

Women Representation in First CA of Nepal

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Abstract

This paper tries to show the actual position of Nepali women in first constituent assembly of Nepal composed through the mixed electoral system in 2008. The number of women representatives of CA has been analyzed on the basis of political parties, social groups, development and ecological regions, zones, districts and age groups. Their position in CA and legislative parliament (a law making body) at the first time of Nepalese political history has been seen satisfactory with nearly 33 percent share. Political consciousness and constitutional provision of reservation have contributed to promote their representation in state's supreme legislative body. Further efforts will be needed to maintain the present position and to increase more than it in coming days.

Key words: Constituent assembly, political consciousness, region-wise distribution, candidates for election, proportional representation.

The Context

Nepali women comprise more than half of the country's population. Due to patriarchal social value system they are socio-economically powerless and treated as second class citizens. They still have very limited role in national political leadership. Low representation of women in decision making level is not the problem of only developing countries like Nepal. Many developed, socialist and democratic countries also have this problem. The developed countries like Canada, UK and the USA have 22, 20 and 17 percent women representation respectively in their respective central level law making bodies. Among the socialist countries Cuba-43, Vietnam-26, China-21 and DPR Korea have 15.6 percent women representation in their parliaments. The most democratic state, India has nearly 11 percent women's share in its lower house of the parliament a supreme decision making body. Sri-Lanka and Myanmar are behind it.

Rwanda, Sweden, Cuba, Finland, Argentina are the leader countries for high women representation. They have 56, 46, 43, 42 and 40 percent women representatives in their Parliaments respectively. Other several countries like Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Belize, Palau, Micronesia, Nauru, Solomon etc. have no women representation at all.

In this world context, Nepal, a socio-economically backward and politically unstable state has gradually done progress in women representation. Figures of women representation in law making body show this fact. In the election for the first parliament of 1959, there were only 6 women candidates and among them a single candidate (Dwarikadevi Chanda Thakurani-Constituency no.66 Dadeldhura) succeeded to win the election (Sibakoti, Gautam, 2054, Devkota, 2016). During the Panchayat phase, women representation was very negligible. In two elections (1981, 1986) for National Panchayat 29 (2.65%) and 73 (4.71%) women candidates

were participants and only 2 (6.9%) and 3 (4%) were winners respectively. After the restoration of multi-party democracy in 1990, several policies for women's upliftment were made and a separate ministry for their welfare was established. The world women conference held in Beijing in 1995 brought a new mode in women's right. World-wide demand for equal access to all levels of state mechanism rose strongly and pressed all the governments to give due attention in promotion of women's right (IIDS, 2002, 2006). Many international institutions for women's right encouraged them to build pressure to their respective governments for the shake of approval on conference commitments and to take positive steps on implementation. Consequently, proportional sharing in state power has become a significant concern for all states. As a result, different provisions have been made to promote women's participation in state governance.

In Nepal, the new constitution of 1990 incorporated specific provisions to provide some political support to women. The compulsory provision of at least 5 percent women's candidature from each political party who participates in the election of HoR and 20 percent reservation seats in local governments helped on increasing women's participation in state governance. The number of women candidates was 81, 86 and 143 in the parliamentary elections held in 1991, 1994 and 1999 respectively. Out of the total 205 seats of those parliaments 7 (3.4%), 7 (3.4%) and 12 (5.8%) women candidates were elected. These results were very negligible for them on the proportion of their population (EC, 1991, 1994, 1999).

Main objective of this paper was to find out the numerical position of women representatives in the first CA of Nepal and discuss their numbers on the basis of election modes, main social groups, political parties, ecological regions, development regions, zones, districts and age groups.

Method and Materials

This paper is mainly based on secondary data particularly figures of result sheet of the first CA election held in 2008 AD. In addition relevant books, journals, articles and web site materials have also been used in it. Using simple mathematical method the data are discussed and interpreted.

Discussion

First CA election was held on 10 April 2008 AD. Among 74 registered political parties 54 with 3130 candidates were contestants in the election. There were 816 independent candidates with 42 women (EC, 2008, Bhattarai & Sharma, 2006). The number of total women candidates was 368 (9.3%). This number was higher than the number of previous elections. Through a mixed electoral system total 601 members were elected for CA. It was the first experience in Nepal. Out of total 601 seats 240 members were elected through First Past the Post (FPTP) system, 335 were through Proportional Representation (PR) system and remaining 26 were nominated by the Council of Ministers (SAPI, 2009). Women representation elected through these three modes of election has been discussed presenting in the following tables.

