of Deviation or Diversity, and Respective Principle & Tool

The Minimum Normal Flexibility Principle and Tool is believed to consider, cover, and justify the deviations and diversity that the Average Flexibility Principle generally does not address. It regards diversity as normal but a majority in existence. Therefore, it emphasizes majority inclusion. Thus, it has more flexibility in comparison to the rigidity of the Average Flexibility Principle. Therefore, it covers deviations or diversity from 0% up to 25% for addible values and 0% - 25% for deductible values on the average value. Thus, the tolerable limit of it is from 0% - 25% for the minimum normal addible and from 0% - 25% as the minimum normal deductible limit. This means, in the case of the optimum addible value of 25% on the average value, the maximum deductible value will be 25% deductible (25%) in the average value. In other words, in the case of up to 25% addible in one

determinant, it provides the other determinant with the flexibility of 25% deductible, which means a minimum of 75% (100% - 25%) for another determinant to be a constituency.

2. Maximum Normal Flexibility Case of Deviation or Diversity, and Respective Principle & Tool

The Maximum Normal Flexibility Principle and Tool is believed to consider, cover, and justify the deviations and diversity only from above the diversity tolerance limit of the Minimum Normal Flexibility Principle up to 100% for addible and 44.35% for deductible values. Thus, its tolerable limit is from 25% - 100% for the maximum normal addible and from 25% - 44.35% for the maximum normal deductible limit. That means, in the case of the optimum value of 100%, the maximum deductible value will be 44.35%, which is derived from the deductible value of the minimum normal deductible (25%) by adding 19.35%. In other words, in the case of up to 100% addible in one determinant, it provides the other determinant the flexibility of 44.35% deductible, which means a minimum of 55.65% (100% - 44.35%) for another determinant to be a constituency.

3.1.3. Exceptional (Maximum and Minimum) Flexibility Case of Deviation or Diversity and Respective Principle & Tool

The Exceptional Flexibility Principle and tool is such a tool and principle that does not only believe that the universe of mathematics or any other fields is so diverse, vivid, and unique, with full deviations, that the Average Principle with the Normal Flexibility Principle, as they are also limited by certain limitations, also fails to address extreme addible or deductible values most probably from 100% - 1200% addible and 66.35% - 97.25% deductible values. In this situation of inability of the Average Flexibility and even Normal Flexibility Principles, the Exceptional Flexibility Principle and its corresponding tool will come into effective operational enforcement in order to address the principle of balance among the actual availability of exceptionally diverse parameters of the determinants. From 100% - 1200% is addible diversity and deviation; whereas, the deductible diversity and deviation it covers is from 66.35% - 97.25%. Therefore, it believes in equitable inclusion or representation. Anyway, based on the scale of flexibility and the balance principle, it can be further divided into the following 2 categories:

1. Minimum Exceptional Flexibility Case of Deviation or Diversity, and Respective Principle & Tool

2. Maximum Exceptional Flexibility Case of Deviation or Diversity, and Respective Principle & Tool

1) Minimum Exceptional Flexibility Case of Deviation or Diversity, and Respective Principle & Tool

The Minimum Exceptional Flexibility Principle and Tool is believed to consider, cover, and justify the deviations and diversity only above the diversity tolerance limit of the Maximum Normal Flexibility Principle, up to 200% for addible and 66.35% for deductible values. Thus, its tolerable limit is from 100% - 200% for the minimum exceptional addible, and from 44.35% - 66.35% for the mini-

mum exceptional deductible limit. This means that, in the case of an optimum value of 200%, the maximum deductible value will be 66.35%, which is derived from the deductible value of the maximum normal deductible (44.35%) by adding 22%. In other words, in the case of up to 200% addible in one determinant, the other determinant is provided the flexibility of 66.35% deductible, meaning a minimum of 33.65% (100% - 66.35%) for another determinant to be a constituency.

2) Maximum (Extreme) Exceptional Flexibility Case of Deviation or Diversity, and the Respective Principle & Tool

The Maximum (Extreme) Exceptional Flexibility Principle and Tool trust to consider, cover, and justify the deviations and diversity just above the diversity tolerance limit of the Minimum Exceptional Flexibility Principle up to 1200% for addible and 97.25% for deductible values. Thus, the tolerable limit is from 200% - 1200% for maximum exceptional addible, and from 66.35% - 97.25% for the maximum exceptional deductible limit. That means, in the case of the optimum value of 1200%, the maximum deductible value will be 97.25%, which is derived from the deductible value of Minimum Exceptional Deductible (66.35%) by adding 30.90%. In other words, in the case of up to 1200% addible in one determinant, it provides the other determinant the flexibility of 97.25% deductible, which means a minimum of 2.75% (100% - 97.25%) for another determinant to be a constituency. Anyway, the upper deductible limit of 97.25% and the upper addible limit of 1200 are subject to change as per the specificity of each country.

3.2. Statistical Operational Mechanism of Comprehensive Constituency Delimitation

Anyway, the Comprehensive Electoral Constituency Delimitation System (CECD System) has its own operational statistical methodology, ranging from the very basic Average Mean Method (for all average scenarios) up to Addible and Deductible Methods (for all Flexible Statistics Operational Mechanisms for the management of deviational and diversity aspects in Comprehensive Delimitation), as follows below:

1. Average Mean Method,
2. Deductible Method, and
3. Addible Method.

3.2.1. Average Mean Method

The Average Mean Method is the statistical method of using the statistical mechanism of average mean to cover all the average scenarios. It is also the foundational base for the further derivation of Addible and Deductible Statistics Operational Mechanism. Anyway, the following below is the derivation of the key statistical formula for the calculation of electoral delimitation.

Total No. of MPs in the House of Representatives = 165

Total Number of Constituency Electoral Areas (n) = 165

Total Area of Nepal (A') = 147,181 km²

Total Area by Local Units of Nepal (A) = 137032.59 KM²

Total Population (P) = 29,164,578

$$\text{Average Population for each constituency } (\mu) = \frac{\sum P}{n}$$

$$\text{Average Population for each constituency } (\mu) = \frac{\sum P}{n}$$

$$= 29164578/165$$

$$= 176755$$

$$\text{Average Geographic Area for each constituency } (\bar{\alpha}) = \frac{\sum A}{n}$$

$$\text{Average Geographic Area for each constituency } (\bar{\alpha}) = \frac{\sum A}{n}$$

$$= 137032.59/165$$

$$= 830.5 \text{ KM}^2$$

3.2.2. Deductible Method

The Deductible Method is the major, dominant, and dynamic method; the Comprehensive Electoral Constituency Delimitation enforces it to address all the deviations, diversities, and flexibilities of available actual determinants. It is, in fact, a new statistical operational mechanism with the strength of dynamism to address deviations ranging from normal to exceptional and extremely exceptional status. This is also exactly part of one of the statistical operational innovations and research achievements that this research presents. The Deductible Method is the method of identifying the deductible value by determining and utilizing the size of the additional large value and converting it to the accordingly deductible value, and then identifying the minimum determinant size needed for a constituency in that particular deviational or diversity case. The following is the derivation of the key statistical formulas for the calculation of electoral delimitation using the Deductible Method.

District Total Area = (A_1)

District Total Population = (P_1)

Deductible (D) = 0% - 97.25%

(In case of less than average condition)

Addible (A_d) = 0 - 1200%

(In case of the availability of a population or geography larger than the average)

Nearest achieved deductible (d_1) = 25% - 66.35%

(Note: The upper deductible limit of 97.25% is subject to change depending on the specificity of the country)

Upper but not fully achieved deductible (d_2) = 44.35% - 97.25%

Nearest achieved Addible (A_{d1}) = 25% - 200%

Upper but not fully achieved Addible (A_{d2}) = 100% - 1200%

Remaining Addible Number after d_1 (R_a) = $A_d - A_{d1}$

Deductible (D) = $d_1 + \{(A_d - A_{d1}) / (A_{d2} - A_{d1})\} * (d_2 - d_1)$

Or,

$$= d_1 + \frac{(A_d - A_{d1})}{(A_{d2} - A_{d1})} \times (d_2 - d_1)$$

Valid % for Population or Geography (V) in Deductible Method = 100% - D%

Valid Population or Geography to be a Constituency = $\bar{\alpha} \times V\%$ or $\mu \times V\%$

Total Number of Constituencies in the District (n_1) = $A_1/(\bar{\alpha} \times V\%)$ or $P_1/(\mu \times V\%)$

$$= \frac{A_1}{(\bar{\alpha} \times V\%)} \text{ or } \frac{P_1}{(\mu \times V\%)}$$

3.2.3. Addible Method

The Addible Method is another important method of Comprehensive Constituency Delimitation after its Deductible and Average Method. It is also used to address all the deviations, diversities, and flexibility of available actual determinants. The Addible Method is the method of identifying the addible value by determining and utilizing the size of the value less than the average determinant and converting it to the corresponding addible value, then identifying the minimum determinant size needed to be a constituency in that particular deviational or diversity case by adding it to the average value of 100%. The only difference between the Addible Method and the Deductible Method is that the Addible Method is used especially in the prior condition where the value and weight of the lesser determinant are much less than the higher additional figured determinant. The following is the derivation of the key statistical formulas for the calculation of electoral delimitation using the Addible Method.

District Total Area = (A_1)

District Total Population = (P_1)

Deductible (D) = 0 - 97.25%

(In case of less than average condition)

Addible (A_d) = 0 - 1200%

(In case of the availability of a population or geography bigger than the average)

Nearest achieved deductible (d_1) = 25% - 66.35%

(Note: the upper deductible limit of 97.25% is subject to change according to the specificity of the country)

Upper but not fully achieved deductible (d_2) = 44.35% - 97.25%

Nearest achieved Addible (A_{d1}) = 25% - 200%

Upper but not fully achieved Addible (A_{d2}) = 100% - 1200%

Remaining Deductible Number after A_{d1} (R_d) = $D - d_1$

Addible (A_d) = $A_{d1} + \{(D - d_1)/(d_2 - d_1)\} \times (A_{d2} - A_{d1})$

$$= A_{d1} + \frac{(D - d_1)}{(d_2 - d_1)} \times (A_{d2} - A_{d1})$$

Valid % for Population or Geography (V) in Addible Method = $(100 + A_d)\%$

Valid Population or Geography to be a Constituency = $\bar{\alpha} \times V\%$ or $\mu \times V\%$

Total Number of Constituencies in the District (n_1) = $A_1/(\bar{\alpha} \times V\%)$ or $P_1/(\mu \times V\%)$

$$= \frac{A_1}{(\bar{\alpha} \times V\%)} \text{ or } \frac{P_1}{(\mu \times V\%)}$$

3.3. Validity Status Determination System

In the electoral delimitation process, validation is an important step that ensures the electoral delimitation is a combination of consistency, deliverability, inclusivity, equality & equitability, and respective representativeness. It is, in fact, the process of building a perfect and complete electoral delimitation and justifying its delimitation justifiably after its formulation. The validity status is based on percentage, as the Ad and D themselves are also based on percentage. Anyway, the Validity Status Percentage (%) is the available actual higher load-carrying addible or deductible percentage (%) status of any higher weightage determinant with respect to Addible and Deductible Statistic derived valid percentage (%). Here, the percentage (%) of addible and deductible status percentage (%) are derived from the determinant with respect to the average determinant (μ or $\bar{\alpha}$). Thus, the derivation of the key statistic formula for the calculation of Validity Status of Electoral Constituency delimitation is as follows below.

Total Federal Constituency Area for the FCA Unit = A_2

Total Population of that particular FCA Unit = P_2

Average Population for the FCA Unit = μ

Average Area for an FC = $\bar{\alpha}$

Addible (always in %) = A_d

Deductible (Always in %) = D

$$\text{The Validity Status \%} = \frac{\frac{A_2}{\bar{\alpha}}}{100 + A_d \text{ or } 100 - D} \text{ or, } \frac{\frac{P_2}{\mu}}{100 + A_d \text{ or } 100 - D}$$

$$\text{Thus, the Validity Status \%} = \frac{\frac{A_2}{\bar{\alpha}}}{100 + A_d \text{ or } 100 - D} \text{ or, } \frac{\frac{P_2}{\mu}}{100 + A_d \text{ or } 100 - D}$$

where $100 + A_d$ is taken, if we have Addible value. Whereas $100 - D$ is utilized when there is a Deductible value. Similarly, $\frac{A_2}{\bar{\alpha}}$ is utilized when the value or weightage of the available actual area of the particular constituency unit is higher. Whereas $\frac{P_2}{\mu}$ is utilized when the value or weightage of the available actual population of the particular constituency unit is higher than the other determinant.

In addition, the validity status is composed of four categories named “Absolute Valid”, “Valid”, “Medium Valid”, and “Lower Valid”. Certain percentages are given in interval form for these four categories. These percentages are the acceptable deviations on any one determinant for cluster specificity of the above-mentioned conceptual framework. The validity status is, thus, based on these minimum normal addible and deductible, maximum normal addible and deductible, minimum exceptional addible and deductible, maximum exceptional addible and deductible, and average determinants value. The percentages of the below validity status are, in fact, the acceptable percentages on the percentage of a lower determinant mentioned in these broader clusters. And, in the context of average deter-

minants value, both of the determinants can be lower, or it can be higher, or any one of the determinants can be lower or higher. The validation status the research follows is also the same as below. These are all the parameters of primary determinants we are talking about. But for the parameters of other secondary determinants, as they are strictly associated with the spatial and directional dimension of delimitation that might result in gerrymandering or mala-proportioned electoral delimitation, they should strictly follow the parameters of non-gerrymandering, equal and equitable representational electoral delimitation, and the below flexible parameters of validity status are not for them (**Table 3**). Anyway, this overall system of validation is, in fact, the Validity Status Determination System (VS_{DS}).

Table 3. Validation chart.

	Validity Status	Absolutely Valid	Valid	Medium Valid	Lower Valid Including Constitutional Provision	Validity Status	
Variation Interval	<100% case of +Ve	100% - 82.25%	82.25% - 60.5%	60.5% - 33.25%	33.25% - 1%	<100% in the case of +Ve	Variation Interval
	>100% in the case of -ve	100% - 117.25%	117.25% - 139.5%	139.5% - 166.75%	166.75% - 200%	>100% in the case of -ve	
	Validity Status	Absolutely Valid	Valid	Medium Valid	Lower Valid Including Constitutional Provision	Validity Status	

In addition, to show how the validity status is represented, let us take an example from Area 1 of Rupandehi District in the empirical analysis section below. The validity details for the delimited constituency show “V-M(i)EAdD:AM⇒AdM”. Here, “V” stands for “Valid”, “M(i)EAdD” stands for “Minimum Exceptional Addible Deductible”, which means it is valid from the Minimum Exceptional Addible Deductible cluster. “AM⇒AdM” stands for First “Average Method” to Final “Addible Method”. The First “Average Method” is utilized during the numerical determination of the constituency for the district at the beginning procedure of the CECD, and then the “Addible Method” is finally utilized during the spatial, directional, locational, or unit-wise final formation of the constituency delimitation. In this way, the validation details not only indicate the specific validity status but also show how the delimitation was carried out using specific methods in its specific track of delimitation. Thus, it is a track-driven validation system. In this case, the validity status percentage is 70.18%, and it lies within the “Valid” validation cluster’s interval of 82.25% - 60.5%; thus, it is “Valid” from the “Valid Cluster”, which means “nicely valid”.

Validity Status Determination System-Specific Operating Rule

Except for the rule mentioned for the district-wise numeral determination of FCA through the Average Statistics Operation rule, both the remaining Addible as well as Deductible Statistics Operational Rules are operative as per the conditions and

manner mentioned below in the Rules of Statistics Operational Mechanism. However, for the final actual derivation of the unit-based FCA of the Average Method derived constituencies, these are operative according to the higher value or the higher weightage-carrying determinant with its Deductible Statistics Method. In contrast, for a negatively higher value or negatively higher weightage-carrying status, the validation status system is operational as per the Addible Statistics Method. This means that even if both determinants are positively higher than the average value of determinants (μ or $\bar{\alpha}$), the VSDS is operative as per the Deductible Method condition. Whereas, if both determinants are negatively higher (that is, smaller) than the average value of determinants (μ or $\bar{\alpha}$), the VSDS is operative as per the Addible Method condition.

3.4. Rules of Statistics: Operational Mechanism of Comprehensive Electoral Constituency Delimitation

The Statistics Operational Mechanism of Comprehensive Electoral Constituency Delimitation consists of all Average Mean, Addible, and Deductible Statistical Operations for more dynamic, inclusive, equitable, and equal electoral constituency delimitation. Thus, the question may arise as to what particular statistics operational method it uses under what particular conditions. For its easy grasp, the research has developed its own operating rules as mentioned below.

1. Average Statistics Operational Rule - The Average Mean Method is generally in operation if both of the determinants are either higher or lower. That means both determinants should be higher under higher conditions and should be lower under lower conditions for the Average Method of Comprehensive Constituency Delimitation to be operative. It is utilized only for the numerical determination of constituencies at the district level at the initial phase. However, after numerical determination and for the spatial determination or one-to-one constituency delimitation, it uses only the two Addible and Deductible Methods.

2. Deductible Statistics Operational Rule - The Deductible Statistics Method is generally in operation if either one determinant or the weightage of the determinant is higher and the other one is less than the average determinants μ and $\bar{\alpha}$. The dominant statistics operational method in Comprehensive Delimitation, which the research uses, is certainly the Deductible Statistics Method.

3. Addible Statistics Operational Rule - The Addible Statistics Operational Method is generally in effect if any one of the determinants is negatively higher than the other positive one. In other words, if the figure or weightage of the negative of any determinant is higher than the positive one, the only operational option for the Comprehensive Constituency Delimitation is the Addible Statistics Operational Method.

3.5. Operational Roadmap, Specifically, for the Comprehensive Electoral Constituency Delimitation

The Operational Roadmap is essential when it comes to delimitation-related re-

search. It will keep the delimitation research efforts on track and in the right direction. The following is the roadmap of the Comprehensive Electoral Constituency Delimitation.

1. Identification of the current issues and drawbacks of electoral constituency delimitation backed by only one available existing weightage system. Then, on the basis of their discrepancies and problems, the research proposes a new model of Electoral Constituency Delimitation called Comprehensive Electoral Constituency Delimitation (CECD), which has a Comprehensive Delimitation Mechanism to address the current issues effectively and efficiently in order to formulate a more dynamic, transparent, inclusive, equal, and equitable constituency delimitation.

2. Delimiting the total number of overall countrywide and district-wise constituencies—From the constitutional provision, the research draws the total electoral areas. It further continues by determining the Average Population (μ) and Average Geographical Area ($\bar{\alpha}$) based on the available total electoral constituencies, total countrywide population, and the total geographical area covered by Local Units. Furthermore, it identifies and delineates the number of district constituencies utilizing the average population (μ) and the total geographical area covered by Local Units ($\bar{\alpha}$). For the determination of the number of constituencies, two primary determinants are considered; whereas, for spatial and directional determination of constituencies, it considers other secondary determinants such as administrative and transportation proximity, district and international borders, communal and cultural characteristics, etc.

3. Drawing Actual One-to-One Electoral Constituency Delimitation within the district—After determining the number of district-wise constituencies, the research further proceeds to actual constituency delimitation based on each corresponding district's allocated number of constituencies. Here, the focus of electoral constituency delimitation is also on spatial and directional dimensions. Thus, it considers all of the parameters of both primary and secondary determinants. In fact, it is the primary stage of electoral delimitation where actual electoral delimitation is drawn. Furthermore, it is the same step where Gerrymandering mostly occurs. Therefore, the delimiter should be very attentive here.

4. Establishment of the “Validity Status” for the Justification of the drawn Comprehensive Electoral Constituency Delimitation—After determining and delimiting the constituency, it further goes ahead for its corresponding validity status.

3.6. Equality, Equity, Inclusion, Malapportionment, or Gerrymandering as the Measurable Criteria

The CPoD has its own specific theoretical and conceptual framework that makes equality, equity, and inclusion as the measurable criteria. For instance, the measurable scaling that is equal to Average Area or Population per Constituency ($\bar{\alpha}$ or μ) is “Absolute Equal” in terms of constituency delimitation, and such a kind

of delimitation is “Absolute Equal Delimitation”. Whereas, the scaling that is equal to up to $\pm 25\%$ addible or deductible value on the $\bar{\alpha}$ or μ refers to “Substitutional Equal Delimitation”, and it is derived using both addible and deductible methods. Similarly, from “25% - 44.35%” deductible value on $\bar{\alpha}$ or μ is “Minimum Equitable Value”, which is derived utilizing the “Addible Method” considering the addible interval from “25% - 100%”. This delimitation is called “Minimum Equitable Delimitation”. Again, from “44.35% - 66.35%” deductible value on $\bar{\alpha}$ or μ is “Medium Equitable Value”, which is derived using the “Addible Method” considering the addible interval of “100% - 200%” addible. This delimitation is called “Medium Equitable Delimitation”. Similarly, from “66.35% - 97.25%” deductible value on $\bar{\alpha}$ or μ tends to “Maximum or Extreme Equitable Value”, which is derived using the Addible Method considering the addible interval of Addible Method “200% - 1200%”. This delimitation is called “Maximum or Extreme Equitable Delimitation”. In the same way, from the perspective of statistical operating methodology, even if the very nature of the Deductible Method apparently does not look equitable as it identifies the ratio of deductible value, which outwardly seems to be comparatively smaller in ratio than its already available given higher ratio or values, it is in fact equitable. Because by nature—provided the availability of a higher value and utilizing it, the small value is to be identified—thus the available higher values of the upcoming identified counter small value always remain many times higher in ratio to keep the spirit of equity. No matter what method we use, whether we use the addible method utilizing the given small values or the deductible method with higher value, the measurable essence of equity is always achieved.

Anyway, with the integrated values and corresponding tools of both equal and equitable delimitation, the value of inclusion or overall inclusive delimitation is achieved. Moreover, the CPoD, with its sophisticated statistics, makes it possible to measure the malapportionment or gerrymandering of both of its numerical or spatial dimension. In fact, the base parameters of CPoD play a major role in identifying the status of gerrymandering or malapportionment, as malapportionment and gerrymandering are assessed by comparison with the measurable parameters of CPoD.

3.7. Data

Anyway, the study is descriptive in nature and is based on secondary data. Thus, the utilized data are for sure quantitative and descriptive in nature, and are gathered and organized from various government wings such as the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Local Affairs, Central Bureau of Statistics, Nepal Rastra Bank, Office of Company Registrar, Department of Industry, Nepal Chamber of Commerce, various professional associations, Election Commission, Constituency Delimitation Commission, Local Body Restructuring Commission, scholarly academic journals, journal articles, newspapers, and reports of international organi-

zations like the World Bank, Asian Development Bank, UNDP, European Union, FATP, as well as national parliament subject committees. These data are not only collected on an individual basis but also arranged in a synthetic format so that we can have overall figurative statistics to overview the trend and status of these 9 years of implemented federalism in Nepal. In the course of doing so, the research develops various tables, charts, ratio and percentage trends, and statistical tools and diagrams in order to identify and analyze the status of the currently implemented constituency delimitation and its sustainability on the one hand; and, on the other, it also develops a new Comprehensive Electoral Constituency Delimitation System (CECD System) and redraws or delimits the constituency boundary as per it to ensure that the overall constituency delimitation is inclusive, equal, and equitable with sustainability. Thus, it is also following the normative model based on its concrete foundation of logic, theory, and optimization with fully informed and rational agents and its optimizing deliverables of its ideal benchmark.

4. Empirical Findings and Discussion

The paper has gone through assessing various indicators of Nepal based on the same parameters of all the theories, as mentioned earlier above in the theoretical framework, and has arrived at the following findings and brief analysis (**Table 4**).

Table 4. Findings and their brief analysis according to various disciplines and corresponding theories & their parameters.

Discipline	Theories	Parameters	Findings and their brief analysis
Political Science, and Geography & Statistics	Handley's Theory of Electoral Delimitation	Impartiality, Equality, Representativeness, Non-discrimination, Transparency	<u>Nepalese Context of Gerrymandering or Biased Electoral Delimitation:</u> The electoral delimitation of constituencies in many Terai districts—particularly Sarlahi, Mahottari, Saptari, Morang, Dhanusha, Dang, Banke, Kailali, and Kanchanpur—has often been cited as an example of gerrymandering. These boundary changes were designed primarily to benefit Terai (Madhesh)-centric political parties, as well as, to a lesser extent, mainstream political leaders and parties that rely heavily on ethnic Madheshi or Terai voter bases. Many critics argue that these constituency delimitations were deliberately designed to reflect and consolidate areas with predominantly Madheshi and Tharu populations in the Terai region. It has only focused on South-South directional or spatial occupancy of the electoral constituencies, despite being located on the very international country border with India, and the dominant population here ethnically belongs to India and has once or recently migrated from India (Figure A1 & Figure A2). An illustrative example of alleged gerrymandering can be observed in the electoral delimitation of Sarlahi District, where Constituency No. 2 appears to have been drawn in a manner that concentrates the majority Madhesi population. Critics argue that this configuration provides an electoral advantage to Madhesi political leader Mahendra Raya Yadav. Under this constituency delimitation arrangement, Mahendra Raya Yadav contested and won the parliamentary seat as a candidate of the Rastriya Janata Party Nepal in the 2017 general election. He was subsequently re-elected to the House of Representatives in the 2022 election, this time representing the CPN (Maoist Centre). Earlier, in the 2013 Constituent Assembly election, he had secured election as a Constituent Assembly member

on behalf of the Terai Madhesh Sadbhavana Party. These electoral successes are cited by critics as evidence of gerrymandering or mal-apportioned constituency delimitation. Another drawback of this particular instance of gerrymandering is that it has adversely affected the remaining three constituencies within the district (**Figure A1**). In addition, in spite of Saptari district, there are also many other Terai districts like Mahottari (CAN - 3, impacting other CAs), Dhanusha (CAN - 2 & 3, impacting other CAs), Morang (a south-west constituency, impacting other CAs), Dang (CAN - 1, impacting other CAs), Banke (CAN - 2, impacting other CAs), Kailali (CAN - 1 & 5, impacting other CAs) and Kanchanpur (CAN - 1, impacting other CAs), etc., which have impacted the neighbouring constituencies within the districts.

