

Nepal

**Constituent
Assembly Election 2013**



Monitoring Report

Some Glimpses of Constituent Assembly Election 2013



Citizen's Campaign for Clean Election coordinator submitting the report on violation of Election Code of Conduct to the Chief Election Commissioner Nilkantha Upreti



INSEC executive committee member Kundan Aryal facilitating at the voters' education training



INSEC Executive Director Bijay Raj Gautam facilitating at the Election Observation Orientation Training



Journalist Kanak Mani Dixit, INSEC chairperson Subodh Raj Pyakurel and INSEC Far-Western regional coordinator Khadak Raj Joshi attending a public dialogue program in Dhangadhi



INSEC Executive Director Bijay Raj Gautam having a discussion at the CCCE secretariat



Participants at the training conducted for radio journalists



INSEC Executive Director Bijay Raj Gautam observing the website of CCCE at the CCCE secretariat



Citizen's Campaign for Clean Election coordinator expressing his views at a public hearing program in Pokhara

Constituent Assembly Election 2013

Monitoring Report

Advisers

Subodh Raj Pyakurel
Bijay Raj Gautam

Compilation

Sushil Chaudhary

Executive Editors

Prashannata Wasti
Nir Lama

Editors

Ganesh Bhadari

Data Analysis

Pramin Ghimire
Anuj KC

Graphic Design

Gita Mali

Citizen's Campaign for Clean Election



Secretariat:



Informal Sector Service Centre (INSEC)

Syuchatar, Kalanki, P.O.Box: 2726, Kathmandu, Nepal

Tel: +977-1-4278770, Fax: +977-1-4270551

E-mail: insec@insec.org.np

Web site: www.insec.org.np, www.inseconline.org



Constituent Assembly Election 2013 Monitoring Report

Published Date: May 2014

Publish Quantity: 500 Copies

Copyright: INSEC

Photo: Bimal Chandra Sharma and INSEC District Representatives

ISBN: 978-9937-8583-8-0

Printed: Dream Graphic Press, Kuleshwor

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Nepali people cast their votes for Constituent Assembly (CA) members for the second time. This election was not for the formation of a government or for local autonomous ruling. It was rather a complimentary of the 2008 CA elections for which their ballots had gone in vain. There is no contesting the claim that the former election could not be held in fearless environment. This tragic sense prodded the civil society into ensuring free and fair CA elections at any cost this time around. This urge resulted in Citizens' Campaign for Clean Election.

This Campaign not only conducted extensive monitoring of the election, it also went to the people telling them about the importance of clean election and taught them to vote only after judging the candidate's past and appraising social reverence towards them. It launched a campaign for people to make them select the candidate without being influenced by fear, concern, intimidation or financial promises and not to choose anyone corrupt or convicted or their accomplices and choose only the honest candidates.

The Campaign activists were not limited to the capital and the urban areas, they were involved at local level too, through public debate, radio programs, local television stations bearing the torch for clean election. Modern communication equipments were used quite well. The activists were connected through sky-pro (EVDO) phone network whence they could transmit the message in seconds. The Campaign reached nearly 100 million people across the country as the Report suggests. The successful campaigning for clean election by a civil society organization with paltry fund has made us deduct that the biometric system can be used in coming elections, if the government is willing.

All the sectors involved in the elections concluded that this CA election was much cleaner, freer and conducted in a fearless environment in comparison to the previous one. There were some incidents of breach of Code of Conduct and irregularities. However, we found that the Election Commission was trying its best to discourage such malpractices.

The election result has proved that the people were able to distinguish those not wishing and not able to ensure rule of law, living an opulent life by accumulating money through irregularities, assaulting the people's life by being engaged in criminal activities and that they were not afraid of them. This has begged a need to have similar campaign to clean constitution.

At the end, I would like to thank all the campaign activists, general public, voters, media and the friends involved in this publication, including Yogish Kharel of INSEC.

Subodh Raj Pykaurel

Coordinator

Citizen's Campaign for Clean Election



Abbreviation and Acronyms

ANFREL	: Asia Network for Free Elections
APF	: Armed Police Force
ANNISU-R	: All Nepal National Independent Student's Union (Revolutionary)
CA	: Constituent Assembly
CCCE	: Citizen's Campaign for Clean Election
CDO	: Chief District Officer
CJMC	: College of Journalism and Mass Communication
CN	: Constituency Number
CoC	: Code of Conduct
CPN-M	: Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)
CPN-ML	: Communist Party of Nepal (Marxist Leninist)
DR	: District Representative
DSP	: Deputy Superintendent of Police
EC	: Election Commission
FAYA Nepal	: Forum for Awareness and Youth Activity (FAYA) Nepal
FLSC	: Federal Limbuwan State Council
FNJ	: Federation of Nepali Journalist
FPTP	: First Past The Post
FSP	: Federal Socialist Party
HRERLIC	: Human Rights Education Club
INSEC	: Informal Sector Service Center
MJF-L	: Madhesi Janadhikar Forum, Nepal (Loktantrik)
MJF-N	: Madhesi Janadhikar Forum, Nepal
NA	: Nepal Army
NC	: Nepali Congress
NEMA	: National Election Monitoring Alliance
NEOC	: National Election Observation Committee
NWPP	: Nepal Workers' and Peasants' Party
PSA	: Public Service Announcement
PR	: Proportional Representation
RJM	: Rastriya Jana Morcha
RPP	: Rastriya Prajatantra Party
RPP-N	: Rastriya Prajatantra Party-Nepal
SAFHR	: South Asia Forum for Human Rights
SC	: Supreme Court
SPA	: Seven Party Alliance
TMDP	: Tarai Madhes Democratic Party
TMLP	: Tarai Madhes Loktantrik Party
UML	: Communist Party of Nepal (Unified Marxist Leninist)
VDC	: Village Development Committee



Citizen's Campaign for Clean Election, 2013

The CA election has been concluded with the publication of all the results of FPTP and Proportional Representation System and the first meeting of the CA has also been held. The Citizens' Campaign for Clean Election, formed with an intention of maintaining CA election's cleanness, had monitored the pre-election, during the election and post-election situation.

The Campaign conducted programs such as voters' education, public vetting of the candidates, public meetings, interactions at the central, regional, district and local level. Over 10,000 people participated directly in these programs. The support put forth by the means of mass communication, especially community radios, local level community television stations and newspapers also facilitated listeners, audience and readers to be better acquainted with the Campaign messages. Considering the coverage of such local media, total beneficiaries could have reached nearly 100 million people.

The Campaign's 301 monitors had the EC election observer recognition. The observers were helped in gathering information by the members of local network, 20,000 members of HRERLIC and local INSEC staffs that made it possible to collect information from all 240 constituencies.

A new website was constructed for effective dissemination of monitoring, observation and documentation under the Campaign. The said website, www.cleanelections.org was visited by 4,108 in a month. For effectively feeding the website, all 75 INSEC district representatives (DRs) were provided with CDMA Sky data card of Nepal Telecom. With the help of that device, the DRs were able to send the information to the CCCE secretariat as soon as they verified it. Such information was uploaded in the website and disseminated in the media and even to the EC as needed. The Campaign concluded that the biometric election was possible in Nepal if the newly available communication technologies are utilized.





This election saw influence of the different contexts existing in the run up to previous CA election and this one. The CA election 2008 was said to a peaceful election in the environment as the incidents of killing, attempted killing, abduction, battery and intimidation well before the beginning of election campaign but the second CA election was much more peaceful. The election concluded in peaceful manner because of the sound precautions and processes albeit there is still room for improvement.

The voter's photo ID card was found to discourage fake voters to a great extent. Many people, currently abroad could not participate in the voting as they had missed the chance to register their names in electoral rolls and photo ID. The Ministry of Labor data show that in 2012/13, a total of 2 million 9 Hundred 19 Thousands 5 Hundred 15 people had left Nepal for foreign employment. Though the exact number people working in India are not documented, it is estimated that it must be around 4 million. Hence, a total of about 7 million Nepalis are currently out of the country. This is also verified by the fact that 56 per cent of households in Nepal get remittances. This means, nearly 7 million voters were deprived of selecting their representatives. And, while the election might be considered better in the technical sense however the intention of the election might not be met in the absence of such large number of population therefore, it is high time to begin homework to develop process to ensure that the voters, residing in other countries, are able to have a say in selection of their representatives.

Nepal Telecom data upto July 13, 2013 show that 80.11% Nepalis have access to telephone of which 71% are mobile phone users. The internet penetration in Nepal is 26%. Considering the spread of use of means of communication, their development access, the biometric system of election is possible in Nepal.

According to Election Commission, a total of 122 political parties contested elections and the turnout was 78%. The victory of only two independent candidates suggests the people's increased belief in the party system. Of over 100 parties, the people provided chance only to 10 under FPTP system and 30 under the PR system to represent themselves at the CA.

The election was contested by 6,128 candidates including 667 women of which 1,115 were independent candidates. Some candidates were found propelling their family members and near relatives as dummy candidates to appropriate the available election fund. This is proved by the number of votes they got.

Of 11,011 candidates of 122 political parties, candidacies of 322 candidates were annulled by the EC. The EC disqualified the candidacy of Bal Krishna Dhungel, convicted by SC as a murderer, on November 6, 2016. Cancellation of Dhungel's

candidacy was not initiated by the EC itself though. It was done after a complaint was filed by Ram Kumari Jhankri, the UML PR candidate asking for the cancellation of Dhungel's candidacy. Conflict victim Sabitri Shrestha also filed a complaint against his candidacy. Likewise, candidacy of UCPN-M's another PR candidate Usha Sah Fakir was cancelled on November 6, 2016 saying she could not contest election as long as she is holding a salaried position.

There were 10,012 polling stations and 18,457 booths in 240 constituencies. INSEC's 301 election observers monitored 314 polling booths. All the observers filled up the form designed for the election observation on November 19, 2013. The information to be filled in the forms included situation in and around the polling booths, situation prior to the beginning of the voting, election procedure, post-voting situation and overall process of voting.

Of 301 observers, 292 concluded that the voting was peaceful. 20 observers reported placement of booths in inconvenient locations and 31 reported presence of election publicity materials around the polling booths. Information of activities affecting election process was received from 49 booths. In 14 booths, the observers were denied entry to the polling centers. In 13 booths, election did not begin on scheduled time of 7 am and in 14, there were no separate queues for men and women. Though EC had claimed that 49 polling booths were disabled-friendly and that they would be prioritized in other booths too, only 101 of 301 booths observed were disabled friendly.

Total voters in CA election 2013: 12,147,865

Votes	PR	%	FPTP	%
Total votes cast	9776703	80.48	9516724	78.34
Invalid votes	312841	3.19	471826	4.95
Approved votes	9463862	96.80	9044898	95.04

Source: Election Commission

The voting was peaceful and regular. There were 30 reported incidents of entry of unauthorized people, 302 had easy access and 45 tendered (*nibidha*) votes. At 19 booths, the voting continued even after 5 pm, the scheduled closing time.

4.96 per cent of ballots for FPTP and 3.2 per cent for PR candidate election were annulled. This is an improvement by 0.33 per cent from the 2008 CA elections. Of the Rs 4.84 billion of election spending, Rs 920 million was spent on voters' education but its effectiveness became questionable because of the scale of cancelled





votes. Short preparation for the elections, ineffective educational materials and lack of interest of the political cadres towards technical aspects added to cancelled vote number. Along with that, voters' education was also marred by the CPN-M-called bandh designed to fail the election by boycotting it.

The major political parties had a consensus on CA Election Code of Conduct but there could be no consensus on setting bar on PR system and conditions to be recognized as national parties incapacitating the EC to control the political parties. UML and NC raised the issue of setting threshold for the contesting parties at a meeting organized by the EC but it could not be materialized owing to the protest of UCPN-M and other small parties.

Failure to set the threshold as per the international norms and practice recognizing only those parties getting a certain per cent of the total cast ballots, a party getting only 0.21 per cent of the votes also got a CA seat under PR system. So, though only 10 parties got victories in the FPTP system, the lack of threshold made possible for another 20 parties to get a chance to sit in the CA.

Likewise, permission for anyone who is accused of criminal activities but not yet convicted to contest the election, no mandatory requirement to reveal property report and no increment in the amount to be deposited by the candidates were some of the unpopular decisions with which the election was conducted.

Though, the election was held only of the CA, the manifestos and commitments of the parties were not limited to the promulgation of the constitution. A lots of issues related to development were also included. During the election campaigns, the parties raised local development issues too. The participants- both candidates and voters of CCCE-run voters' education classes- were conscious on local development. Delayed publication of the election manifestos by the parties deprived the public a chance to thoroughly analyze their election proposals and priorities and the political parties were apparently not keen on educating voters on this aspect.

The splinter group of UCPN-M, CPN-M not only boycotted the election; it did its best to create disruption. The bandh called by the splinter party affected the movement of the people. However, the attempt to disrupt election by torching of the public vehicles and planting of bombs to create panic among the people was foiled by the people themselves who boldly defied such tactics and voted in hoards. Sadly, two people lost their lives to their petrol bomb attacks. At first, the party denied the charge of being responsible for such attacks but later on owed up the incidents.

On November 19, 2013, the CPN-M threw the ballot boxes of Tribhuwan Higher Secondary School, Jharjwal A and B booths in Jumla district in the Tila River. The re-election took place on November 22. In Rajaji Ratriya Primary School,

Banajhula booths in Barsain VDC of Saptari Constituency no. 2, the candidates protested after the number of votes cast and the number of votes in the ballot boxes turned out different leading to re-election on November 23. Besides that, all other booths had election concluded on November 19.

The EC issued the Election Code of Conduct effective from July 22, 2013 for impartial, free and fair election. The Code of Conduct was issued with an intention of stopping untoward influence of any parties on impartiality of the elections. A committee was formed with Ayodhi Prasad Yadav, the EC commissioner for monitoring of the election. The Election Commission Act has a provision requiring enactment of the Code of Conduct 120 days before the Election Day. The Code of Conduct binds all stakeholders including government, political parties, political appointments, NGOs and media. If all the stakeholders abide by the Code of Conduct, no one can question the impartiality of the election.

A total of 55 national/international organizations obtained EC permission for election observation. One of them informed the EC that it was unable to conduct the election observation. The EC expected that remaining 54 organizations would mobilize 76,217 monitors but only 31,247 including 249 foreigners claimed Election Observation Identity-card. Agreeing with the criticism to EC that it granted permission to the international observers without first seeking permission from the government, the Campaign believes that for future elections, the EC should first review the credibility of the international organizations and their work plan and only then grant permission for election observation.

The Campaign recorded 912 incidents of breach of Code of Conduct since it was launched on October 21, 2013. The Campaign made civilian attempt to make the election clean by monitoring violations of Code of Conduct. UCPN-M, Nepali Congress and UML, the biggest of the political parties were found more involved in the Code of Conduct violation. As the Code of Conduct is effective for all citizens, the CPN-M can also be held responsible for the disrespecting the Code of Conduct. The EC also interrogated Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson of UCPN-M, the parties with most number of Code of Conduct violation, Pushpa Kamal Dahal and Dr. Baburam Bhattarai. This was the only inquiry with any party's leaders. There was no such questioning on the conduct of political parties in 2008 CA elections undertaken by the EC. The EC did a commendable job in its attempts to reduce irregularities but the parties were seen less committed towards ensuring clean election efforts. The recommendations made to government, EC and political parties are included in Part IV of this report.



Partners of Citizen Campaign for Clean Election

Informal Sector Service Centre (INSEC), National Election Monitoring Committee (NEMA), Accountability Watch Committee (AWC), Dalit NGO Federation (DNF), Alliance for Social Dialogue, Blue Diamond Society, Blinds' Association, Dalit NGO Federation (DNF), **Tanneri Chaso**, National Youth Federation Nepal, Democratic Freedom and Human Rights Institute, Human Rights and Peace Promotion, Nepal Kalikot, Human Rights Radio Listeners' Clubs, independent journalists, artists and members of the civil society network across 75 districts had been the strength of the Campaign. Along with that, the Campaign got active support from the media. Expressing gratitude on behalf of the CCCE secretariat, I hope that similar cooperation would continue also in the future.

Bijay Raj Gautam

Executive Director, INSEC

Secretariat, Citizen's Campaign for Clean Election



Part One

Constituent Assembly in Nepal: A Historical Background





The course of making a constitution by means of Constituent Assembly is considered as a democratic process all over the world. This process is considered democratic since members of the parliament are elected by citizens in order to draft a constitution which favors the manifesto of the people. In the 240 years of modern history of Nepal, the constitutional practice has entered sixth decade.

Ever since the end of 104 years of Rana regime, Nepali people have striven for a political change. The fight for freedom against the British regime in India was a huge influence for democracy in Nepal. Even though there were minor uprisings before, a strong political wave against the Rana regime began in early 1940 which was initiated by a political party called Praja Parishad.

Nepali Congress launched an armed revolution after King Tribhuvan fled to India in 1950. At the occasion of establishment of democracy on January 8, 1951, Mohan Shamsheer put forward a statement to the people that said “the people of the country will go through a fair election to put up a Constituent Assembly whose first session will take place within 1952¹”. The talks of Constituent Assembly can be considered to have begun from that period.

King Tribhuvan welcomed the agenda set up by Mohan Shamsheer the very next day, but NC condemned the statement and decided to continue with their struggle. Leaders BP Koirala, Subarna Shamsheer and Matrika Prasad Koirala were called upon by Indian Government for talks after which they called off the armed revolution on January 14, 1951. With the help of Indian delegates, a tripartite agreement between King Tribhuvan, Nepali political leaders and the Ranas was signed in Delhi which was known as the Delhi Agreement. On the basis of this agreement, the country could be made republic through the Constituent Assembly decision.

In the speech delivered on February 18, 1951, King Tribhuvan stated “my wish is that my people are ruled according to a republican constitution” which introduced the words Constituent Assembly and republican constitution. “Interim Government of Nepal Act 1951” was promulgated on April 11, 1951, by the interim government of NC and Ranas until the new constitution was drafted. Anti-Delhi Agreement protests were still going on during that time throughout the country. During the protest, one youth Chiniya Kaji was shot dead by police in Kathmandu on November 6, 1951. Due to this incident, the Interim Council of Ministers was dissolved in November 12. Following this, the planned election of the Constituent Assembly by 1952 took a backseat.

King Tribhuvan appointed Matrika Prashad Koirala as Prime Minister on November 19, 1951 forming new Council of Ministers. The election for legislative council was designed to be held on February 18, 1952. People were requested in a

1 Devkota, Grishma Bahadur. *Nepalko Rajnitik Darpan*, Part I, Third Edition 2001, pp 87

2 Devkota, Grishma Bahadur. *Nepalko Rajnitik Darpan*, ibid, pp 96

Tshtihar' to help the employees by registering their name for upcoming Legislative Council election. The king did not fulfill his promise according to the appeal. Therefore, even after assuring election for Constituent Assembly time and again, there was never any initiative taken by the king.³

The palace always considered the election for Constituent Assembly to be a threat to them, thus it did not want to risk having the election, since it would mean the end of monarchy. Conspiracies and propagandas were spread against the election. The king wanted to have total dominant power over people for him. Consequently, the election planned in 1952 did not take place.⁴ Even after the establishment of democracy, there was no prospect of election of Constituent Assembly, hence, Nepal Communist Party demanded for a CA election and parliamentary sovereignty in their very first general convention in 1953. The second convention revoked this demand.

After ascending the throne on March 14, 1955, King Mahendra also assured the election for Constituent Assembly.

Nepal Praja Parsihad Party Chairperson, Tanka Prasad Acharya was made the prime minister of Nepal on January 15, 1956. At the general assembly in Birgunj he said, "It has not yet been decided whether the next election in Nepal will be the election for Constituent Assembly or general election but there cannot be two sovereigns in the country at the same time. The people of Nepal are not quite prepared for a full-fledged democracy so it would be better that the constitutional sovereignty is vested upon the king."⁵ By this statement, it was clear that the king and the government were not in favor of CA election. There was an increased pressure for CA election which also led to quest for judicial remedy too.

BP Koirala had warned, "We the people will be mere puppets of the rule and law imposed by the king as well as will be forced to follow it, which is completely opposite to any democratic process. The parliament will not be loyal to the people but only to the king. If this rumor is true then there is a propaganda building up to fool the people about the election. If the king is going to make such act in the constitution making process, then Nepali Congress is going to boycott the election."⁶

At the same time, "election should be held for complete sovereign legislature. We cannot accept a king who is against sovereignty. As soon as a democratic process is expressed, people have their sovereignty. In a democracy, the people can decide to retain the monarchy or throw it out", said Dr. Dilli Raman Regmi of Nepali Rastriya Congress. Similarly, Dr Keshar Jung Rayamajhi said, "Communist Party of Nepal

3 Shrestha, Mukta. *Nepalma Sambidhansabhako Itihas, Rastriya Sankat ra Sambidhansabha* (Kathmandu: Mulyankan Publication Series, 2003), pg 18-19

4 Nepal, Keshav. *Sambidhansabha Nai Kina?* (Lalitpur: Sahashrabdi Prakashan, 2003), pg 17

5 Adhikari, Dr Suryamani. *Nepalko Prajatantrik Andolan Itihas* (New Delhi: Nirala Publication, 1998), pg 143

6 Devkota, Grishma Bahadur. *Nepalko Rajnitik Darpan*, ibid. pg 577





needs a sovereign People's Legislature". In this process, in 1957 Dr Dilli Raman Regmi, Ganeshman Singh and Pushpa Lal came together and said "the power of reactionary force is increasing in the country. All the democratic fronts in the country should be united at this moment. The main purpose of our unity should be in order to deliver the coming election for Constituent Assembly as a success.⁷ Most of the political parties were pressuring for the election for the Constituent Assembly rather than parliament, but king Mahendra declared in a royal announcement of no possibility of having an election in 1957. The political parties started gentle defiance (*bhadra arwagya*) movement on February 4 against this royal move. Because of this movement, palace set the date of election for February 18, 1959. It said that the general election will not be for Constituent Assembly but for the parliament. All the political parties agreed to contest the general election. Communist Party of Nepal which had made an agenda for Constituent Assembly and NC which had moved the court asking for election for Constituent Assembly agreed and participated in the parliamentary election.

The discussion about the election for Constituent Assembly resurfaced after king Mahendra dissolved the parliament and usurped the constitutional power for himself as a de-facto ruler in 1960. Communist Party Nepal's Darbhanga convention with vast majority in plenary session passed the agenda of the Constituent Assembly. Mohan Bikram Singh held that the structure of the parliament instead of establishment of the CA through election had made it possible for the king to dissolve it and he and his supporters vouched for the election for Constituent Assembly.⁸ The central committee members did not endorse the agenda, however, Communist Party of Nepal (Fourth Convention) stuck to the proposal throughout.

Along with Communist Party of Nepal, NC also had always put the proposal of election for Constituent Assembly in their agenda. In 1966, a central committee meeting of NC under the leadership of Subarna Shamsheer had voiced the importance of Constituent Assembly. But during that period, the revolution for democracy was taking place thus the importance of Constituent Assembly was pushed behind in the list of priority.⁹

The Fourth Convention of Communist Party of Nepal (CPN) in 1986 also voiced the requirement of election for Constituent Assembly. That same year, Communist Party of Nepal took part in Rastriya Panchayat election with a statement that said "you don't get rights by asking; we don't need fake democracy and there should be elected legislative assembly." Nirmal Lama of CPN Fourth Masal Party had put forward the agenda of revolution for Constituent Assembly in 1990 People's Movement. The central committee did not agree with Lama's proposal because they

7 Ibid.

8 Rawal, Bhim. Nepalma Samyabadi Andolanko Udbhav ra Bikas. Pg 53-54

9 Acharya, Narhari. Mulyankan Monthly, edition 103. Pg 39

said the demand could not raise a movement against the Panchayat System.