Table 1: Representation by Election Mode, Social Group and Political Party

Mode of Election		Proportional							Direct Elected					Nominated					Total		
Description		Madhesi	Janajati		Dalit		Backward Area	Others	Madhesi	Janajati		Dalit		Others	Madhesi	Janajati		Dalit		Others	
			Hill	Terai	Hill	Terai				Hill	Terai	Hill	Terai			Hill	Terai	Hill			Terai
1	CPN (Maoist)	10	13	5	5	1	2	14	1	7	1	1		14		3					77
2	Nepali Congress	6	10	3	4	1	1	11						2						1	39
3	CPN-UML	8	10	1	3	1	1	11						1		1	1				38
4	MJAF Nepal	7		2		2			1					1							13
5	TML Party	4				1			1												6
6	RP Party		1	1		1		1													4
7	CPN (ML)			1	1			2													4
8	Sadbhavana Party	1		1																	2
9	Janamorchha Nep		1					1													2
10	CPN (Sanyukta)	1						1													2
11	RPP Nepal		1					1													2
12	R Janamorchha		1																		1
13	R Janashakti Party			1																	1
14	NMK Party		1																		1
15	SLR Mancha			1																	1
16	Sadbhavana (A)	1																			1
17	R Janamukti Party		1																		1
18	Nep Janata Dal	1																			1
19	CPN (Ekikrit)							1													1
	Total	39	39	16	13	7	4	43	3	7	1	1		18		4	1			1	197
	Grand Total	161							30					6					11197		

Source: Constituent Assembly Election: Result Book 2064.
 Note: CPN (Communist party of Nepal), UML (Unified Marxist and Leninist), MJAF (Madhesi Janadhikar Forum), TML (Terai Medhesh Loktantrik),RPP (Rastriya Prajatantra Party), ML (Marxist and Leninist), NMK (Nepal Majdoor Kishan), SLR (Sanyukta Loktantrik Rastriya), A (Anandidevi), Nep (Nepal), Others(Brahman/kshatri)

According to the table-1, 30 women representatives were elected through FPTP, 161 through PR and 6 through nomination. Total 197 (32.8%) women were elected as CA members through these three modes of election. Separate electoral data of women representatives have been shown in the table. According to the table-1, Janajati women from hill and 1 from Terai as well as 1 Dalit and 18 others (Brahmin/Chhetri) women from hills were elected through FPTP or direct election. Likewise, among the women representatives elected through PR system equal 39 were from Madhisi women and hill Janajati groups. There were elected 13 Janajatis and 7 Dalits from Terai. 4 were elected from backward areas and 43 were from hill Brahmin/Chhetri groups. Out of 6 nominated women representatives 5 were from Janajati groups and 1 from hill Brahmin/Chhetri group. Out of 5 Janajati representatives only a single women was from Terai Janajati. Thus, in totality, 130 (66%) women from mountain/hill and 67 (34%) from Terai women were elected in CA. It shows hill women are more conscious in politics than Terai women. Similarly, out of 68 (34.5%) Janajati women representatives, 50 (73.5%) were from hill and among the 21 (10.7%) Dalit women, 7 (33.3%) were from Terai. Out of total 104 (52.8%) high caste women 62 (59.6%) were from hill and 42 (40.4%) were from Terai. 75 percent of women representatives from backward areas were high castes and 25 percent belonged to Janajati. They all were not from Terai.

Socially, hill high caste women maintained their dominance in CA. Janajatis were in second position and Dalit women were in the last. Out

of the 54 contestant political parties only 19 succeeded to send women representatives in CA. Among them 5 political parties-CPN-(Maoist), Nepali Congress, CPN-UML, MJA Forum Nepal and TML party could elect 30 women members through direct election. Out of 30 direct elected women representatives 24 were from CPN (Maoist), 2 each from NC and Forum Nepal and 1 each from CPN-UML and TML party. All 19 political parties succeeded to elect their women member for CA through PR electoral system. 6 nominated women representatives were only from three political parties-CPN- (Maoist), CPN-UML and Nepali Congress. There were 4 equal representatives from RPP and CPN-ML. Nepal Sadbhavana Party, Janamorcha Nepal, CPN (Sanyukta) and RPP Nepal each had 2 women members in CA. In total, the greatest 77 (39%) women representatives were from CPN (Maoist). It followed by Nepali Congress, CPN-UML, MJA Forum Nepal and TML Party with 39 (19.8%), 38 (19.3%), 13 (6.6%) and 6 (3%) women members respectively. Other remaining eight political parties each had 1 women representative. Looking at the picture of hill/Terai representation by political parties, 7 political parties had only Terain and 6 had only hill origins. Other 6 political parties had both origin representatives. The largest party CPN (Maoist) had 18 (23.4%) women representatives from Terai. Nepali Congress had 10 (25.6%) and CPN-UML had 11 (28.9%) Terai origin women representatives in CA. RPP and CPN-(Sanyukta) both had equal representatives from hill and Terai. Hill origin dominance was clearly seen in three major political parties and fully Terai origin dominance in two Terai based political parties.