Source: *Handley (2007), Paudyal (2017), Electoral Constituency Delimitation Commission (2017), etc.*

International Context—America Practice 1: As far as the electoral delimitation of constituencies in America is concerned, it is assumed to be a semi-traditional and semi-modern electoral delimitation: because, as a semi-traditional trait, almost all of its states have allocated constitutional responsibility solely to their congress members; and, as a semi-modern trait, some criteria and principles of delimitation are being maintained. There is no provision for the formation and mobilization of an independent Delimitation Commission except in a very few exceptional states (*Dampegama et al., 2019*). To be more specific, the constitution of America and as per its *Colegrove v. Green*, 328 U.S. 549 (1946), Article I, Section 4, has given the full rights of delimitation to the Congress Members; very few states have a provision for an independent redistricting commission (*ACE, 2012*). The very few states in the US which have a provision for an independent redistricting commission still have, in most cases, micro-level influential space for political play. Even after that, the commission has to go through parliament for final approval (*Handley, 2007*).

Nepalese context of the derogative weightage of 90:10, and gerrymandering: Maximum electoral constituencies, almost 49.09% of the total seats from both FPTP and PR electoral systems (135 MPs out of a total of 275 MPs and 269 MLAs out of 550 MLAs), have been provided to Terai alone, disregarding almost 80% of the geography of Nepal—Hilly & Himalaya regions—and their population. In the name of “equal representation,” the principle of “equitable representation” has been overlooked. Due to the gerrymandering or biased, unequal, inequitable, or non-inclusive distribution of electoral constituencies, almost geographically huge-sized 35 districts of Hilly and Himalaya regions have received only a single electoral constituency for each district. The earlier constitutional norm of guaranteeing at least two constituencies per district has been replaced with a minimum of one. The principle of “impartiality” has been completely undermined, and the “distribution of population” has been entirely ignored by only prioritizing the “number or concentration of population” (**Figure A2**).

It raises the questions:

Who are outreached, ignored, deprived, and discriminated against? Is it the population of rural areas or people of urban areas? Or is it urban, Terai, or rural areas of rural hilly and Himalayan districts?

What is equitable representation? Then, what about voicing inclusion in the inclusive federal democratic republic of Nepal, and what about the future and sustainability of the delimitation?

Weightage
System of
Electoral
Delimitation

Population &
Geography

Anyway, as this recent delimitation has developed its policy based on an urban-centric perspective, the possibility of raising and addressing issues and accordingly searching for pragmatic options for rural areas will decrease as per the reduction of FCA & SCA. As a result, there are maximum chances that the trend of compulsive migration from hilly and Himalayan regions to urban areas, most specifically towards Terai, will fuel the trend of already overpopulated and overburdened urban areas to the extreme level in the coming 20 years.

Source: Handley (2007), Electoral Constituency Delimitation Commission (2017), Constitution of Nepal (2015), the Interim Constitution of Nepal 2007 (2007), Paudyal (2017), Gyawali (2022), Sedhain (2025), Thapa (2017a), etc.

International Context—India Practice 1: Anyway, some countries like India have also been following the weightage system since the very initial enforcement of its first Delimitation Commission Act 1952 as per the constitutional spirit of Article 81. 2. (a, b), Article 82, and Article 170 of the current constitution of India 1949. As the delimitation was and is completely based on population, the electoral delimitation of constituencies in India became and has been becoming a totally population-dominated delimitation. In the name of population, other determinants such as geography, remoteness, economic specificity, transportation connectivity, cultural and ethnic traits, administrative boundaries, inclusiveness, equality, and equity are completely undermined, even disregarding the basic concept of “distribution of population” with “number (or concentration) of population”. This is the main reason due to which, after the Delimitation Commission Act 1972, the delimitation quotas for states have been kept frozen and have still been continuing with minor modifications even after the ongoing Delimitation Commission Act 2002 up to 2026. This is the burning issue various national and regional level political parties have been raising continuously as the ongoing delimitation expiry date is coming nearer (Menon & Deka, 2025). The freezing of the state electoral quotas of constituencies for almost 54 years (1972-2026) is not the solution but the postponement of the problem for the further awaiting potentially more and more aggregated, bigger and bigger problems. Neither the increasing of already oversized total seats or electoral constituencies as per the population size is an ultimate sustainable solution, as the very nature of population is to change or mostly to increase (except in very rarely extremely exceptional cases), but not the geography and its limited source or the elasticity of its economy and financial resources. As per the population size, it is obvious and natural that the average base population and geography, along with other indicators for an electoral area, can increase or decrease. In the course of time, if the population increases, the base limit of population for an electoral area will increase but not the total number of electoral areas. Otherwise, there will definitely be politically, economically, and sustainably unmanageable numbers of seats or electoral areas as per the increase of the population in the course of time. And this is the crux. Deviation from the base limit of population, geography, and other determinants is obvious and natural in almost all cases. And we have the constitutional responsibility of proportionate, inclusive and equitable distribution, representation, participation, and development of every highly populated centre to periphery. Thus, the concept of administrative boundaries, electoral districts, zonal and provincial electoral boundaries with constitutionally defined quotas are provisioned. In addition, upon a deviation, we need to categorize it as normal (minimum, average, and maximum) deviation and exceptional (average and extreme) deviation, and the deviations are fulfilled with addible and deductible statistical interplay between and among the determinants. This is how CPoD

Comprehensive Principle of Delimitation works as per the spirit of modern democracy and according delimitation. As far as other than constituencies, especially the referendum one, as it is for the whole country and the country itself is an electoral area, solely the population naturally plays a vital role. In this particular situation, population can only be the one and only final determinant. No if, no but. Otherwise, for constituencies, we need to look for other multiple criterial determinants in spite of dominantly concentrating on any one criterion. Thus, population and geography should be primary criteria along with the other above-mentioned secondary criteria. Thus, the electoral delimitation provision of India is seriously needing for the 107th constitutional amendment as per its primary and secondary criteria for permanent settlement of the electoral delimitation of constituency, as it is the only solution left for India.

Source: *Menon & Deka (2025)*

Inequitable and Inequitable Electoral Delimitation:

1. As discussed above, there are significant indications of gerrymandering in the Terai districts. In fact, the spatial and directional arrangement of electoral constituencies in these Terai districts appears to favor Terai (Madhesh)-centric political parties, as well as certain mainstream leaders and parties that hold the ethnic Madhesh or Terai vote bank (**Figure A1**).

2. Number of Constituencies - Urban vs. Rural, Terai vs. Hilly and Himalayan Regions, Terai-Rural vs. Terai-Cities: More electoral seats, almost 49% (135 MPs out of a total of 275 MPs and 269 MLAs out of 550 MLAs), have been provided to the Terai alone, ignoring almost 80% of the geography of Nepal—Hilly & Himalaya regions and their population (**Figure A2**). The minimum of two constituency seats for each district, as per previous constitutional trends, has been ignored and replaced with a minimum of one. In the name of equal representation, equitable representation has been totally ignored. The principle of “impartiality” has been completely undermined, and “distribution of population” has been entirely dominated by only prioritizing the number or concentration of population (Note: This Equity & Inclusion Theory is to fill the gap, as Handley’s theory remains silent about Equitable & Inclusive Representation. These equitable features are generally maintained with constitutional provisions of various average baseline deviations of population from 0% - 61.9%, i.e., 15% of Armenia and the Czech Republic, 15% - 24% of Germany, 30% of Singapore, 61.9% of Canada, etc.). Anyway, the percentage ratio of permissible deviations in current practices remains the subject of ongoing study with respect to their validity, suitability, and equitable representation. In fact, the determination of permissible deviation percentages is typically grounded in the spatial distribution and concentration of the population. Thus, the deviations can range from 0% to 90%; however, determining how these deviations are reconciled with other determinants—primarily geographic factors, as well as secondary determinants—through additive and subtractive statistical principles remains a significant concern. But in terms of Nepal, this feature of exceptional deviation has not been understood. And, in the course of making “equal representational delimitation”, “equitable representational delimitation” has been undermined, without which delimitation can never be justified.

Source: *Handley (2007), Electoral Constituency Delimitation Commission (2017), Constitution of Nepal (2015), Paudyal (2017), Gyawali (2022), ACE (2012), Sedhain (2025), etc.*

Theory of
Equality,
Equity, and
Inclusion in
Electoral
Delimitation

Equal, Equitable &
Inclusive
Representation

Consensus &
Majoritarian
Theory of
Powell

Majoritarian
Government

Inability or difficulty in delivering a single-party majority government:

Political instability and public movements (Gen Z's Movement of 8 Sep. 2025 and Public Movement of 28 Mar. 2025) are due to the very nature of the inability to deliver a majority government (to a single party) under the Mixed Election System, particularly in a multi-party system.

As per Powell's "Consensus & Majoritarian theory", the Consensus Electoral System—by the nature of its own electoral system—remains silent in the context of forming and delivering a majority government, which for sure leads the democratic country, especially a parliamentary multiparty democratic country, towards political instability (Powell, 2000). This means that because the consensus system has the electoral tools of PR (Proportional Representation), it emphasizes ensuring that multiple parties or groups are proportionally and inclusively represented; and due to its distributive nature, it is harder for any single party to obtain a majority in the House of Representatives, and instead, coalition governments are formed, which definitely leads the country towards frequent formation and breakage of political coalitions and equations among the political parties, which for sure ultimately leads the nation towards political instability, corruption, impunity, and bad governance.

But in terms of Nepal, although it has not been following a complete 100% consensus system but rather a mixed-electoral system of both Majoritarian (FPTP) and Consensus PR (Proportional Representation) with a weightage of 60:40, the result still seemed almost similar and unaffected by what Powell's consensus theory said. Over these 18 years of Republican Democracy, Nepal has held 5 elections, witnessing 15 Prime Ministers and corresponding governments. Almost all of the governments during this period were coalition governments. This political scenario is clear enough to validate instability or the difficulty of delivering a single-party majority government even in a mixed-electoral system, in a very similar way to what Powell mentioned about the weaknesses of the consensus electoral system.

Source: *Mallik & Pokhrel (2024), Pokharel (2025), Powell (2000), Nepali Times (2025), and 2025 Nepalese Gen Z Protests - Wikipedia (2025), etc.*

Structuralism
Theory of
Governing
Structure

Governing
Structure

Governing Structure Status: Overburdening and an oversized governing structure of 761 governments (1 federal, 7 state, 753 local units) and 275 members in the Federal Assembly, 550 members in the State Assembly, 59 members in the National Assembly, and a total of 37,012 political posts for all three government structures for a small country like Nepal (**Table B**).

Budget Spending Status for the Governing Structure: Most of the budget proportion, specifically more than 80%, goes to the operational recurrent budget for this governing structure, without any noticeable social security spending (**Table C**).

Source: *Constitution of Nepal (2015), Dhungel (2018), NBSM (2021), NBSM (2023), NBSM (2025), Worldometer (2026) [for GDP], Ministry of Finance—Government of Nepal (2025) [GDP for the year 2024/25], ADB (2025) [for projected GDP for the year 2025/26], The Rising Nepal National Daily (2026, May 29), and International Monetary Fund (2026), etc.*

Comparative structural analysis in the context of Nepal on its own: Nepal

used to have two-tier governments with a total of 205 MPs, in comparison to the current 275 MPs and 550 MLAs. As of now, it has adopted both PR and FPTP electoral systems, compared to its previous single FPTP.

Comparative Budget Spending Status for the Governing Structure: The ratio of recurrent (other expenditure) budget to development budget was 60:40 in the year 1999/2000, while it has been listed as 80+:19+ in recent years from 2018 to 2027. This means that the maximum proportion of the government budget and spending is for general operating costs, with almost none or without any notable social security budget and spending {1.67% (5.64% of its total budget) of its GDP (Nominal)} (**Table C**).

Source: *Constitution of Nepal (2015), The Interim Constitution of Nepal 2007 (2007), Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal (1990), NBSM (2025), NBSM (2021), NBSM (2023), Dhungel (2018), Investopaper (2024), Share Sansar (2025), Ministry of Finance—Government of Nepal (2025) [GDP for the year 2024/25], ADB (2025) [for projected GDP for the year 2025/26], The Rising Nepal National Daily (2026, May 29), International Monetary Fund (2026), and Sedhain (2025), etc.*

Comparative structural analysis in the context of Nepal and India: Having 275 MPs for a small country like Nepal is quite high and expensive in comparison to India's 543 MPs, considering that India is almost 48 times more highly populated, 22 times geographically larger, and has a 91.2 times larger economy than Nepal.

Availability of Good Governance: Bad governance, corruption, impunity, etc., have increased at the level of public tolerance. The most recent public movements, such as the Gen Z movement of 8 September 2025 and the public movement of 28 March 2025, etc., are examples of this.

Source: *Pokharel (2025), Joshi (2025), Gyawali (2022), and Sedhain (2025), etc.*

Good Governance Status: 'Grey List' as per FATF & European Union, and heading towards the Black List.

Source: *Financial Action Task Force (2023), Gyawali (2022), and Sedhain (2025), etc.*

People's Movements: Due to issues of political instability, corruption, and impunity, public distrust increases, and, with it, public movements have been appearing. The Gen Z Movement of 08 September 2025 and the Public Movement of 28 March 2025 are examples of this. The toppling of the government and formation of a neutral interim government, announcement and conduction of elections without addressing national issues, impunity privileges given to political leaders who have been charged and are on trial for serious money laundering and organized crime, and their illegitimate candidacy in the constituency election and their success in election as MP, increasing attraction towards the trend of populist politics, and increasing taxes over the public and the increasingly raised public voices against it, etc., are for sure not signaling a brighter political aspect that prevents us from assuring that there will be no further public movements in the near future.

Theory of Good
Governance

Good
Governance

Other

Public
Movements

Source: Pokharel (2025), and 2025 Nepalese Gen Z Protests - Wikipedia (2025), etc.

Scully's Growth
Maximization
Tax Theory

Scully's Growth Maximization Tax Theory and Nepalese Context: The economic indicators are also not indicating positive optimism but a counterproductive status. As for the tax load, it is also not demonstrating any positive indication. It reflects almost the equivalent figure of 19.38% of the country's total GDP (nominal), even in spite of just covering the social security budget as the amount of 1.67% (5.64% of its total budget) of its GDP for the year 2025/26. Thus, the counterproductive tax load, as per the parameters of Scully and Panthee, over the total nominal GDP is equal to 7.08% in the year 2025/26, as Scully and Panthee's parameters of growth-maximizing optimum tax rate are 12.3%. This 7.08% counterproductive tax overload will for sure cross the critical tax overload of 7.36% of its projected GDP (NRs. 7.148 trillion) at the end of the current fiscal year 2026/27. As for the social security budget, there is no doubt that the Nepalese security budget has been very limited, sectoral, and the lowest. However, from the global context, it is always assumed to be universally justiciable to have a sufficient proportion of social security, but provided with proper attention towards the specific social security, particularly the unemployment allowance, to ensure that it does not impact production, productivity, employment and employability, and the healthy economy of the country in any national and global context. (Table E1, Table C, and Figure D2)

Economic Growth
Maximization
Tax Theory of
Keshav Raj
Panthee for the
specificity of the
Nepalese
context

Tax

Source: Panthee (2019), Scully (2003), Kharel (2021), Investopaper (2024), Share Sansar (2025), NBSM (2025), Banking News (2026, July 17), and The Rising Nepal National Daily (2026, May 29), etc.

Comparative
Tax Burden
Analysis

Nepalese & Indian
Context

Comparative Tax Burden between Nepal and India: Coming again to the point, the yearly average individual tax load for the year 2025/26 has been almost 134 (NRs. 43234) times higher in comparison to the year 1999/2000 (NRs. 322). In the year 1999/2000, the yearly average per person tax load was only NRs. 322, and it increased up to NRs. 43234 in the year 2025/26 and will further reach NRs. 47429 at the end of this current year 2026/27. From the comparative perspective of average Nepalese and Indian individual tax loads, the Nepalese yearly average individual tax load was approximately 49.5% (NRs. 43234) higher than the Indian average individual tax load (NRs. 28930) in the same year 2025/26, in spite of the Nepalese trade-based small economy compared to the Indian production-based big economy. Furthermore, the counterproductive yearly public expenditure for each year from 2018 to 2026 is trajectoryally indexed from 4.7% to 14% as per Rahn's parameter of growth-maximizing public expenditure (25% of GDP) (Table C, Table E2, Table E3, and Figure D1).

Rahn's Public
Expenditure
Theory

Public
Expenditure

Source: Ministry of Finance—Government of Nepal (2000), Government of Nepal (2018), Kharel (2021), Investopaper (2024), Share Sansar (2025), WorldometerI (2017), WorldometerII (2017), Worldometer (2025), NBSM (2025), Government of India (2022), Government of India (2016), Government of India (2017), Ministry of Finance—Government of India (2024), Chokhawala (2025), Rahn & Fox (1996), Ministry of Finance—Government of Nepal (2025) [GDP for the year 2024/25], ADB (2025) [for projected GDP of the year 2025/26], NBSM (2025),

		<i>The Rising Nepal National Daily (2026, May 29), International Monetary Fund (2026), Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal (ICAN, 2026), Banking News (2026, July 17), GovtBudget (2025), and public expenditure here is based on the budget figures, etc.</i>
Theory of Trade Balance	Trade Balance	Trade Balance of Nepal in terms of its GDP: As far as the trade deficit is concerned, it has reached its highest level. The exact data show that 25% of its GDP has been recorded as an annual trade deficit each year (Table F3). Specifically, it reached 27% in the year 2025/26 and will be reaching over 27% at the end of this current year 2026/27. A trade deficit is by no means good for the country's economy.
	National Debt & GDP	National Debt and GDP: The national debt has also been skyrocketing. It reached an index of 44.99% (NRs. 2974 billion) of its GDP in the year 2025/26, which means almost 9.55% of its GDP is classified as counterproductive debt according to the parameters of ideal growth-maximizing national debt by Prasai. In fact, 35.44% is supposed to be the ideal growth-maximizing national debt limit as per the study of Prasai. The status of the counterproductive threat line for the current year 2026/27 is projected to be 15.36%, with the national debt at 50.80% (NRs. 3631.28 billion) of its projected GDP at the end of this year 2026/27 (Table F1, and Table F2). Source: Prasai (2024), RepublicaI National Daily (2025). Nepal's Public Debt Reaches Rs. 2.622 Trillion. RepublicaIII National Daily (2025), and Thapa (2026a, 2026b), RepublicaII National Daily (2025), MacrotrendsIII (2023), Shrestha (2016), Nepal News (2026, July 24), The Rising Nepal National Daily (2026, May 29), Republica National Daily (2026, July 23), and International Monetary Fund (2026), etc.
Growth Maximization Ratio Theory of National Debt and GDP	Public Debt Burden over Population	Public Debt Burden Over Population: As for the average debt burden per person for each Nepalese individual, it reached the amount of NRs. 100373 in the year 2025/26, and, if everything remains the same, it is going to approach NRs. 122556 at the end of the current fiscal year 2026/27 (Table F2). Source: Countryeconomy (2024) (for the debt up to 2023), RepublicaI National Daily (2025, February 19) [for the debt of 2024], Worldometer (2025), RepublicaIII National Daily (2025, May 20) [for the debt of 2025], Republica National Daily (2026, July 23), The Rising Nepal National Daily (2026, May 29), and the projection of the Nepalese national debt trend for the year 2026/27 is analysed based on the national budget figure of 2025/26.
	Other Bank & Finance	Banking Status: Bank interest rates increased up to 16% - 17% during 2023. Eight Commercial Banks, which means almost 29% of the then total Commercial Banks, have been either merged, become defunct, or acquired by the existing Commercial Banks within these eight years of delimitation implementation. Only 5 existing Commercial Banks out of 20 have achieved minor profitability, while 15 have faced a -39.33% downturn during the years 2023/24 (Panday, 2024). Similarly, about 10 Development Banks, which is almost 38.53% of the total existing Development Banks, have become defunct during these implemented years. Finance, Savings & Cooperatives' Status: Out of a total of 15 finance companies, almost half, exactly 7, which means 47% of the total finance companies, have reported a loss (Newbusinessage, 2025). 29%, or around 4000, of the coop-

eratives and savings companies have been inactive or closed, as per the report of the investigation by the parliamentary special investigation committee ([House of Representative, 2024](#)). As for the status after 2024, most of the existing cooperatives are either on the verge of closing or some of them have already been closed, but we cannot present the exact statistics at the moment due to a lack of available research.

Source: *Panday (2024), House of Representative (2024), List of Banks in Nepal - Wikipedia (2023), and Newbusinessage (2025), etc.*

Industries & Employment

Industries & Employment Status: Many small business units and industries have already shut down or are on the verge of an existential crisis, and whatever industries are still in operation are either reducing their production levels down to 25% - 40% or considering safer closure. About 21%, or 217 out of a total of 1030 registered and operational industries in the single industrial district of Rupandehi, have been closed in a single year in 2023 (the current data are certainly more depressing, though no recent updates have been provided or made available from the Government of Nepal and its subordinates and concerned stakeholders), and we can imagine what the scenario is for the overall country (*Magar, 2023*). However, around 2017 and before that, various labour market studies have come up with findings far better than the current labour market and employment status.

Source: *Magar (2023), Thapa (2015), and Adhikari et al. (2016), etc.*

Stock Exchange, Share Market & Real Estate

Stock Exchange, Share Market, and Real Estate: Moving through hard times.

Source: *NEPSE Trading (2026), Ansu Invest (2025), The Himalayan Times (2023), Magar (2023), etc.*

Major Social & Development Projects

Social and Development Projects: Especially major social and development projects funded by the USA through US Aid, UN agencies, and other related INGOs have been halted after Nepal was indexed as a Grey-list country by the FATF and the European Union. Thus, major projects are stranded.

Source: *Nepali Times I (2025).*

GDP Growth & Inflation Rate

GDP Growth and Inflation Rate: To further discuss the consequences of these implemented years of this commission's recommended delimitation, as research had already predicted via the first version of my research during Oct. 2017, the delimitation would surely hamper economic indicators, more specifically the economic growth rate, which was hardly going to achieve 0.5% - 1.5% (*Thapa, 2017a*), as already seemed to be true when it just achieved -2.37% and 1.95%, respectively, in the years 2021 and 2023 (*Macrotrends I, 2023*). While the inflation rate, which I predicted through my first final research of CPoD, was 20% - 35%, this turned out to be correct after it reached 48.23% following the enforcement of the delimitation from 2018-2025 (*Macrotrends II, 2023*).

Natural Disaster: Rasuwa Bhotekoshi Flash Flood of August 2026

Rasuwa Bhotekoshi Flash Flood of August 2026: The most recent devastating Rasuwa Bhotekoshi Flash Flood has struck dozens of settlements along the 72 KM stretch of Trisuli river. At least 1,451 deaths and 5,745 persons are recorded as still missing (*Wikipedia, 2026*). As according to the preliminary assessment conducted by Government of Nepal, it has suffered the economic loss of near about US\$. 5 billion (NRs. 7.662 trillion) which is, as per the Foreign Minister

Mr. Shisir Khanal, near about 15% (exact figure 11.59%) of the country's GDP and 1/3 of the current budget figure (Borenstein & Delgado, 2026). And, it has negative impact on the overall country's economy.

Global Context: As for the global context, the Russia and Ukraine war, Middle East conflict, Israel and America vs. Iran war, petroleum and gasoline blockade in the Middle East region, especially the Strait of Hormuz, supply chain obstruction, global shortage and price hike of fuel and energy, global economic inflation and recession, etc., certainly not only have negative global political & economic impacts but also a small, landlocked, and already pre-impacted country like Nepal has very serious multi-faceted impacts in the days to come. In the present context, experts have been saying that the price per barrel of gasoline has crossed US\$100, whereas it was around US\$70 just before the war escalation. It means almost a 42.8% increase has already been witnessed, which means the consequence is going to be approximately a 1.2% additional increase in global inflation and a 0.5% additional decrease in global economic growth. It is definitely going to be more serious when it comes to the Nepalese economy. It is definitely going to impact tourism, foreign employment, remittance, living standards, livelihood, foreign exchange reserves, energy crisis, inflation, investment, economic growth & overall economy, etc. Thus, in conclusion, the cumulation of all of its Nepalese indicators has been indicating its alarming status of critical crisis. If it is not addressed and timely progressive intervention is not taken, there is no doubt that it is heading towards the level of severe crisis.

Governing Structural Analysis: From the structuralist point of view, the provisions of parts 7, 8, 13, 14, 24, and 31 (Article 286) of the current constitution 2015 are all about the governing structure of Nepal. According to this, the governing structure of Nepal is oversized. Due to this, almost all of the budget proportion, specifically 80%+, goes to the operational recurrent budget for this governing structure without any noticeable social security budget.

Source: *Constitution of Nepal (2015), Gyawali (2022), Khatapana (2024), Sedhain (2025), and Ghimire (2023), etc.*

Textualistic Analysis of Constitution: From the textualistic perspective, the textual provisions of parts 7, 8, 13, 14, 24, and 31 (Article 286) of the current constitution 2015 are all about the governing structure of Nepal. As per this, the governing structure and government size are overburdening. Thus, it reflects the urgency of constitutional review, especially the textual parts 7, 8, 13, 14, 24, and 31 (Article 286) of the current constitution.

Source: *Constitution of Nepal (2015)*

Forced and Compulsive Migration Analysis: During the period of CPN(M) operated Nepalese Civil War (1996-2006), people were forced to migrate predominantly from the Hilly and, to a lesser extent, the Himalayan Regions to nearby Terai Regions, though some minor tendencies of migration toward Hilly headquarters from Hilly rural areas and from rural Terai to Terai cities were also witnessed. After the Comprehensive Peace Accord and the CPN(M) political move toward mainstream politics and the CPN(M) Coalition Government, the enforcement of the Nepal Citizenship Act 2006 and the controversial distribution of citizenship to 4,500,000, mostly Indian or other national citizens, drastically increased the population of Terai. The Madhesh movement for Federalism, with self-determination rights and a proportionate election system, and the en-

forcement of a Mixed electoral system with proportional representation and constituency delimitation based on a population-dominant 90:10 weightage system, were set to provide the highest number of Constituency seats for MPs & MLAs to the Terai region, resulting in more representation and voices in government formation, policy making, and resource distribution, leaving the Hilly & Himalaya regions underrepresented, voiceless, and resourceless in the long run. Consequently, the living status of 35 districts will become so hard, deprived, and ignored that there may arise a situation where the entire 35 districts of the Hilly and Himalayan region may have few or almost no population due to massive and compulsive migration toward the so-called centre (urban areas of Terai and the capital) simply for average basic needs, necessity, rights, opportunity, access, and prosperity.

