

Brief History, Political System and Political Structure of Nepal

Course Content

General Knowledge on Nepal and Nepali Culture

For

Middle School Nepali Kids in America

Rocky Mountain Friends of Nepal (RMFN)

Brief History, Political System and Political Structure of Nepal

- I. History of Nepal can be classified into three periods: Ancient History, Medieval History and Modern History.
- II. **Ancient History** (Pre-8th Century Period):
 - i. Who named this country Nepal? There are a number of legends put forward on this.
 - a. One, the word 'Nepal' came from Sanskrit word 'Nepalaya,' which means a land at the foot of mountains.
 - b. Second, Nepal came from Nepal Bhasa (Newari) word 'Nepa,' which means Newars, who are the original inhabitants of Kathmandu Valley. According to this legend, Nepal is a Newar Kingdom or a land where Newars live.¹
 - c. Third, according to Puranas (the old Hindu scriptures) once upon a time there was a Hindu sage by name 'Ne' who used to live in the Himalayas. Legend is, Ne-pal means sage 'Ne' as snow, as 'Pal' means home.²
 - d. There are other legends too, but we rest this topic here.
 - ii. How old is Nepal? There is an unsettled debate in this, but Nepal's history is apparently very old. We quote a few sources below; however, the dating of some sources are not necessarily scientifically proven.
 - a. Some have argued that Nepal has been mentioned in *Atharvaveda Parishista*. Atharvaveda is the fourth Veda, considered more than 3,000 years old, and Parishista is an appendix added to this Veda, in which Nepal is mentioned.
 - b. Kautilya's *Arthashastra* is a book on economics written around 400 BC by a Hindu scholar Kautilya, which mentions Nepal.
 - c. The *Skanda Purana* has a separate chapter in it, which is known as 'Nepal Mahatmya.'
 - d. Nepal is mentioned as 'Kirat Pradesh' in the famous epic 'Mahabharat.' Kirat Pradesh means a land ruled by Kirat dynasty; Nepal was ruled by Kiratis, about which we discuss next. Mahabharat is a story about the war of Mahabharat that, some estimate, happened 5,000 – 6,000 years ago.³
 - e. Nepal once again mentioned in the Hindu epic of Ramayana. It is said that Janakpur in the Tarai (Province no 2 at present), Nepal, has been the birth place of Sita, the wife of Ram.
 - iii. Kirat Dynasty⁴
 - a. Nepal entered into real historical era with the conquest of Kathmandu valley by the Kiratis who inhabited and had their own administrative set up in

¹Those who put forward this legend cite Atharvaveda Parishishta (an appendix attached to the Vedic scripture Atharvaveda) and also Gupta period inscriptions, which referred this land as Nepala. Of the 4 Vedas (Hindu holy scriptures), Atharvaveda is the fourth in the series.

²*Skanda Purana* and *Pashupati Purana*— believed to have been written in 6th to 8th century.

³Mahabharat is also considered a major literary work in the world. This epic is a story about Lord Krishna, Pandavas and Kauravas.

⁴Some historians mention Gopal Dynasty and Ahir Dynasty to have preceded Kiratis,

today's Eastern Nepal - the area between Sunkoshi and Tamakoshi rivers.⁵ King Yalamber took over the reign of Kathmandu Valley, which coincided with the Mahabharat period.

- b. Kiratis seemed to have ruled Nepal for a period of some 300 years from the time of Mahabharat to the time of Emperor Ashoka in India.⁶ Kirati kingdom was powerful; their domination extended further south of Nepal up to the delta of the Ganges. During this period Nepal flourished socially, economically and religiously, and Kathmandu valley became a key commerce center for trade between India, Tibet and China.

iv. Shakya Dynasty:

- a. Around 500 BC 'Shakya' dynasty ruled in the south-western region of Nepal (Kapilbastu and adjoining areas in today's Nepal), while Kiratis were still ruling eastern Nepal. Lord Gautam Buddha, born in Lumbini, belonged to Shakyadynasty.
- b. However later, this region came under the influence of 'Maurya Empire' of North India in around 250 BC and later became a vassal state under the Gupta Empire of India in the 4th century AD.

v. Lichhavi Dynasty:

- a. This dynasty replaced Kiratis after 250 AD. The rulers came from Bihar of India. Their rule declined in about 8th century AD.
- b. Some historians claim this period as the 'golden' age of Nepal owing to the development of civilization, art, architecture and culture.⁷
- c. Bhrikuti, a princess, was given away by her father King Amshuverma (co-ruler and successor of King Sivadev), married to Tibetan Emperor Songtsen Gampo of Tibet. She spread Buddhism in Tibet and is revered by Tibetans as 'Green Tara' in Tibetan iconography.