Table 2: Representation by Development Region, Zone and Political Party

	Mode of Election	Direct Election					Proportional Election																		Nominated					
	Political Parties	CPN(Maoist)	Nepali Congress	CPN-UML	MJAF Nepal	TML Party	CPN(Maoist)	Nepali Congress	CPN-UML	MJAF Nepal	TML Party	RP Party	CPN-ML	Sadbhavana Party	Janamorchha Nepal	CPN (Sanyukta)	RPP Nepal	R Janamorchha	R Janashakti Party	NMK Party	SLR Mancha	Sadbhavana(A)	R Janamukti Party	Nepali Janata Dal	CPN (Aikrit)	CPN(Maoist)	Nepali Congress	CPN-UML	Total	Percentage
1	Eastern Region	3			1		12	12	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1					1	1					1	47	24
2	Central Region	8	1		1	1	18	14	18	6	4	1	2			2				1				1	1			1	80	41
3	Western Region	4	1				9	4	7			1			1			1								3	1		32	16
4	M-western Region	6		1			9	3	4	1		1	1				1				1								28	14
5	F-western Region	3					2	3						1					1										10	5
	Total	24	2	1	2	1	50	36	35	11	5	4	4	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	197	100
	Grand Total	30					161																		6					
1	Mechi	1					1	2	1				1				1												7	4
2	Kosi						6	6	2	3		1	1										1				1	21	11	
3	Sagarmatha	2			1		5	4	3	1	1			1								1						19	10	
4	Janakpur	3				1	7	5	7	2	3	1				1								1				31	16	
5	Bagmati	4	1				6	6	7				1			1				1					1		1	29	15	
6	Narayani	1			1		5	3	4	4	1		1															20	10	
7	Gandaki	2					6	2	2						1											3	1		17	9
8	Lumbini	2	1				3	1	3			1																11	6	
9	Dhaulagiri							1	2									1										4	2	
10	Rapti	4					6	1	2												1							14	7	
11	Karnali						2	1	1																			4	2	
12	Bheri	2		1			1	1	1	1		1	1				1											10	5	
13	Seti	2					1	2						1						1								7	4	
14	Mahakali	1					1	1																				3	2	
	Total	24	2	1	2	1	50	36	35	11	5	4	4	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	197	
	Grand Total	30					161																		6					

Source: Constituent Assembly Election: Result Book 2064.

Table 2 shows the distribution of women representatives by development region, zone and political party. Central development region with its 80 (40.6%) women representatives had stood in the first position. Eastern region was in second and other three regions from east to west ranked third, fourth and fifth respectively. The least (5.1%) representatives were in far western region. Though, this region-wise distribution was seen balanced on the population proportion the distinct level of political consciousness of women in these regions could also be seen. Central development region with capital city and adjoining regions had higher political consciousness than the women of other regions. Their orderly decreasing presence in CA shows it clearly. Only CPN (Maoist) succeeded to elect its women candidates from all development regions through direct election. Likewise, Nepali Congress could cover all these regions with its women representatives through proportional election. But through direct election Nepali Congress and Forum Nepal confined in two development regions and CPN-UML and TML Party in a single development region. In proportional election, CPN-ML and RPP covered four development regions. They both have no representation from far-western region. MJA Forum Nepal and CPN-ML had their women representatives from three development regions and they both could not succeed to elect women member for CA from western and far-western region. TML party, Nepal Sadbhavana party, Janamorcha Nepal and RPP Nepal each had their women representatives from two development regions and remaining political

parties confined in a single development region. CPN-UML had its nominated women members from two regions.

In zone-wise distribution of women representatives, Janakpur was the first with 31 representatives. Bagmati with 29 was second and Kosi was third with its 21 representatives. The least only 3 women representatives were in Mahakali zone. Karnali and Dhaulagiri each had 4 women members for CA. Similarly Seti and Mechi both had equal 7 representatives. Narayani, Sagarmatha, Gandaki, Rapti, Lumbini and Bheri were fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth respectively. Among the 6 nominated representatives 4 were from Gandaki, 1 from Kosi and another from Bagmati. No representatives elected through direct election could cover all zones but women representatives belonged to Nepali Congress under PR system could represent from all 14 zones. In direct election CPN (Maoist) could not cover Kosi, Dhaulagiri and Karnali zone with its women representatives. Nepali Congress succeeded to maintain women representatives only from Bagmati and Limbini. Likewise, Forum Nepal had its representatives only from Sagarmatha and Narayani. TML party could not represent other zones except Janakpur. Under PR election CPN (Maoist) covered 13 zones except Dhaulagiri, UML 12 except Seti and Mahakali, Forum Nepal could represent from 5 zones, RPP and CPN-ML equal from 4, Sadbhavana, Janamorcha, CPN (Sanyukta) and RPP Nepal equal from two and remaining all were from single zone.