Population Growth Trend in Respect to Migration: At around 1952 and 1971, the population of Terai was 35.2% and 37.6%, whereas it reached 50.27% in 2011 and 53.7% in 2022. Even according to the Nepalese Census 2021, the average population increase rate is 1.7%, but for Terai, it has shown 3.5%, making it alone 53.7%. This is certainly not the result of Terai's reproductive growth, but is due to massive compulsive migration from the Hilly & Himalayan regions. The increase of 3.5% in the regional population of Terai within the very short period of implementation of constituency delimitation (2018-2022) is by any means not normal. Thus, Delimitation 2017 will not only create overpopulated urban or Terai areas and their peripheries, but will also adversely impact the balance and life cycle of Nepalese economic & political aspects, further pushing the country toward regional, ethnic, and cultural conflicts.

Source: *Mason (2000), Migration Data Portal (2024), the Census in Nepal - Wikipedia (2021), etc.*

Ratio Theory	Sustainable Electoral Delimitation, Institutional Structure, and Inter-Institutional Ratio	<u>Ratio Analysis Theory:</u> The ratio theory has been implemented in tracing the structural drawbacks of the overall institutional size of governance, as well as in locating gerrymandering and the sustainability of electoral constituencies. As far as the weaknesses of Nepalese governing structure and gerrymandering are concerned, there are many traces we have already identified, as mentioned and established earlier above in the parameters section from the discipline of political science, especially Population & Geography, and governing structure, etc.
Mathematics	Theory of Statistics - Comprehensive Statistics Principle of Flexibility and Balance to address the available status of deviations and the diversity of various determinants Comprehensive Statistics Operating Mechanism for addressing the current status of deviations and the diversity of various determinants On behalf of Comprehensive Constituency Delimitation	<u>Comprehensive Statistics Operational Model for the equal, equitable, and inclusive electoral delimitation:</u> Furthermore, upon identification of significant drawbacks of the Weightage System, Electoral Constituency Delimitation, and its mal-proportioned distributions upon governance structure that are leading the overall country towards a crisis, the same ratio analysis, along with a very special innovative statistical operating mechanism of the Comprehensive Principle of Flexibility and Balance, has been employed to address all average, normal, and exceptional deviations and diversity to make overall electoral delimitation more dynamic, inclusive, equal, and equitable. This new and innovative principle, method, and tool have been developed and implemented in the course of developing and presenting the "Comprehensive Electoral Delimitation System" as per Nepal's own specificity and necessity. Its global implementability is its strength. The textual and calculation content further below, after this table section, is the same.

** Other
(Innovative Findings)

Conclusive
Establishment of
the Research

A new
'Comprehensive
Statistics of Balance
& Flexibility for
Inclusivity,
Equality, and
Equitability'

****Innovation 1:** The more advanced, consistent, and dynamic statistics operational mechanism named “Comprehensive Statistics of Balance and Flexibility for Inclusive, Equal, and Equitable Distribution and Representation” has been established and offered accordingly throughout this research to address the issues of the weightage system as well as all the weaknesses of the available electoral delimitation it (Weightage System) delivered.

USPs: Almost all of the available delimitations follow the weightage system. It is mostly based on the weightage given to various primary and secondary determinants. Thus, there are always chances of questions arising regarding the ratio set for various determinants. It also raises curiosity about how it settles the certain increment of one determinant with others. Thus, it seems more manipulative, as it manipulates the ratio rather than incorporating and automating with the actual available ratio of determinants through an objective automation system called AODS (Automatic Objective Determination System). This is what, actually, the CPoD (Comprehensive Principle of Delimitation) discusses. In addition, CECD, with its statistics of “Absolute Non-Discriminatory Operating Mechanism” through “AODS (Automatic Objective Determination System)”, has for the very first time introduced the “Validity Status Determination System (VSIDS)”. The remarkable aspect of Comprehensive Statistics is also about its measurability, it makes the equality, equity and inclusion as the measurable criteria. Moreover, the statistics makes it possible to measure the malapportionment or gerrymandering of both of its numerical or spatial dimension. In fact, the base parameters of CPoD play a major role in identifying the status of gerrymandering or malapportionment, as malapportionment and gerrymandering are assessed by comparison with the measurable parameters of CPoD.

Scope: It has not only a global scope in the sector of electoral delimitation and governing systems but also vivid policy formation and comprehensive decision making, as well as model developments such as tax systems, assessment, audit, appraisal, evaluation, and monitoring systems, etc.

A new
'Comprehensive
Electoral
Constituency
Delimitation
System'

****Innovation 2:** The more dynamic, innovative, and globally implementable “Comprehensive Electoral Constituency Delimitation System” has been established and offered accordingly throughout this research.

USPs: Absolute Non-discriminatory Operating Mechanism; local, national, international, and global applicability; based on its innovation of a more dynamic statistics operating mechanism and Validity Status Determination System (VSIDS); effective and feasible governance structural orientation; assurance of inclusive, equal, and equitable electoral constituency delimitation; etc. are some of its important USPs.

Scope: Global Scope.

Comprehensive Principle or Comprehensive Principle of Delimitation (CoPD)	**Innovation 3: The new, innovative, and dynamic principle or theory named “Comprehensive Principle” or “Comprehensive Principle of Delimitation (CPoD)” has been established throughout this research. USPs: CECD itself is being inclusive; electoral constituency delimitation is one of the USPs that can ensure equal and equitable representation through electoral constituency delimitation guided by CPoD. The Absolute Non-Discriminatory Operating Mechanism, universal and local applicability with its complete system, method, and procedure based on its own statistical operating model are the innovative features of it. Scope: Multi-Disciplinary. It has not only global scope in the sector of electoral delimitation and governing systems but also vivid policy formation and comprehensive decision making, as well as model developments such as tax systems, assessment, audit, appraisal, evaluation, monitoring & Contact systems, etc.
Validity Status Determination System	**Innovation 4: The more advanced, consistent, and dynamic “Validity Status Determination System (VSDS)” has been established throughout this research to ensure the equal and equitable representation of all available deviations or diversities from average to normal deviations or diversities, normal to exceptional deviations or diversities, and exceptional to extreme exceptional deviations or diversities. The Validity Statuses are categorically structured as Absolute Valid, Valid, Medium Valid, and Lower Valid. The parameters of validity from “100% - 82.25% or 100% - 117.25%” are valued as an “Absolute Valid Status,” from “82.25% - 60.5% or 117.25 - 139.5%” are evaluated as a “Valid Status,” from “60.5% - 33.25% or 139.5 - 166.75%” are calculated as a “Medium Valid Status,” and from “33.25% - 1% or 166.75% - 199%” are assessed as “Lower Valid,” respectively. USPs: VSDS is the categorization of four validation clusters with a two-dimensional validation system, both less than 100% down to 1% and from more than 100% up to 199%, to deal with and validate multi-determinant parameters effectively, efficiently, and inclusively. It is its number one USP, though there are numerous general empirical USPs. Scope: The only vital measure lacking in any discipline or study to be effective and sufficiently operational is, for sure, validation. Validation is the process through which we can ensure that any study, discipline, faculty, policy, plan, project, or any performance is on track to achieve its goals and vision. When it comes to VSDS, it certainly has a principal role in almost all aspects of the world. Thus, with its four clustered sub-categories and two-dimensional validation system, it has remarkably significant value and scope for the multidisciplinary world, especially for multi-determinant operations, performance analysis, study, and authentication.

****Innovation 5:** The more dynamic and consistent measurability of the aspect of equality, equity, inclusion, Malapportionment or gerrymandering has been established throughout this research.

USPs: The CPoD establishes equality, equity, and inclusion as measurable criteria for constituency delimitation. The Average Area or Population per Constituency ($\bar{\alpha}$ or μ) defines “Absolute Equal Delimitation,” while deviations of up to $\pm 25\%$ constitute “Substitutional Equal Delimitation.” Deductible deviations of $25\% - 44.35\%$, $44.35\% - 66.35\%$, and $66.35\% - 97.25\%$ respectively define Minimum, Medium, and Maximum/Extreme Equitable Values or Delimitation, corresponding to Addible Method intervals of $25\% - 100\%$, $100\% - 200\%$, and $200\% - 1,200\%$. Despite their opposite operational bases, both the Addible and Deductible Methods preserve the measurable principle of equity within the CPoD framework. (Kindly see Page 30 for more detail)

Measurability:
Equality, Equity,
Inclusion, Malap-
portionment, and
Gerrymandering

Scope: Multi-Disciplinary Scope.

From the above findings, it has become clear that the weightage system has plenty of issues because it does not have the flexibility to address all the availabilities of diversities and deviations in an inclusive manner. Even if we set the weightage somewhere at the very equilibrium point—though there are no as such equilibrium points, because the equilibrium point for one cluster cannot be the equilibrium point for another cluster, and another cluster’s centre point cannot be the balanced central point for further another cluster, and so on endlessly—it possibly addresses the available general average cluster, but what about all other available normal and exceptional diversity clusters’ deviations? After all, the real-time actual availabilities of determinant status are definitely in the multiple forms of varieties of clusters, deviations, and diversities. In addition, the truth is that almost all of the actual availabilities of determinants come under normal diversity or deviation, and the few remaining leftovers come under exceptional diversity or deviations. The weightage system gives a centre point or ratio among the available determinants, but there are so many centre points in real fields if the delimitation needs to be flawless, with perfection, inclusivity, equality, and equitability. Simply increasing and decreasing the ratio of the available determinants of the weightage system is not a solution. If you increase the weightage of the first determinant, it will make the delimitation more first determinant-oriented; similarly, if we increase the second determinant, it will make the delimitation second determinant-oriented. How do you set and address these multiple increasing and decreasing tendencies, and in what fashion to address all the available multiple diversities? This is the big question to which the weightage system does not have any answer, and it is its limitation. The answer to this is the “Comprehensive Constituency Delimitation”, which has its own all-in-one statistical operating mechanism called “Comprehensive Statistics of Balance and Flexibility” to address all of these available diversities or deviations, encompassing from “average to minimum normal”, “minimum normal to maximum normal”, “maximum normal to minimum ex-

ceptional”, and from “minimum exceptional to extreme exceptional cases” on a case-by-case basis with an inclusive and justiciable tendency. Much of these things have already been mentioned above in the methodology section about the “Comprehensive Constituency Delimitation” and “Comprehensive Statistics of Balance and Flexibility”, by the way.

In addition, to discuss the overall constituency delimitation procedure from a dimensional point of view, it has two dimensions—Numeral Dimension and Spatial Dimension. The Numeral Dimension of constituency delimitation is a preliminary delimitation process for determining the number as per the available total countrywide constituencies. Whereas, the Spatial Dimension of Constituency Delimitation is an actual “One to One” constituency delimitation after the execution of the Numeral Dimension and with its successful deliverables of allocation of justiciable number of constituencies for the provincial, regional, zonal, and administrative districts. Generally, in the Numeral Dimension, the two primary key determinants, geography and population, have been utilized to identify and allocate the number of constituencies. Whereas, during the spatial dimensional execution, the delimitation has also focused on other secondary determinants such as geographical conditions, administrative and transportation proximity, and the communal and cultural characteristics of the people living in such districts, etc., along with its primary determinants. Anyway, these two dimensions, along with Post-Electoral Constituency Delimitation Assessment (PECDA) and Electoral Constituency Impact Assessment (ECIA), are not only to allocate and structure electoral constituency but also provide feedback for the improvement of constituency delimitation and delimitation-related constitutional amendment through developing and proposing the delimitation (pre and post, and impact) reviews and model for the effective Electoral Constituency Delimitation Life Cycle Management (ECDLCM). Anyway, in the context of delimiting the electoral constituency with comprehensive electoral constituency delimitation, the Numeral Dimension and its activity of determining the number of constituencies with “Comprehensive Statistics of Balance and Flexibility for Equality, Equity and Inclusion (CSoBaFfEEaI)” as per administrative districts are significantly important. Thus, let us now move towards the preliminary but vital stage of comprehensive delimitation and its empirically specific findings as directed by the operational roadmap mentioned earlier by the methodology. As per the roadmap, the research has delimited the district-wise number of constituencies utilizing the comprehensive electoral delimitation methods—Average Method, Addible Method, and Deductible Method. Therefore, these methods are very important; all of them have been automatically operative during the Comprehensive Electoral Delimitation in order to achieve delimitation with the pure political qualities of equality, equity, and inclusion at the same time, which is not possible through the currently available trend of electoral constituency delimitation backed by a sole weightage system statistics tool. Hence, the CSoBaFfEEaI is new for academic disciplines and as well as constitu-

ency delimitation, and has potentially significant scope for multiple disciplines. However, the following are the empirical findings (**Table 5**), especially of the Numeral Dimension of Comprehensive Electoral Constituency Delimitation (CECD).

Table 5. Empirical findings of the numerical dimension of Comprehensive Electoral Constituency Delimitation (CECD) of Nepal.

Comprehensive Constituency Delimitation as per Comprehensive Statistics of Balance & Flexibility																	
District	Pop.	Overall Area	District Wise Area as per Local Units	Average Method			Addible Method and Deductible Method										
				NoC	No C	Ratio to μ (in %)	Difference %	Ratio to $\bar{\alpha}$ in %	Difference %	Context	Status & Method	Deductible (D) or Addible (Ad) in %	Valid % (V%) to be a FCA	Valid Pop/Geo to be an FCA (A1*V% or P1*V%)	NoC (a1/A1*V% or p/P1*V%)	No C	
Taplejung	120590	3646	3645.05	N/A	N/A	68.22	-31.78	438.90	338.90	1 Large 1 Small than Average Value	Geography > it's Average Value (AV) by 338.89% - D	70.64	29.36	51877.59	2.32	2	
Panchthar	172400	1241	1252.06	N/A	N/A	97.54	-2.46	150.76	50.76	1 Large	GV > Pop-D	31.65	68.35	120812.04	1.43	1	
Ilam	279534	1703	1706.72	1.82	2	158.15	58.15	205.51	105.51	Both Large	Average	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	2	
Jhapa	998054	1606	1619.92	3.80	4	564.65	464.65	195.05	95.05	Both Large	Average	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	4	
Morang	1148156	1855	1828.06	4.35	4	649.57	549.57	220.12	120.12	Both Large	Average	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	4	
Sunsari	926962	1257	1136.8	3.31	3	524.43	424.43	136.88	36.88	Both Large	Average	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	3	
Dhankuta	150599	891	901.1	N/A	N/A	85.20	-14.80	108.50	8.50	1 Large	Pop (negatively) > GV-Ad	14.79	114.79	953.33095	0.95	1	
Terhathum	88731	679	672.4	0.66	1	50.20	-49.80	80.96	-19.04	Both Small	Average	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	1	
Sankhuwasabha	158041	3480	2399.85	N/A	N/A	89.41	-10.59	288.96	188.96	1 Large	GV > Pop-D	63.92	36.08	63755.53	2.48	2	
Bhojpur	157923	1507	1527.35	N/A	N/A	89.35	-10.65	183.91	83.91	1 Large	GV > Pop-D	40.20	59.80	105699.49	1.5	2	
Solukhumbu	104851	3312	3359.39	N/A	N/A	59.32	-40.68	404.50	304.50	1 Large	GV > Pop-D	69.579	30.421	53768.871	1.95	2	
Okhaldhunga	139552	1074	1091.86	N/A	N/A	78.95	-21.05	131.47	31.47	1 Large	GV > Pop-D	26.67	73.33	129614.44	1.08	1	
Khotang	175298	1591	1592.52	N/A	N/A	99.18	-0.82	191.75	91.75	1 Large	GV > Pop- D	41.96	58.04	102570.93	1.71	2	
Udayapur	340721	2063	2300.33	2.35	2	192.76	92.76	276.98	176.98	Both Large	Average	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	2	
Saptari	706255	1363	1213.09	2.73	3	399.57	299.57	146.07	46.07	Both Large	Average	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	3	
Siraha	739953	1188	1140.57	2.78	3	418.63	318.63	137.34	37.34	Both Large	Average	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	3	
Dhanusa	867747	1180	1207.67	3.18	3	490.93	390.93	145.41	45.41	Both Large	Average	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	3	
Mahottari	706994	1002	1001.34	2.60	3	399.99	299.99	120.57	20.57	Both Large	Average	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	3	
Sarlahi	862470	1259	1254.63	3.20	3	487.95	387.95	151.07	51.07	Both Large	Average	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	3	
Rautahat	813573	1126	1037.63	2.93	3	460.28	360.28	124.94	24.94	Both Large	Average	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	3	
Bara	763137	1190	1270.84	2.92	3	431.75	331.75	153.02	53.02	Both Large	Average	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	3	
Parsa	654471	1353	966.42	2.43	2	370.27	270.27	116.37	16.37	Both Large	Average	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	2	
Sindhupalchok	262624	2542	1879.05	1.87	2	148.58	48.58	226.26	126.26	Both Large	Average	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	2	
Kavrepalanchok	364039	1396	1395	1.87	2	205.96	105.96	167.97	67.97	Both Large	Average	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	2	
Lalitpur	551667	385	396.83	N/A	N/A	312.11	212.11	47.78	-52.22	1 Large	Pop > GV-D	66.72	33.28	276.31	1.44	1	
Bhaktapur	432132	119	123.79	N/A	N/A	244.48	144.48	14.91	-85.09	1 Large	GV (negatively) > Pop-Ad	806.63	906.63	1602513.9	0.27	1	
Kathmandu	2041587	395	433.61	N/A	N/A	1155.04	1055.04	52.21	-47.79	1 Large	Pop > GV-D	92.77	7.23	59.96	7.23	7	
Nuwakot	263391	1121	1079.96	1.40	1	149.01	49.01	130.04	30.04	Both Large	Average	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	1	
Rasuwa	46689	1544	2085.04	N/A	N/A	26.41	-73.59	251.06	151.06	1 Large	Pop	434.14	534.14	4436.03	0.47	1	

											(negatively) > GV-Ad					
Dhading	325710	1926	2035.83	2.15	2	184.27	84.27	245.13	145.13	Both Large	Average	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	2
Makwanpur	466073	2426	2280.28	2.69	3	263.68	163.68	274.57	174.57	Both Large	Average	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	3
Sindhuli	300026	2491	2513.31	2.36	2	169.74	69.74	302.63	202.63	Both Large	Average	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	2
Ramechhap	170302	1546	1567.69	N/A	N/A	96.35	-3.65	188.76	88.76	1 Large	GV > Pop-D	41.45	58.55	103472.38	1.65	2
Dolakha	172767	2191	2269.53	N/A	N/A	97.74	-2.26	273.27	173.27	1 Large	GV > Pop-D	60.47	39.53	69871.252	2.47	2
Chitawan	719859	2218	1333.54	2.84	3	407.26	307.26	160.57	60.57	Both Large	Average	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	3
Gorkha	251027	3610	3645.86	2.91	3	142.02	42.02	439.00	339.00	Both Large	Average	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	3
Lamjung	155852	1692	1662.4	N/A	N/A	88.17	-11.83	200.17	100.17	1 Large	GV > Pop-D	44.39	55.61	98293.46	1.59	2
Tanahu	321153	1546	1571	1.85	2	181.69	81.69	189.16	89.16	Both Large	Average	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	2
Syangja	253024	1164	1037.48	1.34	1	143.15	43.15	124.92	24.92	Both Large	Average	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	1
Kaski	600051	2017	1699.96	2.72	3	339.48	239.48	204.69	104.69	Both Large	Average	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	3
Manang	5658	2246	2320.61	N/A	N/A	3.20	-96.80	279.42	179.42	1 Large	Pop (negatively) > GV-Ad	1185.1	1285.1	10666.44	0.22	1
Mustang	14452	3573	3562	N/A	N/A	8.18	-91.82	428.90	328.90	1 Large	Pop (negatively) > GV-Ad	1024.3	1124.3	9337.06	0.38	1
Myagdi	107033	2297	2284.98	N/A	N/A	60.55	-39.45	275.13	175.13	1 Large	GV > Pop-D	60.88	39.12	69146.56	1.55	2
Parbat	130887	494	541.57	0.70	1	74.05	-25.95	65.21	-34.79	Both Small	Average	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	1
Baglung	249211	1784	1522.72	1.62	2	140.99	40.99	183.35	83.35	Both Large	Average	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	2
E. Nawalparasi	378079	1370	1310.23	1.86	2	213.90	113.90	157.76	57.76	Both Large	Average	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	2
Gulmi	246494	1149	1110.76	1.37	1	139.46	39.46	133.75	33.75	Both Large	Average	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	1
Palpa	245027	1373	1461.9	1.57	2	138.63	38.63	176.03	76.03	Both Large	Average	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	2
W. Nawalparasi	386868	792	747.05	N/A	N/A	218.87	118.87	89.95	-10.05	1 Large	Pop > GV-D	48.50	51.50	459.29	1.72	2
Rupandehi	1121957	1360	1297.49	3.95	4	634.75	534.75	156.23	56.23	Both Large	Average	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	4
Kapilbastu	682961	1738	1651.17	2.93	3	386.39	286.39	198.82	98.82	Both Large	Average	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	3
Arghakhanchi	177086	1193	1239.08	1.25	1	100.19	0.19	149.20	49.20	Both Large	Average	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	1
Pyuthan	232019	1309	1320.93	1.45	1	131.27	31.27	159.05	59.05	Both Large	Average	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	1
Rolpa	234793	1879	1885.41	1.80	2	132.84	32.84	227.02	127.02	Both Large	Average	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	2
E. Rukum	56786	1161.1	1161.13	N/A	N/A	32.13	-67.87	139.81	39.81	1 Large	Pop (negatively) > GV-Ad	249.19	349.19	2900.02	0.4	1
Dang	674993	2955	3059.81	3.75	4	381.88	281.88	368.43	268.43	Both Large	Average	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	4
Banke	603194	2337	1882.27	2.84	3	341.26	241.26	226.64	126.64	Both Large	Average	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	3
Bardiya	459900	2025	1105.36	1.97	2	260.19	160.19	133.10	33.10	Both Large	Average	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	2
W. Rukum	166740	1716	1213.49	N/A	N/A	94.33	-5.67	146.12	46.12	1 Large	GV > Pop-D	30.45	69.55	122933.10	1.36	1
Salyan	238515	1462	1937.52	1.84	2	134.94	34.94	233.30	133.30	Both Large	Average	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	2
Surkhet	415126	2451	2488.63	2.67	3	234.86	134.86	299.65	199.65	Both Large	Average	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	3
Dailekh	252313	1502	1485.57	1.61	2	142.75	42.75	178.88	78.88	Both Large	Average	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	2
Jajarkot	189360	2230	2223.35	1.87	2	107.13	7.13	267.71	167.71	Both Large	Average	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	2
Dolpa	42774	7889	2460.88	N/A	N/A	24.20	-75.80	296.31	196.31	1 Large	Pop (negatively) > GV-Ad	230.58	330.58	2745.47	0.90	1
Jumla	118349	2531	2555.15	N/A	N/A	66.96	-33.04	307.66	207.66	1 Large	GV > Pop-D	66.59	33.41	59053.85	2	2
Kalikot	145292	1741	1641.3	N/A	N/A	82.20	-17.80	197.63	97.63	1 Large	GV > Pop-D	43.74	56.26	99442.36	1.46	1
Mugu	64549	3535	3234.5	N/A	N/A	36.52	-63.48	389.46	289.46	1 Large	GV > Pop-D	69.11	30.89	54581.94	1.18	1
Humla	55394	5655	6012.35	N/A	N/A	31.34	-68.66	723.94	623.94	1 Large	GV > Pop-D	79.45	20.55	36323.15	1.53	2
Bajura	138523	2188	2300.34	N/A	N/A	78.37	-21.63	276.98	176.98	1 Large	GV > Pop-D	61.29	38.71	68421.86	2.02	2
Bajhang	189085	3422	3394.21	2.58	3	106.98	6.98	408.69	308.69	Both Large	Average	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	3

Achham	228852	1680	1663.86	1.65	2	129.47	29.47	200.34	100.34	Both Large	Average	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	2
Doti	204831	2025	1959.71	1.76	2	115.88	15.88	235.97	135.97	Both Large	Average	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	2
Kailali	904666	3235	3292.35	4.54	5	511.82	411.82	396.43	296.43	Both Large	Average	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	5
Kanchanpur	513757	1610	1222.41	2.19	2	290.66	190.66	147.19	47.19	Both Large	Average	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	2
Dadeldhura	139602	1538	1506.09	N/A	N/A	78.98	-21.02	181.35	81.35	1 Large	GV > Pop-D	39.54	60.46	106866.07	1.31	1
Baitadi	242157	1519	1496.04	1.59	2	137.00	37.00	180.14	80.14	Both Large	Average	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	Avg.	2
Darchula	133310	2322	2344.61	N/A	N/A	75.42	-24.58	282.31	182.31	1 Large	GV > Pop-D	62.46	37.54	66353.83	2.01	2
Total -	29164578	147181	137032.59	N/A												165

Average Population (μ) = 176755; Average Geographic Area ($\bar{\alpha}$) = 830.5; **Note:** If the delimited values reached ≥ 0.5 , it has been taken as 1 electoral constituency unit.

Source: National Statistics Office (2023), Ministry of Federal Affairs & Local Development of Nepal (2017), Election Commission of Nepal (2026).

Based on the above-identified district-wise number of constituencies, the research has further delimited the actual delimitation, taking into account all the primary (Population and Geography) and secondary parameters (better connectivity, specific cultural and administrative features, public convenience, national security interest, etc.) in line with the spirit of the constitution and international standard practices. In addition to the Federal Constituencies, the research has developed further delimitation of State Constituencies with the concept of 1.5 of FC. The 1.5 concept has been considered in order to align with the size, strength, and feasibility of a small country like Nepal. However, the concept of 2 times bigger HoR for SCA is ideal and pragmatic for larger countries. Whereas, for the small country Nepal, the 1.5 times approach has been proposed and utilized for SCA, along with growing voices and feedback from numerous scholars from multiple walks of life in the country, for reviewing the number of states, MPs, MLAs, the electoral system, and the overall size of the governing structure. Anyway, to implement this concept of 1.5 in the real governing structure scenario, the Nepalese government needs to go through a constitutional amendment procedure, and this research, as policy feedback research, has it as one of its important objectives. However, the following are the one-to-one constituency delimitations of both FCA and SCA with their validity index (Table 6).

Table 6. One-to-one Comprehensive Electoral Constituency Delimitation (CECD) overview of Nepal.