Following the success of People's Movement in 1990, Communist Party of Nepal (Masal) proposed an agenda that said the new constitution should be made in the participation of general people. At that time, nobody supported this agenda. The new constitution was made by the Constitution Commission formed by the king. Communist Party of Nepal (Masal) labelled the new constitution as "black constitution" and burned it in public at Khulamanch, Tundikhel on November 9, 1991. They even boycotted the election in 1991 with the same agenda. During the convention of CPN (Masal), Mohan Bikram Singh presented a proposal for revolution whose main demand was that the election for Constituent Assembly must take place. The demand was not met at that time since no other party except CPN (Masal) had put up this proposal and it slowly faded away.

After the promulgation of the Constitution of Kingdom of Nepal (1990), CPN-M stated that "the People's Movement had already turned violent, hence the political parties should have come for a compromise or they should have continued with their agenda of abolishing the monarchical system. There was no other way. In this condition, the political powerhouse did not bring forward any agenda for bringing an end to monarchy and put absolute democracy, specially the United Left Front and NC. It was important to come to a compromise at that period. And our party had decided to opt for compromise."¹⁰ With this saying, it was clear that Madan Bhandari and his party were playing an active role in order to abolish Monarchy and were waiting for a right time.

Jana Morcha Nepal became the third largest party in 1991 general election which became Nepal Communist Party (Maoist) four years later and launched an armed rebellion against the government on February 13, 1996. The 40-point demand of Maoists did not include the demand for Constituent Assembly. They had decided to create a new democracy (Janbad) through a revolution. The second national convention of CPN-M held on February 2001 had put forward the agenda of bringing interim government and a new constitution. Sanyukta Jan Morcha, which later became Communist Party of Nepal (Unified), asked for election for Constituent Assembly on September 13, 2001. CPN-M had asked for demolition of the erstwhile democratic system and go into Constituent Assembly on November 14, 2001. The party had asked for an election for Constituent Assembly in their first talk with the government. During the talk held between the government and the Maoists for the third time on November 13, 2001, Maoists had renounced their agenda of republicanism and forwarded the demand of the Constituent Assembly. In 2001, Dr Baburam Bhattarai issued a press release in capacity of the United Revolutionary People's Council with an agenda stating "the present government and constitution

10 Bhandari, Madan. Shwet Shardulko Garjan, Speech Collection part I



should be dissolved. Have an election for the Constituent Assembly and establish an interim government.”

On May 10, 2002 a press release issued by Prachanda stated that the only important agenda was to have Constituent Assembly election and later on July 13, 2002 CPN-M at another press release issued by Dr Baburam Bhattarai said that “minimum progressive solution proposed by CPN-M and interim government is recognized by majority intellectual community and people’s community, election of Constituent Assembly and republic.” To address the constitutional discussion put up by the Maoists, on October 4, 2002 UML put up a proposal saying “Our party is also ready for the referendum to address people’s mandate.”¹¹ In the party’s central committee’s 32nd meeting on December 19, 2002 UML Chairperson Madhav Kumar Nepal reiterated the proposal with some conditions once again saying, “If Maoists wish to come for the dialogue and find a peaceful political solution, our party will be ready to consider a referendum for Constituent Assembly or progressive amendment of this present constitution.” With this, it was clear that UML was ready to hold an election for Constituent Assembly. In one decade after the establishment of multiparty system, the issues of Constituent Assembly had expanded.

Invoking Article 127 of the Constitution 1991, king Gyanendra seized the executive power of people on October 4, 2002 and started his absolute rule after which all the political powers gave their attention toward Constituent Assembly. He formed the government in his chairmanship on February 1, 2005 and appointed former pro-Monarchy Panchayat leaders. UML and other political parties got united for the election for Constituent Assembly. UML decided to open the agenda of Constituent Assembly for the first time at their general convention held in Janakpur on February 2003.

Likewise, NC also became a critic of the king’s step. At the meeting held on October 22, 2002, a need to redefine the role of the constitutional monarchy and alternative of Constituent Assembly was discussed. Central committee meeting of NC was held on June 6, 2004 which formed a 5-member committee under the then general secretary Sushil Koirala and included Ram Chandra Poudel, Chakra Prasad Banstola, Mahesh Acharya and Krishna Sitaula and gave them mandate to give their opinion on increasing pressure of Constituent Assembly. This committee started discussing with the party leaders and cadres and proposed three solutions—amendment of the constitution, referendum or Constituent Assembly. On August 6, 2004, a meeting of NC passed the proposal of going for Constituent Assembly in order to solve the Maoist problem.

11 Nepal, Madhav Kumar. November 19, 2002, National Cadres Meeting, Nepal Human Rights Yearbook 2004



To declare second United People's Movement on August 6, 2004, the SPA put forward its opinion that reinstatement of the parliament, formation of coalition government and the election of Constituent Assembly were the requirements to achieve absolute democracy. CPN- M chairperson also supported the agenda of the SPA and assured help in this movement. On June 19, 2005, Prachanda released his statement praising the SPA agenda of establishing real democracy and Constituent Assembly election. There was a unilateral ceasefire for five months from August 17, 2005 by the Maoists on the request of the SPA. After 12-point Peace Agreement between the SPA and the Maoists in August 2005, the agenda of having Constituent Assembly was agreed between political parties.

After almost a decade-long armed insurgency waged, the Maoists did not believe in the possibility of the establishment of even a bourgeois republican state so they proposed election of Constituent Assembly as a safelanding¹².

The SPA started second People's Movement on April 6, 2006 after which restoration of the democracy was required for the Constituent Assembly. On April 22, 2006, a meeting of SPA and others decided to reinstate the parliament, form interim government and to hold Constituent Assembly election. UML, NC and other political parties had recognized Constituent Assembly as their prime agenda. To establish new democracy from armed revolution was the mission of the Maoists and they accepted the election of the Constituent Assembly which was the big achievement for them and finally had a safe political landing.

In April 24, 2006 the successful People's Movement reinstated the parliament and five days later meeting of House of the Representative passed an agenda of having a Constituent Assembly election. Again on May 18, 2006, the meeting of the House of the Representatives curtailed the rights of the king. On May 26, 2006, Government of Nepal and CPN-M enacted a Code of Conduct regarding ceasefire¹³. Likewise, 8-point agreement was signed by the Maoist and the SPA government on June 16, 2006¹⁴. According to this agreement, Comprehensive Peace Agreement and Interim Constitution of Nepal came into existence and the election of Constituent Assembly took place in 2008. The election for Constituent Assembly demand prior to a decade-long armed conflict was fulfilled when Seven Political Parties which included Nepali Congress and CPN-UML among others took to the streets in the second People's Movement in April 2006.

"Though formed, with a democratic norm and value that nothing can be unchangeable other than the freedom of the country and the people and citizen's

12 Sharma, Sudhir. Prayogshala, pp 212.

13 Kantipur, May 27, 2006

14 Nepal Samacharpatra, June 17, 2006





supremacy, to deliver the constitution within two years, the Constituent Assembly could not promulgate the constitution even in four years.”¹⁵

Aiming to promulgate a new constitution within two years, the first Constituent Assembly formed on March 11, 2008 could not make a new constitution even in four years. The government led by Dr Baburam Bhattarai dissolved the Constituent Assembly on May 27, 2012 and decided to have another CA election by November 27, 2012 but it did not take place due to lack of necessary constitutional amendment and political consensus. Then Bhattarai decided to hold an election in April but even that could not take place. In order to hold another election for Constituent Assembly the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Khil Raj Regmi was made the Chairman of the Council of Ministers and de facto Prime minister of Nepal on April 12, 2013. The Election Commission planned to hold the election on November 14, 2013 but since the time was not suitable enough it was postponed and the second election for Constituent Assembly took place on November 19, 2013.

15 Acharya, Narhari. Andolanko Agenda Sambidhansabhako Nirbachan, Kantipur. June 18, 2004.

Part Two

Citizen's Campaign for Clean Election

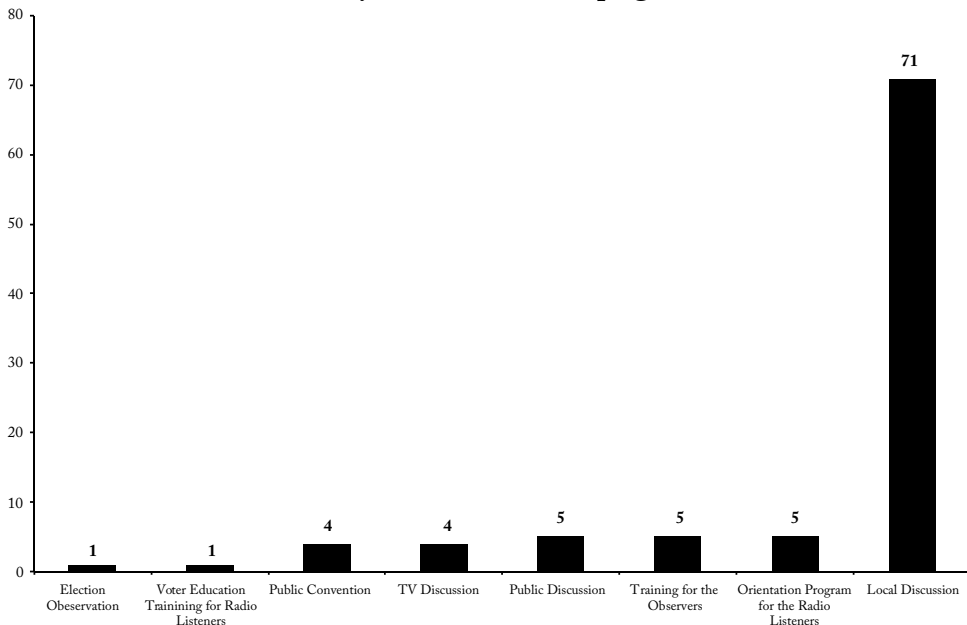


Introduction

In any Independent state, the election is considered to be the best method to express public opinion. The candidates elected through the medium of election by the citizens have right to rule for a fixed tenure. The process of ruling on the basis of the consent of the diverse citizenry of the state is considered an excellent practice in itself. Article 21 of the UDHR states that Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives, the right of equal access to public service in his country and the will of the people to be the basis of the authority of government which should be expressed in periodic and genuine elections that is universal and it should have equal suffrage and should be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures. The Article 25 of ICCPR, 1966 mentions that every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity to vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electors. This process is equally relevant for the election of Constituent Assembly.

In order to realize these rights of the people, the election should take place in clean, fair and fearless environment. Activists and civil society organizations have been monitoring the process of election since the Panchayat regime. There has been no evidence of the EC and the government implementing the observation report and recommendations made after the election that took place in 1990. During the first

Activities conducted by the Citizen's Campaign for Clean Election



multiparty election held in 1990 after the restoration of democracy, the civil society organized election awareness campaign and in mid-term election of 1995, tried to vet the candidates. In their election monitoring report for the 2008 Constituent Assembly election, NEMA reported the shortcomings of the election; however, no action was taken against it.

To make the second Constituent Assembly election that took place on November 19, 2013 more successful, the civil society put into service of civil consciousness, public vetting and effective monitoring for the general public in order to initiate "Citizen's Campaign for Clean Election". The civil society and its initiatives were involved in this movement as volunteers. A countrywide public campaign took place in order to make the EC conscious, political party and their candidates answerable and voters aware.

This campaign was initiated because of the increasing crimes in the country, criminalization of politics and politicalization of crimes, increasing scenario of corruption in the country and the institutionalization of the system which could damage the democratic system of the country and was targeted at vetting the candidates and alerting the voters. The main purpose of this campaign was to appreciate good, practical candidate who respects human rights and rule of law, who respects others.

The campaign did not only monitor the scenario before the election, but also established public awareness programs at some level. Programs like direct conversation with the voters, radio conversation and public poll through television took place in order to gather maximum public opinion.

Civil society network was established and mobilized in all five development regions and 75 districts which succeeded in giving the campaign a national shape.

Main Activities of the Campaign

Training Program for Radio Journalists on Voters' Education

The voters' education training program for the radio journalists took place at Park Village, Budanilkantha from September 24 to 29, 2013. The training consisted of representatives of Human Rights education radio program established by INSEC for 20 different radio stations, plus representatives of five community radios and two INSEC radio team members, a total of 27 members. The training discussed about the need of



INSEC chairperson and other guests at the training conducted for radio journalists





Radios' Involved in the Campaign		
Radio broadcast Name	Broadcast location	Jingle played during the broadcast
Mero FM 96.5 MHZ	Kathmandu	<p>Feast</p> <p>Come, come, come. Come and attend the feast provided by famous candidate Mr Dhamkiram. Enjoy the feast today and show honesty to the favor tomorrow.</p> <p>Should we go, uncle?</p> <p>We taught you NEOF for 12 years and whether we should go. Look, we should not sell out our precious vote for one meal. Consious voters should not be returning such favors but judge on merits.</p> <p>You mean?</p> <p>Boycott Corrupt, criminal and characterless candidate. Support moral, honest and taintless candidate.</p> <p>Citizen's Campaign to Clean Election Secretariate, INSEC</p> <p>Two</p> <p>A request by Citizen's Campaign to Clean Election Secretariate, INSEC</p> <p>Ask anyone coming to your door seeking vote why should we vote for you? Decide only after you get satisfactory answer.</p> <p>It is wrong to think that your secret voting will be known later and you will be persecuted. There is no such machine to find out whom you voted for.</p> <p>Never vote for anyone reeking socially and culturally. Make sure you vote is not a step for immoral people towards attaining power.</p> <p>Don't think that your one vote does not count. Be aware that the vote of high place person and yours has same importance.</p> <p>If anybody is issuing threats when asking for votes, think what they would do when they are in power. Be brave. Elect right candidate to build judicial society.</p>
Vision FM	Jhapa	
Purveli Awaj	Morang	
Radio Pariwartan	Morang	
Radio Samagra	Siraha	
Radio teenlal	Ramechap	
Radio Chitwan	Chitwan	
Gandaki FM	Kaski	
Radio Tanahu	Tanahu	
Radio sky	Gulmi	
Krishnasar FM	Bake	
Radio Bheri	Surkhet	
Shaileshwori FM	Doti	
Radio Pariwartan	Sunsari	
Radio Samagra	Siraha	
Radio Teenlal	Ramechap	
Seti FM	Bajhang	
Gandaki FM	Kaski	
Radio Tanahu	Tanahu	
Radio Sky	Gulmi	
Krishar FM	Banke	
Radio Bheri, Surkhet	Surkhet	
Saugat FM	Baitadi	
Amargadi FM	Dadeldhura	
Khaptad FM	Kailali	
Shuklaphat FM	Kanchanpur	

Programs broadcasted by the Radio from October 25 to November 23, 2013

SN	Date	Topics	Interview	Style
1	October 25	Aim and establishment of "Citizen's Campaign for Clean Election".	INSEC Chairperson Subodh Raj Pyakurel	
2	October 26	Convicted persons as candidate for election	War victim Sabitri Shrestha	Report
3	October 27	Half an hour broadcast from three radios on Human Rights education on Sunday morning		
4	October 28	Campaign's website inauguration		Report
5	October 29	Constitution and Constituent Assembly	Dr. Bipin Adhikari, Law Expert	
6	October 30	Program organized by the campaign at Butwal		Report
7	October 31	Voters' security	SSP Ramesh Prasad Kharel	Public voice
8	November 1	Election observation and increasing misuse of code of conduct	NEMA chairperson, former Chief Election Commissioner Surya Prasad Shrestha	Public opinion
9	November 2	Election code of conduct	Election commission spokesperson Bir Bahadur Rai	Public opinion
10	November 3	Half an hour broadcast from three radios on Human Right education on Sunday morning		





SN	Date	Topics	Interview	Style
11	November 4	Voter Education		Public opinion
12	November 5	Voter Education		Report
13	November 6	Minority's Right		Report
14	November 7	Disable people's Right	DNF chairperson Sudharshan Subedi	
15	November 8	Dalit participation in Constituent Assembly election	Dalit NGO Federation chairman Gajadar Sunar and Dalit Commission chairman Shushila Shreepaili	
16	November 9	The campaign's status	Sushil Chaudhary, Pramin Ghimire, Ganesh Bhandari, Campaign officers	
17	November 11	Shut down and its effects	Maoist leader Pampha Bhusal and campaign member Dr. Trilochan Upreti	Report
18	November 12	Use of children during election	Central Child Welfare Committee Director Tarak Dhital	Report
19	November 13	Misuse of election code of conduct and question about human rights	INSEC Chairperson Subodh Raj Pyakhurel and Acting NHRC Secretary Bed Prasad Bhattarai	
20	November 14	Youth debate and involvement in constitution	AYON chairperson Devraj Bhardwaj and Youth Action chairperson Santosh Acharya	Report
21	November 15	Involvement and questions of women in constitution	Nirmala Sharma, Chairperson Sancharika Samuha	
22	November 17	Public security program in constitution	Social Worker Hari Timilsina	Report

SN	Date	Topics	Interview	Style
23	November 18	Code of conducts of the observers of the election		
24	November 19	How did the election conclude in the country and what lesson should we learn from previous constituent assembly	Chairperson, INSEC, Subodh Pyakurel	
25	November 20	Seven years of peace and message of concluded election of constituent assembly	Political analyst Dr Surendra KC	
26	November 21	Civil Society leaders' disagreement on the UCPN-M decision to not accept the result of the election	Professor Amuda Shrestha and Bir Bahadur Rai, EC spokesperson	Report
27	November 22	Election result and constitutional difficulties after that	Dr Chandrakant Gyawali, Constitution Expert	Report
28	November 23	End of one month program	INSEC Chairperson Subodh Raj Pyakurel	



voters' education, their importance, responsibility, election laws, rule, and ordinances. The training consisted of reportings, interviews, features, Radio talks and many more. Likewise, the training included discussion about the issues of Human Rights in context of Constituent Assembly election, public opinions, media skills etc. During the training, the participants made radio programs as well as presented it. The participants were helped by senior media person. Former member of NHRC and founding chairperson of INSEC Sushil Pyakurel, Nepal Bar Association vice – president and INSEC executive committee member Advocate Tikaram Bhattarai, Associate Professor of Tribhuvan University Mass Communication and Journalism Department and independent journalist and INSEC executive committee member Kundan Aryal, journalist Suresh Acharya and Tirtha Koirala along with others facilitated the training. In the inauguration and closing ceremonies of the program on "Citizen's Campaign for Clean Election", coordinator Subodh Raj Pyakurel talked about the importance and requirement of the Campaign.

Election Observation Orientation Training



*INSEC Executive Director Bijay Raj Gautam
facilitating at the Election Observation Orientation
Training*

The EC conducted Training of Trainers on the election Code of Conduct as well as directed the observation organization to orient their observers likewise before sending them on field. INSEC was allowed to observe the 2013 election after which it put up a two days observation training for its observers in the five development regions. All the 301 observers from

75 districts mobilized for election observation were given training by INSEC. In the training, legal experts, members of election commission, Nepal Police members facilitated topic on code of conducts, observation organizations and individual's code of conduct. Additionally, the role of INSEC in observation, Citizen's Campaign for Clean Election, Citizen's dialogue for Clean Election, Citizen's Campaign for Clean Local Election were discussed. Likewise, INSEC central office also provided training on election observation.



Election Observation Orientation Training



Influential Media

A new influential media such as a special web page was introduced in order to monitor, observe and document this campaign. The new web page www.cleanelection.org was inaugurated at Patan Dhoka's Yelmaya Kendra on July 9, 2013. The website inaugurated by Chairperson of INSEC Subodh Raj Pyakurel, senior journalist Kanak Mani Dikshit and former secretary of Nepal government Dr. Trilochan Upreti. Pramin Ghimire of INSEC shed light on the topics included in the website. Likewise comedian Manoj Gujarel made Public Service Announcement in 10 languages for the campaign. Human Rights activists, observers, journalists and representatives of civil society attended the program.

To effectively use means of information and communication, 100 sets of Nepal Telecom's CDMA Sky data cards were distributed to district representative in the 75 districts. The rest of 25 data Sky data cards were provided to central office staffs and members directly involved in the documentation. This made it easy to send news in the website on the daily basis. The news were edited and put up in the website regularly. Two mobile phone numbers were provided in order to get breaking news through SMS in the webpage (9818417422 and 9843493810)

Human Rights Education radio program broadcasted by INSEC since January 21, 1995 and Human Rights Education Club (HRELIC Nepal), where more than 20 thousand youths were involved in voter awareness program. According to a study, the Human Rights Education program produced and broadcasted by INSEC is the second most popular program broadcasted in the Nepal Radio. Based on that experience the radio "Citizen's Campaign for Clean Election" promoted voter awareness program.

The one-month Constituent Assembly Special program of Human Rights Education Radio program was focused on constitution and different issues of Constituent Assembly. The program included issues on Citizen's Campaign for Clean Election website, public awareness news, connecting people in coordination and contact with media and activities carried out by the campaign in different parts of



Launching program of Citizen's Campaign for Clean Election website

the country. Likewise, under public vetting program, radio program in different languages was produced and broad casted regarding issues on what kind of candidates to vote for, and why to vote. The program was effective in informing the general public about Voters security, election observation and Election Code of Conduct.





The Constituent Assembly program was broadcasted by the Human Rights Education Radio program from 8.30 pm from Monday to Saturday and at 7.30 am every Sunday morning from October 25 to November 23, 2013. The program was aired in Nepali, Maithili, Bhojpuri, Gurung, Limbu, Magar, Tamang, Nepwari, Rai and Tharu languages.

Similarly, under Ujyalo 90 network of Kathmandu and Radio Bani network of CJMC, the program was broadcasted every day except on Sunday. Radio Dhading also broadcasted 15 minute-program daily from November 11 to 20, 2013. The program could also be heard and downloaded from website www.cleanelection.org.np and www.nepalmediaonline.com online. The program consisted of awareness program for voter education in different languages.



Production room of radio program for Citizen's Campaign for Clean Election

Election Observation

In order to carry out effective observation and monitoring prior, during and post election, the campaign took permission for 270 national observers and later was permitted to add 31 other observers to bring up total to overall 301 observers. There was 82 (27%) female observers among the total observers. Seven long-term and 294 temporary observers participated in the observation. Effective observation and monitoring of at least 300 polling centers in 75 district of the country was planned. Separate secretariat of the campaign was set up in all districts to document the violation of election code of conduct and election activities. All works were carried out by setting up the secretariat at the office of South Asian Forum for Human Rights (SAFHR) in Dhobighat, Lalitpur. The secretariat collected news everyday from various districts and disseminated them in Nepali and English in www.cleanelection.org from October 18, 2013 which reported total of 912 cases of violation of Code of Conduct.

Out of 18,457 polling center in the 75 districts, 314 were observed. Of the 258 observers, including 61 female



INSEC Chairperson Subodh Raj Pyakurel observing the election process during the monitoring

observers underwent observation training. The training took place in Biratnagar of Eastern region, Chitwan of Central region, Pokhara of Western region, Nepalgunj of Mid-Western region, and Dhangadi of Far-Western development region. Likewise, training program was held in the central office of INSEC for INSEC employees and observers in Kathmandu valley. Observation Forms, jacket, and identity card provided by the Election Commission was provided to the observers by INSEC.

Television Talk Program

With the help of proper use of community resources in order to aware people, the campaign was assisted by the Community radio, independent newspapers and television channels. Community talks were held within minimum budget with the help of television channels. In this process, four television talks were held in Biratnagar's Makalu Television, Chitwan, Bharatpur's Abhiyan Television, Rupendehi, Butwal's Lumbini Community Television and Banke, Nepaljung's Vision Television. With the activeness of Civil Society, support from televisions, presence of responsible candidates from the political parties and leaders and facilitation of civil society campaigners, the program was highly fruitful. Presence of campaigners Subodh Raj Pyakurel, Kanak Mani Dixit and Dr. Trilochan Upreti increased the attraction of the public.