Table3: Representation by District

S N	Zone	Number of Districts by the Number of Women Representatives																Total
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
1	Mechi	2			1	1											4	
2	Kosi	1	1	1	1			1			1						6	
3	Sagarmatha	2				2	1	1									6	
4	Janakpur			1	2	1			1					1			6	
5	Bagmati	1	2	1	1	2										1	8	
6	Narayani			1	2	1				1							5	
7	Gandaki		1	2	1	1	1										6	
8	Lumbini	1	2	1	1	1											6	
9	Dhaulagiri	1	2	1													4	
10	Rapti	2			1		1	1									5	
11	Karnali	2	2	1													5	
12	Bheri	1	1	1	1	1											5	
13	Seti	3	1					1									5	
14	Mahakali	1	3														4	
	Total	17	15	10	11	10	3	4	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	75	
	Members	---	15	20	33	40	15	24	7	8	9	0	0	12	0	14	197	

Note: Because of the difficulty in showing seventy five districts orderly, in table3, districts have been shown in numbers on the basis of the number of women representatives. (For detail see appendix-A)

Table3 shows that 17 districts are without women representatives throughout the country. Mechi, Sagarmatha, Rapti and Karnali zone each had equal 2 districts vacant. The most 3 vacant districts were in Seti zone. Kosi, Bagmati, Lumbini, Dhaulagiri, Bheri and Mahakali each had 1 district without women representatives. There were 15 districts from where single women representatives were elected. Such districts were the most 3 of Mahakali, 2 each of Bagmati, Lumbini, Dhaulagiri and Karnali and 1 each of Kosi, Gandaki, Bheri and Seti. Likewise, there were 10 districts with 2 women representatives. Among those districts 2 were in Gandaki and 1 each in Kosi, Janakpur, Bagmati,

Source: Constituent Assembly Election: Result Book 2064. Narayani, Lumbini, Dhaulagiri, Karnali and Bheri. The number of districts having 3 women CA members was 11. Janakpur and Narayani each had equal 2 such districts. Other 7 districts were 1 each of Mechi, Kosi, Bagmati, Gandaki, Lumbini, Rapti and Bheri. 4 women CA members were elected from 10 districts each. Those districts were 2 each from Sagarmatha and Bagmati and 1 each from Mechi, Janakpur, Narayani, Gandaki, Lumbini and Bheri. There were 3 districts from where equal five women representatives were elected. Sagarmatha, Gandaki and Rapti zone had such districts. The number of districts having 6 women CA members were 4, 1 each of Kosi, Sagarmatha, Rapti and Seti. There were other 5 districts from where 7, 8, 9, 12 and 14 women representatives were elected for CA. Those districts were of Janakpur, Narayani, Kosi, Janakpur and Bagmati respectively.

Thus, total 197 women representatives from 58 districts were first time elected for CA of Nepal. Among those 58 districts the greatest number 7 was from Bagmati zone. Janakpur and Gandaki each had 6, Kosi, Narayani, Lumbini each had 5, Sagarmatha and Bheri each had 4, Dhaulagiri, Rapti, Karnali and Mahakali each had 3 and Mechi of far east and Seti zone of far west each had equal 2 districts with women representatives.

Table4: Representation by Age Group and Political Party

SN	Age Group	25-39yrs		40-59yrs		60-75yrs		Above-75		Total
	Political Party	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total
1	CPN (Maoist)	62	80.5	14	18.2	1	1.3			77
2	NC Party	7	17.9	31	79.5	1	2.6			39
3	CPN-UML	13	34.2	25	65.8					38
4	MJAF Nepal	8	61.5	5	38.5					13
5	TML Party	1	16.6	4	66.6	1	16.6			6
6	RP Party	2	50.0			2	50.0			4
7	CPN-ML	1	25.0	3	75.0					4
8	Sadbhavana Party			2	100					2
9	Janamorchha Nepal	2	100							2
10	CPN (Sanyukta)	1	50.0	1	50.0					2
11	RPP Nepal	2	100							2
12	R.Janamorchha	1	100							1
13	R. Janashakti Party			1	100					1
14	NMK Party	1	100							1
15	SLR Mancha	1	100							1
16	Sadbhavana (A)			1	100					1
17	R. Janamukti Party					1				1
18	Nepali Janata Dal	1	100							1
19	CPN (Ekikrit)			1	100					1
	Total	103		88		6		0	0	197
	Percentage	52.3		44.7		3.0				100

Source: Constituent Assembly Election: Result Book 2064.