Proposed Comprehensive Electoral Constituency Delimitation Overview of Nepal													Current Delimitation			
S. N.	Name of District	FCA for HoR		SCA for SA		LUs and Institutional Wise Electoral Constituency Delimitation Inclusion: LUs for FPTP and LUs & Institutional Population for PR Election					Validity		FCA		SCA	
		60:40 - Ratio		1.5 of FCA							Status	Detail	*60:40*		2 times	
		FPTP	PR	FPTP	PR	Name of Local Units (LUs)	LUs	Pop.	Area	Voter			FP..	PR	FP..	PR
1	Taplejung	Area - 1	0.5	Area - 1	0.8	Sidingba Gaunpalika	1	10979	206.00	90327	Valid	M(a)EAdD:M⇒AdM	1	0.5	2	1.1
						Sirijangha Gaunpalika	1	14114	481.09							
						Pathivara Angwarak Gau.	1	11806	93.76							

				Area - 2		Aathrai Tribeni Gaunpalika	1	12296	88.83		Valid	AV- M(a)EAdD: M⇒DM										
						Maiwakhola Gaunpalika	1	10213	138.00													
						Meringden Gaunpalika	1	11838	210.33													
		Area - 2		Area - 3		Phungling Nagarpalika	1	28449	125.57		N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A						
						Mikwakhola Gaunpalika	1	7964	442.96													
						Phaktanglung Gaunpalika	1	11791	1858.51													
		N/A		N/A		Institutional -	N/A	1140	N/A													
2	Pachthar	Area - 1	0.8	Area - 1	1.3	Yangwarak Gaunpalika	1	16821	208.63	143408	Valid	MV - M(a)NAD: D M⇒DM	1	0.8	2	1.7						
						Falelung Gaunpalika	1	20361	207.14													
						Hilihang Gaunpalika	1	19085	123.01													
						Phidim Nagarpalika	1	48495	192.50													
				Area - 2		Falgunanda Gaunpalika	1	21289	107.53													
						Kummayak Gaunpalika	1	12746	129.30													
						Miklajung Gaunpalika	1	21061	166.61													
						Tumbewa Gaunpalika	1	11189	117.34													
		N/A		N/A		Institutional -	N/A	1353	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A							
3	Ilam	Area - 1	1.3	Area - 1	2.0	Chulachuli Gaunpalika	1	23157	108.46	231809	Valid	AV - M(i)NAD:A M ⇒AdM	2	1.3	4	2.7						
						Mangsebung Gaunpalika	1	16810	142.41													
						Rong Gaunpalika	1	17367	155.06													
						Mai Nagarpalika	1	30732	246.11													
		Area - 2		Area - 2		Suryodaya Nagarpalika	1	54727	252.52		Valid	V - M(i)NAdD:A M⇒AdM										
						Maijogmai Gaunpalika	1	19131	172.41													
						Sandakpur Gaunpalika	1	15444	156.01													
				Area - 3		Ilam Nagarpalika	1	50085	173.32													
						Deumai Nagarpalika	1	30969	191.63													
						Fakphokthum Gaunpalika	1	19706	108.79													
						Institutional -	N/A	1406	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A							
4	Jhapa	Area - 1	4.2	Area - 1	6.2	Birtamod Nagarpalika	1	116192	78.24	713537	Valid	V - M(i)EAdD:A M⇒AdM	5	4.2	10	8.3						
						Arjundhara Nagarpalika	1	84018	109.86													
						Kachankawal Gaunpalika	1	41317	109.45													
		Area - 2		Area - 2		Haldibari Gaunpalika	1	32722	117.34		Valid	MV - M(i)EAdD:A M⇒AdM										
						Bhadrapur Nagarpalika	1	70913	96.35													
						Mechinagar Nagarpalika	1	133073	192.85													
				Area - 3		Buddhashanti Gaunpalika	1	53010	79.78													
						Barhadashi Gaunpalika	1	37946	88.44													
		Area - 3		Area - 4		Kankai Nagarpalika	1	53148	80.98		Valid	MV - M(i)EAdD:A M⇒AdM										
						Shivasataxi Nagarpalika	1	74077	145.87													
				Area - 5		Jhapa Gaunpalika	1	39302	94.12													
						Gauriganj Gaunpalika	1	35506	101.35													
						Gauradhaha Nagarpalika	1	60451	149.86													
		Area - 4		Area - 6		Damak Nagarpalika	1	107227	70.86		Valid	MV - M(i)EAdD:A M⇒AdM										

						Kamal Gaunpalika	1	53894	104.57																																																																																																																																																																																			
		N/A		N/A		Institutional -	N/A	5258	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A																																																																																																																																																																													
5	Morang	Area-1	4.6	Area-1	6.8	Ratuwamai Nagarpalika	1	61139	142.15	783050	Valid	AV - M(a)NAdD: A M⇒DM	6	4.6	12	9.1																																																																																																																																																																												
						Sunwarshi Nagarpalika	1	56034	106.40																																																																																																																																																																																			
						Pathahrishanishchare Na.	1	72451	79.81																																																																																																																																																																																			
						Uralabari Nagarpalika	1	70908	74.62																																																																																																																																																																																			
						Miklajung Gaunpalika	1	33167	158.98																																																																																																																																																																																			
						Letang Nagarpalika	1	38152	219.23																																																																																																																																																																																			
		Area-2		Area-2		Kanepokhari Gaunpalika	1	43193	82.83																																																																																																																																																																																			
						Area-3	Rangeli Nagarpalika	1	57494		111.78																																																																																																																																																																																	
							Belbari Nagarpalika	1	81771		132.79																																																																																																																																																																																	
							Dhanpalthan Gaunpalika	1	45348		70.26																																																																																																																																																																																	
							Kerabari Gaunpalika	1	34504		219.83																																																																																																																																																																																	
							Sundarharaicha Na.	1	120213		110.16																																																																																																																																																																																	
		Area-3		Area-4			Gramthan Gaunpalika	1	36024		71.84																																																																																																																																																																																	
						Area-5 (with Bi. Ma. W.- 13,14, 15, 16, 17, 18)	Jahada Gaunpalika	1	47639		62.38																																																																																																																																																																																	
							Katahari Gaunpalika	1	48510		51.59																																																																																																																																																																																	
							Area-6 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Biratnagar Mahanagarpalika	1		243927	77.00																																																																																																																																																																																
								Budhiganga Gaunpalika	1		51497	56.41																																																																																																																																																																																
								Institutional -	N/A		6185	N/A																																																																																																																																																																																
		Area-4		Area-4			Area-5 (with Bi. Ma. W.- 13,14, 15, 16, 17, 18)	Area-6 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-7 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)		Area-8 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-9 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)					Area-10 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-11 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-12 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-13 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-14 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-15 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-16 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-17 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-18 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-19 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-20 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-21 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-22 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-23 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-24 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-25 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-26 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-27 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-28 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-29 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-30 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-31 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-32 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-33 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-34 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-35 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-36 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-37 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-38 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-39 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-40 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-41 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-42 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-43 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-44 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-45 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-46 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-47 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-48 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-49 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-50 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-51 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-52 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-53 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-54 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-55 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-56 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-57 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-58 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-59 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-60 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-61 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-62 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-63 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-64 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-65 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-66 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-67 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-68 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-69 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-70 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-71 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-72 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-73 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-74 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-75 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-76 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-77 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-78 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-79 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-80 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-81 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-82 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-83 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-84 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-85 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-86 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-87 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-88 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-89 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-90 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-91 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-92 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-93 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-94 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-95 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-96 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-97 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-98 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-99 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-100 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-101 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-102 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-103 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-104 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-105 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-106 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-107 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-108 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-109 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-110 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-111 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-112 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-113 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-114 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-115 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-116 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-117 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-118 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-119 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-120 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-121 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-122 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-123 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-124 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-125 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-126 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-127 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-128 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-129 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-130 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-131 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-132 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-133 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-134 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-135 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-136 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-137 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-138 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-139 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-140 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-141 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-142 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-143 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-144 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-145 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-146 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-147 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-148 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-149 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-150 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-151 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-152 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-153 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-154 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-155 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-156 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-157 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-158 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-159 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-160 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-161 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-162 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-163 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-164 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-165 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-166 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-167 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-168 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-169 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-170 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-171 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-172 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-173 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-174 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-175 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-176 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-177 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-178 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-179 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-180 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)	Area-181 (with Bi. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11,12,19)

					Area - 5	Barah Nagarpalika	1	91087	222.09			M(i)EAdD:A M⇒AdM												
						Koshi Gaunpalika	1	48804	75.98															
		N/A				N/A	Institutional -	N/A	5716		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A									
7	Dhankuta	Area - 1	0.7	Area - 1	1.0	Chaubise Gaunpalika	1	17677	147.60	118425	Valid	AV- M(i)NAdD:A dM⇒AdM	1	0.7	2	1.4								
						Chhathar Gaunpalika	1	16456	102.83															
						Dhankuta Nagarpalika	1	35983	111.00															
						Khalsa Shahidbhumi Ga.	1	17767	99.55															
						Mahalaxmi Nagarpalika	1	22182	129.39															
						Pakhribas Nagarpalika	1	19104	144.29															
		Sangurigadhi Gaunpalika		1		19561	166.44																	
		N/A		N/A		Institutional -	N/A	1869	N/A		N/A		N/A		N/A									
		8		Terhathum		Area - 1	0.4	Area - 1	0.6		Aathrai Gaunpalika		1		18156		167.07	73137	Valid	MV - M(i)EAdD:A M⇒AdM	1	0.4	2	0.9
Phedap Gaunpalika	1		15169		110.83																			
Menchayam Gaunpalika	1		6678		70.09																			
Area - 2	Chhathar Gaunpalika		1		14197			133.93																
	Laligurans Nagarpalika		1		15329			90.27																
	Myanglung Nagarpalika		1		18750			100.21																
N/A	N/A		Institutional -		N/A	452		N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A												
9	Sankhuwasabha		Area - 1		0.7	Area - 1		1.0		Dharmadevi Nagarpalika	1	16053	132.82	119630	Valid	LV- M(i)EAdD:D M⇒AdM	1		0.7		2		1.4	
										Madi Nagarpalika	1	13273	110.10											
		Chainpur Nagarpalika		1			26799		123.69															
		Area - 2		Panchakhapan Nagarpalika		1	16348		148.03															
				Khandbari Nagarpalika		1	35565		122.78															
				Sabhapokhari Gaunpalika		1	9970		222.08															
		Area - 2	Chichila Gaunpalika	1		6577	88.63		Valid	AV - M(i)EAdD:D M⇒AdM	N/A	N/A	N/A											
			Silichong Gaunpalika	1		10296	293.26																	
			Makalu Gaunpalika	1		13424	519.45																	
			Bhotkhola Gaunpalika	1		6438	639.01																	
			N/A	N/A		Institutional -	N/A								3298			N/A		N/A				
10	Bhojpur	Area - 1	0.7	Area - 1	1.1	Aamchowk Gaunpalika	1	14968	184.89		125766		Valid	MV - M(i)EAdD:D M⇒AdM	1	0.7	2	1.5						
						Tyamkemaityung Ga.	1	15464	173.41															
						Ramprasad Rai Ga.	1	15673	158.83															
				Area - 2		Hatuwadaghi Gaunpalika	1	16175	142.61															
						Pauwadungma Gaunpalika	1	12107	118.86															
						Arun Gaunpalika	1	14591	154.76															
		Area - 2		Bhojpur Nagarpalika		1	26007	159.51	Valid	MV - M(i)EAdD:D M⇒AdM		N/A												
				Shadananda Nagarpalika		1	29342	241.15																
				Salpasilichho Gaunpalika		1	12284	193.33																

		N/A		N/A		Institutional -	N/A	1312	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	
11	Solukhumbu	Area - 1	0.5	Area - 1	0.7	Solududhakunda Na.	1	25678	538.09	85515	Valid	LV- M(a)EAdD:D M⇒AdM	1	0.5	2	1.0
						Likhupike Gaunpalika	1	5334	124.38							
						Nechasalyan Gaunpalika	1	11381	94.49							
		Area - 2		Mapya Dudhkoshi Ga.		1	12648	167.67								
				Area - 3		Thulung Dudhkaushika Ga.	1	18354	144.60							
						Khumbupasanglahm Ga.	1	8720	1539.11							
		Mahakulung Gaunpalika				1	11847	648.05								
		Sotang Gaunpalika				1	9025	103.00								
		N/A		N/A		Institutional -	N/A	1864	N/A		N/A	N/A			N/A	
12	Okhaldhunga	Area - 1	0.7	Area - 1	1.1	Champadevi Gaunpalika	1	16311	126.91	122715	Valid	AV- M(a)NAdD: D M⇒DM	1	0.7	2	1.4
						Molung Gaunpalika	1	16440	112.00							
						Khijidemba Gaunpalika	1	15559	179.77							
						Likhu Gaunpalika	1	12104	88.03							
				Area - 2		Chisankhugadhi Ga.	1	13844	126.91							
						Manebhanjyang Ga.	1	19597	146.61							
						Siddhicharan Nagarpalika	1	27351	167.88							
						Sunkoshi Gaunpalika	1	17783	143.75							
		N/A		N/A		Institutional -	N/A	563	N/A		N/A	N/A			N/A	
13	Khotang	Area - 1	0.9	Area - 1	1.3	Barahapokhari Gaunpalika	1	11397	141.57	147120	Valid	MV- M(i)EAdD:D M⇒AdM	1	0.9	2	1.7
						Jantedhunga Gaunpalika	1	12016	128.68							
						Khotehang Gaunpalika	1	16846	164.09							
						Diprung Gaunpalika	1	16305	136.59							
		Area - 2		Halesi Tuwachung Na.		1	27078	280.17								
				Lamidada Rawabesi Ga.		1	11199	97.44								
				Ainselukhark Gaunpalika		1	13217	125.93								
				Kepilasagadhi Gaunpalika		1	13231	191.55								
		Area - 3		RupakotMajhuwagadhi Na.		1	43008	246.51								
				Sakela Gaunpalika		1	9623	79.99								
				N/A		N/A	Institutional -	N/A	1378		N/A	N/A			N/A	
14	Udayapur	Area - 1	1.4	Area - 1	2.1	Belaka Nagarpalika	1	51043	344.73	238926	Valid	MV- M(a)NAdD: A M⇒DM	2	1.4	4	2.8
						Chaudandigadhi Na.	1	53631	283.78							
		Area - 2		Triyuga Nagarpalika		1	102725	547.43								
				Rautamai Gaunpalika		1	20324	204.08								
				Katari Nagarpalika		1	59507	424.89								
				SunkoshiLimchunbung Ga.		1	9689	106.80								
				Tapli Gaunpalika		1	13344	119.11								
				Udayapurgadhi Ga.		1	28926	269.51								

		N/A		N/A		Institutional -	N/A	1532	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	
15	Saptari	Area - 1	2.6	Area - 1	3.9	Hanumannagarkankalani Na.	1	52796	118.19	446402	Valid	MV - M(i)EAdD:A M⇒AdM	4	2.6	8	5.2
						Tilatha Koiladi Gaunpalika	1	33658	32.91							
						Mahadeva Gaunpalika	1	30315	34.97							
						Tirahut Gaunpalika	1	24034	37.81							
		Area - 2	2.6	Area - 2	3.9	Kanchanroop Nagarpalika	1	58466	117.34		Valid	V - M(i)EAdD:A M⇒AdM	4	2.6	8	5.2
						Saptakoshi Nagarpalika	1	23510	60.25							
						AgnisairKrisnasavaran Ga.	1	31634	103.08							
						Rupani Gaunpalika	1	29877	56.08							
		Area - 2	2.6	Area - 3	3.9	Chhinnamasta Gaunpalika	1	29946	38.71		Valid	V - M(i)EAdD:A M⇒AdM	4	2.6	8	5.2
						Bishnupur Gaunpalika	1	27703	36.61							
						Rajbiraj Nagarpalika	1	70803	55.64							
						Rajgadh Gaunpalika	1	32462	47.9							
		Area - 3	2.6	Area - 4	3.9	Shambhunath Nagarpalika	1	39634	108.71		Valid	MV - M(i)EAdD:A M⇒AdM	4	2.6	8	5.2
						Dakneshwori Nagarpalika	1	47739	69.11							
						Bodebarsaien Nagarpalika	1	46017	58.93							
						Balan bihul gaupalika	1	23527	33.04							
		Area - 3	2.6	Area - 5	3.9	Khadak Nagarpalika	1	52778	96.77		Valid	MV - M(i)EAdD:A M⇒AdM	4	2.6	8	5.2
						Surunga Nagarpalika	1	49460	107.04							
						Institutional -	N/A	1896	N/A							
		N/A		N/A		Institutional -	N/A	1896	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	
16	Siraha	Area - 1	2.6	Area - 1	4.0	Lahan Nagarpalika	1	102031	167.17	453645	Valid	V - M(a)NAdD: A M⇒AdM	4	2.6	8	5.3
						Dhangadhimai Nagarpalika	1	53355	159.51							
						Bhagawanpur Gaunpalaika	1	23380	33.03							
						Navarajpur Gaunpalika	1	20788	32.18							
		Area - 2	2.6	Area - 2	4.0	Sakhuwanankarkatti Ga.	1	20844	32.84		Valid	MV - M(i)EAdD:A M⇒AdM	4	2.6	8	5.3
						Laxmipur patari Gaunpalika	1	31118	42.33							
						Sukhipur Nagarpalika	1	42033	54.78							
						Bariyarpatti Gaunpalika	1	29712	37.72							
		Area - 2	2.6	Area - 3	4.0	Aurahi Gaunpalika	1	26478	35.87		Valid	MV - M(i)EAdD:A M⇒AdM	4	2.6	8	5.3
						Arnama Gaunpalika	1	27899	37.76							
						Golbazar Nagarpalika	1	63885	111.94							
						Bishnupur Gaunpalika	1	22781	26.34							
		Area - 3	2.6	Area - 4	4.0	Naraha Gaunpalika	1	22760	29.28		Valid	MV - M(i)EAdD:A M⇒AdM	4	2.6	8	5.3
						Siraha Nagarpalika	1	95410	94.20							
						Kalyanpur Nagarpalika	1	58872	76.81							
						Mirchaiya Nagarpalika	1	59425	91.97							
		Area - 3	2.6	Area - 5	4.0	Karjanha Nagarpalika	1	38557	76.84		Valid	MV - M(i)EAdD:A M⇒AdM	4	2.6	8	5.3
						Institutional -	N/A	625	N/A							
						Institutional -	N/A	625	N/A							
		N/A		N/A		Institutional -	N/A	625	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	
17	Dhanusa	Area-1	3	Area - 1	4	Janaknandini Gaunpalika	1	27146	27.62	514571	Valid	AV -	4	3	8	6

						Kamala Nagarpalika	1	44597	65.85			M(a)NAdD: A M⇒DM																								
						Sahidnagar Nagarpalika	1	53812	57.37																											
						Sabaila Nagarpalika	1	62282	64.47																											
						Ganeshman Charnath Na.	1	44082	244.31																											
						Dhanusadham Nagarpalika	1	52024	91.64																											
				Area - 2		Chhireswornath Na.	1	51075	60.39																											
						Area - 3	Bideha Nagarpalika	1	37697		52.67																									
							Hansapur Nagarpalika	1	44949		48.71																									
							Mithila Bihari Nagarpalika	1	38273		37.60																									
							Dhanauji Gaupalika	1	21942		22.00																									
				Area-4 (Ja. Upa. W. - 1, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 19, 21, 22)			Aurahi Gaunpalika	1	24053		36.32																									
						Mithila Nagarpalika	1	48676	181.90																											
						Bateswor Gaunpalika	1	21742	28.14																											
						Laxminiya Gaunpalika	1	31881	30.66																											
						Janakpur Upa. Maha. Na.	1	194556	85.99																											
				Area-5 (Ja. Upa. W. - 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 15, 16, 18, 22, 23, 24, 25)		Nagarain Nagarpalika	1	38037	45.19																											
						Mukhiyapatti Musaharniya Ga.	1	28208	26.84																											
						Institutional -	N/A	2715	N/A																											
																		Valid	V- M(i)EAdD:A M⇒AdM																	
Area-2	Area - 3		Area-4 (Ja. Upa. W. - 1, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 17, 19, 21, 22)		Area-5 (Ja. Upa. W. - 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 15, 16, 18, 22, 23, 24, 25)					Valid			LV- M(a)EAdD:A M⇒AdM																							
		Area-3		Area - 4										Area - 5	Valid	MV- M(i)EAdD:A M⇒AdM																				
																	Area - 1												Area - 2	Area - 3	Area - 4	Area - 5	Valid	AV- M(a)NAdD: A M⇒AdM		
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								Area - 3			Area - 4							Area - 5	Valid																	
Area - 4	Area - 5		Valid		MV- M(i)EAdD:A M⇒AdM																															
		Area - 5		Valid						MV- M(i)EAdD:A M⇒AdM																										
													Area - 5	Valid	MV- M(i)EAdD:A M⇒AdM																					
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		Area - 5		Valid	MV- M(i)EAdD:A M⇒AdM																															
										Area - 5			Valid	MV-																						

		Area - 2		Area - 2		Parsa Gaupalika	1	24005	22.980		Valid	MV - M(i)EAdD:AM⇒AdM				
						Brahmapuri Gaunpalika	1	31378	33.93							
						Haripurwa Nagarpalika	1	38714	30.60							
						Malangawa Nagarpalika	1	54550	30.44							
						Kaudena Gaupalia	1	28702	25.345							
						Bishnu Gaunpalika	1	28570	27.71							
						Chakraghatta Gaunpalika	1	29550	27.50							
						Kabilasi Nagarpalika	1	44204	41.01							
						Haripur Nagarpalika	1	43233	73.45							
		Area - 3		Area - 3		Hariwan Nagarpalika	1	49988	86.12		Valid	V - M(i)EAdD:AM⇒AdM				
						Barahathawa Nagarpalika	1	81120	107.05							
						Bagmati Nagarpalika	1	47106	101.18							
						Godaita Nagarpalika	1	54270	45.07							
						Balara Nagarpalika	1	47912	52.10							
						Ramnagar Gaunpalika	1	31366	51.59							
						Dhankaul Gaunpalika	1	27974	20.18							
						Basbariya Gaupalika	1	25905	28.548							
						N/A	N/A	Institutional -	N/A					2219		N/A
20	Sindhuli	Area - 1	1.3	Area - 1	1.9	Dudhouli Nagarpalika	1	70207	390.39	215019	Valid	AV - M(i)NAdD:AM⇒DM	2	1.3	4	2.5
						Phikkal Gaunpalika	1	15910	186.06							
						Golanjor Gaunpalika	1	18737	184.13							
						Tinpatan Gaunpalika	1	34889	280.26							
		Area - 2		Area - 2		Kamalamai Nagarpalika	1	71016	482.57		Valid	MV - M(a)NAdD:AM⇒DM				
						Ghanglekh Gaunpalika	1	12652	166.77							
						Hariharpurgadhi Ga.	1	26505	343.90							
						Marin Gaunpalika	1	28808	324.55							
						Sunkoshi Gaunpalika	1	18375	154.68							
		N/A		N/A		Institutional -	N/A	2927	N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A		
21	Ramechhap	Area - 1	1	Area - 1	1.6	Umakunda Gaunpalika	1	16590	451.99	187952	Valid	MV - M(i)EAdD:DM⇒AdM	1	1	2	2.2
						Likhu Gaunpalika	1	18325	124.51							
						Gokulganga Gaunpalika	1	17798	198.40							
						Ramechhap Nagarpalika	1	24971	202.45							
		Area - 2		Area - 2		Manthali Nagarpalika	1	39695	211.78		Valid	LV - M(i)EAdD:DM⇒AdM				
						Khadadevi Gaunpalika	1	19312	150.70							
						Sunapati Gaunpalika	1	14658	86.98							
						Doramba Gaunpalika	1	17686	140.88							
		N/A		N/A		Institutional -	N/A	1267	N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A		
22	Dolakha	Area - 1	1	Area - 1	1	Tamakoshi Gaunpalika	1	15163	153.06	170321	Valid	AV -	1	1	2	2

						Jiri Nagarpalika	1	16109	211.27			M(i)EAdD:D M⇒AdM							
						Gaurishankar Gaunpalika	1	15995	681.39										
						Area - 2	Bigu Gaunpalika	1	16490			663.20							
							Kalinchok Gaunpalika	1	21097			132.49							
							Baiteshwor Gaunpalika	1	17896			80.41							
		Area - 2				Area - 3	Melung Gaunpalika	1	15893		86.54								
							Sailung Gaunpalika	1	17923		128.67								
							Bhimeshwor Nagarpalika	1	34712		132.50								
		N/A					N/A	Institutional -	N/A		1489	N/A					N/A	N/A	N/A
		23				Sindhupalchok	Area - 1	1.6	Area - 1		2.4	Lisankhu Pakhar Gaunpalika					1	11750	98.61
Tripurasundari Gaunpalika	1		12014	94.28															
Sunkoshi Gaunpalika	1		15176	72.84															
Balefi Gaunpalika	1		17085	61.60															
Barhabise Nagarpalika	1		24109	96.73															
Area - 2	Bhotekoshi Gaunpalika		1	14318	278.31														
	Jugal Gaunpalika		1	18303	273.62														
	Panchpokhari Thangpal Ga.		1	20997	187.29														
	Helambu Gaunpalika		1	17497	287.26														
	Area - 3		Melamchi Nagarpalika	1	41063				158.17										
ChautaraSangachokgadi Na.			1	42668	165.25														
Indrawoti Gaunpalika			1	25365	105.09														
N/A			N/A	Institutional -	N/A		2279	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A							
24	Kavrepalanchok		Area - 1	1.9	Area - 1		2.9	Mahabharat Gaunpalika	1	16079		186	326611	Valid	AV - M(i)NAdD:A M⇒DM	2	1.9	4	3.8
		Khanikhola Gaunpalika				1		12201	132										
		Roshi Gaunpalika				1		23790	176										
		Namobuddha Nagarpalika				1		26160	102										
		Dhulikhel Nagarpalika				1		33726	55										
		Area - 2			Bethanchowk Gaunpalika	1		14959	101										
					Panauli Nagarpalika	1		51504	118										
					Banepa Nagarpalika	1		67690	55										
					Area - 3	Bhumlu Gaunpalika		1	15678	91									
						Chaurideurali Gaunpalika		1	14076	98									
		Temal Gaunpalika	1			16957		89											
		Mandandepur Nagarpalika	1			30381		89											
		Area - 2	Panchkhal Nagarpalika		1	35521		103											
			N/A		N/A	Institutional -		N/A	5317	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A					
25	Lalitpur		Area-1	1.6	Area-1 (with La. W.- 24, 25,27,28,	2.4	Bagmati Gaunpalika	1	11353	111.49	269256	Valid	MV - M(a)EAdD:D M⇒DM	3	1.6	6	3.1		
		Mahankal Gaunpalika					1	8122	82.44										