Eastern Region's Biratnagar, Morang-based Makalu television broadcasted public hearing program on vetting of candidates of the Constituent Assembly at Urlabari VDC in the hall of cooperative, *Hamro Bachat Tatha Hrini Sahakari Sanstha*.

INSEC Regional coordinator Somraj Thapa and Makalu Television's Dharmaraj Dhakal facilitated the program. The panel collected the questions from the audience and asked them to the candidates. UCPN-M candidate Barshaman Pun, UML candidate Ghanshyam Khatriwada, RPP Nepal candidate Hom Gautam and Khas Samawesi National Party candidate Durgamani Subedi took part in the program. The audience questioned the candidates about their political manifesto, development work, constitution making, misuse of code of conduct and many more related topics and the candidates replied in turns. Participants also asked about the conflict victims and disappeared people. In the area of development work, the audience asked the candidates questions about construction of roads, bridges, tourism, agriculture, drinking water and many more.



Political parties' candidates and INSEC chairperson Subodh Raj Pyakurel at the television talk show





A citizen's dialogue program took place with the help of Abhiyan Television Bharatpur, Chitwan on November 14, 2013. Speaking at the program, INSEC chairperson talked about the necessity of civil campaigns, adding that candidates who can implement rule of law should be elected. He further said that vetting of the candidates should take place to make a human rights friendly country by ending violence.

Lumbini Community Television aired a program called "people's complain for political parties" was held at Rupendehi, Butwal on November 15, 2013 which was jointly organized by Working Women Journalist Rupendehi branch. Chairperson of CPN-UML Rupendehi, Bhoj Prasad Shrestha, chairperson of Nepali Congress Rupendehi, Abdul Razak, secretary of UCPN-M Rupendehi, Yagya Pokhrel and Chairperson of Janmorcha Rupendehi, Badre Alam were present as the speakers at the program. FNJ Rupendehi Chairperson Deepak Gyawali, central member of Human Rights and Peace Society, Gobinda Khanal, Chairperson of FOSAD, Rupendehi, Purushotam Ghimire Chairperson of Working Women Journalist Rupendehi Bhajwati Pande, leaders of civil society, right activists as well as others put questions to the speakers. The political candidate explained about their political manifesto while answering the questions.

A program was jointly organized by INSEC Nepalgunj and Vision Television on November 12, 2013 at Belaspur, Nepalgunj Municipality-16, in the office of Vision Television. Vision Nepal News chief Obhiraj Acharya conducted the program. The FPTP and PR candidates of CA election from Baki district were present at the program. The recorded program was aired from November 12 to 15. Journalist, politicians, activist, civil society members, political party members, general public with around 100 people participated in the program. Nepali Congress PR candidate Dr. Suresh Kumar Kanodia, UML PR candidate Shanti Dhakal and Tarai Madesh Democratic Party's Rajendra Mahato, FPTP candidate from constituency no 3 Dr. Jitendra Mahaseth, National Madesh United Front Nepal's FPTP candidate of constituency no. 3 Lalan Prasad Shrivastab and Tarai Madesh Democratic Party,



INSEC eastern regional coordinator Som Raj Thapa, political party candidates and other participants during the television talk show in Biratnagar



Political party candidates and other participants during the television talk show in Nepalgunj

PR candidate Kumar Gupta participated in the program. INSEC regional office coordinator Bhola Mahat shed light on the objectives of the program. The questions asked by the presenter were related to the promises given by the candidate in the previous election which have not been fulfilled. The participants asked them, how can the people trust them this time. The program ran for 90 minutes.

Television program

SN	Television	Date and Time	CCCE Representative	Candidates and member of political parties
1	Makalu Television, Umlabari, Morang	November 16, 2013	Regional Coordinator of INSEC Biratnagar, Somraj Thapa	Barshaman Pun – candidate for UCPN-M constituency 9, Ghanshyam Khatiwada – UML candidate, Hom Gautam – Candidate for RPP Nepal, Durgamani Subedi – Candidate for Khas Samabesi Party
2	Abhiyan Television, Bharatpur, Chitwan	November 14, 2013	Subodh Raj Pyakurel - Chairperson of INSEC and coordinator of the CCCE and Charan Prasain – former Chairperson of Nepal Human Rights Organization	Ramesh Regmi -District secretary UCPN-M, Sunil Shrestha – NC secretary, Jagannath Thapaliya–UML chairperson, Ramhari Kandel –RPP Chitwan chairperson and Amar Bahadur Chettri, vice–chairperson Rastriya Janmorcha Chitwan.



3	Lumbini Community Television, butwal	November 15, 2013		Bhoj Prasad Shrestha –UML Rupendehi chairperson, Abdul Razzak – President Nepali congress Rupendehi, Yagya Pokhrel – Secratory UCPN-M Rupendeh, Badri Alam – President Janmorcha Rupendehi.
4	Vision Television, Nepalgunj	November 12, 2013	Bhola Mahat – Regional coordinator INSEC Nepalgunj	Dr. Suresh Kumar Kanaudia – Nepali Congress PR candidate, Shanti Dhakal –UML PR candidate, Pashupati Dayal Mishra – TMDP FPTP candidate, Dr. Jitendra Mahato– Sadvawana Party (Rajendra Mahato) candidate, Lalan Prasad Shrivastab– National Madeshi United Party candidate, Bijay Kumar Gupta – TMDP PR candidate

Open Awareness Assembly at Regional Level

With an aim to campaign for the Citizen's Campaign for Clean Election (CCCE) and increase voter's education, public assemblies were held in Jhapa, Morang, Siraha and Saptari of eastern region. Coordinator of CCCE and INSEC chairperson Subodh Raj Pyakurel was present in all these assemblies. About 500 participants, including representatives of civil society, human rights activists, lawyers, journalists, teachers attended the meetings.

Public Assembly

A program on Citizen's Dialogue was organized in Pokhara by CCCE and INSEC on November 15. CCCE coordinator and Chairperson of INSEC Subodh Raj Pyakurel was the chief guest of the program while Chairperson of CCCE Kaski Tilak Acharya chaired the program. Journalists Kanak Mani Dixit was the special guest of the program. Senior human rights activists Tek Nath Baral, Nabadatta



Dhungana, NHRC Western Regional Chief Yagya Prasad Adhikari, civil society leaders, human rights activists among others attended the program.



CA candidates and representatives of Citizen's Campaign for Clean Election at a public hearing program

Number of Participants at Public Assembly				
SN	Region	District, Place	Date	No. of Participants
1	Eastern	Morang, Biratnagar	October 22, 2013	50
		Jhapa, Birtamod	October 23, 2013	37
		Saptari, Rajbiraj	October 24, 2013	40
		Siraha, Lahan	October 25, 2013	38
2	Western	Kaski, Pokhara	November 15, 2013	99
3	Mid-western	Jumla, Khalanga	November 8, 2013	500
4	Far-western	Kailali, Kanchanpur, Doti, Darchula and Dadeldhura	October 22- November 15, 2013	250
Total				1014

Shedding light on the objective of the program, Pyakurel said that the past elections were not fair. He added that Jimmy Carter of Carter Centre had announced that the elections were held in free and fearless manner at around noon in the Election Day. "However, the previous election was marred with irregularities. We talk about the ethnicity-based states but Nepalis living abroad stay in a same room. Vetting of candidates does not take place in our country which is practiced abroad. This tests the morality and commitment towards human rights of the candidates. It is necessary to always have cooperation with the people. How aware are our leaders about periodic thoughts? There are leaders who cannot garner even one percent of total votes," Pyakurel said.

Pyakurel added that isms like extremism, separatism and bowing down are rampant in the present time in our country, saying that the Citizen's Campaign for





Clean Election is being conducted so that a campaign for awareness would take place. "The campaign is being run in 12 languages in radio stations across the country. One FM station has about 3 million listeners which is also creating awareness. It is necessary to elect less bad candidates among the worse candidates. It is high time biometric election took place in the country."

CCCE campaigner and senior journalist Kanak Mani Dixit said that future document of the country would be made through the Constituent Assembly, adding "Why should the people vote to criminal, those against nationalism, those harboring impunity and bent on destroying democracy." Western Regional Coordinator of INSEC Shiva Khakurel conducted the program.

Jumla

A citizen's dialogue among the candidates of CA election was organized jointly by CCCE secretariat INSEC, CEDA Nepal, HRDC, Hurpan Nepal and Radio Karnali FM in Khalanga on November 8, 2013. Former Minister for Forest and Soil Conservation and NC representative Bhakta Bahadur Rokaya said that his party's stance was to deliver constitution in next one year and go for referendum if constitution is not drafted in this period. UML secretariat member Govind Adhikari said that his party had fully implemented the election code of



Journalist Kanak Mani Dixit, INSEC chairperson Subodh Raj Pyakurel and INSEC Far-Western regional coordinator Khadak Raj Joshi attending a public dialogue program in Dhangadhi

conduct. NWPP candidate Jaya Bahadur Shahi accused candidates of other parties of organizing feast, making T-shirts and distributing recharge cards of mobile phones against the election code of conduct. RPP Nepal candidate Ratiman Bista accused government officials of campaigning for elections by misusing government resources.

Narayan Subedi of INSEC Mid-western Regional Office Nepalgunj urged the voters to elect capable candidate who have respect for human rights. Voters said that the parties had used children in publicity campaign, organized feasts and spending money. Radio Karnali FM had broadcasted the program live. About 500 participants attended the program.

Kanchanpur

A team led by INSEC Regional Coordinator Khadak Raj Joshi visited Bhimdatta Municipality, Suda, Beldandi, Kalkatta, Belauri, Lakshmipur, IBRD,

Baisebichuwa, Bhim basti, Ammar basti and other places and hold discussions on clean election campaigns on October 29. The team met with representatives of security agencies, civil society, leaders and cadres of political parties. SP Rajendra Chaudhary of the District Police Office Kanchanpur said that security was beefed up in the area to avoid untoward incidents during election.

Kailali

A team led by INSEC Regional Coordinator Khadak Raj Joshi held discussions with stakeholders regarding clean election in Dhangadhi Municipality, Geta, Attariya, Chaumala, Sukkhad, Bauniya, Chuwa, Baliya, Lamki, Patharaiya Dugauli, Tikapur Municipality, Munuwa, Pratappur Thapapur, Joshipur, Bhajani, Darak VDC and other places on October 30.

A 7-member Citizen's Network for Clean Election was formed in Dhangadhi on October 22 at a program organized by INSEC Dhangadhi. Secretariat of the network was established in INSEC Dhangadhi. Devi Khanal of NEOC, Dhanpati Dhungel of FAYA Nepal, Bhagwati Hamal of Single Women Network for Human Rights, Ganesh Parki of NGO Federation, Chitra Paneru of AD-Jus and Rajendra Raika of Rastriya Dalit Network were members of the network. Representatives of district based NGOs, NHRC, district Bar units were present in the program.

Meetings were conducted in Sahajpur, Malakheti of Kailali on November 14, 15 and 16. Visits were conducted in Budabar, Chhatiban, Gaira, Gopghat, Dipayal, Silgadi of Doti and Bhatkhanda, Syaule, Amargadhi Municipality of Dadeldhura. Representatives of civil societies and employee at election offices were met in the course of the campaign.

Darchula

A citizen's network committee was formed in the district on October 31. The committee was formed taking in consideration the important role of civil society to make the election free and fair. The meeting organized jointly by INSEC Darchula and District Child Welfare Committee decided to form citizen's network committee and district child rights committee. INSEC representative Narendra Singh Dhami was entrusted with the responsibility of the coordinator of the network committee and contact person of the child rights committee. Gagan Singh Dhami of District Bar Association, Keshav Datta Bhatta of FNJ, Bir Singh Bista of Federation of Disabled Person, Prem Chanara of Nepal National Dalit Social Welfare Committee, Dipendra Singh Samanta of NGO Federation and Shova Awasti were members of the committee. Similarly, Gauri Awasthi of Single Women Network, Godawari Awasthi of Women's Network and Manorath Joshi of District Child Welfare Committee





were also members of the committee. The coordination committee had monitored the violation of election code of conduct and use of children in various parts of the district. The meeting had decided to form a basket fund to conduct mobile camp for monitoring of the violation of election code of conduct and use of children.

Overall, public assemblies were held in 11 districts at district and VDC level. There was coordination and cooperation among more than 1000 leaders during the campaign.

Dialogue at Local Level

Programs on local dialogue were held in district and regional level with a view to take the citizen's dialogue at local level through CCCE. INSEC regional offices and district representatives facilitated and coordinated these programs. CCCE Coordination committees were formed and mobilized across 75 districts of Nepal. Civil society leaders, human rights activists, journalists, observers active in the district participated in the committees. More than 1500 civil society leaders conducted voter's education and awareness program in an organized manner. Coordination committees monitored the election code of conduct, election observation and expressed concern over the security situation of the district. In some district, the coordination committees handed over memorandum to the election commission to stop violation of election code of conduct and made the stakeholders aware by issuing press statements. The creative and active role of civil society leaders, who were affiliated voluntarily in the coordination committees which conducted the activities of CCCE, helped a lot in creating an environment for fair election.

With initiatives from INSEC district representatives of Mid-regional office, district level Citizen's Campaign was formed in all 19 districts of the region in cooperation with stakeholder agencies and representatives of civil society based in the district.

Various public awareness programs were conducted by the citizen's campaigns formed in districts in order to make the voters aware on election code of conduct



Public dialogue program organized in Dhangadhi

and voters education. The campaigns were aimed at making the voters elect candidates who are committed towards human rights and are honest and have a clean image.

Representatives of Citizen's Campaign drew the attention of political parties not to violate election code of conduct by organizing various programs and issuing press statements. They also

helped in removing banners, flags kept against the election code of conduct. The Citizen's Campaigns formed through the initiative of INSEC reported that CA elections were held in free and fair manner.

Citizen's Campaign Coordination Committees were formed in all 16 districts of western region through the coordination of INSEC representatives. These committees spread awareness on CA election, held dialogue among people, observe elections and made the received information public. District-based representatives of civil society, human rights activists, media persons, conflict victims, persons with disability, women, indigenous peoples, dalit and Madhesi communities were part of these committees.

Local dialogues were held in 12 districts (Banke, Bardiya, Surkhet, Dang, Pyuthan, Rolpa, Rukum, Salyan, Jajarkot, Jumla, Mugu, Dolpa) of Mid-western region. Citizen's Committees for Clean Election were formed in these programs. Though there was coordination and cooperation with local stakeholders, special programs could not be held in Dailekh, Kalikot and Humla districts. Dialogues took place among local administrators, election officials, representatives of political parties, civil society leaders, observation agencies and voters.

Local dialogues took place in all nine districts of far-western region. CCCE district coordination committees were formed in these programs. The committees with the cooperation of district-based civil society leaders actively conducted civil awareness campaigns. These joint forums distributed leaflets, posters published by the secretariat of CCCE, observed and monitored the situation of election. These activities helped for publicity of the campaign at regional level.

CCCE Campaigners INSEC Chairperson Subodh Raj Pyakurel, senior journalist Kanak Mani Dixit, rights activist Charan Prasai and former secretary of Nepal Government Trilochan Upreti gave interview about the campaign in more than one dozen FM stations, Makalu Television, Lumbini Community Television, Vision Television of Nepalgunj. The radio stations had aired the programs live.

Radio Jingles

Radio jingles were prepared and aired through radio stations across the country to make the CCCE effective. Public Service Announcement (PSA) were produced and broadcasted in 10 languages (Nepali, Maithili, Bhojpuri, Magar, Tharu, Tamang, Rai, Limbu, Newari, Gurung). These jingles were regularly aired by more than 50 radio stations of the country from October 22, 2013. These radio jingles were also aired through the Ujyaalo 90 network. These jingles have also been uploaded in the website of CCCE www.cleanelection.org with a view that they can be used as source of information, education and communication.



distributed. Due to limited time period of preparation of CA election, publication and distribution of leaflets in local languages could not be achieved. In each development region, 5 thousand leaflets were distributed. These leaflets were distributed during the assembly, interaction and activities of the campaign.

Poster

Posters with slogan "Vote for Candidates who respect human rights, Contribute for establishing just society" were published and distributed across the country. 25 thousand such posters were distributed. These posters could not be published in local languages due to limited time period of preparation of CA election. In each development region, 5 thousand posters were distributed amid the meetings, interaction and activities of the campaign.





Part Three

Constituent Assembly Election, 2013 Monitoring Report



A. Pre-Election Observation Activities

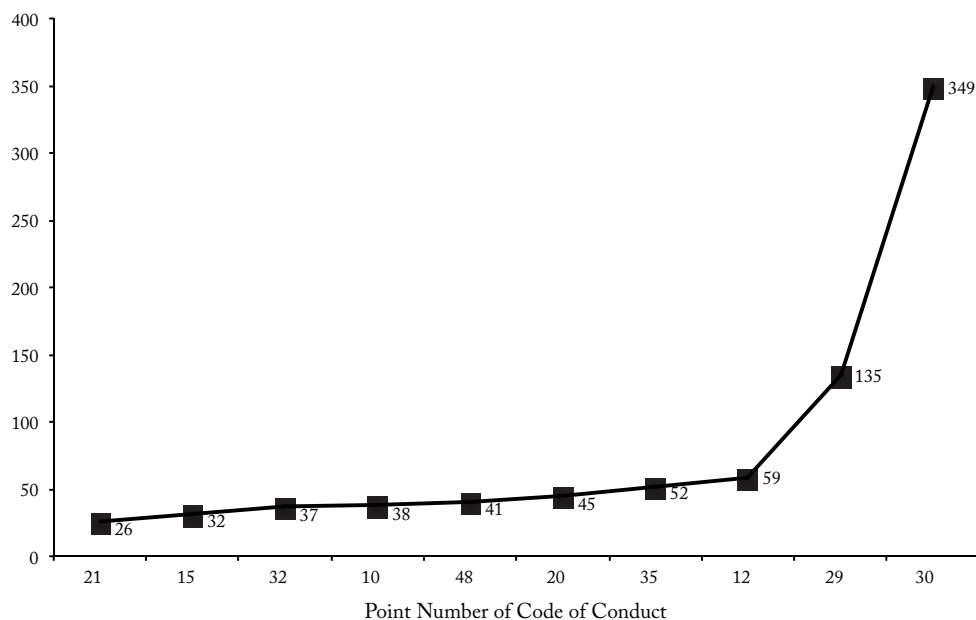
Violation of Code of Conduct in CA election

One of the main activities during the monitoring under Citizen's Campaign for Clean Election was monitoring the violation of Election Code of Conduct. Number of violations of Code of Conduct is one benchmark to check the level of cleanness of the election.

Part 5, Section 28 and 29 of Election Act 2007 has talked about Election Code of Conduct. Section 28 (1) says that the EC can put in effect the Code of Conduct after consultation with the stakeholders for the Government of Nepal, and government and quasi-government government offices, election staffs, political parties, candidates and people related to them, government and private media in order to maintain fair, impartial, transparent and fear-free environment. While materializing such Code of Conduct, things like drafting and implementation, mobilization of human and other resources and prohibition on use of state media are to be ensured. Code of Conduct, finalized through these steps, should be published in Nepal Gazette and that it is the duty of all to abide by it.

The CCCE had monitored the election through all 75 district representatives, five regional offices and the partner organizations of the Campaign. The monitoring began on October 28, 2013 and concluded on November 21.

Number of incidents of Violation of Code of Conduct



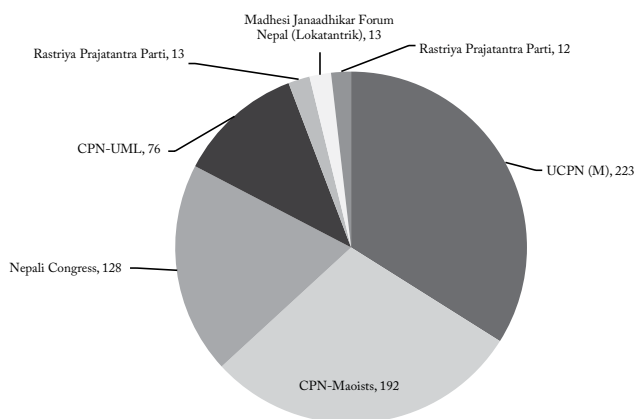
CPN-M, the splinter group of UCPN-M which boycotted the election and was trying to disrupt it carried out violent activities across the country. The group was taken as a force capable of disrupting election and its activities were monitored by the Campaign.

There were 912 incidents of violation of Code of Conduct documented by the Campaign. Of which most of them, 349 were related to point no. 30 of the Code of Conduct that, "no party should be disrupting the rally, procession, assembly, meeting or gathering organized by other parties or candidates". Likewise, there were 135 incidents documented related to point no. 29, "prohibition on carrying weapons or sharp weapons or demonstrating and or using chemical or poisonous elements or bladed and risky weapons like baton, spears and khukuri". A total of 59 incidents were violation of Code of Conduct point no. 12 of "prohibition on wall painting, use or making others use of banner and hangings".

52 incidents of breach of Code of Conduct related to point no. 35 prohibiting assembly, using megaphone and other election campaign activities in the school or school premises. Likewise, there were 45 breaches of Code of Conduct point no. 20 prohibiting tampering, damaging or destroying voter education materials, 41 incidents of violation of Code of Conduct

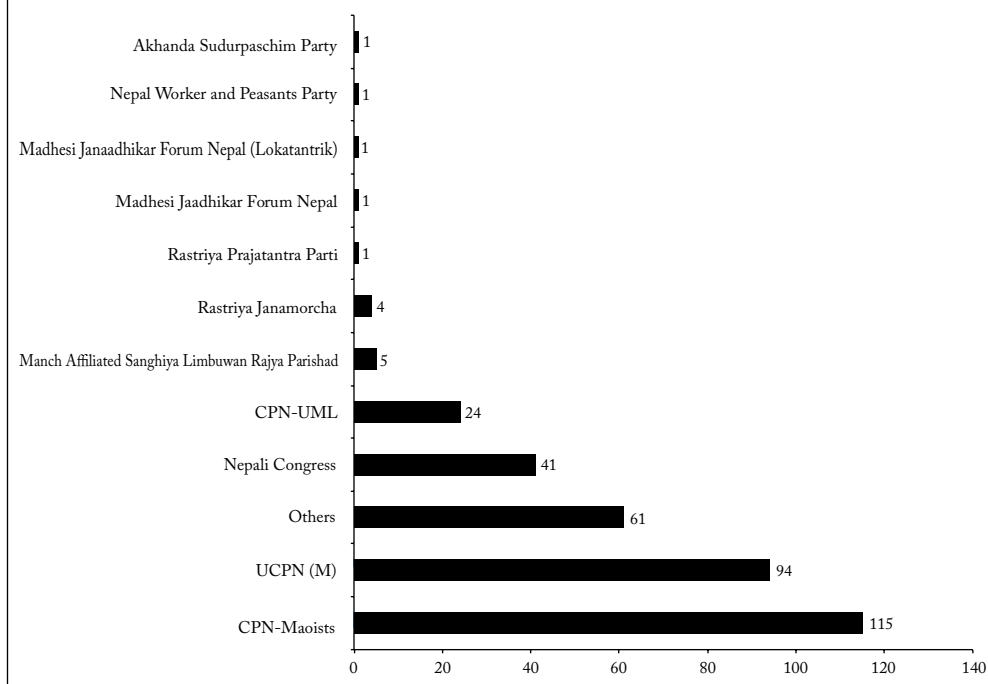
Code of Conduct's point no. violated	Incident No.
19	1
28	1
45	1
79	1
87	1
17	2
44	2
49	2
26	3
33	3
36	3
65	3
78	3
84	3
7	4
24	4
46	4
27	5
34	5
11	6
47	8
14	9
38	9
39	15
21	26
15	32
32	37
10	38
48	41
20	45
35	52
12	59
29	135
30	349
Total	912

Seven political parties involved in highest number of violation of Code of Conduct





Involvement of political parties in violation of Code of Conduct point 30 and number of incident



point no. 48 prohibiting any act depriving the voters from casting their ballots, 38 violations of Code of Conduct point no. 10 prohibiting pasting of pamphlets on the religious, ancient or historical buildings, memorials or government or public or educational buildings or walls. A total of 37 incidents were of violations of Code of Conduct point no. 32 prohibiting participation of children in any election activity, including rally, procession, assembly, meeting or gathering.