A. **Medieval History** (8th to 12th century period):

i. Thakuri Dynasty:

- a. Thakuri Kings replaced Lichhavi rulers and ruled over Nepal up to the middle of the 12th century AD.

ii. Malla Dynasty:

- a. In the early 12th century, Malla leaders emerged first in far western Nepal. Arideva Malla was the first Malla ruler.
- b. Only later Jayasthiti Malla emerged as a ruler in the Kathmandu Valley in the late 14th century. However, after him the Kathmandu Valley Kingdom was

⁵Source: 'The History of Ancient and Medieval Nepal in a Nutshell with Some Comparative Traces of Foreign History 1972 Book 1, authored and published by D.B. Shrestha and C.B. Singh, 1972.

⁶Mahabharat refers to the epic Mahabharat written about the war of Kurushetra in India, probably written around 400 BC (although there is a lot of disagreements on the dating of this epic). Ashoka was an emperor of Maurya dynasty who ruled India from 268 to 232 BC.

⁷ibid

divided into three separate smaller kingdoms – Kathmandu, Patan and Bhaktapur. The last rulers in this dynasty were Jaya Prakash Malla in Kathmandu, Tej Narsingha Mallain Patan and Ranjit Malla in Bhaktapur.

- c. Malla Dynasty was the longest ruling Dynasty in Nepal who ruled for about 600 years from 12th century to the 18th century.

B. Modern History (18th century till to date):

Modern History of Nepal begins with the establishment of Gorkha Kingdom by Prithvi Narayan Shah in the 18th century.

i. Shah Dynasty

- a. Yeshe Bhrama Shah was the first king of Lamjung from Shah Dynasty. He became the king of Lamjung in 15 Ashad, 1550 BC.
- b. From this dynasty, Drabya Shah (1559- 1578), the son of Yeshe Bhrama Shah, become the first king of Gorkha in 1616 BS. The Kingdom of Gorkha, which is a part Himal and a part hill district of Province # 4 of current Nepal. In other words, the Kingdom of Gorkha was a very small kingdom. So was the case with other adjoining and neighboring kingdoms in western Nepal. There were *Baise Rajya* and *Chaubise Rajya* (a group of small 22 and 24 kingdoms respectively), each kingdom occupying land about the size of a district at present. These individual groups would often fight each other to expand their own territories, but they would also unite together if it came to fight a common aggressor or enemy.
- c. King Drabya Shah was succeeded later by his son Nar Bhupal Shah, who was then succeeded by his son Prithvi Narayan Shah (1779-1875).
- d. Prithvi Narayan Shah (born in 27 Paush, 1779 BS) was very ambitious person. He ventured into expanding his regime winning territories after territories. He finally achieved the unification of whole Nepal under his regime by the late half of the 18th century. His statue can be seen outside the western gate of Singha Durbar in Kathmandu. See the picture of the statue below.



- e. Thanks to Prithvi Narayan Shah, there is one Nepal now, instead of many small fiefdoms spread around the land that had been fighting with each other. For this reason, PN Shah is referred to as the ‘**Nation Builder**’ of Nepal. In the above picture, PN Shah is raising his right hand and pointing up his index finger, which symbolizes his pursuit of one mission – the unity/unification of Nepal. He conquered Kathmandu valley in 1768 BS, i.e. 1711 AD.⁸
- f. Kathmandu, no more Gorkha, became the capital in 1769 BS, the seat of government of modern Nepal.
- g. PN Shah died in 1875 BS. His brother Bahadur Shah, and some other Shah rulers that followed him kept pressing the expansion of the territory of Nepal .The Gorkha dominion reached its height when the North Indian territories of ‘Kumaon’ and ‘Garhwal’ kingdoms in the west and ‘Sikkim’ in the east came under the control of Nepal. The *Greater Nepal* at that time extended from the Tista River in Sikkim in the east to Kangra River in Himanchal Pradesh (India), across the ‘Sutlej’ river in the west.
- h. Unfortunately the later heirs of King P N Shah couldn’t maintain their control over Greater Nepal, during which time they faced the Sino-Nepalese War of 1788-1791 AD and the Anglo-Nepalese War of 1814-1816 AD. Consequently,

⁸Bikram Sambat (BS) is the official calendar system of Nepal. Generally speaking, you get the corresponding Gregorian calendar AD by subtracting 57 from BS. However, for precise conversion there are calendar converters available online.

the territory of Nepal shrunk to the present day with the Treaty of Sugauli that was signed with British in 1816.