						Tadi Gaunpalika	1	15933	69.80								
						Suryagadhi Gaunpalika	1	14919	49.09								
						Likhu Gaunpalika	1	17728	47.88								
						Kakani Gaunpalika	1	24504	87.97								
						Belkotgadhi Nagarpalika	1	35224	155.60								
						Tarkeshwar Gaunpalika	1	14184	72.62								
						Bidur Nagarpalika	1	59227	130.01								
						Kispang Gaunpalika	1	14235	82.57								
						Meghang Gaunpalika	1	12668	97.83								
		N/A	N/A	Institutional -	N/A	2743	N/A	N/A	N/A								
29	Rasuwa	Area - 1	0.2	Area - 1	0.4	Gosaikunda Gaunpalika	1	7788	978.77	41471	Valid	MV - M(a)EAdD:A dM⇒AdM	1	0.2	2	0.5	
						ParbatikundAamachodimo Ga.	1	6673	682.23								
						Uttargaya Gaunpalika	1	8555	104.51								
						Kalika Gaunpalika	1	10115	192.54								
						Naukunda Gaunpalika	1	12344	126.99								
		N/A		N/A		Institutional -	N/A	1214	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A				
30	Dhading	Area - 1	1.6	Area - 1	2.4	Thakre Gaunpalika	1	32374	96.41	275280	Valid	V - M(a)NAdD: A M⇒AdM	2	1.6	4	3.2	
						Galchi Gaunpalika	1	23733	129.08								
						Gajuri Gaunpalika	1	28634	138.66								
						Benighat Rorang Ga.	1	33854	29.17								
						Siddhalek Gaunpalika	1	22214	106.09								
		Area - 2		Area - 2		Jwalamukhi Gaunpalika	1	21338	114.04		Valid	MV - M(a)NAdD: A M⇒DM					
						Nilkantha Nagarpalika	1	58828	197.70								
						Netrawati Gaunpalika	1	11310	181.78								
						Tripurasundari Gaunpalika	1	21937	271.23								
						Khaniyabash Gaunpalika	1	10287	120.80								
						Gangjamuna Gaunpalika	1	19265	152.72								
						Dhunibesi Nagarpalika	1	29149	96.30								
						Rubi Valley Gaunpalika	1	10781	401.85								
						Institutional -	N/A	2006	N/A								N/A
31	Makwanpur	Area - 1	1.8	Area - 1	2.8	Bagmati Gaunpalika	1	30425	311.79	315334	Valid	AV - M(a)NAdD: A M⇒DM	2	1.8	4	3.7	
						Bakaiya Gaunpalika	1	40907	393.75								
						Makawanpurgadhi Ga.	1	24461	148.72								
						Bhimphedi Gaunpalika	1	21516	245.27								
		Area - 2		Area - 3		Indrasarowar Gaunpalika	1	13534	97.34		Valid	LV - M(i)EAdD:A M⇒AdM					
						Thaha Nagarpalika	1	38870	191.12								
						Kailash Gaunpalika	1	21856	204.48								
						Raksirang Gaunpalika	1	25996	226.70								

		Area - 3		Area - 5		Hetauda Upamahanagar	1	193576	261.59			Valid	V- M(i)EAdD:A M⇒AdM				
		N/A		N/A		Manahari Gaunpalika	1	47353	199.52			N/A	N/A	N/A			N/A
32	Rautahat	Area - 1	2.5	Area - 1	3.8	Rajdevi Nagarpalika	1	35658	26.00	436611	Valid	MV- M(i)EAdD:A M⇒AdM	4	2.5	8	5.1	
						Durga Bhagawati Ga.	1	22864	20.00								
						Yemunamai Gaupalika	1	28414	15.00								
						Madav Narayan Na.	1	40894	48.00								
				Area - 2		Gadhimai Nagarpalika	1	49135	49.44								
						Birndaban Nagarpalika	1	49742	95.40								
						Garuda Nagarpalika	1	60857	44.46								
		Area - 2		Gaur Nagarpalika		1	39846	25.00									
				Ishanath Nagarpalika		1	51855	35.17									
				Area - 3		Rajpur Nagarpalika	1	54083	31.41								
						Paroha Nagarpalika	1	45702	37.45								
		Area - 4				Baudhimai Nagarpalika	1	39325	35.34								
						Debahi Gonahi Nagarpalika	1	38690	33.99								
				Katahariya Nagarpalika		1	45821	40.69									
				Maulapur Nagarpalika		1	32325	44.16									
		Area - 3		Phatuwa Bijayapur Na.		1	42218	55.83									
				Gujara Nagarpalika		1	54033	150.33									
				Chandrapur Nagarpalika		1	81807	249.96									
		N/A		N/A		Institutional -	N/A	304	N/A			N/A					N/A
33	Bara	Area - 1	2.7	Area - 1	4.1	Kolhabi Nagarpalika	1	51182	157.40	465784	Valid	AV- M(a)NAdD: A M⇒DM	4	2.7	8	5.4	
						Nijgadh Nagarpalika	1	37687	289.43								
						Baragadi Gaunpalika	1	29555	39.29								
				Area - 2		Adarsh Kotwal Gaunpalika	1	31364	36.25								
						Simroungadh Nagarpalika	1	54878	42.65								
						Pacharauta Nagarpalika	1	40524	42.80								
		Area - 2		Mahagadhimai Nagarpalika		1	59424	55.32									
				Area - 3		Subarna Gaunpalika	1	35141	36.84								
						Devtal Gaunpalika	1	25361	23.31								
		Area - 3				Kalaiya Upamahanagar.	1	136222	108.94								
				Karaiyamai Gaunpalika		1	29165	47.69									
				Area - 4		Jitpur Simara Upa. Mah. Na.	1	127307	309.67								
						Parwanipur Gaunpalika	1	24745	29.25								
						Bisrampur Gaupalika	1	24892	19.00								
						Prasauni Gaunpalika	1	25414	15.00								
		Pheta Gaunpalika		1		28395	18.00										

		N/A		N/A		Institutional -	N/A	1881	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A							
34	Parsa	Area - 1	2.2	Area-1	3.3	Parsagadi Nagarpalika	1	41569	99.69	376513	Valid	MV- M(a)EAdD:A M⇒AdM	4	2.2	8	4.4						
						Birgunj Mahanagarpalika	1	272382	75.24													
						Bahudarmai Nagarpalika	1	43478	31.55													
						Bindabasini Gaunpalika	1	24991	26.04													
		Area - 2		Area-2		Sakhuwa Prasauni Gaunpalika	1	35399	74.27		Valid	V- M(a)NAdD: A M⇒DM										
						Pokhariya Nagarpalika	1	37675	56.81													
						Pakahamainpur Gaunpalika	1	22585	21.26													
						Chhipaharmai Gaunpalika	1	29082	24.90													
				Area - 3		Dhobini Gaunpalika	1	22606	24.41													
						Kalikamai Ga. (Belwa)	1	23480	56.85													
						Jaganathpur Gaunpalika	1	32649	45.29													
						Paterwasugauli Gaunpalika	1	25498	103.11													
						Jirabhawani Gaupalika	1	22677	53.00													
						Thori Gaupalika	1	17219	274.00													
		N/A		N/A		Institutional -	N/A	3181	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A		N/A					
35	Chitwan	Area-1 (with Bha.N. W - 6, 7, 13, 14, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28)	2.6	Area-1 (with Bha. N. W. - 8, 13, 22, 23)	3.9	Ratnangar Nagarpalika	1	89905	68.68	442082	Valid	V- M(i)EAdD:A M⇒AdM	3	2.6	6	5.1						
				Area-2 (with Bha. N. W. - 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 24, 26)		Bharatpur Mahanagarpalika	1	369268	432.95													
		Kalika Nagarpalika				1	52164	149.08	Valid		V- M(i)EAdD:A M⇒AdM											
		Area-3 (with Bha. N W - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29)		Bharatpur Ma.Na. Wards - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25, 26, 2		N/A	N/A	N/A														
				Ichchhyakamana Gaunpalika		1	27643	166.73														
		Area-3		Area - 5		Rapti Nagarpalika	1	66617	212.31		Valid	MV- M(a)NAdD: A M⇒AdM										
						Khairahani Nagarpalika	1	67385	85.55													
						Madi Nagarpalika	1	38295	218.24													
						Institutional -	N/A	8582	N/A								N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
		36		Gorkha		Area-1 (with G.N W - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9)	1.3	Area - 1	2.0		Gandaki Gaunpalika	1	21394		123.86		229058	Valid	LV- M(i)EAdD:A M⇒AdM	2	1.3	4
Area-2 (with G. N. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9)	Sahid Lakhan Gaunpalika		1		23076			148.97														
Bhimsen Gaunpalika	1		16986		101.25																	
Area-2			Area-3		Gorkha Nagarpalika	1		52468		131.86	Valid	LV-										

		(With GN W - 10, 11, 12, 13, 14)		(Go. N.W.- 10, 11, 12, 13, 14)		Palungtar Nagarpalika	1	37409	158.62			M(i)EAdD:A M⇒AdM							
				Area - 3	Area - 4	Siranchok Gaunpalika	1	19719	121.66		Valid	V- M(a)EAdD:A M⇒DM							
						Barpak Sulikot Gaunpalika	1	22636	200.63										
						Ajirkot Gaunpalika	1	12832	198.05										
		Chum Nubri Gaunpalika				1	5932	1648.65											
		Dharche Gaunpalika			1	14263	651.52												
		Aarughat Gaunpalika			1	21572	160.79												
		N/A		N/A	Institutional -	N/A	2740	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A							
37	Lamjung	Area - 1	0.8	Area - 1	Dordi Gaunpalika	1	16050	350.93	137124	Valid	MV- M(i)EAdD:D M⇒AdM	1	0.8	2	1.6				
					Besishahar Nagarpalika	1	38232	127.64											
				Area - 2	Rainas Nagarpalika	1	17402	71.97								Valid	MV- M(i)EAdD:D M⇒AdM		
					Dudhpokhari Gaunpalika	1	8592	153.33											
		Area - 2		Sundarbazar Nagarpalika	1	27043	72.05	N/A		N/A	N/A							N/A	
				Kwholasothar Gaunpalika	1	7960	175.37												
				MadhyaNepal Nagarpalika	1	21971	113.86												
				Marsyangdi Gaunpalika	1	17080	597.25												
				Institutional -	N/A	1522	N/A												
38	Tanahu	Area - 1	1.5	Area - 1	Bhanu Nagarpalika	1	42794	184	254397	Valid	V- M(i)NAdD:A M⇒AdM	2	1.5	4	3				
					Byas Nagarpalika	1	78939	248											
				Area - 2	Abukhaireni Gaunpalika	1	22252	128								Valid	AV- M(i)NAdD:A M⇒AdM		
					Bandipur Gaunpalika	1	18532	102											
		Devghat Gaunpalika			1	14584	159												
		Rhishing Gaunpalika			1	17918	215												
		Ghiring Gaunpalika			1	14334	126												
		Bhimad Nagarpalika			1	29248	129												
		Area - 3		Myagde Gaunpalika	1	23578	115	N/A		N/A	N/A					N/A			
				Shuklagandaki Nagarpalika	1	55620	165												
				Institutional -	N/A	3354	N/A												
		39		Syangja	Area - 1	1.4	Area - 1	Kaligandagi Gaunpalika		1	17955	73.51	248816	Valid	LV- M(a)NAdD: A M⇒DM	2	1.4	4	2.9
								Galyang Nagarpalika		1	31034	122.71							
Chapakot Nagarpalika	1		22969					120.59											
Waling Nagarpalika	1		50488					128.40											
Area - 2	Bhirkot Nagarpalika		1		22645		78.23	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A								
	Arjunchaupari Gaunpalika		1		14045		57.22												
	Aandhikhola Gaunpalika		1		13094		69.61												
	Biruwa Gaunpalika		1		14001		95.79												
	Harinas Gaunpalika		1		13191		87.48												

						Phedikhola Gaunpalika	1	10899	56.73											
						Putalibazar Nagarpalika	1	41743	147.21											
		N/A		N/A		Institutional -	N/A	960	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A					
40	Kaski	Area-1 (with P.L.M. W - 5, 6, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24)	Area-1 (with PLM W - 5, 6, 7, 8, 18, 23, 24)	1.8	2.7	Annapurna Gaunpalika	1	22099	33.33	308572	Valid	V- M(a)NAdD: A M⇒AdM	3	1.8	6	3.6				
						Pokhara Lekhnath Maha. Na.	N/A	N/A	N/A											
						Machhapuchchhre Ga.	1	22898	544.58											
						Pokhara Lekhnath Maha. Na.	1	513504	464.24											
		Area-2 (P.L.M W - 1, 2, 3, 4, 11, 12, 13, 16, 20)	Area-2 (with PLM W - 1, 2, 3, 4, 11, 12, 13, 15, 20)			Madi Gaunpalika	1	16142	563		Valid	V- M(a)NAdD: A M⇒AdM								
						Pokhara Lekhnath Maha. Na.	N/A	N/A	N/A											
						Rupa Gaunpalika	1	14891	94.81								Valid	V- M(a)NAdD: A M⇒AdM		
						N/A	N/A	Institutional -	N/A										10517	N/A
41	Manang	Area - 1	Area - 1	0.04	0.1	Chame Gaunpalika	1	1276	78.86	7000	Valid	LV- M(a)EAdD:A dM⇒AdM	1	0.04	2	0.1				
						Nashong Gaunpalika	1	1671	709.58											
						Narpa Bhumi Gaunpalika	1	396	837.54											
						Neshyang Gaunpalika	1	1595	694.63											
		N/A	N/A			Institutional -	N/A	720	N/A		N/A	N/A			N/A					
						Area - 1		LoGhekarDamodarkunda Ga.	1	1292	1344		MV -							
						Lomanthang Gaunpalika	1	1430	727											
42	Mustang	Area - 1	Area - 1	0.1	0.1	Varagung MuktiKshetra Ga.	1	2036	886	11328	Valid	M(a)EAdD:A dM⇒AdM	1	0.1	2	0.2				
						Gharapjhong Gaunpalika	1	3712	316											
						Thasang Gaunpalika	1	2856	289											
		N/A	N/A			Institutional -		3126	N/A		N/A	N/A			N/A					
43	Myagdi	Area - 1	Area - 1	0.5	0.8	Annapurna Gaunpalika	1	12323	556.41	86397	Valid	MV- M(a)EAdD:D M⇒AdM	1	0.5	2	1				
						Raghuganga Gaunpalika	1	14114	379											
						Beni Nagarpalika	1	32697	76.57											
						Mangala Gaunpalika	1	14688	89											
		Area - 2	Area - 3			Dhaulagiri Gaunpalika	1	12616	1037		Valid	LV- M(a)EAdD:D M⇒AdM								
						Malika Gaunpalika	1	18332	147											
						Institutional -	N/A	2263	N/A						N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	
						N/A	N/A													
44	Parbat	Area - 1	Area - 1	0.7	1.1	Bihadi Gaunpalika	1	10828	44.80	125466	Valid	MV- M(a)NAdD: A M⇒AdM	1	0.7		2				1.5
						Painyu Gaunpalika	1	12725	42.65											
						Mahashila Gaunpalika	1	8116	49.38											
						Phalebas Naparpalika	1	20468	85.70											
						Jaljala Gaunpalika	1	21119	82.26											

						Kushma Nagarpalika	1	38101	93.18								
						Modi Gaunpalika	1	18794	143.60								
		N/A		N/A		Institutional -	N/A	736	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A		
45	Baglung	Area - 1	1.1	Area - 1	Jaimuni Nagarpalika	1	24628	118.71	193381	Valid	LV- M(i)EAdD:A M⇒AdM	2	1.1	4	2.3		
					Baglung Nagarpalika	1	56102	98.01									
				Area - 2	KantheKhola Gaupalika	1	22526	82.88								Valid	MV- M(a)NAdD: A M⇒DM
					Bareng Gaunpalika	1	11158	75.28									
		Galkot Nagarpalika			1	30588	194.39										
		Tara Khola Gaunpalika			1	10120	129.53										
		Area - 2		Area - 3	Badigad Gaunpalika	1	28839	178.68		Valid	MV- M(a)NAdD: A M⇒DM						
					Dhorpatan Nagarpalika	1	30068	222.85									
					Nisikhola Gaunpalika	1	23119	244.37									
					Taman Khola Gaunpalika	1	9982	178.02									
		N/A		N/A	Institutional -	N/A	2081	N/A		N/A	N/A					N/A	N/A
46	Gulmi	Area - 1	1.3	Area - 1	Ruru Gaunpalika	1	16597	67.38	229549	Valid	LV- M(a)NAdD: A M⇒DM	2	1.3	4	2.7		
					Chatrakot Gaunpalika	1	19357	87.01									
					Gulmidurbar Gaunpalika	1	19296	79.99									
					Resunga Nagarpalika	1	31551	83.74									
					Satyawatai Gaupalika	1	19473	115.92									
					Kaligandaki Gaunpalika	1	15044	101.04									
		Area - 2		Musikot Nagarpalika	1	28454	114.74	Valid		LV- M(a)NAdD: A M⇒DM							
				Chandrakot Gaunpalika	1	18662	105.73										
				Dhurkot Gaunpalika	1	18814	86.32										
				Madane Gaunpalika	1	20022	94.52										
				Isma Gaunpalika	1	18529	81.88										
				Malika Gaunpalika	1	20075	92.49										
		N/A		N/A	Institutional -	N/A	620	N/A		N/A	N/A			N/A		N/A	N/A
47	Palpa	Area - 1	1.2	Area - 1	Nisdi Gaunpalika	1	18120	194.50	207436	Valid	MV- M(a)NAdD: A M⇒AdM	2	1.2	4	2.4		
					Rampur Nagarpalika	1	40883	123.34									
					Purbakhola Gaunpalika	1	16052	138.05									
					Rambha Gaunpalika	1	17155	94.12									
		Area - 2		Mathagadhi Gaunpalika	1	24053	215.49	Valid		MV- M(a)NAdD: A M⇒AdM							
				Bagnaskali Gaunpalika	1	18497	84.17										
				Tinau Gaunpalika	1	17777	202.00										
				Tansen Nagarpalika	1	50792	109.80										
		Area - 3		Rainadevi Chhahara Ga.	1	23149	175.88	Valid		MV- M(a)NAdD: A M⇒AdM							
				Ribdikot Gaunpalika	1	15473	124.55										
				Institutional -	N/A	3076	N/A				N/A			N/A		N/A	N/A

48	Eastern Nawalparasi	Area - 1	1.6	Area - 1	2.3	Binayee Triveni Gaunpalika	1	38370	267.13	268526	Valid	AV - M(i)NAdD:A M⇒AdM	2	1.6	4	3.1
						Madhyabindu Nagarpalika	1	61091	233.35							
						Hupsekot Gaunpalika	1	26583	189.21							
						Bungdikali Gaunpalika	1	11338	91.87							
		Area - 2	1.6	Area - 2	2.3	Bulingtar Gaunpalika	1	14637	147.68		Valid	MV - M(i)EAdD:A M⇒AdM	2	1.6	4	3.1
						Gaidakot Nagarpalika	1	79349	159.93							
						Kawaswoti Nagarpalika	1	86821	108.34							
						Devchuli Nagarpalika	1	58003	112.72							
49	Western Nawalparasi	Area - 1	1.5	Area - 1	2.2	Tribeni Susta Gaunpalika	1	40655	112.17	254157	Valid	MV - M(i)EAdD:D M⇒AdM	2	1.5	4	3.0
						Bardaghat Nagarpalika	1	76703	162.05							
						Sunwal Nagarpalika	1	72085	139.10							
						Ramgram Nagarpalika	1	64017	128.32							
		Area 2	1.5	Area - 2	2.2	Pratappur Gaunpalika	1	49897	87.55		Valid	MV - M(i)EAdD:D M⇒AdM	2	1.5	4	3.0
						Sarawal Gaunpalika	1	42207	73.19							
						Palhi Nandan Gaunpalika	1	38186	44.67							
						Institutional -	N/A	3118	N/A							
50	Rupandehi	Area-1	3.9	Area-1	5.9	Omsatiya Gaunpalika	1	41141	48.54	672523	Valid	V - M(i)EAdD:A M⇒AdM	5	3.9	10	7.8
						Rohini Gaunpalika	1	43327	64.62							
						Tilottama Nagarpalika	1	149479	126.19							
						Devdaha Nagarpalika	1	72457	136.95							
		Area-2	3.9	Area-2 (with Bu. Upa. W.- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, 20, 21, 22)	5.9	Butwal Upamahanagarpalika	1	194335	101.61		Valid	V - M(i)EAdD:A M⇒AdM	5	3.9	10	7.8
						Sainamaina Nagarpalika	1	78393	162.18							
						Kanchan Gaunpalika	1	42528	58.51							
						Sammarimai Gaunpalika	1	43044	50.78							
		Area-3	3.9	Area - 4	5.9	Marchawari Gaunpalika	1	40880	48.55		Valid	V - M(i)EAdD:A M⇒AdM	5	3.9	10	7.8
						Kotahimai Gaunpalika	1	45975	58.26							
						Lumbini Sanskritik Nagarpali.	1	87383	112.21							
						Gaidahawa Gaunpalika	1	56149	96.79							
		Area-4	3.9	Area-5	5.9	Sudhdhodhan Gaunpalika	1	41907	57.66		Valid	LV - M(a)EAdD:A M⇒AdM	5	3.9	10	7.8
						Mayadevi Gaunpalika	1	56170	72.44							
						Siddharthanagar Nagarpalika	1	74436	36.03							
						Siyari Gaunpalika	1	44985	66.17							
		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Institutional -	N/A	9368	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
51	Kapilbastu	Area - 1	2.3	Area - 1	3.5	Kapilbastu Nagarpalika	1	88874	136.91	396265	Valid	MV -	3	2.3	6	4.6

				Area - 2		Yashodhara Gaunpalika	1	44900	67.56		Valid	M(i)EAdD:A M⇒AdM											
						Suddhodhan Gaunpalika	1	52861	91.69														
						Mayadevi Gaunpalika	1	55972	88.53														
		Area - 2		Area - 3		Banganga Nagarpalika	1	96714	233.68		Valid	V - M(a)NAdD: A M⇒DM											
						Buddhabhumi Nagarpalika	1	76507	366.67														
						Maharajgunj Nagarpalika	1	64645	112.21														
		Area - 3		Area - 4		Krishnanagar Nagarpalika	1	70111	96.66		Valid	V - M(a)NAdD: A M⇒AdM											
						Bijayanagar Gaunpalika	1	43291	173.19														
						Shivaraj Nagarpalika	1	84810	284.07														
		N/A		N/A		Institutional -	N/A	4276	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A								
52	Arghakhanchi	Area - 1	1.0	Area - 1	1.5	Sitganga Nagarpalika	1	37691	610.43	171652	Valid	MV - M(a)NAdD: A M⇒DM	1	1.0	2	2.0							
						Panini Gaunpalika	1	22291	151.42														
						Chhatradev Gaunpalika	1	21611	87.62														
				Area - 2		Bhumekasthan Nagarpalika	1	28192	159.13														
						Malarani Gaupalikla	1	24150	101.06														
						Sandhikharka Nagarpalika	1	42492	129.42														
		N/A		N/A		Institutional -	N/A	659	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A								
53	Pyuthan	Area - 1	1.0	Area - 1	1.4	Sarumarani Gaunpalika	1	19783	157.97	165406	Valid	LV - M(a)NAdD: A M⇒DM	1	1.0	2	1.9							
						Ayirabati Gaunpalika	1	20428	156.75														
						Mallarani Gaunpalika	1	15646	80.09														
						Mandavi Gaunpalika	1	15863	113.08														
				Area - 2		Sworgadwary Nagarpalika	1	32037	224.70														
						Pyuthan Nagarpalika	1	42130	128.96														
						Gaumukhi Gaunpalika	1	25980	139.04														
						Jhimruk Gaunpalika	1	26130	106.93														
		N/A		N/A		Naubahini Gaunpalika	1	32682	213.41		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A								
						Institutional -	N/A	1340	N/A														
54	Rolpa	Area - 1		Area - 1	1.3	Runtigadi Gaunpalika	1	28291	232.69	149597	Valid	V - M(a)NAdD: A M⇒AdM	1	0.9	2	1.7							
						Rolpa Nagarpalika	1	35376	270.42														
				Area - 2		Lungri Gaunpalika	1	26325	135.23														
						Sunil Smriti Gaunpalika	1	30617	156.55														
		Area - 2	0.9	Area - 3		Sunchhahari Gaunpalika	1	17241	277.62		Valid	V - M(a)NAdD: A M⇒AdM											
						Pariwartan Gaunpalika	1	21671	163.01														
						Tribeni Gaunpalika	1	23412	205.39														
						Madi Gaunpalika	1	18056	129.05														
						Gangadev Gaunpalika	1	21503	124.38														
						Thawang Gaunpalika	1	10851	191.07														
		N/A		N/A		Institutional -	N/A	1450	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A								