Table4 shows the number of women representatives by age groups. The most 103 (52.3%) women representatives of CA were the age of 25-39 years. The dominance of youth women group in national politics is a positive message and lesson in the worldwide development of women politics. It may also be a long term effect in Nepali politics. It will be an inspiration and encouragement to future generations. The presence of middle aged group (40-59 years)

was slightly less than youth group. Total number of this group was 88 (44.7%). It means political consciousness and activeness of this group was lower than youth group. The adult aged group women representatives or age of 60-75 was negligible. Only 6 (3%) women were in this group. It refers that adult generation of women was deprived from political access. They did not get opportunities in involving politics or there was no open political environment

for women. No one women representative of over 75 years' age was in CA of Nepal 2008.

By the age group, the predominance of youth women group was in CPN (Maoist). It had 62 (80.5%) youth women in its total 77 representatives. It had fewer middle aged or 40-59 age group women representatives and negligible number of adult aged members. Nepali congress party had the middle aged group dominance because it had 31 (79.5%) women members among its total women representatives. It had fewer youth number and very few of adult aged representatives. The third largest political party CPN-UML had also adult dominance slightly less than NC party. The number

of women youths of this party was 34.2 percent and no adult aged group member. Similarly, there was youth dominance in MJA Forum Nepal and middle aged dominance in TML party. Among the other small political parties RPP had equal women representatives from youth and adult aged group. CPN-ML, Sadbhavana, Janashakti, Sadbhavana (Anandidevi) and CPN (Ekikrit) had middle aged dominance. The dominance of youths among other small political parties was also in Janamorchha Nepal, RPP Nepal, R. Janamorchha, NMK party, SLR Mancha and Nepali Janata Dal. Nepal Janamukti Party was only adult aged dominance party.

Table5: Representation by Ecological Region

SN	Region with Districts	Mountain-15		Hill-36		Inner Terai-6		Terai-18		Total
		Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%	
	Vacant Districts	7	46.6	9	25.0	0	0	1	5.5	17
1	CPN (Maoist)	7	9.0	36	46.7	11	14.3	23	29.9	77
2	NC Party	2	5.1	18	46.1	6	15.4	13	33.3	39
3	CPN-UML	4	10.5	16	42.1	5	13.1	13	34.2	38
4	MJAF Nepal							13	100	13
5	TML Party							6	100	6
6	RP Party			1	25.0			3	75.0	4
7	CPN-ML			1	25.0	1	25.0	2	50.0	4
8	Sadbhavana Party							2	100	2
9	Janamorchha Nepal			2	100					2
10	CPN (Sanyukta)			1	50.0			1	50.0	2
11	RPP Nepal			1	50.0			1	50.0	2
12	R. Janamorchha			1	100					1
13	R. Janashakti Party							1	100	1
14	NMK Party			1	100					1
15	SLR Mancha					1	100			1
16	Sadbhavana (A)							1	100	1
17	R. Janamukti Party							1	100	1
18	Nepali Janata Dal							1	100	1
19	CPN (Ekikrit)			1	100					1
	Total	13	6.6	79	40.1	24	12.2	81	41.1	197

Source: Constituent Assembly Election: Result Book 2064.

Looking through ecological perspective, the most 46.7 percent of 15 mountainous districts were vacant by women representatives of CA. Likewise, 25 percent districts in hilly region and the least 5.5 percent in Terai region were vacant. None of the inner Terai districts were without women members of CA. The most 41.1 percent women representation was from Terai region and the least only 6.6 percent from mountain region. Slightly fewer than Terai was in hilly region and it was 12.2 percent in inner Terai. All women representatives of small political parties- Janamorcha Nepal, NMK party and CPN (Ekikrit) confined only in hilly region and MJAF Nepal, TML party, both Sadbhavana parties, R. Janashakti party, R. Janamukti party and Nepali Janata Dal were limited only in Terai region. The larger political parties- CPN (Maoist), Nepali Congress party and CPN-UML had their women representatives from all ecological regions. Two RPP and CPN (Sanyukta) had their women members from hill and Terai region and CPN-ML from three regions except mountain. Major three political parties had their dominance first in hilly region and then in Terai. Percentage figures of these parties in all regions were not so much far from each others.

In mountain region, no other political parties except Maoist, Congress and UML did show their presence with women representatives. In hilly region, women of eleven political parties including of majors were represented. The most (Fourteen Political Parties) could elect their women representatives from Terai and only five were from inner Terai. Among three major political parties, CPN-UML had higher percentage of women representatives in mountain region, CPN (Maoist) in hilly region and Nepali Congress in inner Terai region. But they had no any noticable difference in percentage figures.

Conclusion

Representation of Nepali women in first CA of 2008 was satisfactory compared to previous elections of

legislatives of Nepal and other several countries in the world. The compulsory constitutional provision of proportional electoral system with 50% women candidates from each contested political parties was the main base of increasing women representation. 33% share of women in central level law making body was the first example and an inspiring lesson to all countries of SAARC as well as other countries in the world. Looking on the basis of social groups, no so much difference was among them. A few percent was high of hill high caste (Brahmin/Chhetri) women than their population proportion and less of Madhesi, Janajati and Dalit women.