- i. King PN Shah followed a closed door policy in relation to foreign relations, especially with the British India. PN Shah considered Nepal as a **‘yam between two boulders’**; a metaphor he used to describe the constraining geographical location of small country Nepal, which is hard-pressed between two big countries China and India for preservation of its sovereignty and independence.
 - j. After PN Shah followed the rules of Pratap Singh Shah, Rana Bahadur Shah, Girvan Yuddha Bikrma Shah, and Rajendra Bikram Shah, until when the executive powers of the kingdom were usurped by a dynastic autocratic rule of Rana prime ministers.
 - k. The autocratic Rana rule lasted for 104 years, which is considered a dark period in the history of Nepal. During these years, kings were only ceremonial.
- ii. Rana Dynasty Autocracy (1846 to 1951 AD)**
- a. Factionalism, in-fighting within the royal family and an infamous blood bath, known as *Kota Parba* massacre of 40 people including 25 Officers that happened in 1846 AD (Aswin 2, 1903 BS) gave rise to the reign of Rana family. 600 nobles were exiled from the country after Kota Parba. During Kot Parba Rajya Laxmi was the Queen and Chautaria Fateh Jung was the Prime Minister. Rana regime started with Bal Narsing Kunwar, who later known as Jung Bahadur Rana. *Rana* was a title conferred to Jung Bahadur by then King Surendra Bikram Shah.
 - b. Jung Bahadur Rana held the post of Prime Minister. The honorific title of Shah Kings was *Shree 5 Maharajadhiraj*, whereas the Rana prime ministers were bestowed the title of *Shree 3 Maharaj* by the royal decree of King Surendra Bikram Shah. The decree made the post of prime minister powerful and hereditary. Below is a picture of Jung Bahadur Rana.⁹

⁹Nine Rana Rulers took the hereditary Office of Prime Minister thereafter. They also held the posts of Commander in Chief and the Grand Master of the Royal Orders.



- c. Thanks to the democratic movements that started against the Rana regime, their rule ended in 1951 AD with the last Rana Prime Minister Mohan Shamsher JBR.

iii. **First Democratic Revolution of 1951 and Restoration of Shah Dynastic Rule**

- a. Democratic revolt against Rana Regime was slowly broiling up. Educated people and also those family members within the ruling Rana who were dissatisfied with the regime joined the democratic movement.¹⁰
- b. During this democratic movement, Dharma Bhakta Mathema, SukrarajShastri, Ganga Lal Shrestha and Dasharath Chand were killed by the Rana rulers in 1947 AD. They were the freedom fighters, so they were declared martyrs after the restoration of democracy. Sensing dissatisfaction with the autocratic rules of Ranas, the then Rana Prime Minister, Padma Shamsher, had attempted to promulgate the **Nepal Constitutional Law, 1948**, which is also considered the first written constitution of Nepal. However, this act neither satisfied the democratic aspirations of the people nor was it accepted by the Rana rulers themselves. A martyr memorial was erected later in Kathmandu which is now known as *Shahid Gate*. See the picture below.

¹⁰Political parties were banned in Nepal; therefore, the 'Prajaparishad' and 'Nepali Congress' were formed by Nepalese youth in exile. Nepali Congress also formed a military wing 'Nepali Congress Liberation Army' for conducting an armed resistance against the Rana regime.



- c. In the above picture, on the top is a statue of King Tribhuvan who was the King at the time of abolition of Rana regime and who helped the democratic movement.¹¹ On the lower part of the picture, there are four statues of the above-mentioned four martyrs, two on the left and two on the right side.
- d. Behind the picture, you can see *Dharahara* (a 9-story white tower), a landmark for Kathmandu City, which was built in 1832 AD by then Prime Minister of Nepal, Bhimsen Thapa. Therefore, this tower became also known as *Bhimsen Stambha* (Bhimsen Tower). Unfortunately, the tower crumbled during the recent 2015 earthquake (see the picture below). There are plans to reconstruct this Dharahara, hopefully it will be completed in near future.