55	E. Rukum	Area-1	0.2	Area-1 (with Si, Ga, W. - 5, 6, 7, 8)	0.3	Bhume Gaunpalika	1	19829	273.67	34772	Valid	MV- M(a)EAdD:AdM⇒AdM	1	0.2	2	0.4								
				Sisne Gaupalika		1	18534	327.12																
				Putha Uttarganga Gaupalika		1	18308	560.34																
		N/A		N/A		Institutional -	N/A	115	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A											
56	W. Rukum	Area - 1	0.6	Area - 1	0.9	Aathbiskot Nagarpalika	1	35917	560.34	106660	Valid	V- M(a)NAdD: D M⇒DM	1	0.6	2	1.2								
						Banfikot Gaupalika	1	21033	190.42															
						Sani Bheri Gaupalika	1	24759	133.80															
						Chaurjahari Nagarpalika	1	28956	107.38															
						Musikot Nagarpalika	1	34270	136.06															
						Tribeni Gaupalika	1	20525	85.49															
						N/A	N/A	Institutional -	N/A		1280	N/A	N/A		N/A		N/A							
		57		Salyan		Area - 1	1.0	Area - 1	1.4		Kapurkot Gaupalika	1	17526		119.21		162449	Valid	AV- M(a)NAdD: A M⇒DM	1	1.0	2	1.9	
Tribeni Gaunpalika	1		16664		119.11																			
Kalimati Gaunpalika	1		22206		500.72																			
Chhatreshwori Gaupalika	1		21242		150.69																			
Sharada Nagarpalika	1		34663		198.34																			
Siddha Kumakh Gaunpalika	1		13127		89.36																			
Bagchaur Nagarpalika	1		34021		163.14																			
Bangad kupinde Nagarpalika	1		32940		338.21																			
Area - 2	Area - 3		Darma Gaunpalika		1	20139		81.46		Valid	MV- M(a)NAdD: A M⇒AdM	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A									
			Kumakh Malika Gaunpalika		1	24859		177.28																
			Institutional -		N/A	1128		N/A																
			N/A		N/A																			
58	Dang	Area - 1 (with Gho, Up. Ma. W. - 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 18, 19)	2.5	Area-1 (with Gho, Up. Ma. W.- 1, 2, 4, 8, 9,10, 11, 12,14,18,19)	3.8	Banglachuli Gaunpalika	1	22373	245.14	431686	Valid	V- M(i)NAdD:AdM⇒AdM	3	2.5	6	5.0								
						Ghorahi Upamahanagarpalika	1	200530	522.21															
						Rapti Gaunpalika	1	52123	161.07															
						Gadhawa Gaunpalika	1	45898	358.57															
						Lamahi Nagarpalika	1	59050	326.66															
						Ghorahi Upamahanagarpalika	N/A	N/A	N/A															
		Area - 2 (with Gho. Up. Ma. W.- 3, 5, 6, 7; and La.N. W.-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)		Area-2	Area-3 (with Gho. Up. Ma. W.- 3, 5, 6, 7; Ra.Ga. W. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5; La.N. W.- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)	Area-4 (with Ra. Ga. W. - 6, 7; La.N. W.- 7, 8, 9; Da.G. W.- 2; T.Up.Ma.W. - 11, 12, 13, 14)	Rajpur Gaunpalika	1	28346		577.33	Valid	V- M(i)NAdD:AdM⇒AdM		N/A		N/A	N/A						
							Lamahi Nagarpalika	N/A	N/A		N/A													
							Tulsipur Upamahanagarpalika	N/A	N/A		N/A													
							Dangisharan Gaunpalika	1	23668		110.70													
							Area - 3 (with La.N. W.-7, 8, 9)																	

				Area -5 (with T. Up. M. W. 2, 5, 6, 8, 10; Da.G. W. - 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7)														
		Area 4																
				Area-6 (with T.Up.M. W.- 1, 3, 4, 7, 9, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19)														
		N/A		N/A		Institutional -	N/A	4641		N/A	N/A					N/A	N/A	N/A
59	Banke	Area-1	2.0	Area-1	3.1	Narainapur Gaunpalika	1	43206	172.34	350371	Valid	V- M(a)NAdD: A M⇒DM	3	2.0	6	4.1		
						Rapti Sonari Gaunpalika	1	66445	1041.73									
						Duduwa Gaunpalika	1	43135	91.10									
		Area-2		Area-2 (with Ne. Upa. W. - 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23)		Nepalganj Upamahanagarpa.	1	164444	85.94		Valid	LV- M(a)EAdD:A M⇒AdM						
						Area-3 (with Ne. Upa. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 20)	Janaki Gaunpalika	1	46141								63.32	
							Khajura Gaunpalika	1	62789								101.91	
		Area-3		Area-4 (with Ko. N. W. - 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15)		Kohalpur Nagarpalika	1	101667	184.26		Valid	MV- M(i)EAdD:A M⇒AdM						
						Area-5 (with Ko. N. W. - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)	Baijanath Gaunpalika	1	69472								141.67	
							Institutional	N/A	5895								N/A	N/A
		60		Bardiya		Area - 1	1.9	Area - 1	2.8		Badhaiyatal Gaunpalika	1					52818	115.19
Bansgadhi Nagarpalika	1		63252		206.08													
Gulariya Nagarpalika	1		74505		118.21													
Barbardiya Nagarpalika	1		72533		226.09													
Area - 2	Area - 2		Thakurbaba Nagarpalika		1	49420		104.57		Valid	MV- M(i)EAdD:A M⇒AdM							
			Madhuwan Nagarpalika		1	50739		129.73										
			Rajapur Nagarpalika		1	60831		127.08										
			Geruwa Gaunpalika		1	33514		78.41										
N/A	N/A		Institutional -		N/A	2288		N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A					
61	Surkhet		Area - 1		1.4	Area - 1		2.2		Gurbhakot Nagarpalika	1	48216	228.62	248943	Valid	V- M(a)NAdD: A M⇒AdM	2	1.4
		Simta Gaunpalika		1			24083		241.64									
		Lekbesi Nagarpalika		1			31710		180.92									
		Chingad Gaupalika		1			15600		170.19									
		Area - 2	Area-3	Bheriganga Nagarpalika		1	48203		256.20	Valid	V-							

				(with Bi.N. W-2, 3, 9, 10, 11)		Birendranagar Nagarpalika	1	153863	245.06			M(a)NAdD: A M⇒AdM							
				Area-4 (with Bi.N.W-1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16)		Barahtal Gaunpalika	1	25943	455.09		Valid	V- M(i)EAdD:A M⇒AdM							
				Area - 5		Chaukune Gaunpalika	1	26950	381.01										
						Panchpuri Nagarpalika	1	35839	329.90										
		Area - 3	N/A	N/A	Institutional -	N/A	4719	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A							
62	Dailekh	Area - 1	1.0	Area - 1	1.4	Bhagawatimai Gaunpalika	1	18206	151.52	161204	Valid	V- M(a)NAdD: A M⇒AdM	2	1.0	4	1.9			
						Narayan Nagarpalika	1	26111	110.63										
						Naumule Gaunpalika	1	19687	228.59										
						Mahabu Gaunpalika	1	18059	110.80										
		Area - 2	Area - 3	Dungeshwor Gaunpalika		1	14533	105.19	Valid		MV- M(a)NAdD: A M⇒AdM	N/A	N/A	N/A					
				Gurans Gaunpalika		1	21189	164.79											
				Dullu Nagarpalika		1	39143	156.77											
				Chamunda Bindrasaini Na.Pa.		1	26559	90.60											
				Aathabis Nagarpalika		1	31092	168.00											
				Bhairabi Gaunpalika		1	18767	110.46											
				Thantikandh Gaunpalika		1	18301	88.22											
				Institutional -		N/A	666	N/A											
N/A	N/A																		
63	Jajarkot	Area - 1	0.6	Area - 1	0.9	Chhedagad Nagarpalika	1	37877	284.20	107091	Valid	MV- M(i)EAdD:A M⇒AdM	1	0.6	2	1.2			
						Shiwalaya Gaunpalika	1	14776	134.26										
						Bheri Nagarpalika	1	37892	219.77										
		Area - 2		Area - 3		Tribeni Nalagad Na.	1	28922	387.44		Valid	AV- M(i)EAdD:A M⇒AdM					N/A	N/A	N/A
						Barekot Gaunpalika	1	22005	577.50										
						Junichande Gaunpalika	1	23771	346.21										
						Kuse Gaunpalika	1	23058	273.97										
						Institutional -	N/A	1059	N/A										
N/A	N/A																		
64	Dolpa	Area - 1	0.1	Area - 1	0.2	Chharka Tangsong Ga.	1	1672	345.57	24115	Valid	MV- M(a)EAdD:A dM⇒AdM	1	0.1	2	0.3			
						Kaika Gaunpalika	1	3965	466.60										
						Thuli Bheri Nagarpalika	1	9861	421.34										
						Dolpo Buddha Gaunpalika	1	2420	377.38										
				Area - 2		Shey Phoksundo Gaunpalika	1	3635	123.07										
						Jagadulla Gaunpalika	1	2575	83.30										
						Mudkechula Gaunpalika	1	5803	250.08										
						Tripurasundari Nagarpalika	1	12233	393.54										
		N/A		N/A		Institutional -	N/A	610	N/A		N/A	N/A					N/A	N/A	
65	Jumla	Area - 1	0.4	Area - 1	0.6	Guthichaur Gaunpalika	1	10922	427.00	71739	Valid	V-	1	0.4	2	0.8			

				Area - 2		Patrasi Gaunpalika	1	16824	814.07			M(i)EAdD:D M⇒AdM						
						Kanakasundari Gaunpalika	1	13625	225.39									
						Chandannath Nagarpalika	1	21036	102.03									
						Tatopani Gaunpalika	1	15575	525.56									
		Area - 2		Area - 3		Tila Gaunpalika	1	14539	175.49		Valid	LV- M(a)EAdD:D M⇒AdM						
						Hima Gaunpalika	1	12191	132.32									
						Sinja Gaunpalika	1	12556	153.29									
		N/A		N/A		Institutional -	N/A	1081	N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A			N/A	

66	Kalikot	Area - 1	0.5	Area - 1	0.7		Mahawai Gaunpalika	1	8177	322.07	84646	Valid	LV- M(a)NAdD: D M⇒DM	1	0.5	2	1.0
							Tilagufa Nagarpalika	1	16197	262.56							
							Palata Gaunpalika	1	17346	318.84							
							Shuva Kalika Gaunpalika	1	13773	97.32							
							Pachaljharana Gaunpalika	1	13687	166.92							
							Raskot Nagarpalika	1	17425	59.73							
							Sanni Tribeni Gaunpalika	1	13491	136.71							
							Khandachakra Nagarpalika	1	22274	133.29							
							Naraharinath Gaunpalika	1	22458	143.86							
		N/A		N/A		Institutional -		464	N/A	N/A		N/A		N/A			

67	Mugu	Area - 1	0.2	Area - 1	0.3		Chhayanath Rara Na.	1	24527	480.67	36031	Valid	AV- M(a)EAdD:D M⇒DM	1	0.2	2	0.4
							Mugum Karmarong Ga.	1	6222	2106.91							
				Area - 2			Khatyad Gaunpalika	1	18832	281.12							
							Soru Gaunpalika	1	14277	365.80							
		N/A		N/A		Institutional -	N/A	691	N/A	N/A		N/A		N/A			

68	Humla	Area - 1	0.2	Area - 1	0.3		Adanchuli Gaunpalika	1	8265	150.61	34372	Valid	LV- M(a)EAdD:D M⇒AdM	1	0.2	2	0.4				
							Tanjakot Gaunpalika	1	6092	159.10											
							Sarkegad Gaunpalika	1	10688	306.70											
		Area - 2				Chankheli Gaunpalika	1	6579	1310.41	Valid		V- M(a)EAdD:D M⇒AdM									
						Kharpunath Gaunpalika	1	6736	880.00												
						Namkha Gaunpalika	1	3589	2419.64												
				Simkot Gaunpalika		1	11935	785.89													
		N/A				N/A		Institutional -	N/A	1510		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A					

69	Bajura	Area - 1	0.5	Area - 1	0.8		Tribeni Nagarpalika	1	17798	170.32	87861	Valid	V- M(i)EAdD:D M⇒AdM	1	0.5	2	1.0					
							Badimalika Nagarpalika	1	18414	276.00												
							Jagannath Gaunpalika	1	10158	171.72												
				Area - 2			Swami Kartik Gaunpalika	1	12576	110.55												
							Himali Gaunpalika	1	10309	830.33												
							Budhinanda Nagarpalika	1	20072	232.48												
		Area - 2		Area - 3			Khaptad Chhededaha Ga.	1	19307	135.08		Valid	V- M(i)EAdD:D M⇒AdM									

						Gaumul Gaunpalika	1	8913	314.66														
						Budhiganga Nagarpalika	1	20185	59.20														
		N/A		N/A		Institutional -	N/A	791	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A								
70	Bajhang	Area - 1	0.7	Area - 1	1.1	Khaptadchhanna Ga.	1	13419	113.52	126903	Valid	LV- M(i)EAdD:A M⇒AdM	1	0.7	2	1.5							
						Thalara Gaunpalika	1	15958	105.51														
				Area - 2		JayaPrithivi Nagarpalika	1	21933	166.79														
						Masta Gaunpalika	1	13265	109.24														
		Area - 2		Talkot Gaunpalika		1	11719	335.26															
				Saipal Gaunpalika		1	2625	1467.27															
				Surma Gaunpalika		1	11082	270.80															
				Kedarseu Gaunpalika		1	21312	113.91															
				Chabispathivera Gaunpalika		1	14474	116.34															
				Durgathali Gaunpalika		1	11318	61.83															
				Bithadchir Gaunpalika		1	17812	86.15															
				Bungal Nagarpalika		1	33812	447.59															
		Area - 3																					
		N/A		N/A		Institutional -	N/A	356	N/A		N/A	N/A					N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
		71		Acham		Area - 1	1.0	Area - 1	1.4		Mangalsen Nagarpalika	1					26557	220.14	165337	Valid	V- M(a)NAdD: A M⇒AdM	2	1.0
Chaurpati Gaunpalika	1		21681		182.16																		
Dhakari Gaunpalika	1		21998		227.88																		
Area - 2	Turmakhad Gaunpalika		1		24574	232.07																	
	Kamalbazar Nagarpalika		1		21032	120.78																	
	Panchadewal Binayak Na.		1		26088	147.75																	
	Ramaroshan Gaunpalika		1		23600	173.33																	
	Bannigadi Jayagadh Ga.		1		13519	58.26																	
	Mellekh Gaunpalika		1		22785	134.78																	
	Sanphebagar Nagarpalika		1		25891	166.71																	
	Institutional -		N/A		1127	N/A		N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A								
N/A	N/A																						
72	Doti		Area - 1		0.7	Area - 1		1.1		Badikedar Gaunpalika	1	14902	332.55	128399	Valid	V- M(a)NAdD: A M⇒AdM	1	0.7		2	1.5		
		K I Singh Gaunpalika		1			20736		127.01														
		Bogatan Gaunpalika		1		15540	300.22																
		Area - 2	Dipayal Silgadi Nagarpalika	1		33968	126.62																
			Purbichauki Gaunpalika	1		21494	117.66																
			Sayal Gaunpalika	1		20456	122.72																
			Shikhar Nagarpalika	1		30399	285.37																
		Area - 3	Adharsha Gaupalika	1		24495	128.47																
			Jorayal Gaunpalika	1		19788	419.09																
			Institutional -	N/A		3053	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A							
			N/A	N/A																			
73	Kailali	Area-1	3.2	Area-1	4.8	Janaki Gaunpalika	1	49860	107.27	551052	Valid	MV-	5	3.2	10	6.4							

		Area-2	(with Ti.N.W.- 1, 2, 3, Area-2 (with Ti.N.W.- 6, 7, 8, 9)	Tikapur Nagarpalika	1	89835	118.33		Valid	M(i)EAdD:A M⇒AdM									
				Bhajani Nagarpalika	1	53494	176.25												
				Joshipur Gaunpalika	1	37187	65.57												
				Lamki-Chuha Nagarpalika	1	90971	225.00												
				Bardagoriya Gaunpalika	1	37682	77.26												
				Mohanyal Gaunpalika	1	21082	626.95												
		Area-3	Area-3 (with La.N.W. - 1, 3, 5, 7, 9) Area-4 (with Mo.G. W.- 3, 6, 7; La.N.W. - 2, 4, 6, 8, 10) Area-5 (with Mo.G.W. - 1, 2, 4, 5; Ga.N.W.- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6)	Chure Gaunpalika	1	21400	493.18		Valid	AV - M(a)NAdD: A M⇒AdM									
				Gauriganga Nagarpalika	1	64558	244.44												
				Ghodaghodi Nagarpalika	1	86034	354.45			Valid					AV - M(a)NAdD: A M⇒AdM				
				Kailari Gaunpalika	1	49917	233.27												
				Dhangadhi Upamaha Na.Pa.	1	198792	261.75												
				Godawari Nagarpalika	1	98746	308.63			Valid					AV - M(a)NAdD: A M⇒AdM				
		Institutional -	N/A	5108	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A		N/A								
74	Kanchanpur	Area - 1	1.8	Area - 1	2.7	Punarbans Nagarpalika	1	61748	103.71	314385	Valid	MV - M(a)NAdD: A M⇒DM	3	1.8	6	3.7			
						Belaure Nagarpalika	1	53910	123.37										
						Beldandi Gaunpalika	1	21888	36.70										
						Laljhandi Gaunpalika	1	25037	154.65										
						Krishnapur Nagarpalika	1	71500	252.75										
						Suklaphanta Nagarpalika	1	53969	162.57										
						Bedkot Nagarpalika	1	57680	159.92										
						Dodhara Chandani Nagarpalika	1	42974	56.94										
		Bhimdatta Nagarpalika	1	122320	171.80														
				N/A		N/A		Institutional -	N/A		2731	N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A		
75	Dadeldhura	Area - 1	0.5	Area - 1	0.8	Alital Gaunpalika	1	18112	292.87	93403	Valid	V- M(a)NAdD: D M⇒DM	1	0.5	2	1.1			
						Ganayapdhura Gaunpalika	1	13722	135.65										
						Nawadurga Gaunpalika	1	18672	141.89										
						Amargadhi Nagarpalika	1	24149	139.33										
						Ajaymeru Gaunpalika	1	15161	148.90										

						Bhageshwar Gaunpalika	1	13132	233.38								
						Parashuram Nagarpalika	1	35590	414.07								
		N/A		N/A		Institutional -	N/A	1064	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A		
76	Baitadi	Area - 1	0.9	Area - 1	1.4	Surnaya Gaunpalika	1	17945	124.52	156372	Valid	AV- M(a)NAdD: A M⇒AdM	1	0.9	2	1.8	
						Purchaudi Nagarpalika	1	38281	198.52								
						Dilasaini Gaunpalika	1	22966	125.28								
		Area - 2	0.9	Area - 2		Patan Nagarpalika	1	29230	219.26		Valid	MV- M(a)NAdD: A M⇒AdM	1	0.9	2	1.8	
						Sigas Gaunpalika	1	21814	245.44								
						Melauli Nagarpalika	1	20658	119.43								
		Area - 2	0.9	Area - 3		Shivanath Gaunpalika	1	18064	81.65		Valid	MV- M(a)NAdD: A M⇒AdM	1	0.9	2	1.8	
						Pancheshwar Gaunpalika	1	17796	120.41								
						Dasharathchanda Nagarpalika	1	31567	135.15								
						Dogadakedar Gaunpalika	1	23104	126.38								
		N/A		N/A		Institutional -	N/A	732	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A		
77	Darchula	Area - 1	0.5	Area - 1	0.8	Naugad Gaunpalika	1	15528	180.27	92948	Valid	AV- M(i)EAdD:D M⇒AdM	1	0.5	2	1.0	
						Shailyashikhar Nagarpalika	1	21807	117.81								
						Byas Gaunpalika	1	9668	839.26								
		Area - 2		Area - 2		Apihimal Gaunpalika	1	6798	613.95		Valid	LV- M(i)EAdD:D M⇒AdM	1	0.5	2	1.0	
						Marma Gaunpalika	1	15124	208.06								
						Dunhu Gaunpalika	1	9842	65.35								
		Area - 2	0.5	Area - 3		Lekam Gaunpalika	1	13743	83.98		Valid	LV- M(i)EAdD:D M⇒AdM	1	0.5	2	1.0	
						Malikarjun Gaunpalika	1	15635	100.82								
						Mahakali Nagarpalika	1	24081	135.11								
						Institutional -	N/A	1084	N/A								N/A
		Grand Total -		165		110	264	165			753	29164578	137032.59	18903689	N/A	N/A	165

Note: As per the size, strength, and feasibility of a small country like Nepal, a 1.5 times approach has been proposed for SCA, along with growing voices and feedback from numerous scholars from multiple walks of life in the country for reviewing the number of states and the electoral system and the overall size of the governing structure. However, the concept of 2 times bigger HoR for SCA is ideal and pragmatic for bigger countries. Anyway, coming to the technical note of how, theoretically and numerically, the number of each electoral constituency is constructed, and on what numerical bases, whether remaining decimal points are regarded or not, if regarded, at what scale bases; let us jump directly to it. The operating note is that—At all normal conditions in context on implementation of the 1.5 times concept of SCA, the remaining surplus value of 0.5 is taken as a single SCA. And, if any administrative district has only 1 FCA, the conversion of SCA is automatically become 2 to incorporate the concept of FCA > SCA > LU. Whereas, in the very exceptional case of availability of FCA > 1 and the minimum quotas of LUs are less than the minimum scaling expectation of the additional SCA, the SCA remains 1 SCA less. That means a 0.5 surplus point is not counted as a 1 round additional SCA. And, the minimum required population for 1 PR MP seat = 171851.71, and the minimum required population for 1 PR MLA seat = 114567.81.

In this way, the research has constructed the one-to-one electoral constituencies. It has, while considering—apart from contiguity, geographical features, and population—better connectivity, interdependency, specific cultural ties and administrative features, public convenience, and the areas divided by rivers or hilly ranges or forests or ravines and other such natural barriers, tried its best to put them in the same electoral constituency. In addition, as far as possible and practicable, the prospective delimitation of the constituencies in the district is devised in such a way that they start from “South to North or North to South” in the Terai Region, “West to East or East to West” in the Hilly Region, and “North to South or South to North” in the Himalayan Region, to align with the international border and national security interests. Anyway, the following is the Compile Sheet of the district-wise breakdown of Federal Electoral Constituencies with validity status as per CECD (Table 7).

Table 7. Compile Sheet of District-wise Breakdown of Federal Electoral Constituencies as per CECD.

S. N.	Name of District	Population					No of Constituents	Federal Electoral Constituency for FPTP Election as per Comprehensive Electoral Constituency Delimitation														Validity Status
		Total	LU wise	Ins.	Area (km ²)	Total LU		FCA - 1		FCA - 2		FCA - 3		FCA - 4		FCA - 5		FCA - 6		FCA - 7		
								Pop	Area	Pop	Area	Pop	Area	Pop	Area	Pop	Area	Pop	Area	Pop	Area	
1	Taplejung	120590	119450	1140	3646	3645	2	59408	1007.68	60042	2637.37											Valid
		Validity Status Details						MV-M(a)EAdD:DM→AdM		AV-M(a)EAdD:DM→DM												
2	Panchthar	172400	171047	1353	1241	1252	1	171047	1252.06													Valid
		Validity Status Details						MV-M(a)NAdD:DM→DM														
3	Ilam	279534	278128	1406	1703	1707	2	142793	904.56	135335	802.16											Valid
		Validity Status Details						AV-M()NAdD:AM→AdM		V-M()NAdD:AM→AdM												
4	Jhapa	998054	992796	5258	1606	1620	4	274249	414.89	256996	368.98	204473	409.41	257078	426.64							Valid
		Validity Status Details						V-M()EAdD:AM→AdM		MV-M()EAdD:AM→AdM		MV-M()EAdD:AM→AdM		MV-M()EAdD:AM→AdM								
5	Morang	1148156	1141971	6185	1855	1828	4	293699	561.96	300462	836.72	252386	295.97	295424	133.41							Valid
		Validity Status Details						AV-M(a)NAdD:AM→DM		MV-M(a)NAdD:AM→DM		MV-M()EAdD:AM→AdM		LV-M(a)EAdD:AM→AdM								
6	Sunsari	926962	921246	5716	1257	1137	3	338303	307.58	393772	467.78	189171	361.44									Valid
		Validity Status Details						V-M()EAdD:AM→AdM		AV-M()EAdD:AM→DM		MV-M()EAdD:AM→AdM										
7	Dhankuta	150599	148730	1869	891	901.1	1	148730	901.1													Valid
		Validity Status Details						AV-M()NAdD:AdM→AdM														
8	Terhathum	88731	88279	452	679	672.4	1	88279	672.4													Valid
		Validity Status Details						MV-M()EAdD:AM→AdM														
9	Sankhuwasabha	158041	154743	3298	3480	2400	2	72473	514.64	82270	1885.21											Valid
		Validity Status Details						LV-M()EAdD:DM→AdM		AV-M()EAdD:DM→AdM												
10	Bhojpur	157923	156611	1312	1507	1527	2	74387	778.6	82224	748.75											Valid
		Validity Status Details						MV-M()EAdD:DM→AdM		MV-M()EAdD:DM→AdM												
11	Solukhumbu	104851	102987	1864	3312	3359	2	55041	924.63	47946	2434.76											Valid
		Validity Status Details						LV-M(a)EAdD:DM→AdM		MV-M(a)EAdD:DM→AdM												
12	Okhaldhunga	139552	138989	563	1074	1092	1	138989	1091.86													Valid
		Validity Status Details						AV-M(a)NAdD:DM→DM														
13	Khotang	175298	173920	1378	1591	1593	2	83642	851.1	90278	741.42											Valid
		Validity Status Details -						MV-M()EAdD:DM→AdM		MV-M()EAdD:DM→AdM												
14	Udayapur	340721	339189	1532	2063	2300	2	207399	1175.94	131790	1124.39											Valid
		Validity Status Details						MV-M(a)NAdD:AM→DM		AV-M(a)NAdD:AM→DM												
15	Saptari	706255	704359	1896	1363	1213	3	222779	401.47	262059	446.73	219521	364.89									Valid
		Validity Status Details						MV-M()EAdD:AM→AdM		V-M()EAdD:AM→AdM		MV-M()EAdD:AM→AdM										
16	Siraha	739953	739328	625	1188	1141	3	251516	467.06	235548	333.69	252264	339.82									Valid
		Validity Status Details						V-M(a)NAdD:AM→AdM		MV-M()EAdD:AM→AdM		MV-M()EAdD:AM→AdM										
17	Dhanusa	867747	865032	2715	1180	1208	3	283943	551.26	266665	439.59	314424	216.82									Valid
		Validity Status Details						AV-M(a)NAdD:AM→DM		V-M()EAdD:AM→AdM		LV-M(a)EAdD:AM→AdM										
18	Mahottari	706994	705912	1082	1002	1001	3	252159	511.84	215644	191.71	238109	297.79									Valid
		Validity Status Details						AV-M(a)NAdD:AM→AdM		LV-M(a)EAdD:AM→AdM		MV-M()EAdD:AM→AdM										
19	Sarlahi	862470	860251	2219	1259	1255	3	265801	537.34	278797	311.57	315653	405.718									Valid
		Validity Status Details						AV-M(a)NAdD:AM→AdM		MV-M()EAdD:AM→AdM		V-M()EAdD:AM→AdM										
20	Sindhuli	300026	297099	2927	2491	2513	2	139743	1040.84	157356	1472.47											Valid
		Validity Status Details						AV-M()NAdD:AM→DM		MV-M(a)NAdD:AM→DM												
21	Ramechhap	170302	169035	1267	1546	1568	2	77684	977.35	91351	590.34											Valid
		Validity Status Details						MV-M()EAdD:DM→AdM		LV-M()EAdD:DM→AdM												
22	Dolakha	172767	171278	1489	2191	2270	2	84854	1841.41	86424	428.12											Valid
		Validity Status Details						AV-M()EAdD:DM→AdM		LV-M()EAdD:DM→AdM												
23	Sindhupalchok	262624	260345	2279	2542	1879	2	112755	975.99	147590	903.06											Valid
		Validity Status Details						V-M(a)NAdD:AM→AdM		AV-M()NAdD:AM→AdM												
24	Kavrepalanchok	364039	358722	5317	1396	1395	2	178419	870	180303	525											Valid
		Validity Status Details						AV-M()NAdD:AM→DM		MV-M(a)NAdD:AM→AdM												