A total of 32 incidents were related to Code of Conduct point no. 15 prohibiting damage of the candidate's publicity materials and 26 incidents were related to Code of Conduct point no. 21 prohibiting parties to influence the voters by cash or kind or feasting and 15 incidents related to point no. 39 prohibiting use of only two light vehicles at most for election campaign.

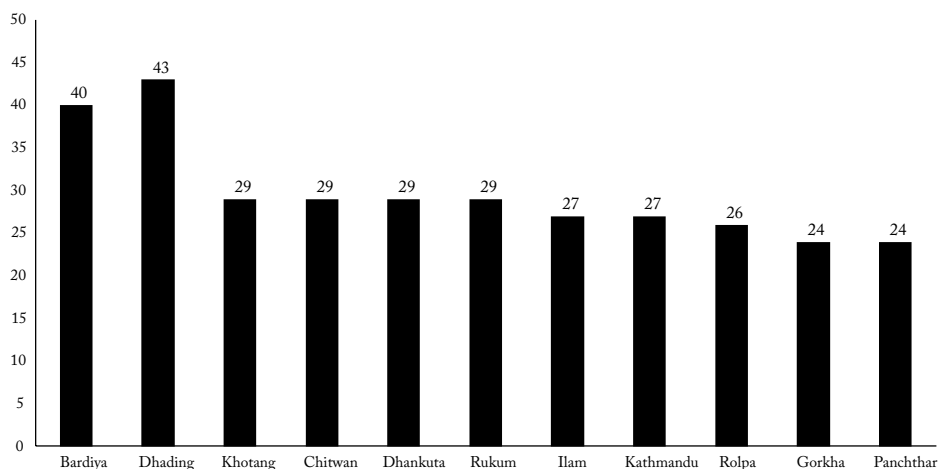
Parties Violating Code of Conduct

The EC had clarified that the Code of Conduct would be effective even to the parties boycotting the election. Against the Code of Conduct point no. 29, the CPN-M placed explosive devices at several places and terrorized the



Citizen's Campaign for Clean Election coordinator and INSEC chairperson submitting the report on violation of Election Code of Conduct to the Chief Election Commissioner Nilkantha Upreti

Top 11 districts which had most number of violation of Election Code of Conduct



people. The devices were defused by the police or army units.

The CA Election Code of Conduct, drafted by the political parties for contesting the election, was violated by the parties themselves. A total of 26 parties, including CPN-M which boycotted the election and other contesting parties were found involved in 760 incidents of violation of Code of Conduct. UCPN-M was named as violator in 223 incidents, NC in 128, UML in 76, MJF-D and RPP in 13 each, RPP Nepal in 12, FSP in 11 and MJF-N in 10 incidents.

Of the 223 incidents of violation of Code of Conduct by the UCPN-M, 94 were related to point no. 30. NC violated point no. 30 in 41 incidents while UML was involved in violation of same point in 24 cases.

Parties involved in violation of Code of Conduct and No. of Incidents

Parties	No. of incidents
UCPN-M	223
Others	202
CPN-M	192
NC	128
UML	76
MJF-D	13
RPP	13
RPP-Nepal	12
Federal Socialist Party	11
MJF-Nepal	10
Manch Affiliated Sanghiya Limbuwan Rajya Parsishad	9
Tarai-Madesh Loktantrik Party	4
Rastriya Janmorcha	4
Limbuwan Rajya Parishad	2
Akhanda Nepal Party	1
Garib Janatako Kranti Party	1
Janmorcha Nepal	1
Tarai Madesh Sadbhawana Party	1
CPN-ML	1
Nepal Pariwar Dal	1
Nepal Majdoor Kisan Party	1
Mangol National Organization	1
Rastriya Yatharthabadi Party	1
Rastriya Swabhiman Party	1
Sanghiya Ganatantrik Samajbadi Party	1
Sadbhawana Party	1
Total	912

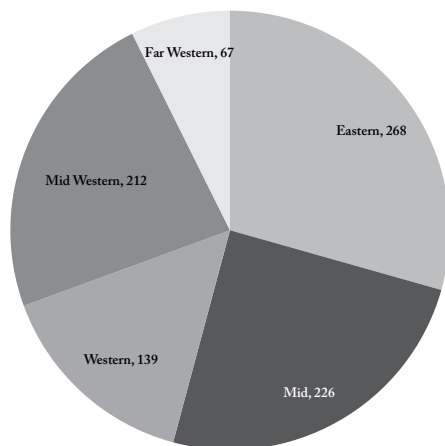


Violation of Code of Conduct on Regional Basis

Violation of Code of Conduct and Regional Situation

The Campaign during the monitoring of CA elections 2013 recorded highest number of violation of Code of Conduct in the Eastern Region. Region-wise, there were 268 violations in the Eastern Region, 226 in the Mid Region, 139 in Western Region, 212 in the Mid-Western Region and 67 in Far-Western Region.

No. of violation of Code of Conduct by development region



Violation of Code of Conduct by District

The CCCE recorded breach of Code of Conduct in 72 districts. As per the available documentation at the Secretariat, of the 912 incidents, most of the violation occurred in Bardiya district followed by 43 in Dhading, 29 each in Chitwan, Dhankuta and Rukum, 27 in Ilam and 24 each in Gorkha and Panchthar while none was reported from Solukhumbu, Mustang and Humla.

Eastern Region

Of the 258 incidents of violation of Code of Conduct, Dhankuta and Khotang each had 29. In Ilam, it was 27, in Panchthar 24 and in Terhathum, it was 23. Of the 16 districts, no incident of violation of Code of Conduct was recorded in Solukhumbu.

In the region, CPN-M was involved in violation of Code of Conduct in 58 incidents, NC in 38 and UCPN-M in 37 and UML in 28. Most incidents of the violation of Code of Conduct were related to point no. 30 was 83 saying that "no party should be disrupting the rally, procession, assembly, meeting or gathering organized by other parties or candidates".

Likewise, there were 38 documented incidents related to point no. 29, "prohibition on carrying weapons or sharp weapons or demonstrating and or using chemical or poisonous elements or bladed and risky weapons like baton, spears and



khukuri." A total 19 incidents were violation of Code of Conduct of point no. 12 of "wall painting, use or making others use of banner and hangings" and violations of Code of Conduct point no. 32 prohibiting participation of children in any election activity including rally, procession, assembly, meeting or gathering.

Representative Incidents of Violation of Code of Conduct

Jhapa

The cadres affiliated with the 33-party front led by CPN-M created obstruction for the election by calling bandh, strike and detonating and planting bombs. The Police arrested and charged the CPN-M district level cadres under Public Offence Act.

The CPN-M cadres released Nabaraj Kharel, the CPN-ML candidate from constituency no. 3 on November 11 afternoon. He was abducted in the morning from his own home in Jalthala VDC-3. Ama Nepal Party's constituency no. 5 FPTP candidate Chinta Devi Dhungana was abducted by an unidentified group on November 12 late afternoon and was released 24 hours later. Gopal Thebe of FSP contesting elections from Jhapa constituency no. 3 and Ilam constituency no. 1 was abducted on November 12 evening and was released 20 hours later. All three were released on the condition of withdrawing their candidacy.

Ilam

The cadres affiliated to the 33-party front led by CPN-M created obstruction for the election by calling bandh, strike and detonating and planting bombs. Police arrested the CPN-M cadres posing obstruction and charged under Public Offence Act. They were released after the conclusion of the election.

Panchthar

CPN-M cadres disrupted the assembly and rallies of NC, UML and RPP-Nepal in the rural areas. In the district headquarters, FLSC cadres disrupted the rally of RPP-N and snatched the party flags and banners. At some sites of election assembly organized by UML and NC, explosive devices were planted disrupting people traveling there. Police arrested the CPN-M cadres for disrupting the campaign and charged them under Public Offence Act. They were released on bail after the elections. There were bomb explosions at 15 locations. On the Election Day, only 61 out of 946 votes were cast for FPTP and 92 for proportional candidates at Sideshwar Higher Secondary School at Phejung of Lungrupa VDC-9 due to fear while at other centers, the voting was normal.





Taplejung

The cadres of CPN-M led 33-party front injured Sanchaman Maden, the UCPN-M candidate during his election campaign. Seven people, including a boy were injured when the front cadres detonated a bomb at the UML assembly. Some front cadres were arrested by the police and charged under Public Offence Act. However, their attempt to scare off the voters with bombs- real and hoax and occasional firings turned futile on the Election Day.



UCPN-M candidate Sanchaman Maden who was wounded in the attack by CPN-M

Morang

Four CPN-M cadres were arrested by the police and charged with Public Offence Act. An unidentified group placed a socket bomb and a sutali bomb at Pathari Bazaar and Pathari Multiple Campus respectively which were also the election centers. At Kaseni Bazaar in Kaseni VDC-5 and Laxmi Marg of Dangihat VDC-5, the groups placed hoax bombs. Despite these sporadic incidents, the Election Day remained peaceful, however, on the first day of ballot counting, UCPN-M boycotted the counting citing irregularities and the MJF-N and MJF-D boycotted on second day. The counting resumed in the auspices of INSEC Eastern Regional coordinator along with other monitors.



INSEC eastern regional coordinator Som Raj Thapa monitoring the vote counting

Sunsari

The cadres of CPN-M led 33-party front attempted to disrupt the election by calling for bandh, strike and placing bombs. There was a hoax bomb placed at UML candidate Bhim Prasad Acharya. The vehicle used by Bhagwati Chaudhary for the election campaign was torched.



A vehicle torched at Basanttar of Dhankuta

Dhankuta

A vehicle used by NC was torched during the election campaign. The UML cadres obstructed RPP election campaign. A bomb was detonated in the newly-constructed office building of RPP. Two bombs were found on the Election Day. The district remained peaceful after the election.

Bhojpur

The NA's bomb disposal unit defused a socket bomb found in the building Agriculture Development Bank and in Kudakaule VDC. DSP Natiraj Gurung said that an unidentified gang had hung the bomb by a tree on the Kudakaule with an intention of scaring off the voters. Another socket bomb was defused by the NA team in Ghorlepani. UML candidate Kripasur Sherpa and his team were assaulted when an unidentified group rolled stones from the cliff over them.

Terhathum

The district level cadres of CPN-M created obstruction on the way to the assembly organized by the UCPN-M on October 24. In Simle VDC-2, Manch affiliated Sanghiya Limubwan Rajya Parishad cadres snatched and torched the election publicity materials heading for District Election Office. There were some clashes between and among NC, UML and UCPN-M.

Sangkhuwasabha

An unidentified group blocked the road as UCPN-M candidate Rajendra Prasad Kiranti was travelling at Toribari of Jaljala VDC-3. The incident occurred when a group of youths pelted stones at Kiranti as the party was preparing to hold a program at Kalika Secondary School in Yangsijung of Jaljala VDC-2. He was blocked at Toribari as he fled the attack at the school. The Election Day remained peaceful. There was one reporting of blank firing and an SLR was recovered in the jungle.

Saptari

The cadres of CPN-M led 33-party front created obstructions by calling bandhs and planting bombs. Police arrested Devnath Yadav, CPN-M district in-charge at Banuali of Prasawani VDC on November 19, District Secretary Dipendra Majhi on November 10, constituency no. 2 area in-charge Bachchelal Sardar, Dalit Ratriya Mukti Morcha district vice-chairperson Pharebi Saba and Bhola Prasad Yadav on November 17. A CPN-ML candidate was thrashed at his home. Explosive devices were found in some places, including the district headquarters on the Election Day but no untoward event was reported.





Siraha

The cadres of CPN-M led 33-party front created obstructions by calling bandhs and planting bombs. NA team defused bomb at Gol Bazaar. An unidentified group planted bombs at Jamdaha VDC and Muksar VDC just before the visit of UCPN-M chairperson Pushpa Kamal Dahal on October 25 to



A socket bomb placed in Jamdaha VDC, Siraha

meet the cadres. The NA team defused the bombs. There were some reports of scuffles between and among NC, UML and UCPN-M. UML and madheshi parties claimed that UCPN-M had captured booth in constituency no. 5 on the Election Day and demanded re-election but the demand was rejected by the EC.

Udaypur

The cadres of CPN-M led 33-party front created obstructions by calling bandhs and planting bombs. There were several bomb explosions without casualties intended to terrorize the locals. Beltar Area Police Office arrested CPN-M's Kirant State Committee member Baburam Subedi, 54, of Beltar VDC-9 for throwing a petrol bomb at a vehicle. A socket bomb was hurled targeting an election campaign in Rauta VDC-9 organized by UCPN-M.

Khotang

The cadres of CPN-M led 33-party front created obstructions by calling bandhs and planting bombs. Police arrested and charged the CPN-M cadres for their acts of obstruction. There were some scuffles between and among the cadres of NC, UML, UCPN-M and FSP related to clash and disruption of election campaign. No untoward incident was reported on the Election Day and following days.



Nar Singh Bahadur Khadka, a UML Khotang cadre injured in khukuri attack by NC cadres

Okhaldhunga

The cadres of CPN-M led 33-party front created obstructions by calling bandhs and planting bombs. Police arrested and charged the CPN-M cadres for their acts of obstruction. UCPN-M used vehicles to carry voters to polling stations. A bus

with the number plate Ba 2 Cha 5212 was used in the morning of the Election Day at the polling center at Kalika Lower Secondary School, Pokhare VDC-4. The bus was spotted by the NHRC team and then seized by the police. There were some scuffles in the run up to the election but no untoward incident was reported on the Election Day. There were some minor scuffles reported between and among NC, UML and UCPN-M after the Election Days.

Solukhumbu

The cadres of CPN-M led 33-party front created obstructions by calling bandhs and planting bombs. There were some minor scuffles reported between and among NC, UML and UCPN-M.



Mid Region

Situation of Election Code of Conduct Violation

A total of 226 incidents related to the violation of Election Code of Conduct were collected by the secretariat from Mid Region. Out of them, a total of 43 incidents were reported from Dhading district, a total of 29 were from Chitwan, 27 were from Kathmandu and 20 were from Ramechhap districts. Among the 19 districts in this region, only two incidents of violation of election Code of Conduct were reported from Bhaktapur and Parsa.

Out of the 226 incidents of the violation of election Code of Conduct, UCPN-M was involved in a total of 84 incidents, NC in 34 incidents, CPN-M in 33 incidents and UML in 11 incidents.

Of all the documented incidents of this region, a total of 30 incidents were related to the violation of point no. 30 of Election Code of Conduct. The point stipulates that no disturbance and obstruction of any type shall be caused to a procession, rally, mass meeting, meeting or assembly organized by another party or a candidate. However, a total of 74 incidents related to the violation of the same point were reported in this region.

Similarly, a total of 37 incidents related to the point no. 29 i.e. no one shall carry arms and ammunitions with him/her nor shall anyone demonstrate or use or cause to be used a chemical or poisonous substance or sharp and dangerous weapons such as a stick, sword, knife, spear and the likes were documented in the secretariat from this region. A total of 23 incidents were related to the point no. 12 of the election Code of Conduct which stipulates that no graffiti or banner shall be used or

No. of People Killed in Explosion and Firing		
SN	District	Number
1	Makawanpur	1
2	Bara	2
Total		3

Incidents of Life Threats		
SN	District	No. of Victims
1	Lalitpur	2
2	Sindhupalchok	2
3	Nuwakot	1
4	Dhading	1
5	Parsa	1
Total		7

Incidents of explosion			
SN	District	Explosive Devices	Defused
1	Dhanusha	3	3
2	Rautahat	1	1
3	Makawanpur	4	4
4	Chitwan	9	4
5	Dhading	3	2
6	Lalitpur	1	1
7	Bhaktapur	1	1
8	Sindhupalchok	3	3
9	Kavre	3	3
10	Dolakha	7	7
11	Mahottari	3	3
12	Sarlahi	2	2
13	Kathmandu	1	1
Total		41	35



cause to be used. Hence, the point no. 10 of the Election Code of Conduct stipulates that no pamphlet shall be pasted or cause to be pasted or written on any religious, archaeological or historical building, place, monument or government or government or public building or wall or structure of such building. However, a total of 16 incidents related to the violation of this point were reported in this region.

Before the election the political parties including CPN-M's led 33 party's alliance were in frontline on violation of the election Code of Conduct as well as the violation of human rights.

Most of the incidents reported in the secretariat are related to the violation of Code of Conduct issued by the EC in 2013. The incidents include the violation of Code of Conduct during the election publicity of political parties, clash between the sister

organizations of political parties, attack, beating, arson, throwing petrol bombs at passengers, explosion of bomb or explosive device to terrorize the people and others.

CA Candidate Mohammad Alam who was contesting election from Bara constituency no.5 under FPTP system was shot on October 4 and died while undergoing treatment at Tribhuvan University Teaching Hospital, Kathmandu on October 10. In the same way, Rakesh Yadav, 17, of Kalaiya Municipality-7 of Bara district died when an unidentified group hurled a petrol bomb on a passenger bus in Barsamadi VDC-2 of Makawanpur district. A total of 12 people received injuries during the incident.



UML candidate Mohammad Alam, contesting from Bara constituency no. 4, who was shot dead by hit men allegedly contracted by a UML leader, miffed for Alam's selection over him

Similarly, Raju Deuja of Nijgadh VDC-7 who was injured when an unidentified group hurled a petrol bomb on the bus in Pathlaiya- Nijgadh road stretch died on November 13 and the bus owner Hari Prasain, 45, sustained injury in the same incident.

A total of eight passengers were injured when an unidentified group hurled a petrol bomb at

Injured in Clash and Explosion		
SN	District	No. of Injured
1	Dhanusha	3
2	Sarlahi	21
3	Sindhuli	11
4	Bara	25
5	Parsa	1
6	Rautahat	7
7	Makawanpur	11
8	Chitwan	17
9	Dhading	24
10	Kathmandu	18
11	Lalitpur	1
12	Sindhupalchok	12
13	Kavre	2
14	Dolakha	12
15	Nuwakot	12
16	Rasuwa	1
17	Ramechhap	4
Total		173





Laxmi Acharya of Rasuwa who was set on fire by the UCPN-M cadres

Samakhushi Chok of Kathmandu district. Similarly, a 4-year-old Abhishek Lama was injured at Kumaripati, Lalitpur when an unidentified group hurled a petrol bomb on a microbus heading to Ratnapark from Lagankhel. In the same way, a total of nine passengers including a minor girl were injured at Satungal of Kathmandu district when an unidentified group hurled a petrol bomb on a bus.

Laxmi Acharya, 35, of Laharepauwa VDC-3, Rasuwa sustained burn injuries when torched by UCPN-M cadres.

A total of 173 people were injured due to the clash occurred among the political parties, explosion of explosive device and attack by CPN-M led 33-party front.

Out of the 41 bombs and explosive devices planted in 10 districts in this region by different political parties and other groups which decided to boycott the election, a total of 35 bombs and the explosive devices were diffused by the bomb disposal team of Nepal Army. The bomb or explosive devices were planted to terrorize the people and to disrupt the election campaigns.

Similarly, the political parties and other group which had decided to boycott the CA election vandalized and set fire on different vehicles. A total of 21 motorcycles and 23 four wheelers were vandalized in 22 incidents.

Violation of Election Code of Conduct in Details

Chitwan

A central member of YCL, Nepal Prakash Subedi lodged a complaint at the Office of Chief Election Officer on October 22 accusing the NC of violating election Code of Conduct by hanging a banner over the road.

Assistant Returning Officer of constituency no. 3 Raj Kumar Shrestha said that UML cadres lodged a complaint against YCL cadres accusing them of wearing a red jacket with party's logo while going to the District Election Office on October 25. Similarly, chief election Returning officer Shreekrishna Nepal informed that a monitoring team deployed from the EC directed the cadres of Nepal Pariwar Dal against using loud



Asmin Gurung, the driver of a mini-truck who suffered burn injuries when an unidentified gang hurled petrol bomb at the vehicle in Chitwan



speaker while publicizing election campaign on behalf of its candidate of constituency no. 3, Tribhuwan Paudel on the same day.

UML party informed that its 15 cadres were injured due to the attack of UCPN-M's cadres on October 26 while they were returning home from door to door election campaign. According to the party, its cadres Pabitra Wagle, 67, Ghanashyam Adhikari, Udaya Paudel, Bhabishwar Dhakal, Dibya Acharya and Narayan Adhikari including other four people were injured in the incident. A group of YCL cadres had attacked them on the way while they were returning leaving Dan Bahadur Tamang, UML candidate of constituency no. 5 at Bagai, Bankatta of Madi for election campaign.

According to the police, an unidentified group set ablaze the election materials in Shukranagar VDC of constituency no. 5 on October 27 at around 2 pm.

District Police Office informed that an unidentified group set ablaze a vehicle with registration no. of Ba 9 Cha 7636 used by Amik Sherchan who was contesting in election from constituency no. 5 under FPTP.

The transportation was disrupted in Tandhi, Khairahani, Parsa Bazaar and Bharatpur area when the UCPN-M organized a mass meeting in the name of its Mechi-Mahakali election campaign on November 9 violating the point no. 2 of the election Code of Conduct.

An unidentified group set ablaze a passenger bus (Na 4 Kha 4734) bound to Kathmandu from Sarlahi on November 11. The District Police Office informed that the bus was destroyed when a group of unidentified people had hurled fire on the roof of bus and the passengers saved their lives escaping from the bus fire. As the incident took place during bandh called by CPN-M, the police had suspected that the incident was carried out by the same party. However, district secretary of CPN-M Madhur Nepal aka Biplab denied his party's involvement in the incident.

The district was completely affected due to the bandh called by CPN-M on November 11. The bomb disposal team of Nepal Army and the police had cleared the suspicious explosive devices planted by the CPN-M cadres in order to make their bandh effective. Inspector at Area Police Office, Ratnanagar, Kedar Pant informed that a cylinder bomb exploded near Tandhi Bazaar of Ratnanagar Municipality-2. However, no human casualty was recorded in the incident.

The building of Pithuwa VDC was destroyed when an explosive device went off in the VDC premises on November 13. Police informed that the window glasses were destroyed in the incident. However, no human casualty was occurred as the incident was happened during night. DSP at Area Police Office, Tandhi Nakul Pokharel informed that a cylinder bomb went off in the premises of Nepal Higher Secondary School of Ratnanagar Municipality-2 on November 13 at around 10 pm. However, no human casualty was occurred during the incident.





A vehicle torched by an unidentified gang in Chitwan

It was reported that the UCPN-M used children in a rally organized in constituency no. 3 on November 14. The children had chanted slogan on behalf of UCPN-M by carrying its party flag in the rally organized in the presence of its candidate Narayan Dahal who was contesting election under FPTP system from the same region and PR candidate Usha Neupane.

Police informed that a total of 19 motorcycles were vandalized in a clash which occurred between YCL, the cadres of UCPN-M and Youth Association Nepal of UML on November 16 in Kalyanpur VDC-4 of Madi area. Cadres from both sides sustained minor injuries. The motorcycles were kept at the Area Police Office.

YCL cadres vandalized a total of four motorcycles on November 16 at Chaubishkothi of Bharatpur Municipality. UML cadres informed that a group of YCL cadres had vandalized the motorcycles while they were taking snacks at the same place. The UML cadres were returning home after attending a rally organized by UML for election campaign.