¹¹When the movement for democracy was ongoing, King Tribhuvan joined hands with this movement. He flew to India from his 'palace prison' in 1950 AD. Eventually, a tripartite agreement called 'Delhi Compromise' was entered among the king, the Rana prime minister and India, which arbitrated the agreement. This agreement settled the democratic revolution, Rana rule ended and the Shah family's reign was restored.



- e. The democratic movement succeeded and King Tribhuwan formed a coalition government of Ranas and Nepali Congress in 1951 AD. With this ended the Rana regime. The abolition of Rana autocracy is now celebrated each year on the day of Falgun 7 (the seventh day of the month of Falgun in Nepali calendar); this *democracy day* generally falls during the middle of the month of February (on February 19th in 2018).¹²
- f. After the death of King Tribhuwan on March 13, 1955 AD, King Mahendra took over the reign. The first democratic constitution was promulgated by the King on Falgun 15th, 2015 BS (1958 AD).¹³ Under this constitution, elections for legislature was held, Nepali Congress won majority seats (74 seats out of 108 seats) and formed the first democratically elected government of Nepal under the leadership of Prime Minister B. P. Koirala. See his picture below.



¹²King Tribhuwan promulgated **the Interim Government Act 2007 BS**. Efforts were made to establish a representative form of government, based on British model. All the executive and legislative powers were conferred in the King in council. There was no separation of power. Only the Judiciary was kept separate and independent. Ultimately in 2010 BS, King Tribhuwan declared that the source of the constitution would be the elected constituent assembly.

¹³The new constitution provided for a bicameral elected legislative assembly, a responsible government, a system of multi-party elections and an independent judiciary. But, the discretionary executive power was rested in the hand of King and not the representatives of the people. King Mahendra had already declared in 1957 AD that the source of the new constitution will be the king, not the elected constituent assembly as was initially planned by his father.

iv. **Active Constitutional Monarchy and Panchayat System**

- a. 18 months after the formation of the Nepali Congress (Prime Minister BP Koirala) government, King Mahendra declared the parliamentary democracy a failure and carried out a royal coup, dismissed the elected government, and arrested most of the leaders of Nepali Congress in 1960AD. He promulgated a new 'Constitution of Nepal 2019 BS' and introduced a new party less 'Panchayat System' under his guidance.¹⁴
- b. The Panchayat system ran for almost another 30 years. It didn't fully guarantee the fundamental rights of the people. There were ongoing struggles for democracy.¹⁵

v. **Peoples' Movement and Constitutional Monarchy System**

- a. A popular peoples' movement in 1989 AD forced then King Birendra to relinquish active monarchy and to promulgate a new Constitution of Nepal 2047 BS in 1990 AD.¹⁶
- b. This new democratic system had hardly run for 6 years when a communist party of Maoists started a violent bid for People's Republic in Nepal, which led to a state of civil war.
- c. Coincidentally, 13 members of royal family including king Birendra, queen Aishworya were collapsed in the massacre of Narayanhity Palace on Feb 1, 2001 AD. Crown Prince Dipendra was also killed during the incident. Consequently, Gyanendra, the surviving brother of the king, became the new king. But, he dissolved the elected parliament and arrested several political leaders.
- d. Maoists who until then were fighting against the main stream political parties, joined their hands with them and together they waged a peoples' movement led by Nepali Congress against the new king.¹⁷

vi. **Second Peoples' Movement and Transition to Republic**

- a. The second peoples' movement forced King Gyanendra to restore the previously dissolved parliament and return powers to the elected representatives in 2006 AD.

¹⁴This constitution promulgated on December 16, 1960 AD introduced a party less Panchayat system with certain characteristic of Parliamentary style of institutions, but fully guided and controlled by the King. A National Legislature called 'Rastriya Panchayat' was created. The prime minister was elected by the majority of the Rastriya Panchayat, who was accountable to both the King and the Rastriya Panchayat.

¹⁵The ongoing opposition of Panchayat System led King Birendra (son of King Mahendra) to call for a national referendum in 1979 AD for peoples to vote and choose from either the party less Panchayat system with some democratic reforms or the multi-party parliamentary system of government. The referendum was held in May 1980; and the reformed Panchayat system won with a narrow margin of votes.