Development region-wise distribution of women representatives was seen to be balanced on the ground of population share. Similar position was in zonal distribution. Fifty percent zone (Mechi, Narayani, Dhaulagiri, Lumbini, Karnali, Seti and Mahakali) had slightly less women representatives than their population proportion and other remaining zones had more than it. Women representatives of CA had covered 58 (77.33%) districts whereas their coverage was confined in less than 12 (16%) districts in previous elections.

Vast difference between the number of youth and adult aged group members of CA indicates that political development of women will be grown further more. Ecological region-wise distribution of women representation of CA was generally seen balanced to the respective population proportion.

Though representation of women in the CA was satisfactory in numbers, their role did not seem so much effective in decision making as much as they could because they were mediated by their political parties. They should try to maintain their present position in coming legislatures and should pay great attention to make their representation to 50% in all decision making bodies as well as other state mechanisms. They should make a strong unity among the women belonging different political parties

and independent groups to face each and every challenges over their demands of proportional inclusiveness in all sectors of state mechanism. Future, political development of Nepali women is seen bright.

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Appendix-A Representation by District and Political Party

	Mode of Election	Direct Election					Proportional Election															Nominated							
	Political Party	CPN(Maoist)	Nepali Congress	CPN-UML	MJAF Nepal	TML Party	CPN(Maoist)	Nepali Congress	CPN-UML	MJAF Nepal	TML Party	RP Party	CPN-ML	Sadbhavana Party	Janamorchha Nepal	CPN(Sanyukta)	RPP Nepal	R Janamorchha	R Janashakti Party	NMK Party	SLR Mancha	Sadbhavana(A)	R Janamukti Party	Nepali Janata Dal	CPN (Aikrit)	CPN(Maoist)	Nepali Congress	CPN-UML	Total
1	Taplejung																												0
2	Panchathar																												0
3	Ilam						1	1	1																				3
4	Jhapa	1						1					1				1												4
5	Sankhushava						1	1																					2
6	Tehrathum						1	1	1																				3
7	Bhojpur																												0
8	Dhankuta							1																					1
9	Morang						2	2	1	1																			6
10	Sunsari						2	1		2		1		1									1					1	9
11	Solukhumbui																												0
12	Khotang	1						1	1						1														4
13	Okhaldhunga																												0
14	Udayapur	1					2	2	1																				6
15	Saptari				1		2	1			1																		5
16	Siraha						1		1	1												1							4
17	Dolakha	1							2																				3
18	Ramechhap						2					1																	3
19	Sindhuli	1					1																						2
20	Dhanusha	1					2	3	4	1	1																		12
21	Mahottari						1	1			1				1														4
22	Sarlahi					1	1	1	1	1	1													1					7
23	Rasuwa																												0
24	Dhading	1																											1
25	Nuwakot	1					1		1																				3
26	Kathmandu	1	1				2	4	5							1													14
27	Bhaktpur						1													1									2
28	Lalitpur	1					1						1												1				4
29	Kabhre						1	2																				1	4
30	Sindhupalchok								1																				1
31	Makwanpur	1						1																					2
32	Rautahat								1	2	1																		4
33	Bara						1		1	1																			3
34	Parsa				1		1			1																			3
35	Chitwan						3	2	2				1																8

Source: Constituent Assembly Election: Result Book 2064.

Appendix-B

List of Women Representatives of First CA

A: Direct Election

I.CPN (Maoist)

- 1) Dharmashila Chapagain-Jhapa
- 2) Samita Karki- Khotan
- 3) Mani Khambu(Kirati)-Udayapur
- 4) Devi Khadka-Dolakha
- 5) Nir Ku.Kuwar-Sindhuli
- 6) Ram Ku.Yadav-Dhanusha
- 7) Kalpana Dhamala-Dhading
- 8) Bimala Subedi-Nuwakot
- 9) Hishila Yami-Kathmandu
- 10) Pampha Bhushal-Lalitpur
- 11) Kumari Moktan-Makawanpur
- 12) Parbati Thapa Shrestha-Gorkha
- 13) Durga Kumari BK-Kaski
- 14) Lila Ku.Bagale-Palpa
- 15) Sitadevi Boudel-Nawalparasi
- 16) Jun kumari Roka-Rukum
- 17) Jayapuri Gharti-Rolpa
- 18) Dama Ku.Sharma-Dang
- 19) Shushma Sharma- Dang
- 20) Purna Ku.Subedi-Banke
- 21) Sarala Regmi-Bardiya
- 22) Rupa So.Si.Chaudhary-Kailali
- 23) Lila Ku.Bhandari-Kailali
- 24) Renu Chanda(Bhatta)-Baitadi