A bomb went off near UML district party office in Bharatpur Municipality-7 around 8 pm on November 17. It was stated that three unidentified people who came in motorcycles had hurled bomb on the office. Chairperson of UML district committee Jagannath Thapaliya said that office's furniture was destroyed due in the incident. According to him, some party cadres were working inside the office while the incident occurred. Thapaliya told the UCPN-M cadres had intentionally detonated the bomb.

Two unidentified persons arriving in a motorcycle hurled a petrol bomb on a water tank (Ba 1 Kha 9554), heading to Narayangadh from Barhaghare, at New Road of Bharatpur Municipality-4 on November 17. Tanker driver Asmin Gurung, 30, of Tandrang VDC, Gorkha sustained injuries in the incident. Seriously injured Gurung was referred to Kathmandu from Bharatpur Hospital. Police informed that investigation of the incident was underway.



NA bomb disposal team defusing a bomb in Chitwan



A bomb disposal team of Nepal Army defused a pressure cooker bomb in Bharatpur Municipality-10 on November 17. It was stated that the bomb was planted by an unidentified group at around 11.00 am. The local people had called the police when they saw the suspicious device inside a bag in the same place.

An unidentified group vandalized two vehicles with the number plate Ba 8 Cha 6425 and Ba 6 Cha 8496 respectively used by Naryan Dahal, candidate of UCPN-M who was contesting election in constituency no.5 under FPTP system on November 17. DSP and spokesperson of District Police Office, Sanjay Bahadur Raut informed that the vehicle's glasses were broken due to the incident.

A clash occurred between UCPN-M and UML cadres on November 18 at around 3 pm in Piple VDC-7. Four UCPN-M cadres were arrested from the incident site. The clash was ensued when the UCPN-M cadres obstructed the way of UML cadre Mohan Shrestha.

Mahottari

A bomb disposal team of Nepal Army defused a bomb planted near Mashanghat of Aurahi Road of Aurahi VDC-9 on November 13.

A bomb disposal team of Nepal Army defused a pipe bomb planted in Bardibas VDC-9 on November 18. The bomb was defused by a team of bomb disposal unit of Nepal Army deployed from Gauribas area. Nepal Army informed that the bomb was kept inside a black plastic bag.

Dhading

UCPN-M organized an election program at Machhindra Higher Secondary School near Naubise of Dhading constituency no.3 on October 8. Oversized banners, pamphlets and other election related materials were used during the program and it was also held inside the school premises. The District Police Office was informed about the program but no action was taken.

Violating the election code of conduct the UCPN-M organized a tea party at District Party Office of UCPN-M on October 10. The invitation cards signed by UCPN-M candidate of constituency no. 2 Kalpana Dhamala had been distributed to all the households of district headquarters.

The police removed the YCL camp of Shankhadevi Community School on October 23. The camp was placed in the school targeting the CA election. The



Durga Bahadur Tamang and Raju Tamang injured in UCPN-M cadres' attack





YCL cadres conducted daily training in the school.

NC District Working Committee member Arjun Upreti, 43, of Naubise VDC-9 was seriously injured when the police beat him up. The police took the action when the NC cadres attacked police after the police urged them to remove the party flag from the vehicle saying it was larger than the provision of Election Code of Conduct. He was treated at Shahid Memorial Hospital, Kalanki in Kathmandu.

A motor with the number plate Ba 1 Ja 2318 which was carrying election materials was torched by a group of CPN-M cadres on November 1 at around 4 pm.

UML cadres Dinesh Nepali and Bibek Regmi who had come to Jogimara area to refuel a motorcycle were injured when a group of UCPN-M cadres attacked them in Majhimtar area of Jogimara VDC-9 on November 1. The UCPN-M cadres attacked them when they saw UML party flag in their motorcycle. CPN-M cadre Krishna Dallakoti of Jogimara VDC-9 was injured due to the police's beating. The police had reached at the site when they knew about the incident. The injured were treated at local health post.

UCPN- M had organized an election program in the premises of Thumkidanda Lower Secondary School on November 6. The UCPN-M candidate Shalikram Jamarkattel had addressed the program which was organized disrupting educational activities of the school. According to school administration, the UCPN-M cadres had been staying in the school by establishing an election camp some days earlier. Jamarkattel had monitored the camp after his November 6 address.

UML cadres Durga Bahadur Tamang, 67, Raju Tamang, 39, and Gante Chepang of Gairigaun in Pida VDC-9, who were heading to UML election conference were attacked by a group of UCPN-M cadres on November 9. The victims who were attacked by rods, stones and lathis were treated at Gajuri Hospital on the same day.

Shiva Dahal, 20, of Bhumesthan VDC-6 was injured when a group of UCPN-M cadres hurled stones at UML conference of Armakhu, Bhumeshwar VDC-8 on 11. The UCPN-M cadres obstructed the way by digging the road while the police chased the Maoist cadres from there on the same day. The UCPN-M cadres had announced that they would not conduct any election program at the area.

Sub-incharge of UCPN-M, Jayaram Rijal of Bhumeshwar VDC-6 was injured in the attack of UML cadres on November 12. The victim was treated at Tribhuvan University Teaching Hospital on the same day. An agreement was reached between both sides when UML and UCPN-M district level leaders committed to not repeat



A vehicle torched by an unidentified gang in Dhading

such type of action in future.

Shibaraj Shrestha, 25, of Maidi VDC-6 was seriously injured when a group of NC cadres attacked him with a sword in Maidi VDC-1 on November 13. He was attacked in a clash which was ensued as the NC cadres were organizing a rally and UCPN-M cadres were coming on the road in motorcycle. The victim had filed a complaint at District Police Office against a group of eight NC cadres including district chairperson Rana Bahadur Shahi. The accused were arrested by the police on the same day.



*Nau Bahadur Gandrama
Magar of Dhading who was
injured in the assault by the
NC cadres*

A bomb disposal team of Nepal Army had defused two bombs planted by CPN-M targeting the election campaign of UCPN-M which was scheduled to be addressed by its chairperson Puspa Kamal Dahal aka Prachanda on November 14 at Padeli of Maidi VDC-6. However, the CPN-M cadres detonated a bomb on highway near Thakre VDC-5. According to police, the CPN-M cadres had planted a Sutali and a Gagri bomb. The transportation was disrupted due to the bomb explosion.

Somlal Tamang, 26, of Khalte VDC-9 sustained serious injuries when a group of UCPN-M cadres attacked him with lathis and rods on November 14 for tampering posters. The victim received head and hand injuries. Though Tamang filed a complaint against two UCPN-M cadres demanding stern action against them, nothing happened.

Three UML cadres were injured when a group of NC cadres attacked them while they were sitting at Barabhanjyang of Kalleri VDC-4 on November 15. The NC cadres had attacked Nar Bahadur Gandraba, 55, Deepak Lamichhane, 25, and Ek Bahadur Lamichhane with sword. The victims were treated at Bir Hospital, Kathmandu.

Umesh Aryal of Nalang VDC-3 was injured when a group of UCPN-M's cadres attacked him with sword on November 15. The UML party said that he was attacked by a group of YCL cadres who had come in motorcycles. The victim was brought to district hospital for treatment.

Seven UML cadres were injured when a group of UCPN-M cadres attacked them in a rally organized by UML party in Dhusa VDC-1 on November 15. UML cadres Rameshwar Rawal, 21, of Mahadevsthan VDC-5, Surendra Shrestha, 26, of Benighat VDC, Bimala Ghimire, 24, of Baireni VDC-8, Ayush Tamang, 25, of Gajuri VDC-2, Chul Bahadur Thakuri, 50, of same VDC-2 were injured in the incident. The injured were treated at Rajmarga Community Hospital and Benighat Health Post. The UCPN-M cadres fled the scene after hurling stones at the rally.





A bomb disposal team of Nepal Army defused a bomb planted by an unidentified group at Muralibhanjhyang VDC-2 on November 16. It was informed that an unidentified person had fled from the scene after planting bomb on the road.

Ramesh Pathak, Vice Chairperson of Nepal Tarun Dal, sister organization of NC, was injured by UCPN-M cadres on November 16. According to the victim, he was called by a UCPN-M cadre in a shop and was attacked with a bottle on the same day. The victim who received ear injury was treated at District Hospital.

Two UML and UCPN-M cadres were injured in a clash between UML and UCPN-M cadres on November 17. The clash ensued when UCPN-M cadres attempted to attack the UML candidate Rajendra Prasad Pandey by obstructing their way in Benighat VDC-9. His personal security assistant (PSA) had saved him when the UCPN-M cadres attempted to attack Pandey with Khukuri on the highway. The UML cadres had handed over a UCPN-M cadre Santosh Lohani of Gajuri VDC-2 to police for being involved in the incident. The police had recovered a pistol, magazine and khukuri from the site. Six motorcycles used by the UCPN-M cadres were seized by police and kept at Area Police Office, Gajuri.

Some observers and media persons were threatened by a group of UCPN-M cadres publicly on November 17. The group of UCPN-M cadres led by Sudip BK threatened chairperson at NEOF Keshab Silwal, INSEC DR Sitaram Adhikari, journalists Rajendra Basnet, Rajaram Sharma, Damodar Aryal, Shiva Silwal and Nawaraj Chhatkuli among others in front of the office of Chief Election Officer. The victim informed about the incident to the Chief District Officer Bishnu Prasad Pokharel and other security heads.

UCPN-M organized a reception during silence period on November 17 near a polling center of Karkidanda secondary school. The UCPN-M candidate Shalikram Jamarkattel who was contesting election under FPTP system also attended the reception. Though the local police had informed the District Police Office about the incident, no action was taken.

Kathmandu

The UML regional committee member Sita Luintel was attacked by a group of NC cadres on October 26 while she was heading to participate in an election conference organized by the party. Luintel who received serious head injury was referred to Bansbari Neuro Hospital from Stupa Hospital.

An unidentified group torched a jeep used by NC candidate Narahari Acharya who was contesting election in constituency no. 5 under FPTP system and another used by Rajendra Pandey who was contesting election from Dhading under the FPTP system on October 26 in the morning. A total of four unknown persons arriving in two motorcycles attempted to torch a jeep with the number plate Ba 3 Cha

262 used by Rajendra Pandey at Lajimpat, Kathmandu. Similarly, another jeep with the number plate Ba 6 Cha 419 used by Narahari Acharya was torched by a group of unidentified persons near Krishnamandir Dhapasi on the same day.

The UCPN-M cadres had distributed multicolored calendar pasting their candidate's name Devendra Paudel, CA candidate who was contesting from constituency no.9. A large-size flex banner was placed in UCPN-M regional election mobilization committee of Kathmandu Metropolis-14, Syuchatar.



Sameer Khadgi who was injured in a bomb explosion

The metropolitan police range, New Baneshwar informed that an unidentified group torched a jeep with the number plate Ba 3 Cha 7827 and Ba 6 Cha 5511 near Titan College in Kathmandu Metropolis-35 on November 10.

Inspector at Metropolitan Police Department at Sankhu, Govinda Adhikari informed that a bomb disposal team of Nepal Army had defused a pressure cooker bomb planted by an unidentified group on November 11. The local people had informed the police when they saw the bomb on the same day. Another bomb disposal team of Nepal Army had also diffused a bomb planted at Kalikasharan Higher Secondary School, Lapsipedi some days ago.

Police informed that a group of unidentified people torched a taxi (Ba 1 Ja 4135) on November 13. Similarly, two motorcycles with numbere plates Ba 28 Pa 6680 and Ba 12 Pa 583 were torched by an unidentified group on the same day.

Eight passengers were injured when an unidentified group hurled a petrol bomb on a microbus with number plate Ba 1 Ja 9891 on November 13 at Samakhusi. The injured were identified as Dhvaj Singh Bista, driver Ram Bahadur Thapa, Binod Babu Chand, Manoj Pant, Apsara Basnet, Mithu Shrestha and Sanubabu Basnet. They were treated at Grandi Hospital at Dhapashi, Kathmandu.

Mahamad Taparej, 14, Kalam Darji, 45, Prajun Khatun, 5, Mohamad Munna, 39, Hasina Khatun, 35, Ram Bishwas Sah, 27 of Jokha VDC-6 from Rautahat district, Sahila Khatun, 22, Jarin Khatun, Minya Kawadi, 42, Kusum Sat from Sarlahi district and Umesh Maharjan, 21, from Kathmandu district were injured in a petrol



People injured in petrol bomb attack on a bus heading for Rautahat at Satungal, Kathmandu





bomb attack, hurled by an unidentified group on a passenger bus which was bound to Rautahat from Kathmandu in Santungal VDC-9 on November 16. Police said that an unidentified group had hurled three petrol bombs of which two exploded whereas another one was defused by them. An APF team rescued the injured from the incident site. The victims received injuries in hands, head, legs and other parts of the body. Police said that the incident occurred while the bus was being escorted by police and was parked.

Police informed that they interrupted a reception organized by the UCPN-M candidate Nanda Kishor Pun who was contesting election from constituency no.4 on November 17. Pun had organized a reception at Jordhara of Kapan VDC-1 on the same day.

Makawanpur

An unidentified group torched a jeep having Ba 8 Cha 5956 which was used by UCPN-M candidate of constituency no.3 on October 26 during night. The jeep was parked in the compound of Santosh Sapkota of Hetauda Municipality-5 when the incident occurred.

Four NC cadres, including secretary of NC district, Bishnu Dahal were injured when an unidentified group hurled a bomb towards them on November 13 in Chhatiwan VDC-5. The victims were heading home after attending an election assembly organized by NC at Hetauda on the same day. Dahal received shrapnel injury on his left hand. Leader of Nepal Teachers Association Pitambar Banstola, NC cadres Bhatta Thing and Shankar Jimba were injured in the incident. They were treated at Hetauda Hospital.

Rakesh Yadav, 17, of Kalaiya Municipality-7 who was injured by an unidentified group for driving vehicle during bandh and undergoing treatment at Tribhuvan University Teaching Hospital, Kathmandu died on November 26. An unidentified group had hurled a petrol bomb on a night bus heading to Kathmandu from Kalaiya in



NC Makawanpur secretary Bishnu Dahal who was injured in bomb explosion

Basamadi VDC-2. The bus driver Bhola Sah of Kalaiya Municipality-7 who was seriously injured during the incident was taken to Tribhuvan University Teaching Hospital on the same day. A total of 12 passengers were injured in the incident. The injured were identified as Sanat Regmi, Uma Regmi, Dhan Bahadur Lama, Ram Bahadur Lama, Ram Bahadur Lama, Umesh Pandit, Raja Khan, Manju Khanal, Manoj Rai and

Sita Lama. They were treated at Hetuuda Hospital.

About 6/7 unknown people looted ballot boxes which were being brought to Kakada voting center on November 16. The ballot boxes being carried by temporary police were looted on the way to the voting center. Following the incident, the police had informed details to the District Police Office and a group of police led by DSP Mukunda Marasini was deployed to investigate the incident on the same day. SP Ganesh Bahadur Air informed that the election materials were found in jungle on the following day.



A vehicle torched by unidentified group in Makawanpur



Ram Bahadur Lama, who was injured in a petrol bomb attack on a public vehicle at Manhari of Makawanpur

Office assistant of Buddha Secondary school of Padampokhari VDC-4, Sagar Bahadur Gurung who was deployed at voting center to assist the election was attacked by an unidentified group on November 17 at around 4.30 pm. Gurung received a deep wound due to the attack of sharp weapon. He was treated at Hetauda Hospital on the same day. Gurung was attacked by the group at Chaughare of Hetauda Municipality-9 while heading home from the voting center. However, the people involved in the incident could not be identified.

Ramechhap

The UML and UCPN-M cadres pasted posters on the wall of Setidevi Primary School asking people for votes. The major political parties had committed to implement the provisions of election Code of Conduct during their all-party meeting on October 22.

UCPN-M party had organized a motorcycle rally in district headquarter Manthali on October 23 at around 7.00 pm. Life in the district headquarter was disturbed due to the rally and the rally went around the whole bazaar of district headquarter.

Local social mobilizer of Local Governance and Community Development Program (LGCDP), Abhit Moktan informed that an unidentified group looted election materials from Raygaun of Majhuwa VDC-7 on November 10. According to Moktan, the group had looted a handbook, flip chart, sample ballot papers among





other things at around 9.30 of same day. The group had also warned against conducting voter education campaign.

Area committee member of CPN-M Dhyamso Lama, 55, of Gunsi VDC-9 was injured when a group of UCPN-M cadres, led by its district committee member Bodh Bahadur Ghising, attacked him on November 13. Lama was treated at local health post. District sub-in-charge of CPN-M, Ganesh Bahadur Khadgi informed that the village level member of CPN-M, Top Bahadur Ghising and Palsang Ghising were also injured during the incident. Similarly, UCPN-M claimed that its cadre Purna Bahadur BK was also injured in the incident. CPN-M cadres had attacked UCPN-M's cadres during their door to door program.

District committee members of CPN-M, Kailash Thapa and Chuda Bahadur Karki were arrested by police on November 15 from Khimti VDC on charge of being involved in anti-election activities. District Police Office, Ramechhap's spokesperson Rajendra Thapa informed that police had recovered Rs 10,200 in cash, donation receipts and other anti-election materials from the arrestees.

Election observer representing NEOC, Tank Gautam, 32, of Lakhanpur VDC-1 was beaten up by a group of UCPN-M cadres on November 16 in Takarpur VDC-9. According to the victim, Hira Shrestha, Mitra Shrestha and Lokendra Shrestha of Tokarpur VDC-9 beat him up while heading to Lakhanpur from Manthali on the same day. He added that the UCPN-M cadres had urged him to support their election campaign and when he refused to do so saying that he was deployed for election observation, they attacked him. Gautam informed that the UCPN-M cadres had warned against exposing the incident to others.

Parsa

A truck having registration no. J H 02 P 4584 was torched by a group of CPN-M's cadres on November 11 at Bypass road for defying bandh. The police had taken into control the district vice-chairperson of CPN-M affiliated Madhesi Mukti Morcha Govinda Shah, 35, and the central member of Federation of Ganatantrik Khelkud Mahasangh affiliated to CPN-M Bimal Khadgi, 31, of Birganj Sub-metropolis-18 for being involved in the incident.

Police arrested joint secretary of CPN-M district committee, Santosh Shrestha on November 15 in Sirsiya Sukhhabandargah. SP at District Police Office Dhir Pratap Singh said that he was arrested for being involved in explosion, arson and anti-election activities.

Bara

An unidentified gang shot CA candidate Mohammad Alam, 50, of Lipnimal VDC-1 at around 11 am on October 4. Alam was contesting election on behalf of

UML party as the candidate of CA election from Bara constituency no. 4. Police informed that two people arriving in a motorcycle with Indian number plate shot him in front of Chabsoti Food Factory in Lipnimal VDC-8. Alam, who was shot in the head, was taken to National Medical College Teaching Hospital in Birgunj and then to Kathmandu due to his critical condition. Alam was talking on his mobile from after getting off from his vehicle when he was shot by the armed group. The shooters managed to flee the scene and headed towards south, in the direction of Indian border, despite locals' attempt to catch them.

Etabariadevi Yadav, 46, her son Deependra Yadav, 20, Ramesh Yadav, 40, and Saroj Prasad Yadav, 14, of Kudawa VDC-3 were injured during a clash occurred between UML and NC cadres on November 9 and 10. The victims sustained hands, legs and head injuries.

A bomb disposal team of Nepal Army defused a bomb planted by an unidentified group targeting the NC candidate Radhesh Chandra Prasad Yadav of constituency no.2 on November 13. The bomb was planted at a bridge of Dahiyar VDC-9. Yadav was returning to the district headquarter after concluding election campaign in Bagadampur VDC on the same day.

District Secretary of CPN-M led by Matrika Yadav, Sahim Hawari, 45, of Dharmanagar VDC-2 was arrested by police on November 14 for carrying out anti-election activities in the district. Inspector at District Police Office Ramnath Ghimire informed that he was arrested for 'creating challenges in the election security'. The police lodged a public offence charge against him.

Rautahat

Seven UML cadres of Gamhariya VDC-7 were injured when a group of NC cadres led by its 2 number regional chairperson beat them up on October 19. The injured were identified as Siyaram Raya Yadav, 50, Kisun Mahato, 70, Ramkishor Mahato, 33, Birendra Yadav, 35, Raman Mahato, 55, Salamuddin Darji, 21, Bhadai Paswan, 55, of Gamhairya Birta VDC-7. Shiyaram Yadav, a victim of the incident informed that about 30 NC cadres beat them up with *lathis* while they were returning from door to door program of Ram Kumar Bhattarai, UML candidate who was contesting election from constituency no.6 under FPTP system. The injured were treated at Janata Hospital of Chandranigahapur.

To disrupt the election program organized by UCPN-M which was scheduled to be addressed by its chairperson Puspa Kamal Dahal 'Prachanda', an unidentified group had obstructed the East-West highway by felling trees in Lamaha jungle on November 8. The group had also planted a bomb on the highway. The highway opened when a bomb disposal team of Nepal Army defused the bomb and cleared trees from the road.





Dhanusha

UCPN-M cadres Bharat Yadav and Jibachha Sahalaita were injured during a clash between the supporters of UCPN-M candidate Ram Chandra Jha who was contesting from constituency no.1 and his dissenting candidate Sharwan Yadav's cadres on October 26. Yadav who received head injury was treated at Janakpur Zonal Hospital and Sahalaita was treated at local health post. The clash ensued when Jha's supporters were returning after completing door to door program at Chora Koyal.

A bomb disposal team of Nepal Army defused a pressure cooker bomb planted by an unidentified group on November 11 targeting the NC candidate of constituency no.1 Diensh Prasad Parsaila. Similarly, an unidentified group hurled stones on the jeep of UML candidate of constituency no.4 Shree Prasad Sah on the same day.

Sindhupalchok

RPP cadre, Prakash Giri, Hemkrishna Giri and Ranabir Tamang of Sangachok VDC were injured during a clash between the UCPN-M cadres and RPP cadres on October 26. The injured were treated at Chautara Hospital. The locals said that the clash ensued when a minor dispute occurred between RPP and UCPN-M cadres who were heading to Janajwati Lower Secondary School to participate in an election program organized by UCPN-M.

RPP candidate Bishnu Bikram Thapa who was contesting constituency no.2 was threatened to be killed by UCPN-M cadres on October 27. Organizing a press conference, Thapa informed that a responsible leader of UCPN-M had threatened him through telephone.

UML district committee member Ramchandra Basnet, including four others were injured by UCPN-M cadres on November 8 at Daduwa of Thulosiruwari VDC. Similarly, four UCPN-M cadres were injured during a clash between UML and UCPN-M cadres at Chihandanda of Phulpingkot VDC-6 on November 8. The injured were identified as Ganesh Shrestha of Hagam VDC, Tulanath Ghimire, Sukadev Paudel and Resham Sundas of Baramchi VDC. They were treated at Barhabise Hospital.

UCPN-M's candidate Agni Prasad Sapkota, who was contesting election from constituency no.2 was shown black flag by NC cadres in Sipalkavre VDC.

CPN-M cadres obstructed Araniko Highway by felling trees on the highway on November 11 in order to make their bandh successful. Similarly, police informed that a socket bomb was planted by them at Radichaur of Mankha VDC and 21 km of Jethal VDC on the same day. A bomb disposal team of Nepal Army deployed from Barhabise Army Camp defused the bomb after the locals informed about the incident to police.

A group of UCPN-M cadres attacked UML cadres at Golche VDC-1 on November 14 at around 7.00 pm. Raju Tamang of Golche VDC-7 was injured in the incident. He was treated at Khadichuar Hospital. Although the victim lodged a complaint at District Police Office against Bishnual Dong and Asha Bahadur Dong of Golche VDC-1, no action was taken against them.