¹⁶Under this constitution king became a constitutional monarch. The executive powers of the government rested with the prime minister chosen by the majority of the popularly elected parliament formed through a multi-party election.

¹⁷This decisive movement, popularly called '**Jana Andolan 2**', was led under the leadership of **Nepali Congress** with the support of alliance of leftist parties and also the Maoist rebels, after a 12-point agreement that was drawn on November 22, 2005 between the Seven Party Alliance of mainstream political parties and the Maoists.

- b. So restored parliament abolished monarchy and declared Nepal a federal republic on May 28, 2008. To guide the affairs of the state until the elections of constitution assembly were held and until the so-elected constitution assembly had formed and promulgated a new constitution of the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal, the restored parliament passed an Interim Constitution in 2006 AD.¹⁸
- c. The first constitutional assembly elected in 2008 AD failed to draft a new constitution. Election for the second constitutional assembly was held in 2013 AD, which successfully adopted a new constitution of the democratic federal republic of Nepal in 2015 AD.¹⁹

vii. Democratic Federal Republic System

- a. This constitution provides for three tiers of government: Federal, Provincial and Local.²⁰
- b. The country has been subdivided into 7 provinces/ states, 77 districts and into 753 local bodies.²¹
- c. There shall be a President, the head of the state of Nepal and also a Vice President.²²
- d. The Executive power is vested in the Council of Ministers. The leader of the parliamentary party of the political party that commands majority in the House of Representatives becomes the prime minister. The Prime Minister and the ministers are collectively responsible to the Federal Parliament.
Mr. K.P. Oli is the current prime minister. The constitution allows only for a maximum of 25 ministers.
- e. Federal Legislature consists of two Houses to be known as ‘**House of Representative**’ and the ‘**National Assembly**’. The House of Representative has a total of 275 members (directly elected 165 and proportionally elected 110). The

¹⁸An all-party government was formed under the premiership of Girija Prasad Koirala. The government and the rebellion Maoists mutually declared ceasefire, which ended the 10-year long civil war in Nepal. A 19-member expert committee was formed to prepare an interim constitution under the convening of former Chief Justice Laxman Prasad Aryal. Mandate to prepare the draft according to the people’s right obtained by the people from the people’s movement of 1990 AD. Finally, it was issued on November 20, 2006 AD.

¹⁹With the supporting votes of 523 out of 605 members of constitutional assembly the Constitution of Nepal, 2015 was promulgated by the **first president** of the republic of Nepal, **Dr. Ram Baran Yadav** on September 20, 2015.

²⁰The new constitution vests sovereign and state authority to the people. It provides for a bicameral federal parliament, consisting of a House of Representatives elected by a mixed system of representation and a National Assembly elected by an electoral college made up of federal parliament members, provincial parliament members and the elected local representatives. It has adopted a reformed parliamentary governing system, in which the prime minister is elected by the parliament but has no power of dissolution of parliament and there are restrictions on how and when a confidence of motion against the prime minister may be tabled in the parliament.

²¹There were 75 districts before; of them two districts have been further divided into 2 districts each in August 2017 AD. Thus, the two newly formed districts are Nawalparasi Bardaghat Susta East and Rukum East,

²²**Bidhya Devi Bhandari** is the first lady **President** elected in 2015. However, the election of a new President and Vice President is due soon by the recently elected members of federal parliament and the members of provincial legislatures.

National Assembly has total 59 members (56 elected from 7 Provinces/ state (8 from each state) and 3 nominated by the President on advice of the government).

- f. Constitution provides free independent judiciary, consisting of three layers of court system: **Supreme Court** (Federal Level), **High Courts** (Provincial Level) and **District Courts** (Local Level).
- g. There are 7 provinces; provincial capitals (temporary until now) and the number of legislatures in each province are presented in the table below.