II.Nepali Congress

- 25) Suprabha Ghimire-Kathmandu
- 26) Pushpa Bhushal-Arghakhanchi

III.MJF Nepal

- 27) Renu Ku.Yadav-Saptari
- 28) Karima Begam-Parsa

IV.CPN-UML

- 29) Kamala Sharma-Surkhet

V.TML Party

- 30) Sumitradevi Yadav-Sarlahi

B: Proportional Election

I.CPN (Maoist)

- 31) Liladevi Mehata-Sunsari
- 32) Jubba Soren-Morang
- 33) Lalita Ku.Shah-Saptari

- 34) Sunita Ku.Mahato-Siraha
- 35) Pramiladevi Yadav-Dhanusha
- 36) Budhanidevi Mahato-Mahottari
- 37) Jwala Kumari Shah-Bara
- 38) Indramati Yadav-Kapilvastu
- 39) Laxmi Ku.Chaudhary-Saptari
- 40) Sukadaiya Chaudhary-Kailali
- 41) Shantidevi Rajbansi-Morang
- 42) Halina Khatun Sokhin-Sarlahi
- 43) Durgadevi Pasawan-Dhanusha
- 44) Chandadevi Mahara-Parsa
- 45) Amrita Thapa Magar-Syanja
- 46) Tara Gharti Magar-Rolpa
- 47) Onsari Gharti Magar-Rolpa
- 48) Kamala Roka Magar-Rukum
- 49) Santamaya Tamang-Nuwakot
- 50) Indrawati Adhikari-Udayapur
- 51) Sabitra Gurung Dura-Tanahu
- 52) Laxmi Gurung-Ramechhap
- 53) Bishnu Kumari Rai-Ilam
- 54) Sushila Kandangawa-Terhathum
- 55) Aangdawa Sherpa-Kathmandu
- 56) Maya Chepang-Chitawan
- 57) Uma Bhujel-Gorkha
- 58) Mahalaxmi Shrestha-Kathmandu
- 59) Uma Gothe (Kapali)-Bhaktapur
- 60) Bimala Mijar-Udayapur
- 61) Rupa BK-Palpa
- 62) Santoshi BK-Rolpa
- 63) Parbati Rasaili-Ramechhap
- 64) Himkumari Sunar-Lamjung
- 65) Satya Pahadi-Dolpa
- 66) Dharendra Ku.Upadhyaya-Kalikot
- 67) Renu Dahal-Chitawan
- 68) Yashoda Subedi-Manang
- 69) Khuma Subedi-Rolpa
- 70) Gita Thakunna-Darchula
- 71) Renuka Chaulagain-Kabhre
- 72) Ganga Parajuli-Lalitpur
- 73) Shanta Neupane-Chitawan
- 74) Uma Karki Bista-Sankhuwasabha
- 75) Puja Khanal-Sunsari
- 76) Bimala KC-Rukum

- 77) Sharada Ghimire-Rupandehi
- 78) Kalpanadevi Subedi-Sindhuli
- 79) Bharat Ku. Regmi-Dailekh
- 80) Goma Pathak-Syanja

II.Nepali Congress

- 81) Uma Adhikari-Chitawan
- 82) Meena Pande-Sarlahi
- 83) Mahalaxmi Aryal-Makawanpur
- 84) Ambika Basnet-Kathmandu
- 85) Aarju Rana Deuva-Dadeldhura
- 86) Nirmala Prasai-Ilam
- 87) Usha Gurung-Jhapa
- 88) Bhotanidevi Khawas-Morang
- 89) Kabita Kumari Sardar-Morang
- 90) Ramawati Chaudhary-Sunsari
- 91) Lila Subba-Dhankuta
- 92) Sita Gurung-Terhathum
- 93) Bina Poudel-Sankhuwasabha
- 94) Hira Gurung-Khotang
- 95) Pramila Rai-Udayapur
- 96) Laxmi Pariyar-Udayapur
- 97) Munni Ku.Gupta-Saptari
- 98) Saraswati Chaudhary-Dhanusha
- 99) Krishna Thakur-Dhanusha
- 100) Minakshi Jha-Dhanusha
- 101) Kiran Yadav-Mahottari
- 102) Kalyani Rijal-Kathmandu
- 103) Rama Guragain-Kathmandu
- 104) Krishna Amatya-Kathmandu
- 105) Kamala Thapa-Kabhre
- 106) Lalita Kingring
- 107) Sundevi Joshi-Chitawan
- 108) Krishna Ku.Pariyar-Kaski
- 109) Urmila Thapa-Tanahu
- 110) Sabitri Singh-Rupandehi
- 111) Ratna Serchan-Baglung
- 112) Bimala Nepali-Dang
- 113) Dudh Ku.Hamal-Dolpa
- 114) Mohamaddhi Siddhiki-Banke
- 115) Kalpana Sob(Damai)-Doti
- 116) Ishwari Neupane-Kailali