A socket bomb planted by an unidentified group targeting a team of election officials at Jyamire VDC was defused by a bomb disposal team of Nepal Army on November 16. The employees returned to Melamchi when the group planted the bomb on the way to voting center.

Sindhuli

A clash occurred between UML and UCPN-M cadres at Khaniyakharka of Ratanchura VDC on October 22. According to the UCPN-M, the clash ensued when a group of UML cadres attacked their cadres Ram Kumar Thapa of Ratanchura VDC-6, Tek Bahadur Magar, Megh Bahadur Magar of same VDC-1 and Sitaram Thapa of same VDC-3. DSP Narendra Upreti informed that no further incident occurred as the District Police Office deployed security personnel to control the incident.

UML cadre Raj Kishor Adhikari, 39, of Harshahi VDC-5 was beaten up by a group of UCPN-M on October 14. The local leader of UCPN-M, Mahesh Karki said that Adhikari was beaten up a group of 4/5 UCPN-M as he was sitting at his home and was rushed to Mirchaiya for treatment on the same day. Inspector Pradhyumna Adhikari informed that the incident occurred after a minor dispute between UML and UCPN-M cadres.

A clash occurred between UML and UCPN-M cadres in Dudhauri VDC of constituency no.1 on November 15. UCPN-M cadre and younger brother of UCPN-M candidate Hari Dahal, 35, sustained injury in the incident. UCPN-M cadre Deepa Bohora said that a group of UML cadres attacked their cadres while they were heading home after completing talk between UML and UCPN-M leaders. According to her, the injured were treated at Dudhauri Hospital.

Dolakha

The CA candidate of UCPN-M, Devi Khadka lodged a complaint at the EC against Radio Bhimeshwar on October 22 for disseminating news on behalf of NC and other political parties violating the election Code of Conduct. The chief election officer Thakur Prasad Sharma informed that the radio was asked a written clarification about the complaint.

A bomb disposal team of Barda Bahadur Battalion defused a bomb planted by an unidentified group in the premises of Charikot Oil Store on November 11.



Similarly, two buses having registration no. Ba 2 Kha 3534 and Ba 3 Pa 1806 of Araniko Yatayat Private Limited parked at Pakhalati bazaar were torched by an unidentified group on November 11.

A bomb disposal team of Nepal Army defused a bomb planted by an unidentified group in the



Mukesh Karki and Sagar Khadka, who were injured in an attack by the NC cadres in Dolakha

compound of Mahendra Higher Secondary School of Chyama VDC-4 on November 12. Similarly, the team also defused two bombs planted near Gomukhola bridge of Lamindada VDC and Sitakothan of Mainapokhari VDC on the same day.

A bomb disposal team of Nepal Army deployed from Barda Bahadur Battalion defused a bottle bomb planted by an unidentified group to disrupt the election program of UML and UCPN-M at Bimire of Jhale VDC-9 on November 14. The bomb was planted at Jarepani of Bhirkot Hawa stretch and the group left a poster stating the incident was carried out by CPN-M.

Two YCL and a UML cadres were injured in a clash between UML and UCPN-M cadres at Lamidanda VDC on October 27. UML cadre Binaya Kumar Thami said that a group of YCL cadres had attacked them on Ghyandanda while the UML cadres were in door to door program in the same place. The injured were treated at local health post.

Nuwakot

UCPN-M district member Rameshwar Khadka, 42, and his son Machindranath Khadka of Samari VDC-1 was stabbed by a group of NC cadres led by regional chairperson of NC Jagat Bahadur Tamang on October 25 at around 12.00 am. UCPN-M district member Nawaraj Dhungana told that the injured were brought to Tribhuvan University Teaching Hospital on the same day. However, the NC district secretary Laxman Shrestha said that the NC did not get the information of the incident but heard about a minor dispute among local people.

DSP Bipin Karmacharya of District Police Office said that a bomb disposal team of Nepal Army deployed from First Rifle Battalion defused a pressure cooker bomb planted by an unidentified group on November 12 in the premises of UCPN-M's party office in Bidur Municipality-4 near Nuwakot Adarsha Multiple Campus.





Indra Lama of Nuwakot, injured in khukuri attack by YCL cadres

NC cadres Ram Bahadur Tamang, 30, Jit Bahadur Tamang, 20, Aita Singh Tamang, 18, Santa Kumar Tamang, 21, Jasbir Tamang, 26, Buddi Bahadur Tamang, 18, Bijay Tamang, Som Bahadur Tamang of Samari VDC-8 and Megh Bahadur Tamang of same VDC-8 were injured by a group of UCPN-M cadres on November 12 as they were sitting at Hom Bahadur Tamang's home in Dansingh VDC-3. NC district member Raju Thapa said that the YCL cadres also looted Rs 25,000, eight watches, citizenship certificates, eight mobile sets, and a motorcycle (Ba 57 Pa 9666).

However, UCPN-M's district member Nawaraj Dhungana denied the accusation.

An unidentified group hurled a petrol bomb over a van (Ba 5 Cha 6253) which was heading towards Bidur municipality carrying NC cadres on November 12 in Jurethum of Madanpur VDC-8. The district secretary of NC suspected that as the NC candidate Arjun Narasingh KC was in the jeep which was just ahead of the van, the bomb was thrown targeting him.

Indra Bahadur Lama, 25, of Lanchyang VDC-7 was stabbed by a group of YCL cadres led by Bir Bahadur Gole on November 14 at around mid-day. Lama was treated for head injuries in Bidur.

Sarhali

Mohambad Eijajul Darjee, 30, Mohammad Khursid Darji, 23, Mohammad Phiroj Darji, Abdula Darji, 35, Sakila Khatun, 40, Mohammad Kalam Darji, 45, Mohammad Harul Darji, 25, Mohammad Juned Alam, 12, Mohammad Iwaran, 16, Nurjahan Khatun, 20, Pharida Khatun, 30, among other locals of Gadaita VDC-7 were injured in a clash between TMLP and MJF-L cadres on October 17. The clash ensued on charge of tearing posters of both parties. Seriously injured Mohammad Eijajul Darji and Mohammad Khursid Darji were referred to Janakpur Zonal Hospital and national medical hospital in Birgunj for further treatment from District Hospital Malangawa wherein other 15 people were treated at District Hospital, Malangawa. Sharp weapons were used during the incident from both sides.

Four local people, including two minors were injured after a clash occurred between TMLP and TMSP cadres on October 21 regarding tearing of posters. The injured were identified as Raujan Khatun, 25, Inataj Mansur, 13, Suraj Singh, 65, and Sosar Khatun, 7, of Ramban VDC-5. The victims sustained injuries in head, back part of the body, legs and other part of injuries during the incident.

A group of CPN-M cadres torched a motorcycle belonging to the zonal committee member of Youth Association Nepal, UML sister organization on November



10. The motorcycle (Na 14 Pa 8365) was completely destroyed in the incident. A team of police deployed to investigate the incident arrested a CPN-M cadre of same place for investigation.

A jeep used by Federal Socialist Party for election campaign was torched by an unidentified group on November 13 at around 1.00 am. A suspicious device was planted by an unidentified group near the bridge of Hariwan stream.

A bomb disposal team of Nepal Army defused the device from the same place.

UCPN-M used children during a rally organized for an election programme of Shambhu Shrestha, UCPN-M candidate who was contesting from constituency no.1 under FPTP system.



Locals who were injured in clash among the political parties in Sarlahi

Lalitpur

Issuing a press statement on November 21, the civil society members expressed their strong dissatisfaction over UCPN-M's decision to boycott the vote counting 12 hours after the counting began. They supported the decision made by the government and the EC to continue the vote counting processes on the same day. The statement signed by civil society leaders Subodh Raj Pyakurel, Charan Prasai, Kanak Mani Dixit, Chandra Kishor and Amuda Shrestha stated that the CPN-M should accept the people's vote as there was high and active participation of people in the election, held on November 19.

The EC asked clarification to ABC television on November 8 for disseminating news seemingly campaigning UCPN-M. NC had submitted a memorandum at the EC on the same day demanding action against the media which were campaigning for certain parties.

Though the Election Code of Conduct banned on using multi-colored and large sized banner, the UCPN-M, UML, RPP and other political parties flouted the point, hanging different types of large roadside banners at Chapagaun on November 10.

Some bandh enforcers were arrested by police on November 11 for vandalizing vehicles and extortion. A group of CPN-M led alliance vandalized a jeep of Nagarik daily with registration no. Ba 4 Pa 4872 near Bhatbhateni Supermarket of Koteshwar, Kathmandu. The group also torched a parked jeep with a registration no. Ba 4 Cha 2432 of Titan College of Subidhanagar, Kathmandu Metropolis-35, on November 10. Metropolitan police range, Baneshwar informed that on the same day an unidentified



group vandalized two buses with the registration numbers Ba 3 Cha 7827 and Ba 6 Cha 5511 of Apolo School of Subidhanagar.

Abhisek Lama, 4, was injured when a petrol bomb hurled by an unidentified group on a microbus (Ba 1 Ja 6288) heading to Ratnapark from Lagankhel went off on November 12. He was treated at Alka Hospital.

Kavre

RPP-N candidate, Shailendra Bahadur Tamang who was contesting election from constituency no.3 under FPTP system was forced to leave the village on October 25 amidst his door to door program. Chairperson of CPN-M affiliated ANNISU-R Santosh Ghimire said that they expelled him for conducting election campaign. He had reached Baluwapati after being forced to return.

A group of CPN-M cadres torched the election materials of UCPN-M candidate of constituency no.1 Suryaman Dong on October 27 in Pokharichauri VDC-1.

An unidentified group torched a jeep with registration number Ba 9 Cha 1126 used by CA candidate of constituency no.1 Kumar Lamichhane on November 7. The bus driver Gopal Budhathoki said that he managed to take the fire under control when he saw smoke over the jeep in night. The jeep was parked near the driver's room at the place they were staying after an election program in the area.

UCPN-M cadre Resham Bahadur Tamang, 45, of Saramthali VDC was beaten up by three unidentified people on November 8 as he was having dinner at Timal. The assailants also vandalized his motorcycle with registration number Ba 54 Pa 9915. Tamang sustained head and hand injuries and was treated at Dhulikhel Hospital.

A passenger bus (Ba 3 Kha 203) which was bound to Kathmandu from Ghurmi, Okhaldhunga caught fire when a petrol bomb was thrown at it by CPN-M cadres on November 11. Some windows of the bus were destroyed.



A vehicle torched by CPN-M cadres in Dhulikhel, Kavre during the bandh called by 33-party front

CPN-M led alliance which had decided to boycott CA election terrorized local people by placing Improvised Explosive Devices at different parts of the district. The alliance had planted two explosive devices at the gate of Pratibha Primary School of Panchkhal VDC, one at Rayobari of Mahadevsthan and one at Devbhumi of Baluwa VDC on November 11. All explosive devices were defused by bomb disposal team of Nepal Army on the same day.



Bhaktapur

A jeep with registration number Ba 1 Jha 7084 belonging to Ministry of Peace was torched by an unidentified group on November 11. Similarly, two unknown persons torched a bus with registration number Na 3 Kha 3711 bound to Mudhe Deurali from Sindhupalchok was torched by two unknown persons on the same day near Dipot of Thimi Municipality-11.

Rasuwa

Laxmi Acharya, 35, of Laharepauwa VDC-3 was injured by a group of CPN-M cadres. The CPN-M cadres had snatched the election posters to burn when Acharya refused to give in to their demand. Acharya sustained face, hands and throat injuries when the CPN-M's cadres set the posters on fire. The local people said that a group of CPN-M cadres led by district secretary Bhim Bahadur Khadka aka Dhurba set the fire.



Situation of Violation of Election Code of Conduct

Out of 139 incidents of violation of CA Election 2013 Code of Conduct, UCPN-M was involved in 35, CPN-M in 33, NC in 22 and UML in 11. 24 such incidents occurred in Gorkha, 15 in Kaski, 13 in Tanahun, 11 in Syangja and 10 in Kapilbastu. No incident of violation of election code of conduct was recorded in Mustang of this region at the Secretariat.

Out of these 139 incidents, 61 were violation of point no. 30 which states "Demonstration, rally, mass assembly and meeting organized by other political parties and candidates should not be disrupted and any kind of obstructions should not be made."

22 incidents of violations of point no. 29 were recorded at the Secretariat. This point prohibits carrying weapons and explosive devices and display and use of poisonous or chemical substances and sharp weapons like spear, khukuri, lathi and other weapons that pose risk.

SN	District	No. of Injured
1	Gorkha	29
2	Baglung	16
3	Gulmi	7
4	Kaski	7
5	Lamjung	4
6	Parbat	4
7	Palpa	2
8	Myagdi	2
9	Tanahun	2
10	Arghakhanchi	2
Total		75

Pre-observation of Election

Regular monitoring of the Election Code of Conduct issued by the EC in order to hold the CA election-2013 in a proper and disciplined manner was conducted. INSEC regional office and district representatives monitored the activities against the Election Code of Conduct in a free and fair manner. During the monitoring, the below mentioned incidents of violation of Code of Conduct were found to have occurred:

Baglung

Member of Tarun Dal village committee Bal Kumar Pun, 28, of Bongadovan VDC-8 was injured when attacked by YCL cadres on the night of October 22, 2013. NC Baglung said that Pun was injured when UCPN-M cadres attacked him with a khukuri regarding election campaign. Pun sustained injury to his head. He received treatment at Burtibang Primary Health Centre after primary treatment at





Bongadovan Sub-health Post. NC said that YCL cadres attacked him at night over a dispute which had taken place in the afternoon.

Family members of UML District Committee member Balika KC of Dhulluwaskot VDC-3 were beaten up by RJM cadres at their home on the night of October 27 for taking up different political ideology. Balika's mother Parbati Jaisi, 70, brother Punra KC, 37, sister-in-law Maya KC, 35, and brother Jiban KC, 13, were beaten by a group of about 30 RJM cadres, including Sunil Chhanthyal, Kumar Thapa, Janak Shrish, Chhabilal Shrish, Lal Bahadur Shrish and Raj Kumar Shrish. The RJM cadres also vandalized their house and shed. The injured received medical treatment in Bareng Health Post.

Four persons, including poll candidate of Rastriya Jana Morcha under the PR electoral system Meena Pun were injured in an attack by UCPN-M cadres in an election rally on November 14. The rally was attacked by the group of UCPN-M cadres led by Madan Kala, coordinator of election mobilization committee, and Pradeep Thapa, according to the Poll candidate Rajendra Dhungana of Rastriya Jana Morcha. Area chairperson of All Nepal Youth Association Min Bahadur Pun and Prem Thapa were also injured in the incident.

Seven members of a family were injured when an unidentified group attacked the house of Harihar Sharma, President of Nepal Students Union and Central committee member at Jaidi VDC-2. Three unidentified people entered into the house and attacked the family members while they were taking meal. Sharma, his mother Narwada Subedi, father Kedarnath, brothers Ramu, Prem, Govind and sister Ganga Subedi were injured in the incident. Critically injured Narwada, Kedarnath, Prem and Ram were taken to Manipal Teaching Hospital in Pokhara after primary treatment by Nepal Army.

Gorkha

UCPN-M cadres attacked UML cadres who were campaigning for election at Kharchok in Swara VDC-4 on October 24. About 15 UML cadres were injured when they were attacked while preparing to sleep after meal. UML constituency no. 3 Chairperson Narayan Dhwoj Khadka informed that the UCPN-M cadres attacked them when they were preparing to sleep in a local hotel after conducting election campaign for the day. Among the injured, Takukot Village Party Chairperson Bhim Bahadur Thapa, 48, and Vice-chairperson Dhan Prasad Gurung, 50, were taken to Kathmandu for further treatment. Yam Bahadur Gurung of Swara VDC-5, Tek Bahadur Saru of Takukot VDC-3, Shankar Nepali of Aaruarbang VDC-9, Santosh Thapa, Anu Tamang, Mangol Gurung, Bhakta Bahadur Baram, Ramesh Nepali, Bharat Nepali, Suman Gurung of Swara VDC-4 and local teachers Ram Bahadur Chaudhary and Bikash Gurung were injured in the incident.

NC cadre Rajendra Bhatta of Dhawa VDC-3 was beaten up by YCL cadres on November 12. NC Gorkha said that the YCL cadres also destroyed election publicity materials of NC.

A clash occurred between the cadres of UCPN-M and UML at Arughat of Aruchanaute VDC on November 8 during the election campaign in constituency no. 3. Two cadres from both parties were injured during the clash. The clash



Dhan Prasad Gurung of Gorkha, injured in UCPN-M's attack

ensued at around 8.30 pm. About 20 UML cadres who had reached Aarughat had clashed with about 14 UCPN-M cadres who were campaigning in the area.

Bus drivers Jaya Shrestha and Amrit Pariyar were thrashed by the cadres of NC on charge of carrying UCPN-M on November 11. The drivers were thrashed by the local NC cadres in Dhawa VDC-5 on charge of carrying UCPN-M cadres from the election assembly at Dhyampesal Bazaar of Mashel.

A clash occurred between UCPN-M and NC cadres following a dispute between two brothers of a family on keeping the flags of political parties in their house at Kusunde of Bakrang VDC. Three people were injured in the clash which took place on November 12 at around 9 pm, District Police Office said. Janak Ale of UCPN-M and Tekendra Thapa and Bishwash Thapa of NC were injured in the clash.

Five cadres of UCPN-M were injured in an attack by NC cadres at Prabhat High School of Dhawa VDC of constituency number 2. The cadres were attacked by NC while UCPN-M cadres were holding a meeting in the polling centre. Subash Adhikari and Binod Nepali among other cadres of UCPN-M were injured in the attack.

A group of NC cadres set fire to the house of NC cadre Tara Pudasaini of Tandran VDC-1 on November 17.

Vice-chairperson of NC Dhawa Village Committee Shiva Prasad Lamichhane was injured when a group of UCPN-M cadres attacked him. He received treatment at Arughat Health Post.

NC cadres who were in Ghairung of constituency no. 1 for election campaign were obstructed by UCPN-M cadres at Taklung VDC-8 on October 30. Stones were hurled at NC Publicity Department Chief Minendra Rijal and other central members and cadres by UCPN-M cadres. Chief of the District Police Office, Basant Kunwar said that police opened firing in air after the vehicles carrying NC leaders





and cadres came under attack. A vehicle (Ba 25 Pa 7262) and four motorbikes were damaged in the incident.

UCPN-M and NC cadres vandalized each other's party office in Chhoprak VDC in constituency no. 2 on October 30. NC cadres uprooted the UCPN-M party flag and threw away sign board and other materials from the UCPN-M regional office in Chorkate Bazaar of Chhoprak VDC-9 at around 8.30 pm after the UCPN-M attacked NC leaders and cadres at Taklung in Tinmane. UCPN-M cadres also burnt party flag, sign boards and election publicity materials from the NC party office at around 11 pm, according to police.

UCPN-M cadres vandalized NC Borlang village party office on November 9. NC said that UCPN-M torched election publicity materials, flags and sign boards at around 10 am.

NC cadres obstructed UCPN-M candidate from constituency no. 2 Hitraj Pandey by hurling stones at Phujel VDC-5 on November 13. A clash occurred between the parties when NC cadres obstructed Pandey's way as he was going for the election campaign at Aamdanda of Phujel VDC.

Gulmi

YCL cadres and Youth Force cadres ensued in a clash at Dhurkotrajasthal of constituency number 3 on November 10 during their election campaign. Lil Bahdaur Khanal, 40, and Hem Lamsal, 27, of Youth Force were injured in the clash. Similarly, YCL cadres Nim Bahadur Kunwar, 41, Jhabindra BK, 33, and Manohar Panthi, 27, were also injured in the incident. The injured received medical treatment at primary health post.

Youth Force cadres Rajendra KC, 23, and Himal KC, 19, of Neta VDC-4 were injured when attacked by UCPN-M cadres who were returning after participating in an election assembly addressed by former Prime Minister Dr Baburam Bhattarai in Darting VDC on November 14. UML village committee chairperson Amar Singh Pun said that UCPN-M cadres who were returning in a jeep (Lu 1 Cha 4451) attacked Youth Force cadres at Ijarapokhara in Neta VDC-5.

Lamjung

Youths affiliated with RPP hurled stones at the UML cadres who had reached Ghanpokhari VDC for election campaign on November 9 night. A clash occurred between the two groups when pro-RPP youths hurled stones at the team led by UML poll candidate from constituency no. 1 Jamindra Man Ghale during their door to door campaign. Two cadres of UML, one of RPP and a security guard of poll candidate Santosh Karki were injured in the clash.

Myagdi

Bagbir Paija, district member of UCPN-M was attacked by a group of masked men during door to door election campaign on November 15 at around 9 pm in Sikh VDC-4, according to the District Police Office.

Kaski

Seven UML cadres were injured in a clash between UML and UCPN-M cadres in Nirmalpokhari VDC-8. The clash ensued following a dispute over removing banners and posters pasted in Janajagriti Lower Secondary School in Nirmalpokhari VDC-8. UML cadres Ram Gurung, 22, Nabin Subedi, 21, Suman Subedi, Basudev Subedi of Krishtinachnechaur VDC-2 and Suman Gurung, 25, Naresh Thapa, 27, and Kamal Gurung of same VDC-4 were injured in the incident. Among the injured, Ram Gurung and Naresh Thapa underwent treatment at Metrocity Hospital and others were treated at local health post. Two motorbikes (Ga 8 Pa 3306 and Ga 3 Pa 49) and a mobile phone were vandalized by the UCPN-M cadres during the incident.

Parbat

Four cadres of NC were injured in a clash with UCPN-M at Huwas VDC. Dhurba Shrestha and Hira Shrestha of NC were injured in the attack. They received treatment at local health post.

Arghakhanchi

Local youths thrashed Rajendra Tandon, 41, assistant voting officer of Shanti Higher Secondary School in Dharapani VDC-3 on November 18 on charge of carrying out activities in support of UCPN-M.

Rupandehi

A clash occurred between NC and UML cadres in Chareng of Debdah VDC-9. The clash ensued when NC and UML cadres met while returning at the end of the last day's door-to-door election campaign. NC cadres vandalized a vehicle (Ba 9 Cha 5499) used for election campaign by UML. The vehicle had a minor damage.



The vehicle with Indian number plate used by Dr Baburam Bhattarai, the UCPN-M candidate for Rupandehi constituency no. 4





Palpa

A clash occurred between UML and NC cadres when the UML cadres were eating food in a local hotel in Rampur following the election campaign at Jyamire VDC of constituency no. 1 on November 16. During the incident, NC cadre Tirtha Raj Regmi received injury in head and UML cadre Pritam KC in leg. Both of them received treatment at hospital in Rampur.

Obstruction in Vehicular Movement

Rupandehi

UCPN-M organized an assembly obstructing the vehicular movement at main road in Butwal on November 9. Secretary at Rupandehi trade Association Office Saroj Pokharel said that shops at traffic chok were also affected by the assembly "Mechi'Mahakali Campaign". UCPN-M Party Chairperson Pushpa Kamal Dahal, Baburam Bhattarai, Narayan Kaji Shrestha and others participated in the assembly. UCPN-M had brought cadres in reserved buses from Kaplibastu, Nawalparasi and other districts for the program. UML also organized a motorcycle rally in the Butwal-Murgiya road section the same day causing obstruction in vehicular movement for some time.

Kapilbastu

Chairperson of UCPN-M Pushpa Kamal Dahal and Vice-chairperson Baburam Bhattarai violated the Election Code of Conduct during their Mechi-Mahakali campaign. The party organized election assembly with more than 3-4,000 people obstructing the transportation in Jitpur of Badganga VDC. They used vehicles more than the number allowed by Election Code of Conduct. More than 100 motorbikes, taxis, buses and cars were used by the party.