Province #	Temporary Capital	Number of Legislatures		
		Directly elected 60%	Proportionally elected 40%	Total
1	Biratnagar	56	37	93
2	Janakpur	64	43	107
3	Hetauda	66	44	110
4	Pokhara	36	24	60
5	Butwal	52	35	87
6	Surkhet	24	16	40
7	Dhangadhi	32	21	53
All Provinces		330	220	550

- h. A provincial chief is nominated by the President in each province. A Chief Minister is elected by the provincial parliament in each province. The Council of Ministers should not be more than 20% of total members of the Provincial parliament.

i. Provincial Chiefs:

- Province 1: Dr Gobinda Subba
 Province 2: Ratneswore Lal Kayastha
 Province 3: Anuradha Koirala
 Province 4: Baburam Kunwar
 Province 5: Umakanta Jha
 Province 6: Durga Prasad Khanal
 Province 7: Mohanraj Malla

j. Chief Ministers

- Province 1: Sherdhan Rai
 Province 2: Lalbabu Raut
 Province 3: Dormani Poudyal
 Province 4: Prithvi Subba Gurung
 Province 5: Shanker Pokhrel
 Province 6: Mahendra Bahadur Shahi
 Province 7: Trilochan Bhatta

There are some noteworthy features in Local Level structure:

- There is no any village committee in Kathmandu and Bhaktapur Districts.
- There is no any Municipality in Manang, Mustang, Humla and Rukum East Districts.
- Rukum East District has the lowest number of local level bodies (only three village committees).
- Sarlahi district has the highest number (20) of **local bodies**.
- Kathmandu district has the highest number (16) of municipalities
- Kathmandu Metropolitan has the highest population among all Metropolis
- Biratnagar Metropolitan has the lowest Population among all metropolitan
- Mechinagar Munnicipality has the highest population among all Municipalities
- Thuli Bheri Municipality has the lowest population among all Municipalities
- Namkha village committee of Humla district is the largest village committee
- Parwanipur Village Committee of Bara District is the smallest village committee
- The largest Province in area is Province no- 6 (20.53% of total area)
- The smallest Province in area is Province no- 2 (6.56% of total area)
- The highest population is in Province no- 2 (20.87% of total population)
- The lowest population is in Province no- 6 (5.93% of the total population)

Appendix

Local Level Units by Province and District

There are altogether 753 local bodies in the country:

Metropolitan: 6

Sub Metropolitan: 11

Municipalities: 276

Village Committee: 460

Ward (smallest unit of local body): 6743

Province no -1, Districts- 14, Local Bodies- 137 (Metropolitan- 1, Sub Metropolitans- 2, Municipalities- 46, and Village Committee- 88)

Taplejung Total9, Municipality- 1, village committee- 8

Panchathar Total 8, Municipality- 1, Village committee- 7

Ilam Total 10, Municipality- 4, Village committee- 6

Jhapa Total 15, Municipality -8, Village committee- 7

Shankhuwasabha Total 10, Municipality- 5, Village Committee- 5

Tehrathum Total 6, Municipality- 2, Village Committee- 4

Dhankuta Total 7, Municipality- 3, Village Committee- 4

Bhojpur Total 9, Municipality- 2, Village Committee- 7

Sunsari Total 12, Sub-Metropolitans- 2, Municipality- 4, Village Committee- 6

Morang Total 17, Metropolitan- 1, Municipality- 8, Village Committee- 8

Khotang Total 10, Municipality- 2, Village Committee- 8

Solukhumbu Total 8, Municipality- 1, Village Committee- 7

Okhaldhunga Total 8, Municipality-1, Village Committee- 7

Udayapur Total 8, Municipality- 4, Village Committee- 4

Province no- 2, Districts- 8, Local Bodies- 136 (Metropolitan-1, Sub Metropolitan- 3, Municipality- 73, Village Committee- 59)

Saptari Total 18, Municipality- 9, Village Committee- 9

Siraha Total 17, Municipality- 8, Village Committee- 9

Dhanusha Total 18, Sub Metropolitan- 1, Municipality- 11, Village Committee- 6

Mahottari Total 15, Municipality- 10, Village Committee- 5

Sarlahi Total 20, Municipality- 11, Village Committee- 9

Rautahat Total 18, Municipality- 16, Village Committee-2

Bara Total 16, Sub Metropolitans- 2, Municipality- 5, Village Committee- 9

Parsa Total 14, Metropolitan- 1, Municipality- 3, Village Committee- 10

Province no- 3, Districts- 13, Local Bodies- 119 (Metropolitan- 3, Sub Metropolitan- 1, Municipality- 41, Village Committee- 74)