III.CPN-UML

- 117) Radha Ghimire-Rupandehi

- 118) Bishnumaya BK-Terhathum
- 119) Bima Ku.Karki-Bara
- 120) Bina Gyanwali-Bardiya
- 121) Binda Pande-Nuwakot
- 122) Durga Pariyar-Udayapur
- 123) Dolma Tamang-Sindhupalchok
- 124) Hasina Minya-Syanja
- 125) Jaya Ghimire-Dhanusha
- 126) Juli Ku.Mahato-Dhanusha
- 127) Kiran Kumari Raya-Sarlahi
- 128) Padma Ku.Aryal-Syanja
- 129) Ramrati Ram-Siraha
- 130) Ratna Gurung-Kathmandu
- 131) Rima Ku.Nepali-Rolpa
- 132) Sakuntala Lepcha-Ilam
- 133) Lakki Sherpa-Kathmandu
- 134) Sita Ku.Poudel-Chitawan
- 135) Sabitra Bhushal-Kathmandu
- 136) Sonam Chhejon Lama-Mugu
- 137) Sarala Yadav-Rautahat
- 138) Sharada Jha-Dhanusha
- 139) Sharadadevi Kumal-Chitawan
- 140) Shantimaya Tamang-Dolakha
- 141) Shantidevi Chamar-Nawalparasi
- 142) Shanti Jirel-Dolakha
- 143) Sapana Pradhan-Kathmandu
- 144) Shanti Basnet-Kathmandu
- 145) Shanta Chaudhary-Dang
- 146) Thammaya Thapa-Myagdi
- 147) Tasisyangbo Gurungseni-Mustang
- 148) Ushakala Rai-Khotang
- 149) Urmiladevi Shah-Dhanusha
- 150) Ashodadevi Adhikari-Morang
- 151) Narayanidevi Ghimire-Palpa

IV.MJF Nepal

- 152) Sandhyadevi Gupta-Banke
- 153) Nilam Barma-Rautahat
- 154) Lalita Shah-Sunsari
- 155) Kalawatidevi Dusad-Bara
- 156) Rambhadevi Yadav-Rautahat
- 157) Surita Ku.Shah-Dhanusha
- 158) Asha Ku.Sardar-Morang
- 159) Salmakhatun Mikrani-Sarlahi

- 160) Durgadevi Mahato-Parsa
161) Sebakidevi Tatma-Siraha
162) Sabitadevi Yadav-Sunsari

V.TML Party

- 163) Kashidevi Jha-Dhanusha
164) Urmila Mahato-Sarlahi
165) Chandan Shah-Rautahat
166) Bashanti Jha-Mahottari
167) Ramani Ram-Saptari

VI.RP Party

- 168) Pratibha Rana-Bardiya
169) Nabodita Chaudhary-Sunsari
170) Dal Ku.Sunuwar-Ramechhap
171) Babitadevi Dhobi-Rupandehi

VII.CPN-ML

- 172) Nilam Khadka-Jhapa
173) Janak Ku.Chalise-Lalitpur
174) Sarada Nepali-Bardiya
175) Parbati Mahato-Chitawan

VIII.Sadbhawana Party

- 176) Gauri Mahato-Sunsari
177) Malamatidevi Rana-Kailali

IX.Janamorcha Nepal

- 178) Durgajayanti Rai-Khotang
179) Sita Pokhrel-Tanahu

X.CPN-(Sanyukta)

- 180) Kalpana Rana-Kathmandu
181) Ramshila Thakur-Mahottari

XI.RPP Nepal

- 182) Kunti Shahi-Dailekh
183) Babina Moktan-Jhapa

XII.R.Janamorcha

- 184) Meena Pun-Baglung

XIII.R.Janashakti Party

- 185) Phulamati Chaudhary_Kailali

XIV.NMK Party

- 186) Lila Nyaichyai-Bhaktapur

XV.SLR Mancha

- 187) Rukmini Chaudhary-Dang

XVI.Sadbhawana Party (A)

- 188) Sarita Giri-Siraha

XVII.R Janamukti Party

- 189) Chhimaya Rai-Sunsari

XVIII.Nepali Janata Dal

- 190) Gayatri Shah-Sarlahi

XIX.CPN (Akikrit)

- 191) Radhadevi Timilsena-Lalitpur

C: Nominated**I.CPN (Maoist)**

- 192) Indramaya Gurung-Gorkha
193) Neema Lama-Manang
194) Sabina Baram-Gorkha

III.CPN-UML

- 195) Bhagawati Chaudhary-Sunsari
196) Shila Katila-Kabhre

II.Nepali Congress

- 197) Kamala Panta-Gorkha

Source: Constituent Assembly Election: Result Book 2064