Cancellation of Candidacy

Syangja

The EC cancelled candidacy of Gam Bahadur Tamang who was contesting elections from constituency no. 2 from Sanghiya Samajbadi Party on November 17. The EC sought a clarification from Tamang on November 15 after finding out that he was a staff at the District Post Office, Manang. The EC was not satisfied with his clarification where he had claimed that he had already resigned from his post.

Capture of Election-related Materials

Parbat

CPN-M cadres looted voter's education materials from Limithana VDC and Thanamaula VDC on October 22. Leaflets and posters which were to be distributed

to the voters were looted from the social mobilisers and VDC office. Social mobiliser of Limithana VDC Matrika Prasad Timalisina said that the group of four men identifying themselves as CPN-M cadres took away the materials.

Tanahun

Cadres of CPN-M led 33 party alliance destroyed the election-related materials after capturing them from Bandipur VDC-1. CPN-M district secretary Atindara Keshari Neupane said that the cadres snatched the voter's education materials from voter education official Sabitri Rijal and destroyed them on October 24.

Myagdi

CPN-M cadres vandalized the election publicity materials after snatching them from a team including that of UML candidate Nabaraj Sharma in Piple VDC on October 21. District Police Office said that CPN-M cadres destroyed a set of microphone and a loudspeaker being carried by loaders heading towards Bhagwati VDC from Piple.

Kaski

An unidentified group looted voter's education materials at Ritthevani in Lekhnath VDC-2 on October 31. DSP Rajeshnath Banstola of the District Police Office said that a group of masked men coming in motorbikes looted leaflets, charts and other materials from the officials deployed by the Election Office.

Damages on Vehicles

Kaski

The jeep (Ga 1 Cha 5143) used by Bishnu Paudel, candidate of UCPN-M from constituency no. 1, was set on fire by an unidentified group of people on the morning of October 23. The jeep which was parked at Nibuwaswara of Siddha VDC-1 during the election campaign was torched using hay.

A vehicle used by UCPN-M poll candidate from Kaski constituency no. 3 Ramji Baral for election campaign was set ablaze by unidentified group on November



Vehicle of UCPN-M Candidate torched in Kaski



6. The group made the driver Janakraj Parajuli to leave the vehicle at gun-point at around 5 in the morning and set fire to it.

Rupandehi

A car (Ga 1 Cha 2031) belonging to Sadhbhawana (Mahato) candidate from Kapilbastu constituency no. 3 Gayaddin Kurmi was torched by an unidentified group on November 12 while it was being parked near his home in Laxminagar of Butwal Municipality-6.

Baglung

CPN-M cadres torched the jeep (Dha 1 Ja 86) used by UML for election publicity in constituency no. 1 on October 25. UML district committee said that about 10 CPN-M cadres torched the vehicle after the UML publicity team led by district member Netra Bahadur Bista was taking rest after meal.

An unidentified group torched the vehicle carrying UCPN-M cadres for election assembly at Bihu VDC-4 in Baglung on October 30.

Arghakhanchi

An unidentified group torched the vehicle used by UCPN-M candidate from constituency no. 1 Top Bahadur Rayamajhi for election campaign at midnight on October 30. The vehicle (Lu 1 Ja 2360) was torched while it was being parked at Bhaktitol in Sandhikharka VDC-6 after the election publicity campaign in Pokharathok VDC. Seats of the vehicles were completely gutted.

Tanahun

An unidentified group torched two Indian vehicles carrying passengers by hurling petrol bombs at Nahal in Ghansikuwa VDC-1 on November 12. The assailants hurled the petrol bomb while the passengers were inside the jeep (BR33F7411) and Hyundai car (BR01BG5723). The vehicles were returning to Pokhara from Manakamana, Gorkha.

Syangja

Bandh enforcers torched a motorbike (Ga 1 Pa 2125) at Phedikhola-1 on November 12 on charge of defying bandh called by them. Inspector Santosh Tamang of District Police Office said that a taxi (Ga 1 Ja 3693) which was heading towards Syangja from Pokhara was also vandalized in the incident.



Gorkha

An unidentified group vandalized a passenger bus (Na 3 Kha 7768) heading towards Palungtar at Tungetari in Dhuwakota on November 15. Front glass of the vehicle was damaged in the incident.

Explosive Device/Abandoned Bomb

Nawalparasi

A pressure cooker bomb planted in the premises of the house belonging to Koyal Sahani in Dubailiya of Dubailiya VDC-6 was defused by Nepal Army on November 6. The locals were terrorized by the bomb placed under a parked tractor in Sahani's home. He is the Vice-chairperson of NC Village Unit Committee. Earlier, the bombs kept at four places were disposed by Nepal Army. Bombs were placed in Sisaughari of Ramgram Municipality-12 on October 24, Tilakpur VDC-6 on October 28, Parasi Market on October 30 and Chisapani of Makar VDC-2 on November 4.

A bomb planted by an unidentified group went off at UCPN-M party office in Gaindakot VDC on November 14. Police informed that no human casualties occurred in the incident. Police suspected that the bomb might have been planted by CPN-M.

An unidentified group torched a jeep with Indian registration no. 56 H 9580 used by Tarai Madhesh Forum Party (Amrit Yadhav's Group) candidate Suryamal Yadav. A group of unknown persons had told the passengers to escape from the jeep and then set it on fire. SP at District Police Office, Bishnuhari Gautam said that the jeep was completely destroyed in the incident.

Tanahun

Four petrol bombs were hurled targeting NC Vice-chairperson and candidate from constituency no. 2 Ram Chandra Paudel, who was staying at the house of local NC cadre Govind Giri in Rupatar of Ramjakot VDC-2 on October 31. According to SI Amrit Bahadur Lamichhane who was deployed for the security of Paudel, the blast caused no human casualty. Glasses and some parts of the vehicle (Ba 6 Cha 7555) used by Paudel incurred damage.

Nepal Army defused two bombs planted by unidentified group at Chhhirkane and Belbhanjyang of Ghasikuwa VDC along the Prithvi highway on November 14. Vehicular movement was obstructed for some time due to the explosive devices.

Nepal Army defused two pipe bombs found inside the premises of District Agriculture Development Bank in Taulihawa and NC constituency no. 1 regional office in Jitpur on November 12.

A pipe bomb was found in Shivapur of Shivapur VDC at around 7 am on November 12. A socket bomb was found in Gorusinghe Bazaar of Jayanagar VDC at



around 1 pm the same day. Both explosive devices were defused by the bomb disposal team of Nepal Army.

A socket bomb was found near the site of election assembly of NC at Koidim of Kahushivapur VDC. The candidate and vice-president of NC, Ram Chandra Paudel of constituency no. 2 was there to address the assembly. The bomb was defused by the bomb disposal team of Nepal army.

Baglung

The bomb disposal unit of Nepal Army defused an abandoned bomb found in the night of November 12 at Shivadhara Chok of Baglung Municipality-4. The pipe bomb that was found near the office of NC was defused by the team of Surya Dal Battalion, according to the battalion chief Indra Bahadur Shah.

Parbat

A bomb planted by an unidentified group in Sarbajanik Secondary School of Katuwachaupari was defused by a bomb disposal team on November 16. A team of election officials had informed the police when they saw the bomb. Distribution of voter identity cards was disrupted for some time due to the incident.

Gorkha

A detonator cap went off at around 6 pm on October 20 near the polling booth at Shakti Higher Secondary School. DSP Basant Kunwar said that the explosion took place near 100 meters from the polling booth and the District Police Office. He further said that one set of detonator was found from the site.

Syangja

Five cadres of CPN-M were arrested by the police from Simkhet in Seti Dovan VDC-1 on November 14 with a sutali bomb. The arrestees were district in-charge of the party Khim Kumar BK, district committee member Binod Sonam, Nanda Kumar Thapa, Til Bahadur Gurung and Prem Adhikari. Police confiscated pamphlets, ID cards and anti-election leaflets from them, according to SSP Abhusan Timilsina.

Arghakhanchi

Nepal Army defused a cylinder bomb planted near the Bijay Secondary School in Divarna VDC-7 on November 16. The bomb was found near the polling booth by security persons.



Election Observation

NC and UML demanded that November 19 elections held at 26 places in Gorkha be cancelled. NC-UML accused that clashes occurred in some places and UCPN-M rigged votes in some places. Some persons were injured in clashes between cadres of political parties at Gulmi, Parbat, Arghakhanchi and Syangja.

Gorkha

UCPN-M and NC cadres clashed at polling centers in Ghyalchok, Harmi and Ghairung VDC. NC cadres Bishnu Prasad Dhakal, Nanda Lal Regmi and Bibek Dhakal were injured in the clash in Ghairung VDC. NC accused UCPN-M of casting votes unilaterally at Saraswati Primary School in Gaikhur and Janashakti Secondary School in Namjung VDC. However, voting continued after participation from agents of other parties. Likewise, UCPN-M and UML cadres clashed at the polling center in Rastriya Secondary School in Nareshwar VDC. Both sides clashed over which side should support elderly to cast vote. Police took situation under control after opening fire in air. Voting continued after some time.

UCPN-M Ghyalchok VDC in-charge Ram Prasad Regmi threatened Gorkha correspondent of Kantipur Television Bhim Lal Shrestha repeatedly over phone on November 19. Regmi threatened Shrestha on charge of airing news of YCL cadres pressuring voters to cast votes for UCPN-M at polling center in Pataldevi Pre-Secondary School of Ghyampesal. Shrestha said that Regmi warned him to either remove or stop the news. UCPN-M cadres forced voters to cast votes in their favor in this polling center.

NC and UML registered complaints at the Office of Chief Election Officer demanding annulment of voting at various polling centers of all three constituencies. NC central member Surendra Pandey and UML candidate from constituency no. 1 registered the complaints. NC demanded cancellation of voting at 15 voting centers in constituency no. 1 and six voting centers in constituency no. 2. Similarly, UML demanded re-voting in 15 polling centers of constituency no. 1, two of constituency no. 2 and three of constituency no. 3. Election Office, security agencies and UCPN-M claimed fair elections in all polling centers except some minor incidents. Most of the complaints were related with the polling centers where Dr. Baburam Bhattarai was contesting elections.

Parbat

Police resorted to firing in air after cadres of political parties and voters engaged in a dispute at the polling center in Janata Sudarshan Higher Secondary School of Thulo Pokhari VDC on the Election Day. UML cadres Prem Lamichhane, Rawan Lamichhane and Homnath Lamichhane were injured in a clash with UCPN-M





cadres over a dispute on capturing booth. The voting continued in agreement after 15 minutes of delay. Tension began when UML cadres armed with khukuris entered inside the polling center in Mahadev Primary School of Shankar Pokhari VDC. Voting was disrupted for an hour after 3 pm as police opened firing in air to calm the situation.

Arghakhanchi

UCPN-M and UML cadres engaged in a clash at polling center in Rajasthal Secondary School of Argha VDC. The clash started following dispute over casting of fake votes. UML District Chairperson Chet Narayan Acharya and secretariat member Saroj Bhushal were injured in the incident. The security personnel fired in air to take the situation in control. In the same incident, UCPN-M cadres thrashed NC and Rastriya Jana Morcha cadres. Voting resumed following an all-party meeting.

Tanahun

Nepal Army defused the sutali bomb planted near the polling center in Nirjala Primary School of Purkot VDC. Bombs went off in Jamune and Dhorphirdi VDC in the morning of November 19; however, it had no effect in the voting.

Post-Election Situation Disputes in Vote-counting Syangja

Vote counting in constituency no. 3 was delayed over dispute between political parties regarding voting in November 19. An all-party meeting was called in the office of Chief Election Officer in the afternoon after the meeting could not take place on November 20 morning. NC cadres dissented to the vote counting accusing UML of capturing booths in polling centers at Kalika Primary School Palakot, Mahendra Darshan Secondary School Pelakot, Rastriya Higher Secondary School Pelakot, Saraswati Higher Secondary School Pelakot, Amardip Primary School Aalamdevi and Tulsibhanjyan VDC office. UML refuted the NC claim saying that the NC demand for re-election in the polling centers was unacceptable. 100 percent votes were cast in the Rastriya Secondary School of the constituency no. 3. Polling Officer at the polling center Subhas Shrestha said that all 923 votes were cast. Vote counting of the polling center began after an agreement on November 21.

Myagdi

UML candidate Nabaraj Sharma filed a complaint at the Office of the Chief Election Officer on November 20 accusing NC candidate Khambir Garbuja of casting 100 percent votes in the constituency after capturing booths. Polling Officer Premala

Malla said that all 408 votes were cast in the polling center at Janata Secondary School of Dagnam VDC where NC candidate Garbuja had cast his vote. Vote was also cast in the name of Rubisara Pun of Dagnam VDC-5 who had died after falling from a cliff two weeks before the election. Vote counting of the polling center was conducted after party consensus.

Tanahun

Candidates of parties, except NC, boycotted vote-counting accusing of vote rigging in constituency no. 2 on November 20. Candidates of UCPN-M, UML, Rastriya Janamorchha Party, CPN-ML and others left the vote-counting venue accusing the Chief Returning Officer Balbhadra Banstola of starting vote-count without informing them about the ballot boxes found without seal.

Gorkha

Office of Chief Election Officer started vote counting amid demands of five political parties to annul the voting of 26 polling centers of three constituencies. NC, UML, RPP, RPP Nepal and Akhanda Nepal Party accused UCPN-M of capturing booths in 19 polling centers of constituency no. 1, three polling centers of constituency no. 2 and four polling centers of constituency no. 3. Office of Chief Election Officer, however, started vote-counting of constituency no. 1 at 2 pm and constituency no. 2 at 1 pm by calling an all-party meeting which was participated by parties except the five parties. Though the election office informed that vote-counting and investigation regarding the claims of booth capture would go ahead simultaneously, election results were declared following the vote counting.



Mid-Western Region

Violation of Code of Conduct

A total of 212 cases of violation of Constituent Assembly Election 2070 Code of Conduct were documented in the Mid-West Region. Maximum cases of the violation of election Conduct of Conduct were documented in Bardiya (50), Rukum (29), Rolpa (26) and Dang (20). Out of 15 districts in Mid-West region, the secretariat did not receive cases of Humla district regarding the violation of Election Conduct of Conduct.

Out of 212 cases of violation of Code of Conduct of CA election 2013 documented in this region, the secretariat documented 59 cases by CPN-M-, 53 cases by UCPN-M, 19 cases by NC, and 18 cases by UML.

90 cases in Mid-West region were against point no. 30 defined in the Election Code of Conduct that states, "No party should be disrupting the rally, procession, assembly, meeting or gathering organized by other parties or candidates".

30 cases documented in secretariat were against point no. 29 of the election Code of Conduct which prohibits carrying sharp weapons or demonstrating and or using chemical or poisonous elements or sharp and risky weapons like baton, spears and khukuri. 21 cases were against point no. 35 of the election Code of Conduct which bars election publicity programs like assembly, miking inside school or school premise.

Pre-Election Situation

Pamphlets with colored pictures of the candidates and flex board were visible in the markets area of the mid-west region where as unregistered vehicles were used for the election publicity in the terai region. In Rukum, UCPN-M seized and returned the publicity materials along with t-shirts of the Nepali Congress. The parties ensued in clashes in Jajarkot, Salyan, Rukum, Rolpa, Bardiya, Mugu, Banke and Dolpa district. In these clashes between the political parties, 114 were injured. In Dang district, a district member of UCPN-M was shot at and assaulted by sharp weapon whereas media reported that the party volunteers of one party threatened other volunteers, asked for vote in

People injured in clash during the election		
SN	District	No. of injured
1	Rukum	33
2	Pyuthan	4
3	Humla	1
4	Bardiya	8
5	Rolpa	11
6	Banke	1
7	Jumla	6
8	Jajarkot	8
9	Kalikot	6
10	Dolpa	5
11	Mugu	11
12	Salyan	17
13	Dang	1
14	Surkhet	2
Total		114



the name of development works. In Rukum, cadres of UCPN-M and NC clashed repeatedly. In Dolpa, cadres of CPN-UML and UCPN-M clashed. In Rolpa, cadres of UCPN-M held sub-in-charge of Hwama VDC, Tikaman Budha Magar Badal along with other seven members, Kamal Khatri of Kotegaon VDC-9, Bam Bahadur Khatri and Kitab jhakri of Uwa VDC-5 for a day.

Activities of Parties Boycotting Election

The cadres of parties which declared boycott of election led by CPN-M obstructed voter's list collection at various places of Banke, Dailekh, Surkhet and Rolpa. The cadres of UCPN-M and CPN-M clashed in Salyan and Rolpa districts whereas CPN-M captured the election materials like flex board, sample ballot papers sent for the village in Jajarkot, Mugu, Surkhet and Rolpa districts.

In Surkhet, Rolpa and Kalikot districts, police arrested seven cadres of CPN-M. Police freed CPN-M cadres in Rolpa and Kalikot while in Surkhet, public offence case was registered against three cadres of CPN-M. In Rolpa, police freed the cadres of CPN-M on condition that they would return the captured materials and it was found that the cadres of CPN-M abided by the condition. CPN-M and other 33 parties called for the nation wide general strike from November 11-20, 2013 to obstruct the election campaign and the government kept the leaders and cadres of CPN-M under observation. In Rolpa, cadres of CPN-M restricted other parties from campaigning for election. In Jajarkot, cadres of UCPN-M were restricted from campaigning for election. In the same way, CPN-M sent letters to the candidates to withdraw their candidacy in all the districts of Mid-Western Region.

The vehicles used by the Sushil Koirala, NC president and candidate of Banke Constituency no.3, Shankar Pokharel, central secretary of UML and candidate of Dang Constituency no. 4, Shanta Chaudhary, candidate of UML for Dang constituency no. 2, Sushila Chaudhary, candidate of NC of the same district and same constituency, Nawaraj Subedi, candidate of the Pyuthan constituency no. 1 were torched. INSEC documented incidents where 13 vehicles were torched during the election period. On November 18, 2013 at around 10 pm, CPN-M detonated bombs in six different places of six VDCs of Jajarkot district- Khalanga, Dhime, Jagatipur, Jhapra, Laha and Dadagaon. As the election was approaching, the police found one set of 2-inch Mortar and 44 sets of .303 rifles in Jajarkot district, explosives in large quantity in Rolpa district while two people of a family were injured in a bomb explosion on September 15, 2013. Many incidents of bomb explosions and abandoned explosive devices being found were public. The details of explosions and structural damage caused by the election boycotting front as well as the details of defusing bombs are in annex 2. 12 people were injured in five cases of assault by the election-boycotting front during the election. The details of injured are in annex 3. In same way, police



rescued cadre of UCPN-M, Lile Pun on November 10, 2013 from a cave in Rimna Forest. Cadres of CPN-M had kidnapped Pun on November 8, 2013.

Status of Election Code of Conduct and Voter's Education Awareness Program

INSEC documented 53 cases related to the violation of election Code of Conduct such as political parties using t-shirts and cap with election symbols, publicity materials like flex board with the colored pictures of the candidates, overlapping publicity materials on other parties' publicity materials. Out of 53 cases documented in INSEC related to the violation of election Code of Conduct, 16 complaints were filed in the District Office of the Election Commission in Bardiya, Dolpa, Rolpa, Pyuthan, Rukum, Kalikot and Salyan districts. The parties and candidates were not found to be serious in such matters though the Office of the Election Commission had repeatedly warned candidates and parties. The office of the Election Officer of Banke district strictly implemented the rule for using vehicle pass whereas the news was published about District Administration Office Bardiya prohibiting vehicle with Indian number plate. The Election Office was found managing materials used in the polling centers and conducting different levels of technical trainings and materials related to voter's education. Many voters in the Midwest region could not receive voter's identity card as the election office did not print voter's identity card on time. 50,981 votes were invalid in the Mid-West region as the political parties could not take voter's education program effectively from village to village.

Election Observation

Jajarkot

Polling started from 7 in the morning in most part of the districts while it started in 7:30 at some places. Out of 52,350 votes cast, 2,258 were invalid. In Dadagaon VDC-8 and other some places, the cadres of CPN-M blank fired and exploded bombs to stop the voters from reaching the polling centers while cadres of CPN-M threatened voters of the Paligaon -1 of the same VDC. The cadres of CPN-M had exploded bombs in the Karkigaon VDC-2, Netar and VDC-9 Gadesal in the morning at 8 am. In Sirugar polling center, Karkigaon VDC-3, the cadres of CPN-M and UCPN-M clashed at around 2 pm. The situation came under control when the police reached the clash site. From the very morning of Election Day, the cadres of CPN-M exploded bombs in different places of Dadagaon, Kakrigaon, Jagatipur, Nayakwada, Laha VDC. The police arrested CPN-M cadres and resident of Talegaon VDC-7, Surendra Singh and Arjun Singh, at 5 in the morning from the Janakalyan Lower Secondary School Gaithale polling center located in Archani VDC-3. They were found carrying explosives. On November 21, the police filed a



case under Arms and Ammunition Act against them. Dhana Bahadur Shahi, Khim Bahadur Rokaya and Kali Bahadur Nepali of Dhime VDC-3, Dhan Bahadur Rokaya, Harilal Shahi, Bir Bahadur Bista and Bhim Bahadur Budha of same VDC-6 were arrested with weapons from Dhime VDC-3 on November 18 and police filed a case under Arms and Ammunition Act against them on November 21.

Banke

Polling started from 7:30 in some polling centers whereas it started from 7:00 in most of the polling centers. Out of 172,428 votes, 9009 votes were invalid. The polling in Bankatuwa VDC Office started from 8:00 am as a pressure cooker bomb went off 300 meters away from the polling center at around 7:00 in morning of the election day. The polling center was kept in Nepalgunj Jail.

The police demolished the welcome gate built by the UCPN-M at Suryalalpur polling center located at Nepal Rastriya Primary School in Suryalalpur, Baijapur VDC-7. The election official assigned at Laxmi Higher Secondary School, Bardhwa, Rajhena VDC was replaced when he was found tearing the symbol of UML and passing ballots. Due to the ineffective management of the election office, out of four prisoners of Forestry Office at Nepalgunj Municipality, only two prisoners with voters' identity card participated in voting. Seven elderly people of Bheri Old Age Home, Nepalgunj Municipality could not participate in voting as their photo identity cards were not collected.



A vehicle torched by an unidentified group in Banke



A bomb placed by an unidentified group in Banke

Rolpa

The number of voters reaching the polling centers was low till 8:00 am. Out of 64,276 votes, 3662 votes were invalid. In Rangsi VDC- 7, 8 and 9, the cadres of UCPN-M, YCL were found stopping the voters of other parties from entering the polling centers. In Gopalpokhari of Rangsi VDC-3, YCL cadres assaulted NC cadre Nar Bahadur Dangi, UML cadre Bam Bahadur Dangi of Rangsi VDC-8, Narendra





Dangi of Rangsi VDC-3 and Balbir Budha of Rangsi VDC-5, while they were going to bring their voters. The cadres of UCPN-M kidnapped Bam Bahadur Khatri and Kamal Khatri, sons of Dal Bahadur Khatri, Office Secretary of CPN-M and resident of Kotgaon VDC-9. In the only polling center in Thabang, not a single voter cast vote for FPTP system whereas 77 votes were cast for the PR system. The polling center had 1,876 voters. UCPN-M accused CPN-M cadres of kidnapping Mousam Rokaya, president of FNJ Rolpa while he was on his way to vote; however, CPN-M said that it only held him for some time.

Mugu

Before the polling started, an unknown group detonated bombs near the Lumsa Polling Center of Rowa VDC, in a jungle near Rikhiya polling center of Kotdada VDC and in Jungle near Thayal Polling Center of Mangri VDC. In Jiuka Polling Center of Shreekot VDC, out of total 485, only 23 votes were cast. The cadres of CPN-M were found threatening and returning the voters near the polling center. Out of 23,818 voters in 55 polling centers of Mugu district, 18,308 votes were cast and 616 votes were invalid.