Dolakha Total 9, Municipality- 2, Village Committee- 7

Ramechhap Total 8, Municipality- 2, Village Committee- 6

Sindhuli Total 9, Municipality- 2, Village Committee- 7

Kavrepalanchok Total 13, Municipality- 6, Village Committee- 7

Sindhupalchok Total 12, Municipality- 3, Village Committee- 9

Rasuwa Total 5, Village Committee- 5

Nuwakot Total 12, Municipality- 2, Village Committee- 10

Dhading Total 13, Municipality- 2, Village Committee- 11

Chitawan Total 7, Metropolitan-1, Municipality- 5, Village Committee-1

Makawanpur Total 10, Sub Metropolitan-1, Municipality- 1, Village Committee- 8

Bhaktapur Total 4, Municipality- 4

Lalitpur Total 6, Metropolitan-1, Municipality-2, Village Committee- 3

Kathmandu Total 11, Metropolitan- 1, Municipality- 10

Province no- 4, Districts- 11, Local Bodies- 85 (Metropolitan- 1, Municipality- 26, Village Committee- 58)

Gorkha Total 11, Municipality- 2, Village Committee- 9

Lamjung Total 8, Municipality- 4, Village Committee- 4

Tanahun Total 10, Municipality -4, Village Committee- 6

Kaski Total 5, Metropolitan- 1, Village Committee-4

Manang Total 4, Village Committee- 4

Mustang Total 5, Village Committee- 5

Parbat Total 7, Municipality- 2, Village Committee- 5

Syangja Total 11, Municipality- 5, Village Committee- 6

Myagdi Total 6, Municipality- 1, Village Committee- 5

Baglung Total 10, Municipality- 4, Village Committee- 6

Nawalparasi (Bardaghat Susta East) Total 8, Municipality- 4, Village Committee- 8

Province no- 5, Districts- 12, Local Bodies- 109 (Sub Metropolitan- 4, Municipality- 32, Village Committee- 73)

Nawalparasi (BardaghatSusta West) Total 7, Municipality- 3, Village Committee- 4

Rupandehi Total 16, Sub Metropolitan- 1, Municipality- 5, Village Committee- 10

Kapilbastu Total 10, Municipality- 6, Village Committee- 4

Palpa Total 10, Municipality- 2, Village Committee- 8

Arghakhanchi Total 6, Municipality- 3, Village Committee- 3

Gulmi Total 12, Municipality- 2, Village Committee- 10

Rukum Total 9, Village Committee- 3

Rolpa Total 10, Municipality- 1, Village Committee- 9

Pyuthan Total 9, Municipality- 2, Village Committee- 7

Dang Total 10, Sub Metropolitan- 2, Municipality- 1, Village Committee-7

Banke Total 8, Sub Metropolitan-1, Municipality- 1, Village Committee- 6

Bardia Total 8, Municipality- 6, Village Committee- 2

Province no- 6, Districts- 10, Local bodies- 79 (Municipality- 25, Village Committee- 54)

Salyan Total 10, Municipality- 3, Village Committee-7

Rukum (West) Total 6, Municipality- 3, Village Committee- 3

Dolpa Total 8, Municipality- 2, Village Committee- 6

Jumla Total 8, Municipality- 1, Village Committee- 7

Mugu Total 4, Municipality- 1, Village Committee- 3

Humla Total 7, Village Committee-7

Kalikot Total 9, Municipality-3, Village Committee- 6

Jajarkot Total 7, Municipality- 3, Village Committee- 4

Dailekha Total 11, Municipality- 4, Village Committee- 7

Surkhet Total 9, Municipality- 5, Village Committee- 4

Province no- 7, Districts- 9, Local Bodies- 88 (Sub Metropolitan-1, Municipality- 33, Village Committee- 54)

Bajura Total 9, Municipality- 4, Village Committee- 5

Bajhang Total 12, Municipality- 2, Village Committee- 10

Doti Total 9, Municipality- 2, Village Committee- 7

Achham Total 10, Municipality- 4, Village Committee- 6

Darchula Total 9, Municipality- 2, Village Committee- 7

Baitadi Total 10, Municipality- 4, Village Committee- 6

Dadheldhura Total 7, Municipality- 2, Village Committee- 5

Kanchanpur Total 9, Municipality- 7, Village Committee- 2

Kailali Total 13, Sub Metropolitan- 1, Municipality- 6, Village Committee- 6