65	Jumla	Validity Status Details						V-M(a)EAdD:DM→AdM		LV-M(a)EAdD:DM→AdM								Valid		
66	Kalikot	145292	144828	464	1741	1641	1	144828	1641.3									Valid		
		Validity Status Details						LV-M(a)NAdD:DM→DM												
67	Mugu	64549	63858	691	3535	3235	1	63858	3234.5									Valid		
		Validity Status Details						AV-M(a)EAdD:DM→DM												
68	Humla	55394	53884	1510	5655	6012	2	25045	616.41	28839	5395.94							Valid		
		Validity Status Details						LV-M(a)EAdD:DM→AdM		V-M(a)EAdD:DM→AdM										
69	Bajura	138523	137732	791	2188	2300	2	69255	1558.92	68477	741.42							Valid		
		Validity Status Details						V-M(a)EAdD:DM→AdM		V-M(a)EAdD:DM→AdM										
70	Bajhang	189085	188729	356	3422	3394	3	64575	495.06	72530	2365.41	51624	533.74							Valid
		Validity Status Details						LV-M(a)EAdD:AM→AdM		AV-M(a)EAdD:AM→DM		LV-M(a)EAdD:AM→AdM								
71	Achham	228852	227725	1127	1680	1664	2	115842	983.03	111883	680.83							Valid		
		Validity Status Details						V-M(a)NAdD:AM→AdM		MV-M(a)NAdD:AM→AdM										
72	Doti	204831	201778	3053	2025	1960	2	106640	1004.06	95138	955.65							Valid		
		Validity Status Details						V-M(a)NAdD:AM→AdM		MV-M(a)EAdD:AM→AdM										
73	Kailali	904666	899558	5108	3235	3292	5	193189	401.85	165840	367.83	107040	1364.57	216744.5	579.05	216745	579.1	Valid		
		Validity Status Details						MV-M(a)EAdD:AM→AdM		MV-M(a)EAdD:AM→AdM		AV-M(a)NAdD:AM→AdM								
74	Kanchanpur	513757	511026	2731	1610	1222	2	288052	833.75	222974	388.66							Valid		
		Validity Status Details						MV-M(a)NAdD:AM→DM		MV-M(a)EAdD:AM→AdM										
75	Dadeldhura	139602	138538	1064	1538	1506	1	138538	1506.09									Valid		
		Validity Status Details						V-M(a)NAdD:DM→DM												
76	Baitadi	242157	241425	732	1519	1496	2	130236	913.02	111189	583.02							Valid		
		Validity Status Details						AV-M(a)NAdD:AM→AdM		MV-M(a)NAdD:AM→AdM										
77	Darchula	133310	132226	1084	2322	2345	2	68925	1959.35	63301	385.26							Valid		
		Validity Status Details						AV-M(a)EAdD:DM→AdM		LV-M(a)EAdD:DM→AdM										
Total Federal Constituency Area (FCA)165																				

After District-wise breakdown of Federal Electoral Constituencies, let us see how constituency delimitation is reflected and represented cartographically through an example of Rupandehi district. Anyway, the Rupandehi District is one of the southwestern Terai (plain) districts out of the total seventy-seven (77) districts of Nepal that has its district borders to the east, west, and north with the west, east, and south borders of Nawalparasi, Kapilbastu, and Palpa districts, respectively, and the international border to its south with a small part of the northern international border of India. The district is administratively and politically located in Province—5, named Lumbini, and furthermore, the district is divided into 16 Local Units, which include 1 Sub-metropolitan City, 5 Municipalities (including one (1) Cultural Municipality), and 10 Rural Municipalities, as per the delimitation report of the Local Level Restructuring Commission constitutionally provisioned by the Federal Commission as per Article 295 (3) of the Constitution of Nepal 2015 (Ministry of Federal Affairs & Local Development of Nepal, 2017). These LUs are formed by the integration of various previous local units called VDCs (Village Development Committees). For instance, one of the LUs is Om-satya Gaupalika (Rural Municipality), which is formed with the unification of five previously recognized VDCs, such as Hatty-Farsatkar VDC (Thapa, 2007), Padasari VDC, Basantpur VDC, Patakhauri VDC, and Chotki-Ramnagar VDC. Similarly, other LUs are also formed with the integration of various remaining VDCs within the district (Thapa, 2017b). The district headquarters is Siddharthanagar. The district covers an area of 1,360 km² (LUs—1,297.49 km², and Institutional 62.5 km²) with the diverse geography of the district attributed to a combination of Terai (100 m) and Chure hills region (1,219 m) that provides a basis for diverse agriculture, which ensures about 57% of the cereals produced are available for export, while about half of the vegetables, pulses, and oilseeds consumed are produced within the district. Unmet increasing demands for the commodities are ad-

dressed through imports, mostly from India (District Agriculture Office—Rupandehi, 2012). 1,121,957 is its population, where 49.1% is the population of males and 50.9% is the female population 4 (National Statistics Office, 2023), and 672,523 is the voter population.

In this way, considering the status of primary and secondary determinants such as population, geographical area, transportation facilities, geographical features, and the communal and cultural characteristics of the people living the districts, the CECD has delimited the FCAs and SCAs of the district as shown below with validity status (Table 8, Figure 2, Figure 3).

Table 8. Comprehensive electoral constituency delimitation of Rupandehi district.

FCA for HoR		SCA for SA		Local Units and Institution-Wise Electoral Constituency Delimitation Inclusion: LUs for FPTP and LUs & Institutional Population for PR Election					Validity	
60:40 - Ratio		1.5 of FCA							Status	Detail
FPTP	PR	FPTP	PR	Name of Local Units (LUs)	LUs	Pop.	Area	Voter	Status	Detail
Area - 1	3.9	Area - 1	5.9	Omsatiya Gaunpalika	1	41141	48.54	672523	Valid	V-M(i)EAdD: AM⇒AdM
				Rohini Gaunpalika	1	43327	64.62			
				Tilottama Nagarpalika	1	149479	126.19			
Area - 2		Devdaha Nagarpalika		1	72457	136.95	Valid		V-M(i)EAdD: AM⇒AdM	
		Area - 2 (With Bu. Upa. W.- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 19, 20, 21, 22)		Butwal Upamahanagarpalika	1	194335				101.61
		Area - 3 (With Bu. Upoa. W. - 14 15 16 17 18)		Sainamaina Nagarpalika	1	78393				162.18
				Kanchan Gaunpalika	1	42528				58.51
Area - 3		Area - 4		Sammarimai Gaunpalika	1	43044	50.78		Valid	V-M(i)EAdD: AM⇒AdM
				Marchawari Gaunpalika	1	40880	48.55			
				Kotahimai Gaunpalika	1	45975	58.26			
		Area - 5		Lumbini Sanskritik Na..	1	87383	112.21			
				Gaidahawa Gaunpalika	1	56149	96.79			
				Sudhdhodhan Gaunpalika	1	41907	57.66			
Area - 4		Area - 6		Mayadevi Gaunpalika	1	56170	72.44		Valid	LV-M(a)EAdD: AM⇒AdM
				Siddharthanagar Na.	1	74436	36.03			
	Siyari Gaunpalika		1	44985	66.17					
N/A	N/A	Institutional	N/A	9368	62.51	N/A	N/A			
4	3.9	6	5.9			1121957	1360	672523		

Note: The validity details for the delimited constituency Area - 1 of the Rupandehi district are “V-M(i)EAdD:AM⇒AdM”. Here, “V” stands for “Valid”, “M(i)EAdD” stands for “Minimum Exceptional Addible Deductible”, which means it is valid from the Minimum Exceptional Addible Deductible cluster. “AM⇒AdM” stands for First “Average Method” to Final “Addible Method”. The First “Average Method” is utilized during the numeral determination of the constituency for the district at the beginning procedure of the CECD, and then the “Addible Method” is finally utilized during the spatial, directional, locational, or unit-wise final formation of the constituency delimitation. In this way, the validation details not only indicate the specific validity status but also show how the delimitation comes through utilizing specific methods in its specific track of delimitation. Thus, it is track-driven validation. Anyway, here the validity status % is 70.18%, and it lies between the “Valid” validation cluster’s interval of 82.25% - 60.5%; thus, it is “Valid” from the “Valid Cluster”, which means “nicely valid”.

Source: District Agriculture Office—Rupandehi (2012), National Statistics Office (2023), Ministry of Federal Affairs & Local Development of Nepal (2017), Thapa (2017b), etc.

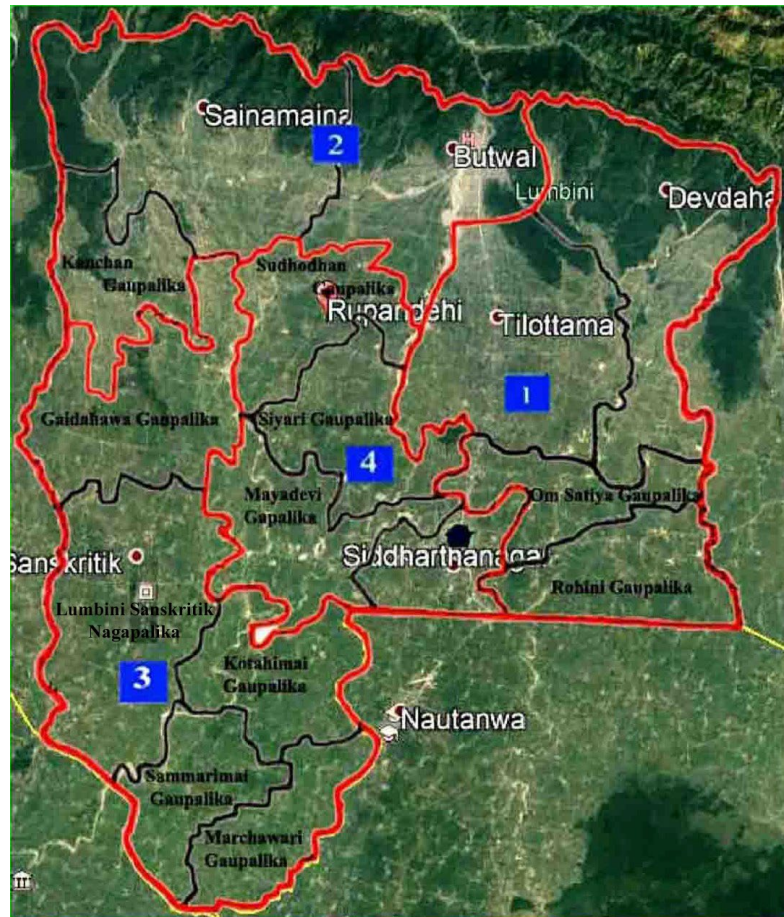


Figure 2. Map-overview of federal constituency areas of Rupandehi district.



Figure 3. Map-overview of state constituency areas of Rupandehi district.

After the above FCA compile sheet, let us now see what positive aspects the CECD has brought in the context of the numeric distribution of FCA through the following comparative numeral distributions of constituencies (**Table 9**).

Table 9. The comprehensive electoral constituency compared to the currently implemented constituency delimitation.

No. of FCA	Comprehensive Electoral Constituency Delimitation		Currently Implemented Constituency Delimitation	
	No. of Districts	Name of Districts	No. of Districts	Name of Districts
1 FCA	21	Pachthar, Dhankuta, Terhathum, Okhaldhunga, Lalitpur, Bhaktapur, Nuwakot, Rasuwa, Syangja, Manang, Mustang, Parbat, Gulmi, Arghakhanchi, Pyuthan, E. Rukum, W. Rukum, Dolpa, Kalikot, Mugu, and Dadeldhura.	35	Taplejung, Panthar, Dhankuta, Terathum, Santhuwasabha, Bhojpur, Solukhumbu, Okhaldunga, Khotang, Ramechhap, Dolakha, Rasuwa, Lamjung, Manang, Mustang, Myagdi, Parwat, Arghakhanchi, Pyuthan, Rolpa, E. Rukum, W. Rukum, Salyan, Jarkot, Dolpa, Jumla, Kalikot, Mugu, Humla, Bajura, Bajhang, Doti, Dadeldhura, Baitadi, and Darchula.
2 FCA	34	Taplejung, Ilam, Sankhuwasabha, Bhojpur, Solukhumbu, Khotang, Udayapur, Sindhuli, Ramechhap, Dolakha, Sindhupalchok, Kavrepalanchok, Dhadhing, Parsa, Lamjung, Tanahu, Myagdi, Baglung, Palpa, E. Nawalparasi, W. Nawalparasi, Rolpa, Salyan, Bardiya, Dailekh, Jarjarkot, Jumla, Humla, Bajura, Achham, Doti, Kanchanpur, Baitadi, and Darchula.	21	Ilam, Udayapur, Sindhuli, Sindhupalchok, Kavrepalanchok, Bhaktapur, Nuwakot, Dhading, Makawanpur, Gorkha, Tanahu, Syangja, Baglung, E. Nawalparasi, W. Nawalparasi, Palpa, Gulmi, Bardiya, Surkhet, Dailekh, and Achham.

3 FCA	16	Sunsari, Saptari, Siraha, Dhanusa, Mahottari, Sarlahi, Makawanpur, Rautahat, Bara, Chitwan, Gorkha, Kaski, Kapilbastu, Banke, Surkhet, and Bajhang.	7	Lalitpur, Chitwan, Kaski, Kapilbastu, Dang, Banke, and Kanchanpur.
4 FCA	4	Jhapa, Morang, Rupandehi, and Dang.	9	Sunsari, Saptari, Siraha, Dhanusha, Mahotari, Sarlahi, Rautahat, Bara, and Parsa.
5 FCA	1	Kailali.	3	Jhapa, Rupandehi, and Kailali.
6 FCA	N/A	N/A	1	Morang.
7 FCA	1	Kathmandu.	N/A	N/A.
10 FCA	N/A	N/A	1	Kathmandu

In terms of FCA, the CECD has provided a more justiciable, equal, equitable, and inclusive distribution of federal constituencies, with the introduction of its own dynamic statistics that can ensure and address the availability of all diversities and deviations, ranging from average cases to normal addible and deductible deviations, and even from exceptional to up-to extreme exceptional deviations, with its own Average, Addible, and Deductible Statistics Methods. And with this CECD, the delimitation is addressing the deviation of maximum addible of almost 1200% and maximum deductible of 97.25% on its average value (μ or $\bar{\alpha}$) to ensure constituency delimitation to be equal, equitable, and inclusive. Of which is impossible through the available weightage system. Even if we talk about the execution of CECD, the above comparative chart has already shown the differences as a result of incorporating its traits of equality, equity, and inclusivity to address all the available diversities and deviations. With CECD and its inclusive features, it has equally and inclusively distributed the FCAs among the districts as per their parameters and determinants on a case-to-case basis. Anyway, the best part of it is that it has allocated only one (1) FCA for only twenty-one (21) districts with all validity status, unlike thirty-five (35) delimited districts (almost half the number of districts) of currently delimited and implemented constituency delimitation. As for the total MPs for Terai districts, it is inclusively 121 MPs (64 from FPTP and 57 from PR) that is 44% of total MPs, whereas it is 49.09% (135 MPs) as per the currently implemented weightage delimitation. In addition, the CECD has inclusively and justifiably allocated 56%, which means 154 MPs (101-FPTP, and 53-PR) for the huge Himalayan and Hilly regions, ensuring inclusive, equal, and equitable representation in the federal parliament and respective governing structure. Anyway, the CECD has delimited 7 FCAs for 1 district, 5 FCAs for 1 district, 4 FCAs for 4 districts, 3 FCAs for 16 districts, 2 FCAs for 34 districts, and 1 FCA for 21 districts. As far as State Constituency Area, as the governing structure has been criticized for being oversized, and the various economic and political indicators have also been indicating the same as analyzed earlier above, the recommended size of SPA is to be 1.5 of FCA instead of 2, and 2 - 4 states is the recommended number of states. For that, for sure, a constitutional amendment is required, and the research has delimited the SPA as per the same as well. With the 1.5 concept and the concept of $FCA > SCA > LU$, altogether we have 264 SCAs. And as per the same 1.5 concept, the PR size for MLAs has become 165 as the PR

size of MPs is 110. Though, there are also many other potential reformative models as following to make our electoral and governing structure more cost-effective and efficient, of which I had also presented via my previously published article entitled 'Nepalese Crisis and Possible Interventions in the Context of Its Electoral Delimitation and Governing Structure' (Thapa, 2026b) too.

1) In spite of the above-presented model of 1.5, there are also other options. One is the Parliamentary Governing System with a parliamentarily elected PM, FPTP with the assurance of inclusive representation, and the National Assembly structure should be 20% of the HoR, and members should be from various fields of non-political & expertise, 1.3 - 1.15 times bigger than the HoR concept for state structure, and 2 - 4 states for the number of states (165, 33, 190 for the number of members of the HoR, National Assembly, and State Assembly respectively; altogether, a total minimum of 338 members for all assemblies);

2) Directly elected Head of Executive based on FPTP, Proportional Representation Election System for Members of the House of Representatives (provided the PR closed list should be transparent, and the election commission should have full authority to elect the PR candidate), with the automatic conversion of the current FPTP structure to a PR structure. The National Assembly Structure should be 20% of the HoR, and members should be from various fields of non-political and expert backgrounds. There should be a provision for 1.3 - 1.15 times more Members of the State Assembly than the HoR, and the number of states should be reduced to 2 - 4 states (165, 33, and 190 for the number of members of the HoR, National Assembly, and State Assembly, respectively; altogether a total minimum of 338 members for all assemblies);

3) Or reconsidering the state or provincial governing structure for a two-tier government system.

4) The majority of introductory political positions in local government should be based on volunteerism in political representation; and

5) Electoral delimitation should be based on multiple indicators as guided by CECD, etc.

In this way, there are other reformative interventional options besides the 1.5 model. To which should one adhere? Either 1.5 with CECD or other options with CECD. It depends on the government and their choice of interest, even though the 1.5 concept has been utilized throughout this research to present an example of CECD.

5. Conclusion

Based on the above findings, it can be concluded that almost all political, economic, financial, and population migration indicators are showing negative trends, reflecting an increasingly sensitive situation due to electoral delimitation, an oversized mixed electoral system, and a hugely overburdened governing structure fueled by a lack of good governance. In fact, "electoral delimitation" and "electoral system" are directly associated with the "governing structure," and the other re-

maintaining factor, such as “lack of good governance,” is, to a significant extent, a by-product of political instability sourced by this giant “mixed electoral system.” Furthermore, provided the availability of a couple of my prior research publications (Thapa, 2026a & Thapa, 2026b) regarding the aspects of governing structural reform and electoral interventions, this research has entirely focused on electoral delimitation. It has studied the currently implemented electoral constituency delimitation and identified various issues of gerrymandering due to the defective scaling of its only available and utilized statistical tools called the weightage system. Due to not only the flawed scaling but also the rigidity of the weightage system towards addressing the status of all available diversities or deviations, the only available modern electoral delimitation has failed to address the entities of equality, equity, and inclusion at the determinant, distributional, and representational levels. A significant amount of spatial gerrymandering has been noticed in most of the Terai districts—most particularly Sarlahi, Mahottari, Saptari, Morang, Dhanusha, Dang, Banke, Kailali, and Kanchanpur, etc.—along with numerical gerrymandering. Maximum electoral constituencies of almost 49% of total seats from both FPTP and PR electoral systems (135 MPs out of a total of 275 MPs and 269 MLAs out of 550 MLAs) have been provided to Terai alone, disregarding almost 80% of the geography of Nepal—Hilly & Himalaya regions, and their population. Thus, the research has introduced the “Comprehensive Statistics of Balance & Flexibility (CSoBaF)” to form the “Comprehensive Electoral Constituency Delimitation System (CECD System)” guided by the “Comprehensive Principle of Delimitation (CPoD)” in order to address the available diversities and deviations with the spirit of political core values to prevent the existence of any potential gerrymandering. For the validation of the constituency delimitation, the “Validity Status Determination System (VSDS)” has been added with its own statistical formulations that include the categorization of 4 validation clusters with a 2-dimensional validation system: both less than 100% down to 1% and from more than 100% up to 199%, to deal with and validate multi-determinant parameters effectively, efficiently, and inclusively. Anyway, the CECD System with CSoBaF has maximum flexibility to address, inclusively, all the statuses of the potentially available deviations or diversities from 0% - 1200% addible and 0% - 97.25% deductible on its average value (μ or $\bar{\alpha}$), comprehensively covering all the potential clusters from Minimum Normal Deviation to Maximum Normal, Maximum Normal to Minimum Exceptional Deviation, and from Minimum Exceptional to Extreme Exceptional Deviation with its own Average, Addible, and Deductible Statistics Methods. After the establishment of CSoBaF, the research has delimited the overall constituencies of Nepal. It has equally and inclusively distributed the FCAs among the districts as per their parameters and determinants on a case-to-case basis. Anyway, the best part of it is that it has allocated only one (1) FCA for only twenty-one (21) districts with all validity statuses, unlike the thirty-five (35) delimited districts (almost half the number of districts) of the currently delimited and implemented constituency delimitation. In addition, the current status of the

spatial gerrymandering mostly seen in the Terai region has been justifiably addressed, and the numerical gerrymandering has been settled with the CECD and an inclusive figure of 44% and its equivalent 121 MPs (64 from FPTP and 57 from PR) has been determined against the currently implemented 49.09% (135 MPs).

Anyway, the main feature of this research is to highlight the drawbacks or negative aspects of the only and currently trending “Weightage System Approach” of electoral constituency delimitation, and to develop, introduce, and advocate for the new and more innovative “CECD (Comprehensive Electoral Constituency Delimitation)” guided by “CoPD (Comprehensive Principle of Delimitation)” and its respective rational and pragmatic delimitation of FCA and SCA. However, below are some of the remarkably conclusive features and capabilities of CECD that claim it is the only best delimitation model to address all the drawbacks of the current Weightage System Delimitation.

1. Creation of a more effective and innovative model of Electoral Delimitation called CECD, guided by CPoD (Comprehensive Principle of Delimitation), with its own Theoretical Model Sheet.

2. The innovation of the New Statistics Operational Mechanism, Tools, and Model named “Comprehensive Statistics of Balance and Flexibility for Inclusivity, Equality, and Equitability” has been introduced with its Absolute Non-Discriminatory Statistics Operating Mechanism and its own Validity Status Determination System (VSDS).

3. Measurability: The most remarkable part of Comprehensive Statistics is its measurability. It statistically makes equity, equality and inclusion as the measurable criteria that, for sure, further helps on assessing gerrymandering or malapportionment of constituency delimitation.

4. Absolute Non-Discriminatory Operating Mechanism: If the status of the first determinant is at the stage of increased or additionally deviated form from its average value (μ or $\bar{\alpha}$), then automatically a certain equal, inclusive, or equitable percentage of the second determinant decreases or is deducted from its respective average value; and, similarly, if a certain value of the first determinant is found to be deductively deviated from the average value (μ or $\bar{\alpha}$), then a certain equal, inclusive, or equitable percentage of another determinant automatically increases or is added to its respective average value. This is generally how the comprehensive delimitation operates through AODS (Automatic Objective Determination System), and thus, there is no question or possibility of raising discriminatory electoral constituency delimitation.

5. Highest delimitation flexibility to address maximum addible deviation up to 1200% and maximum deductible deviation up to 97.25%.

6. Inclusive VSDS to ensure the equal and equitable representation of all available deviations or diversities from average to normal deviations or diversities, normal to exceptional deviations or diversities, and exceptional to extreme exceptional deviations or diversities. The Validity Statuses are categorically structuralized as Absolute Valid, Valid, Medium Valid, and Lower Valid. The parameters

of validity from “100% - 82.25% or 100% - 117.25%” are valued as an “Absolute Valid Status”, from “82.25% - 60.5% or 117.25% - 139.5%” are evaluated as a “Valid Status”, from “60.5% - 33.25% or 139.5% - 166.75%” are calculated as a “Medium Valid Status”, and from “33.25% - 1% or 166.75% - 199%” are assessed as “Lower Valid”, respectively.

7. A universally and locally applicable systematic procedure for more pragmatic, inclusive, and rational delimitation.

8. Neither Urban-Centric nor Rural, but actual parameter of determinants-oriented or ALL-oriented delimitation.

9. Cost-effective, rational, pragmatic, and more inclusive SCA that is derived by the “1.5 Greater Concept” than FCA.

10. Further conclusive feedback throughout the research regarding the governing structure, along with various potential reformative interventions.

11. District-wise Actual Breakdown Compile Sheet of FCA with Validity Status.

12. Assurance of “LUA < SCA < FCA Concept” unlike the recently implemented delimitation of FCA and SCA delimited by the Constituent Delimitation Commission. In the context of the availability of the Local Unit as a basic unit, the area of FCA should be larger than the SCA and LU, and the area of SCA should be larger than the LU; otherwise, what is and will be the difference between FCA & SCA, and SCA and LU, or MP, MLA, and LU Member? However, as per the previous delimitation, especially the delimitation of CAE (Constitution Assembly Election) and the recent delimitation for FCA and SCA, in some districts like Kathmandu, Kaski, Lalitpur, Chitwan, Dang, etc., the State and FCA seemed to be smaller than their LUs. However, with this CECD, these kinds of discrepancies will never occur due to its comprehensive and sustainable delimitation.

13. Can address all the weaknesses and loopholes of the traditionally derogative “Weightage System Approach”.

14. Only one (1) Federal Constituency Area for only twenty-one (21) districts with Validity Status, unlike thirty-five (35) delimited districts (almost half the number of districts) currently (1 week of Sep., 2017) delimited by the Delimitation Commission of Nepal.

15. The Extensive Delimitation of Rupandehi District as a Reference or Sample Study for Detailed Delimitation.

Thus, the Absolute Non-discriminatory Operational Mechanism; own new statistics tools with a new validation system; universally & locally applicable constituency delimitation; neither urban nor rural but all-oriented inclusive electoral constituency delimitation; assurance of “LUAs < SCA < FCA” Concept; cost-effective, rational & pragmatic and more inclusive constituencies; appropriate to address all the weaknesses and loopholes of the only available modern weightage system-led constituency delimitation; etc., are major conclusive features of the “Comprehensive Electoral Constituency Delimitation System (CECD System)”. And, the “Comprehensive Statistics of Balance & Flexibility (CSoBaF)”, “Comprehensive Principle of Delimitation (CPoD)”, “Comprehensive Electoral Constitu-

ency Delimitation System (CECD System)”, and “Validity Status Determination System (VSDS)” have been established as the innovations and important achievements of this research.

Acknowledgements

My special thanks go to Dr. Shusil Dhital (Monash University, Australia), Dr. Ujjwal KC (University of Melbourne, Australia), Dr. DB Subedi (University of Queensland, Australia), Dr. Keshav Raj Panthee (Koteshwor Multiple Campus, Kathmandu, Nepal), Mr. Surya Kumar Khadka, and Mr. Dharendra Chand Sodari for their valuable suggestions while preparing this article.

Conflicts of Interest

The author declares no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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Appendices

Appendix A

Regional-Wise Constituencies Breakdown and Gerrymandering.

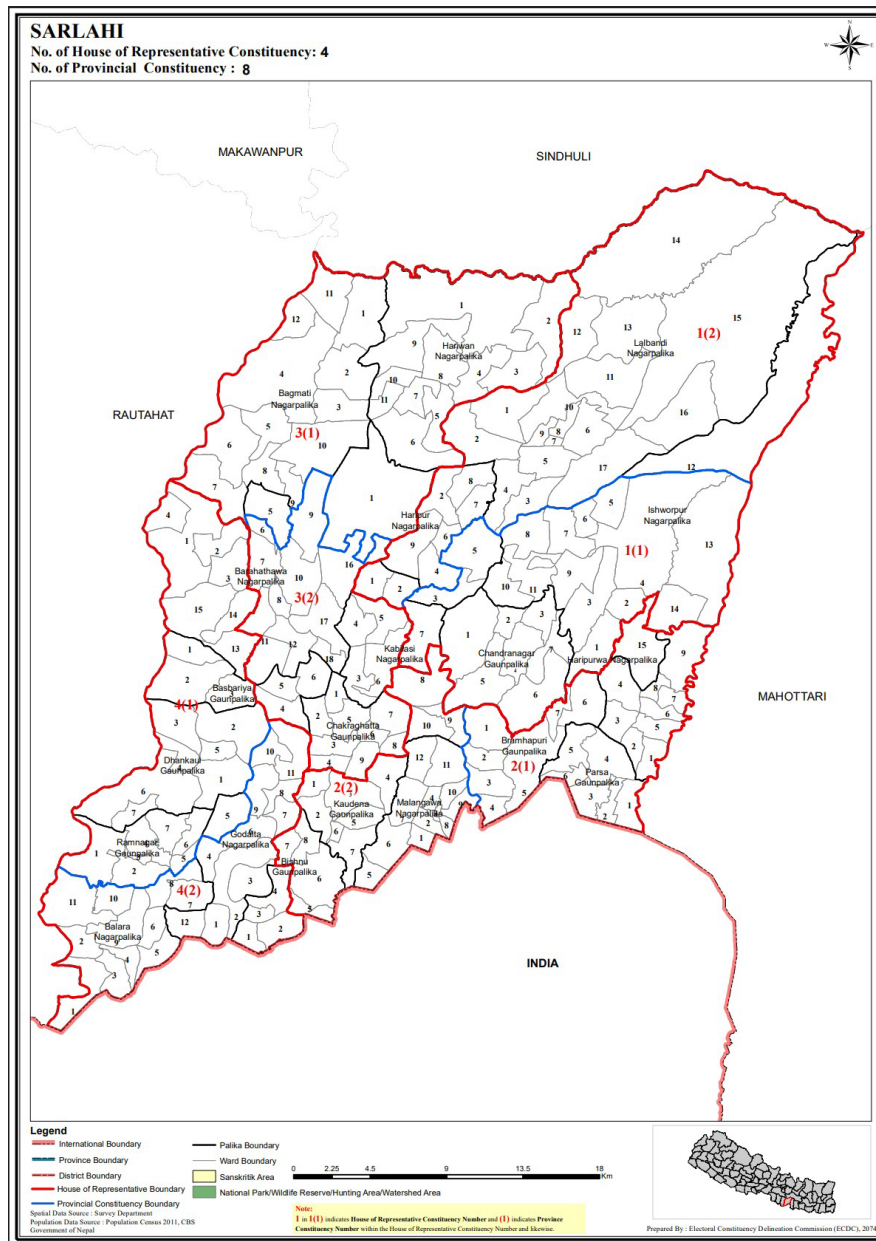
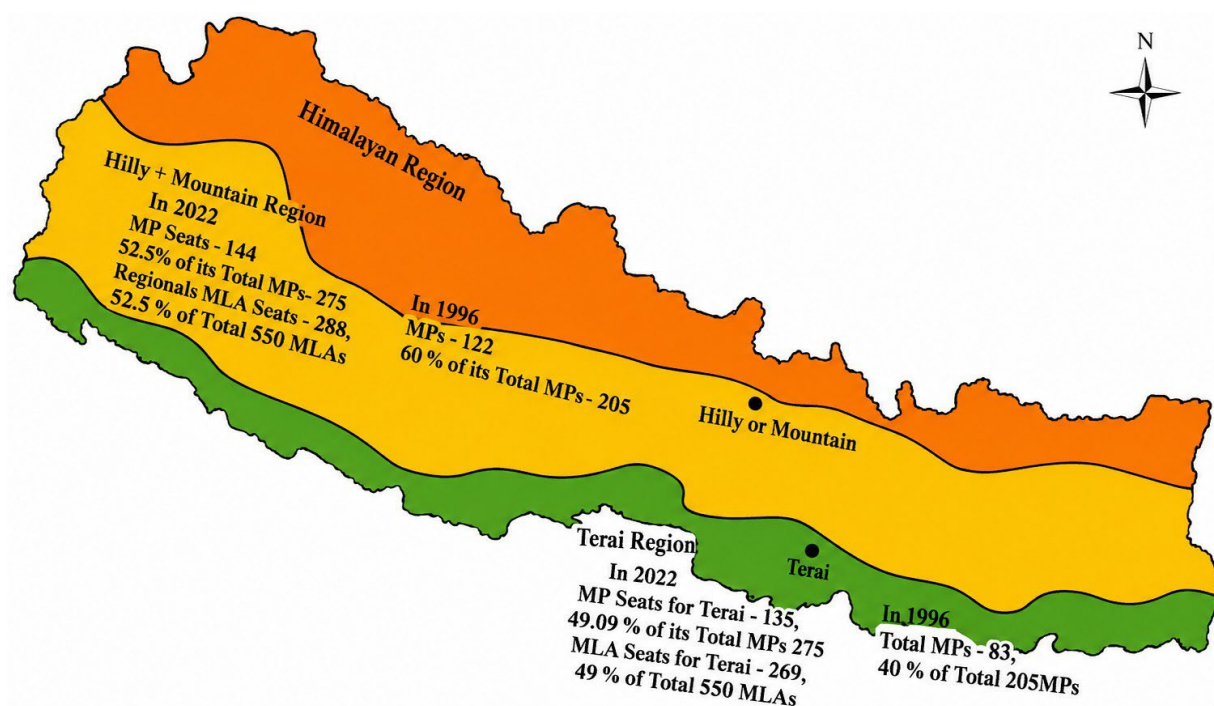


Figure A1. Delimitation of constituencies in Sarlahi district.

Source: Electoral Constituency Delimitation Commission (2017).



Source: Constitution of Kingdom of Nepal (1990), Constituency Delimitation Commission (1990), The Interim Constitution of Nepal (2007), Constituency Delimitation Commission (2007), Constitution of Nepal (2015) and Constituency Delimitation Commission (2017).

Figure A2. Region-wise total constituencies for MPs & MLAs.

Appendix B

Breakdown of Total Political Posts in the Governing Structure of Nepal.

Table B. Total political posts in the government's various structures of Nepal.

Total Political Posts in the Government's Various Structures of Nepal			
S.N.	Political Posts	Number	Reference
1	President	1	Constitution of Nepal 2015
2	Vice-President	1	(Article 61 and Article 67)
3	Prime Minister	1	Constitution of Nepal 2015
4	Federal Ministers	25	(Article 76.1 and Article 76.9)
5	National Assembly Chairperson	1	Constitution of Nepal 2015
6	National Assembly Deputy Chairperson	1	(Article 92.1, Article 86.1, and Article 86.2)
7	National Assembly Members	59	
8	House Speaker	1	
9	House Deputy Speaker	1	Constitution of Nepal 2015
10	FPTP Federal Assembly Member	165	(Article 91.1 and Article 84.1)
11	PR Federal Assembly Member	110	
12	State Assembly Speaker	7	Constitution of Nepal 2015 (Article 182.1)
13	State Assembly Deputy Speaker	7	
14	State Head	7	Constitution of Nepal 2015

15	Chief Minister	7	(Article 163.1, Article 168.1, Article 168.9)
16	FPTP State Assembly Member	330	Constitution of Nepal 2015 (Article 176.1.a)
17	PR State Assembly	220	Constitution of Nepal 2015 (Article 176.1.b)
18	State Minister	154	Constitution of Nepal 2015 (Article 168.9)
19	District Coordination Committee Chairperson	77	Constitution of Nepal 2015 (Article 56.4), Federal Law, Local Government Operation Act 2017
20	District Coordination Committee Deputy Chairperson	77	
21	District Coordination Committee Member	539	
22	Mayer Metropolitan	6	Constitution of Nepal 2015 (Article 219), Local Government Operation Act 2017
23	Deputy Mayer Metropolitan	6	
24	Mayer Sub-Metropolitan	11	
25	Deputy Mayor Sub-Metropolitan	11	
26	Municipalities Council Mayer	276	
27	Municipalities Council Sub-Mayer	276	
28	Rural Council Chairperson	460	
29	Rural Council Deputy-Chairperson	460	
30	Ward President	6743	
31	Ward Member and Executive Council Member	26972	
Total Political Posts		37012	NA

Appendix C

Yearly Budget Breakdown of Nepal.

Table C. Public expenditure ratio over Budget & GDP, and respective economic status.

Public Expenditure Ratio over Budget & GDP, and Respective Economic Status																
Public Expenditure Ratio Based on Budget & Respective Economic Status										Pub. Expenditure Ratio based on GDP & respective economic status						
Public Expenditure Breakdown Based on the Budget							Expenditure Ratio Status									
Year	Budget (in Billion NRs.)	Capital Expenditure (in Billions)	Recurrent Expenditure (in Billions)	Finance Mgmt. (in Billion)	Transfer to Province and Local Government (in Billion)	Net Recurrent (Other) Expenditure (in Billion)	Ideal Expenditure Ratio for epal	Actual Ratio of Capital and Recurrent (Other) Expenditure	S T A T U S	Nominal (Current) GDP in Billions (NRs.)	Public Exp. Ratio compared to GDP				S T A T U S	Remarks
											Ideal Expenditure Ratio compared to GDP (Ideal Ratio of 75:25 for Capital and Recurrent (other) Expenditure as per RAHN's Critical/ Counter- productive Border Line)					
2018	1279	335.17	803.5	140.3	0	943.79	75.0:25	26.2:73.75	↓	3715.27	<25%	34.4%	9.4%	↓	N/A	
2019	1315	313.99	845.45	155.7	0	1001.17	75.0:25	23.87:76.75	↓	3911.68	<25%	33.6%	8.6%	↓	N/A	
2020	1533	408.59	957.1	167.5	0	1124.6	75.0:25	26.64:73.75	↓	3931.37	<25%	39.0%	14.0%	↓	N/A	
2021	1472	352	948	172	0	1120	75.0:25	23.91:76.75	↓	4393.11	<25%	33.5%	8.5%	↓	N/A	
2022	1648	374.26	678.62	208	386.7	1273.31	75.0:25	22.71:77.75	↓	5441.11	<25%	30.3%	5.3%	↓	N/A	
2023	1794	380.38	753.4	230.2	429.8	1413.45	75.0:25	21.20:78.75	↓	5445.53	<25%	32.9%	7.9%	↓	N/A	

2024	1751	302.08	1141.78	307.5	0	1449.23	75.0:25.	17.75:82.75	↓	5743.99	<25%	30.5%	5.5%	↓	N/A
2025	1860	352.35	1140.66	367.3	0	1507.94	75.0:25	18.94:81.06	↓	6107.00	<25%	30.5%	5.5%	↓	N/A
2026	1964.1	407.89	1181	375.24	0	1556.24	75.0:25	20.75:79.25	↓	6609	<25%	29.7%	4.7%	↓	N/A
2027	2124.34	431.10	1270.58	422.64	0	1693.22	75.0:26	20.29:79.71	↓	7148	<25%	29.7%	4.7%		Projected

Note: The above public expenditure data are based on budget figures. Also, the GDP figure is based on a single specific year, not on mixed fiscal years (i.e., 2023/24 and so on), and equally, the specific exchange rate and date vary; thus, the figure may appear slightly different from that of a specific fiscal year. The GDP here is Nominal (Current) GDP.

Source: *National Budget of Nepal, Dhungel (2018), NBSM, Worldometer (2026) [for GDP], Republica National Daily (2021) Ministry of Finance—Government of Nepal (2025) [GDP for the year 2024/25], ADB (2025, April 9) [for projected GDP of the year 2025/26], Rahn & Fox (1996), The Rising Nepal National Daily (2026, May 29), and International Monetary Fund (2026).*

Appendix D

Rahn's Optimum Expenditure Size of Government and Scully's Growth Maximization Optimum Tax Rate of Nepal.
Rahn Curve

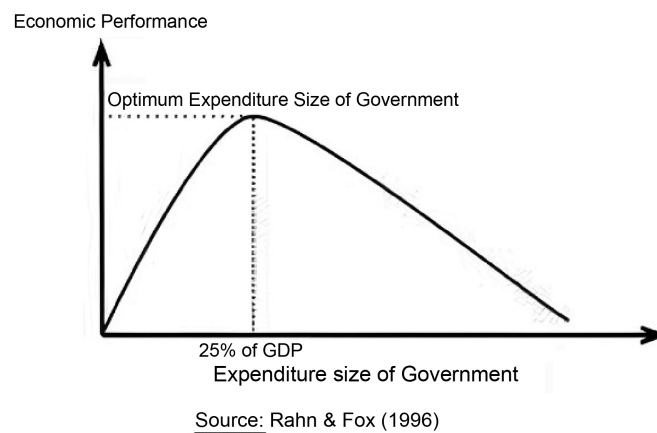


Figure D1. Rahn curve of optimum expenditure size of government.

Source: *Rahn & Fox (1996).*

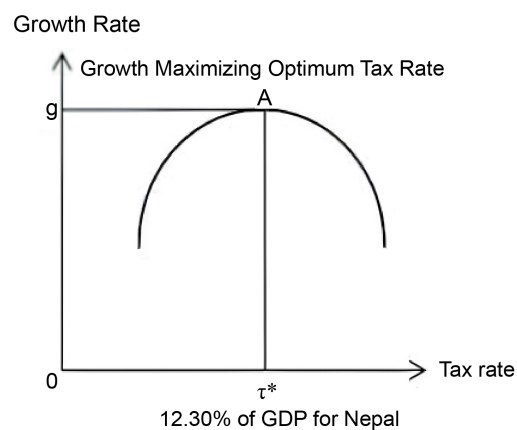


Figure D2. GW Scully's growth-maximizing optimum tax rate.

Source: *Panthee (2019) and Scully (2003).*

Appendix E

Comparative Tax-load Per Person & Tax-load in Terms of GDP.

Table E1. Tax-load in terms of GDP.

Tax load in Terms of GDP								
Year	Actual Tax Collection in trillion NRs.	Nominal (Current) GDP in trillions (NRs.)	Growth Rate	Ratio of Tax in proportion to GDP	Growth-Maximizing Optimum Tax Rate	Counter Productive Status	Status	Remarks
2015/16	0.48	2.46	3.98%	16.80%	12.30%	(-) 4.5%	↓	N/A
2023/24	1.059	5.743	3.67%	18.25%	12.30%	(-) 5.95%	↓	N/A
2024/25	1.179	6.1072	4.61%	19.30%	12.30%	(-) 7%	↓	N/A
2025/26	1.281	6.609	3.85%	19.38%	12.30%	(-) 7.08%	↓	N/A
2026/27	1.40531	7.148	4.60%	19.66%	12.30%	(-)7.36%	↓	Projected

Note: Data regarding 2026/27 are based on government projection. The growth maximizing optimum tax rate of 12.30% is determined as per Scully, G.W.'s principle of growth maximizing optimum tax rate by Keshav Raj via his journal paper published in 2019, based on economic data from 1993-2015. Here, the GDP is Nominal (Current) GDP.

Source: Kharel (2021), Investopaper (2024), Share Sansar (2025), NBSM (2025) [for projected tax collection or revenue for the year 2025/26], Worldometer (2026) [for GDP], Ministry of Finance—Government of Nepal (2025) [GDP for the year 2024/25], ADB (2025, April 9) [for projected GDP of the year 2025/26], Panthee (2019) [for determination of growth-maximizing optimum tax rate as per Scully model], Scully (2003), Banking News (2026, July 17), and The Rising Nepal National Daily (2026, May 29).

Table E2. Comparative average individual tax-load per person on its own Nepalese average tax burden context.

Comparative Average Individual Tax-load Per Person in Its Own Nepalese Average Tax Burden Context												
Years	Total Tax Collection in Billion NRs.	Population	Average Individual Tax Load in NRs.	Average Individual Tax-load Differences based on the year 1999/2000			Yearly Individual Tax-Load Differences				Remarks	
				%	Times	Difference	Status	Percentage (%)	Times	Difference		Status
1999/2000	7.9275	24546509	322	100%	1	N/A		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
2023/24	1058.9	29651054	35712	11091%	110	10991%		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
2024/25	1178	29618118	39722	12336%	123.36	12236%	↑	111.22%	1.11	11.2%	↑	N/A
2025/26	1281	29629410	43234	13427%	134	13327%		108.8%	1.088	8.8%		N/A
2026/27	1405.31	29629410	47429	14730%	147	14630%		109.7%	1.097	9.7%		Projected

Note: The average individual tax-load of 2023/24 was 110 times and almost 11,091% of the average tax-burden of the year 1999/2000 and also can be projected to increase up to 147 times or almost 14,730% of the years 1999/2000 in the year 2026/27.

Source: Annual Progress Report of MoF—the Government of Nepal (2000), Kharel (2021), Investopaper (2024), Share Sansar (2025), Worldometer (2025), NBSM (2025), Banking News (2026, July 17), and The Rising Nepal National Daily (2026, May 29).

Table E3. Comparative average individual tax burden per person of Nepal & India.

Comparative Average Individual Tax Burden Per Person of Nepal & India						
Based on Actual Tax Collection						
Years	Tax or Revenue Collection (in Billion)	Tax burden per person in Nepal (in NRs.)	Average Tax Burden Per Person in India (In NRs.) Year Basis	Difference of Nepalese Per Person Average Tax Load Compared to Indian Average Individual Tax Burden	Status	Remarks
2017/18	726.716	25880	22338	15.9%	↑	Nepal probably has a heavier tax load upon individuals because of its trade-based
2018/19	826.764	29097	23965	21.40%	↑	
2023/24	1058.9	35712	23741	50%	↑	
2024/25	1178	39722	27379	45%	↑	
2025/26	1281	43234	28930	49.5%	↑	
2026/27	1405.31	47429	39566	19.9%	↑	Projected

Note: The Indian tax load, based on its corresponding services, with the government of India providing, is still heavier. There is no doubt about the Nepalese much heavier tax load because of its trade-based economy (the maximum proportion of the tax generally comes from individual taxpayers) as opposed to the Indian production-based economy (the maximum proportion of the tax in India comes from production). Thus, Nepal has a much heavier tax load than the figure it reflects.

Source: *Annual Progress Report of MoF—the Government of Nepal (2000), Kharel (2021), Investopaper (2024), Share Sansar (2025), Worldometer [for Population] (2025), NBSM (2025), Government of India, “Report No 5 of 2022” (2022), Chokhawala (2025), Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal (ICAN, 2026), Banking News (2026, July 17), and GovtBudget (2025).*

Appendix F

National Debt Over GDP & Population, and Trade Deficit.

Table F1. National debt over GDP.

National Debt Over GDP							
Year	Debt (in Billion)	Nominal (Current) GDP (in Billion NRs.)	Ideal Optimum Debt Threshold % of Public Debt as Proportionate to GDP	Actual % of Deficit as Proportionate to GDP	Differences/ Threat by GDP Amount	Status	Remarks
2018	1155.08	3715.27	35.44%	31.09%	−4.35%	→	<u>Note:</u> NRs. 657.29 billion is supposed to be added to the projected debt as per the budget 2026/27.
2019	1331.04	3911.68	35.44%	34.02%	−1.42%	↑	
2020	1702.73	3931.37	35.44%	43.31%	7.87%	↑	
2021	1901.46	4393.11	35.44%	43.28%	7.84%	↑	
2022	2325.22	5411.11	35.44%	42.97%	7.53%	↑	
2023	2565.96	5445.53	35.44%	47.12%	11.68%	↑	
2024	2611	5743.99	35.44%	45.50%	10.06%	↑	
2025	2622	6107.00	35.44%	43%	7.56%	↑	
2026	2974	6609	35.44%	44.99%	9.55%	↑	
2027	3631.28	7148	35.44%	50.80%	15.36%	↑	

Note: The above Public Debt and GDP figures are based on a single specific year, not on mixed fiscal years (i.e., 2023/24 and so on), and equally, the exchange rate on a specific date varies; thus, the figures may seem slightly different from those of a specific fiscal year. Anyway, the GDP here is Nominal (Current) GDP.

Source: *Ministry of Finance—Government of Nepal (2025) [GDP for the year 2024/25], ADB (2025, April 9) [for projected GDP of the year 2025/26], Countryeconomy (2024) [for the debt up to 2023], Republica National Daily (2025, February 19) [for the debt of 2024], RepublicaIII National Daily (2025, May 20) [for the debt of 2025], Worldometer (2026) [for GDP], the projection of the Nepalese national debt trend for the year 2025/26 is analysed based on the national budget figure of 2025/26, as can be seen in NBSM (2025), Prasai (2024) [for the growth-maximising ideal threshold (35.44%) of public debt proportionate to GDP], The Rising Nepal National Daily (2026, May 29), Republica National Daily (2026, July 23), and International Monetary Fund (2026).*

Table F2. Public debt burden over population.

Public Debt Burden Over Population				
Years	Debt (in Billion NRs.)	Debt Burden per Person or Debt Per Capita (in NRs.)	Status	Remarks
2000	247.6056	10068	↑	<u>Note:</u> NRs. 657.29 billion is supposed to be added over the projected debt as per the budget 2026/2027. Thus, the prospective national debt will reach NRs. 3631.28 billion.
2005	306.8	11656	↑	
2010	463.9572	17092	↑	
2015	667.66736	24180	↑	
2020	1702.73	57977	↑	
2021	1901.46	63302.7	↑	
2022	2325.22	76107	↑	
2023	2565.96	83060.7	↑	
2024	2611	92194.27	↑	
2025	2622	88527	↑	
2026	2974	100373	↑	
2027	3631.28	122556		Projected

Note: Public Debt in the year 2026 is 12.01 times (1201.1% of public debt of the year 2000) higher compared to the Public Debt of 2000, and the Debt Burden per person is 9.9695 times higher (996.95% of debt burden per person of the year 2000) compared to the debt burden of the year 2000. Similarly, for the current year 2026/27, public debt is predicted to raise by 14.66 times (1466.5% of the public debt of the year 2000) higher compared to the public debt of 2000, and the debt burden per person is going to be 12.17 times higher (1217% of the public debt burden per person of the year 2000) compared to the debt burden of the year 2000. The prediction is made as per the source mentioned in the budget 2026/27.

Source: *Countryeconomy (2024) (for the debt up to 2023), RepublicaI National Daily (2025, February 19) [for the debt of 2024], Worldometer (2025), RepublicaIII National Daily (2025, May 20) [for the debt of 2025], Republica National Daily (2026, July 23), The Rising Nepal National Daily (2026, May 29), and the projection of the Nepalese national debt trend for the year 2025/26, analyzed based on the national budget figure of 2025/26, can be seen in NBSM (2025).*

Table F3. Trade deficit in terms of GDP.

Trade Deficit in Terms of GDP			
Year	Trade Deficit (in Billion NRs.)	Percentage of Trade Deficit as a Proportion of GDP (Nominal)	Status
2005	(+) 1.675	0.24	↑
2021/22	(-) 1720	(-) 33%	↓
2022/23	(-) 1450	(-) 27%	↓
2023/24	(-) 1440	(-) 24.6%	↓
2024/25	(-) 1527	(-) 25%	↓
2025/26	(-) 1780	(-) 27%	↓
2026/27	(-) 1780+	(-) 27+%	↓

Note: We had a trade surplus of 1.6 billion in the year 2005, whereas by the year 2025/26 it had dropped to a higher level of trade deficit of 1780 billion, almost 1062.68 times higher. We can still predict further deficits in the year 2026/2027.

Source: *Ministry of Finance—Government of Nepal (2025) [GDP for the year 2024/25], ADB (2025, April 9) [for projected GDP of the year 2025/26], Worldometer (2025) [for Population], Worldometer (2026) [for GDP], The Himalayan Times (2022), Shrestha (2016), Macrotrends^{III} (for trade deficit up to 2023), The Himalayan Times (2023), RepublicaII National Daily (2025), and Nepal News. (2026, July 24).*