Dang

On the polling day, unidentified groups detonated bombs at Bijauri, Daruwa, Narayanpur, Manpur, Fulbari, Gothikhola, and Birendrachowk, BP Chok, Gumraha Chok of Tulsipur Municipality and in Patukhola VDC. The police arrested Premlal Chaudhary, Sandip Chaudhary, Sagar Chaudhary and Ram Prasad Chaudhary of Sonpur VDC-4 from Sonpur VDC-4 Shreegaon and released them on November 24. As stated by the local people, an unidentified group hurled pipe and socket bombs near the polling center, but police arrested people heading to cast vote on charge of their involvement in the incident. In Kwari of Ghorahi VDC-2, police



A vehicle torched by an unidentified group in Dang

arrested Ramtu Chudhary who was stopping voters, but he was released later on November 27, 2013. Police suspected that he was affiliated to the CPN-M. Out of 238,728 voters, 181,121 votes were cast of which 9,287 votes were invalid. Nepal Army team defused explosive devices found in 18 different places of the district. Police arrested CPN-M cadres Kamal Chaudhary, Bishal Shreepaili, Lok Bahadur Nepali, Kul Bahadur Oli and Hiralal BK on charge of stopping

people from casting votes and released them on November 24. Voting at Pawannagar VDC polling center was disrupted for some time when police tried to stop some youths who tried to enter the polling centers with sticks.

Pyuthan

Out of total 81,124 votes cast in the district, 2,617 votes were invalid. At around 6:30 in the morning, a suspicious object was seen on the road near to the Luplung polling center in Phopli VDC-1. Nepal Army team defused the object. Only few people came to vote in first two hours but voters turned up later after the explosive device was deactivated. In Maranthana polling center of Majuwa VDC, the cadres of UCPN-M, CPN- UML and Rastriya Janamorchha were campaigning showing the symbol of their respective parties and asking for votes from the people. The election officers did not provide information to the election observers and asked them to collect it from Khalanga. 182 polling centers of the district had peaceful election.

Jumla

The polling started on time in Jumla district. In Kalika Lower Secondary School polling center of Katiswami VDC, NC was found campaigning among the voters who were standing in the line to cast their votes. In Tribhuvan Higher Secondary School Jharjwala (a) and (b) polling centers of Depalgaon VDC, Jumla constituency no. 1, voting stopped from 12 noon when CPN-M cadres used local women and children to throw stones and seized ballot box and other election materials and threw them in the Tila river. In Jharjawala polling center, the cadres of CPN-M broke the ballot box and scattered the ballot paper around the polling center. The cadres ran away after the police opened blank fire. Head Constable Krishna Khadka sustained minor injuries in the incident. The polling center of Depal VDC had re-election on November 22 without any untoward events. Out of 867 voters in Kalika Lower Secondary School polling center (a), only 461 voters casted votes whereas out of 271 voters in polling center (b) 1,763 voters participated. In the district headquarters, Nepal Army defused explosive device found in Chinasagu Bridge on November 19, 2013 at around 6:30 am. In Janata Secondary School polling center of Mahat VDC, a husband forced his wife to vote against her will.



A vehicle torched by an unidentified group in Jumla





In Chandannath Higher Secondary School Polling Center of Chandnath VDC, one nominee voted for UCPN-M against the will of the voter leading to dispute in the polling center for some time. Out of total 37,771 votes cast, 1,297 votes were invalid.

Dailekh

Nepal Army team defused an explosive device kept by an unidentified group kept in the main entrance of the Tribhuwan Higher Secondary School polling center of Naya Bazaar, Narayan Municipality-1, at around 7:30 am. Voting started half an hour later in the polling center. A group of 15-20 people led by Bina Shahi, member of CPN-M Bheri-Karnali State Committee seized 350 ballot papers from Chamunda VDC, Harkot Higher Secondary School Polling



The locals, injured while scattering following the police's blank fire, being airlifted to District Hospital in NA helicopter



CPN-M Bheri-Karnali state committee member Bini Shahi, injured in the assault by NC cadres

Center at around 8:45 am. The police blank fired in the same incident. Shanta Kumari Shahi, Basana Shahi, Reshma Shahi, Raikosh BK, Amrita Shahi, Chandrakala Shahi and a seven month old baby were injured when they tried to escape. The cadres of CPN-M stopped Sita Shahi, also a voter and observer of NEOF to enter the same polling center. Polling restarted at around 12:00 pm after ballot papers were transported in helicopters to that polling center. Five injured people of Chamunda VDC were airlifted through helicopter to District Hospital located in district headquarter on the same day. Out of 88,557 votes cast, 4,113 votes were invalid.

Kalikot

Most of the polling centers in district were not disabled-friendly. The management to cast votes for elderly, people with disabilities and pregnant women was not arranged. Inadequate voter's education rendered 1,978 votes to be invalid out of 41,617 votes cast in the district. The polling centers of Pakha VDC were not easily accessible. Voting started from 7:00 am in all polling centers.

Surkhet

A suspicious object was found 100 meters west to the Chinchu polling center. Only few voters participated in voting within two hours after the polling started while voters participated easily after the object was defused. In the morning Nepal Army defused the suspicious object found in the way to the Maintada VDC polling center. The voters were hesitant for 1-2 hours after the suspicious object was found. The representatives of CPN-UML were not present at the Nepal Rastriya Higher Secondary School polling center of Lekhparsa VDC and in Jeevanjyoti Secondary School polling center of Kaphalkot VDC. The Kusunda community voted in polling centers of Lekhparajul and Sahare VDC. Raute Community could not vote as they did not have their name registered in the voters' photo identity list. The parties engaged in dispute for some time as cadres of NC were found wearing T-shirts with their party symbol. UCPN-M, NC and CPN-UML were found using vehicles without pass and vehicles having passed in parties' name to transport voters in all three constituencies of the district.

Bardiya

The voting started in time and people voted peacefully. There was proper management for elderly and people with disabilities to cast votes. A bomb was defused on the wee hours of polling day at Khairani of Dhadhabar VDC-6. In Durga Janajyoti Primary school polling center, Ranipur of Neulapur VDC-3, the cadres of CPN-M burned 14 FPTP ballot papers and 14 PR ballot papers at 1 pm in the afternoon. In Nepal Rastriya Higher Secondary School polling center of Dodheri VDC, Election Officer dismissed one official on charge of entering the polling center in inebriated condition. Out of 177,559 votes cast in district, 6340 were invalid.

Humla

In Mandhar Lower Secondary School polling center of Kharpunath VDC, three people along with a pregnant lady were injured in the dispute regarding polling on November 19. The dispute started when inhabitants of Durpa claimed that inhabitants of Kharpunath did not allow them to vote. The inhabitants of Durpa, Kasalari Aidi, Laxmi Aidi and a 28-year-old pregnant woman Rasmita Aidi were injured in the dispute. Raj Bahadur Shahi, 34, of Lali VDC-9 was injured in the dispute between two inhabitants at Malika Secondary School Lali polling center. The injured was taken to Nepalgunj for further treatment.





Dolpa

In Dolpa, the parties clashed one day prior to election. As per District Election Office Dolpa, out of 13,301 votes cast, 431 were invalid. 49 polling centers of the district had peaceful election. Voters turned up in large numbers in polling centers.

Salyan

Bombs went off near Pharulachaur polling center of Bhalchaur VDC, Paiyakharkha center of Hiucha VDC and Jamune polling center of Rim VDC at 6 in the morning. Though the election officials were present in the centers from 7 am, the polling started late in these centers as voters appeared only after 8:00 am. Political parties and Election Officer expelled Suprada Dahal, Assistant Polling Officer for Kalika Secondary School polling center of Kajeri after she was found soliciting votes for CPN-UML. Out of 84,271 votes cast, 2,684 votes were invalid.

Rukum

NC registered complaints and demanded for re-election in five polling centers of Rukum. NC candidate Gopalji Jung Shah from Rukum constituency no. 2 filed complaint in the office of Election Officer claiming that UCPN-M barred his representatives to campaign, which is against the election Code of Conduct. UCPN-M cadres attacked Sandesh Pun and Man Bahadur Budhathoki while they were on their way to cast vote at Siddhartha Higher Secondary polling center in Magma. UCPN-M cadres led by Sher Bahadur Khadka assaulted NC cadre, Yagya Bahadur Gharti while he was going to cast vote in Bal Kalyan Secondary School polling center at Paugha. Some people were seen wearing YCL printed T-shirts in Bafikot VDC polling center.

Clashes regarding Election

Dailekh

NC cadres assaulted CPN-M member of Bheri Karnali state Committee, Bini Shahi with a knife on November 23. She sustained a head injury in the attack. Shahi was attacked near Devkota Chok at district headquarter by a group of 15-16 persons led by Surya Bahadur Shahi, 28, son of Him Bahadur Shahi, who is candidate of NC for Dang constituency no. 2.

Dolpa

The security forces beat up three UCPN-M cadres at Arupani in Juphal VDC while the former were bringing the ballot boxes from Majhphala Dolpa to district headquarter Dunai on November 20. Gore Bahadur BK, 40, central member of UCPN-M Dalit Mukti Morcha and inhabitant of Majhphal VDC-3, as well as

the agent of Constituent Assembly Election 2013 for Bidhya Mandir polling center, Majhphala VDC and YCL cadres Rajendra Rokaya, 35, and other YCL cadre Kabiraj BK, of Rammakaikot VDC-3 were beaten by ASI Dilli Chand, police constable Dipak Bohara and Sujan Khadka, Nepal Army warrant officer (Jamdar) second class who came for security of the ballot boxes.

Post Election Situation

The ballot boxes of most of the polling centers in Tarai districts were brought to district headquarters in the evening of November 19 except of Karnali zone and some hilly districts. The ballot counting started with the consensus of all parties. The UCPN-M protested against the counting as their party garnered less votes and also walked out from the counting process in all districts of Mid-Western region.

Though UCPN-M won in seven constituencies of the region, the candidates refused to accept winning certificates. In Kalikot district, UCPN-M cadres celebrated with a victory rally on November 23, 2013. Cadres of UCPN-M, MJF-D picketed District Election Office, Nepalgunj claiming that empty ballot box was found in Bankatwa VDC, Banke district.



Violation of Election Code of Conduct

Citizen Campaign for Clean Election secretariat received 67 incidents of violation of Code of Conduct during the CA election in Far-Western region. The districts that recorded maximum number of violation of Code of Conduct were Bajura (19), Kailali (14) and Baitadi (8). Similarly, Doti and Bajhang districts had the least number of violations of Code of Conduct-2 each.

During the CA election, a total of 67 incidents of violation of Code of Conduct were recorded. According to the record, NC was involved in 15 incidents of violation of election Code of Conduct and UCPN-M in 14, CPN-M in 9 and UML in 8.

A total of 30 incidents related to violation of election Code of Conduct (CoC), point no. 30 which prohibited disrupting rally, procession, assembly, meeting or gathering organized by other parties or candidates.

Incidents related to Bomb and Explosive Device				
Date	Genuine or Fake	District	Municipality or VDC	Types of bomb
2013-11-17	Genuine	Kailali	Dhangadi Municipality, Utterbehadi & Sahajpur VDC	Cylinder, Socket, Sutali
2013-11-15	Fake	Kailali	Sahajpur VDC	Bomb inside tin box
2013-11-13	Fake	Kailali	Dhangadi Municipality nearby Bandevi Temple	Sutali
2013-11-14	Fake	Kailali	Dhangadi Municipality and nearby setopul	Materials inside the Redbull beverage box
2013-	Socket Bomb	Achham	Hichma VDC-4 nearby Kalika Higher secondary School	Socket Bomb
2013-11-13	Fake	Baitadi	Sidshawor VDC-7, Anarkhola	Mix in Tyre with Soil and sand
2013-11-08	Fake	Doti	Police station near Durgamandu VDC-2 , Baiila	Written explosive materials in a bag
2013-11-13	Genuine	Kanchanpur	Bhindatta Municipality-5, way to Khula Manch	TNT
2013-11-13	Genuine	Kanchanpur	Krishnapur VDC-5	Tin Bomb
2013-11-18	Genuine	Kanchanpur	Daiji VDC-3, Dharmapur, way to Bajhela Community forest	SE Bomb



Similarly, a total of eight incidents were documented regarding violation of point no. 29, Which prohibits carrying or demonstrating weapons, explosives, chemicals and poisonous substance.

Kailali

In Darakh VDC-1, Sukhkhad-based Nepal Army's bomb disposal unit defused three socket bombs on November 12 planted by unidentified group near Bhajani-Sukhad Road. Nepal Army bomb disposal unit assured the locals that the object found on November 13 nearby *Bandevi temple* of Dhangadi Municipality was a hoax bomb. In same way, Nepal Army bomb disposal unit said device found near the banks of Setopool in Sahajpur on November 15 of Dhangadi Municipality way a hoax bomb.

On November 17, Nepal Army Bomb disposal unit defused cylinder bombs, socket bombs and sutali bombs in Uttarbehadi and Hasanpur areas of Dhangadi Municipality. On November 19, Nepal Army Bomb disposal unit defused socket bomb nearby Tikapur Municipality, Kamandalu bomb in Narayanpur VDC, socket bomb in Dhanshingpur VDC and socket bomb in Sadakpur of Pabera VDC.

Kanchanpur

On November 12, Nepal Army Bomb disposal unit defused TNT bomb kept by unidentified group on the way towards Khula Manch of Bhimdatta Municipality. UCPN-M Chairman Prachanda was addressing a mass gathering at the site. An unidentified group detonated bomb in Krishnapur VDC-5 in the early hours of the same day. On November 20, Nepal Army Bomb disposal unit defused socket bomb kept by unidentified group located on the way to Bachela Community forest of Daijee VDC-3.

Baitadi

On November 12, security personnel found a suspicious device kept by unidentified group in Annarkhola, Siddheswor VDC along the Dasharathchand Highway of Batadi-Dadeldhura area. On November 21, Nepal Army Bomb disposal unit defused socket bomb kept by unidentified group in Dewlekh VDC election poll center. On November 22, Nepal Army Bomb disposal unit defused socket bomb hanged in tree by unidentified group in the market area.

Doti

On November 8, Nepal Army Far-Western division headquarter bomb disposal unit said a device found nearby police station in Durgamando VDC way a hoax.





Bajura

On October 22, Nepal Army bomb disposal unit defused bomb in Martadi VDC of Bajura district.

Incidents of Violation of Code of Conduct and Human Rights

Dispute among parties

Soon after the registration of candidacy for CA election, disputes emerged among the major parties UCPN-M, NC and UML. Violent attacks also occurred between cadres of political party.

Baitadi

While organizing a door-to-door campaign for CA election on November 12, a clash took place between cadres of UCPN-M and UML at Girigada of Haat VDC-9. Harka Dhanuk, 45, of Bhatana VDC, Karna Jagari, 48, of Kuwakot VDC and six other cadres of UML were attacked by UCPN-M cadres in election campaign regarding a dispute on political matters. On November 13, six UML cadres were attacked by UCPN-M cadres during election campaign at Badedda of Malladehi VDC. Seven UCPN-M cadres, including Naresh BK, Bhagirath Kunwar, Karna Bahadur Kunwar, Janak Kunwar, Dibin Kunwar and Jay Bahadur were injured in a violent attack and were treated at Baitadi District Hospital.

Bajura

Cadres of UCPN-M and UML clashed on October 31 in Kotila VDC in a program where former Prime Minister Baburam Bhattarai was attending an election campaign gathering. Cadres from UCPN-M Dev Bhandari, Keshar Bhandari, Tika Bhandari, Prajan Rawal, Manraj Bhandari and Chhakka Rawal got injured and were treated at Kotila sub-health post.

On November 6, NC cadre Dinesh Rawal (Biraj) about 21, from Dewolsen in Barhabis VDC-7 attacked Rajesh Rana, 17, of Betalmandu. He was attacked by sharp weapons and rod, got injured and was admitted to Bayalpata Hospital. Police informed that they were searching for Rawal.

Doti

On November 10, UCPN-M poll candidate from Doti constituency no.1, Mohan Bam along with 14 other cadres were attacked by unidentified group while returning from election campaign. They were attacked as they were returning to Dipayal Silgadi. Mohan Bam sustained head, eyes and body injuries while a member from Seti Mahakali State Committee, Sahadev Khatri sustained eye injuries, Raj Kumar Malasi

sustained fractured hand, Mahadev Joshi from Dipayal Silgadi Municipality-13 sustained neck injuries. Other injured were PR candidate Kalawati Ojha, Padamraj Bhatt, Hem Karna, Bishnu Bogati, Lokraj Khadka and 10 others. They were sent for treatment at District Hospital.



UCPN-M candidate for Doti Constituency no. 1 Mohan Bom who was injured in the attack by an unidentified group

Dadeldhura

On November 14, cadres of UCPN-M and NC clashed at Puntura in Jogbuda VDC-1. Five cadres of NC Naravan Kami, Ganesh Prasad Joshi, Birendra Thapa, Kamal Singh Saud and Sitaram Joshi got injured and were sent for treatment in local health post.

Darchula

On November 1, UML supporters Janak Singh Thaguna, Suresh Singh Thagunna, Raj Kumar Thagunna, Nabin Thagunna, Jagadish Thagunna, Nabin Thagunna and Sanjeev Thagunna attacked NC supporters Dashrat Badu and Harish Badu at Kimtardi Khalanga VDC-1. The UML supporter throwing the NC flag prompted the clash.

Kanchanpur

On October 26, a jeep was torched by unidentified group in election campaign of UCPN-M poll candidate from Kanchanpur district constituency no. 4, Mohan Giri. The incident took place at Bankhet in Bhimdatta Municipality-5 on the East-West Highway. According to the police, Giri was addressing election campaign when unidentified group torched the jeep.

Kailali

On November 13, CPN-M cadre Kulraj Gyawali, 45, in Thapapur VDC-3 was arrested by police on charge of being involved in damaging a vehicle. The owner of vehicle was Suresh Hamal from Lalbhoji VDC-5. According to police, Gyawali was released after the election was over.



Election Day Scenario

On the Election Day minor disputes occurred between political parties. According to District Administration Offices, the election was peaceful in all nine districts of this region. Similarly, the election observation organizations also said that the election was held in a peaceful manner.

Post-election Scenario

In post-election period, no such disputes were recorded but at the time of vote counting, UCPN-M Central committee demanded vote counting process be stopped questioning about fair election. Similarly, the candidate and agents of MJF-R boycotted vote counting process. The chief election officer requests them to participate in counting process.



Violation of Code of Conduct and Other Related Information

Attacks and Attack Attempts on the Candidates

There was an attack on UCPN-M's FPTP candidate of Taplejung Sanchapal Maden on October 25, 2013 morning while he was engaged in election campaign. Led by CPN-M in-charge Suman, about 30 people attacked at the house of Kamal Bhandari of Mehele VDC. Maden, Kaji Bhattarai of publicity committee and YCL in-charge Tara Bhattarai among others were injured. Gopalji Jung Shah, NC candidate in Rukum was repeatedly attacked by UCPN-M cadres.

The vehicle, on which UML candidate Rajendra Prasad Pandey was travelling, was stopped by UCPN-M cadres at Benighat VDC-9 of Dhading. Two cadres each of both the parties were injured.

People injured in clash during the election	
District	Incidents
Panchthar	6
Dhankuta	5
Surkhet	4
Rolpa	3
Jumla	2
Parbat	2
Bhojpur	2
Makawanpur	2
Morang	2
Ramechhap	2
Ilam	1
Kavre	1
Kalikot	1
Kaski	1
Kailali	1
Chitwan	1
Jajarkot	1
Tanahun	1
Terhathum	1
Dailekh	1
Palpa	1
Mugu	1
Sindhupalchok	1
Sindhuli	1
Sunsari	1
Total	45

Violence of Code of Conduct during Silent Period

The EC set time period of 48 hours before the election as the period of silence. During this period, any activities related to the election are not allowed. But contrary to this rule, different activities took places which were reported to the Campaign secretariat.

UCPN-M candidate Nanda Kishor Pun of Kathmandu constituency no. 4 organized a feast which was against the Code of Conduct. Candidates Sadbhawana Party, TMDP and MJF-D in Saptari used colorful flex banner hangings in the public places and MJF-N used wall-writings

Two People Dead in Election Violence

On November 13, a 17 year old, Rakesh Yadav of Kalaiya Municipality-7, a transport helper of Anmol night bus, was injured in petrol bomb attack by unidentified group at Basamadi of Makwanpur. Yadav died on November 26 during his treatment at TU Teaching Hospital, Kathmandu.

A truck driver Raju Deuja Chhetri of Nijgad VDC-7 was hit by a petrol bomb hurled by an unidentified group in Dudhaura Bridge of East-West highway on November 14. The truck was heading for Nijgad from Jitpur of Bara district. Deuja died on November 17 while undergoing treatment at TU Teaching Hospital, Kathmandu.



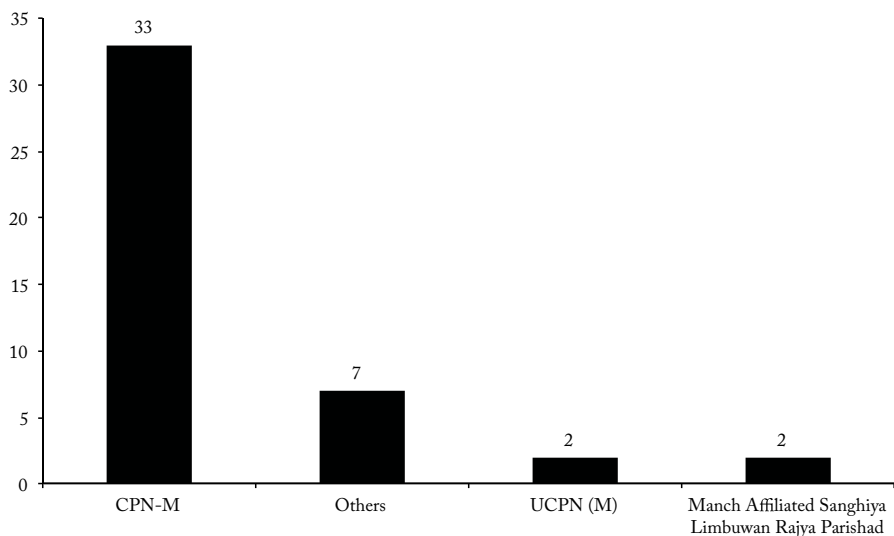
EC Instructed UCPN-M Chairperson to Follow Code of Conduct

The EC instructed UCPN-M chairperson Pushpa Kamal Dahal (Prachanda) to follow the Election Code of Conduct. The EC stated that Pradancha had acted against the Code of Conduct by using a helicopter. The EC instructed chairperson to use the helicopter only after getting its permission. The decision came after a meeting of the EC on October 31. Prachanda sought permission to ride helicopter for election campaign on October 30 but flew before his request was granted by the EC. The EC instructed him that, hereafter he would need to get prior permission. Dahal had used the helicopter to travel from Kathmandu to Panchkal.

While travelling on a jeep (Se 1 Ja 606), Mohan Bam, FPTP candidate of UCPN-M of Doti constituency no.1 was attacked by a few people at night on November 10 at Tikha of Dipayal Silgadi Municipality 11. He sustained head, eyes and body injuries. In the same incident, UCPN-M PR candidate Kalawati Ojha was also injured. Treatment of injured was done in the District Hospital.

and RPP, candidate Guru Prasad Rajauriya of Kapilbastu constituency no.4 and UCPN-M, Satya Nayaran Tiwari of Kapilbastu constituency no.3 used the election symbols and party flags in their vehicles for election campaign.

Parties involved in obstruction in distribution of election awareness materials



Attacks on Public Vehicles

Bomb attacks were carried out at different places including on public buses carrying passengers to the foil the election as recorded by the Campaign Secretariat.

The bus with the registration no. Na 4 Kha 7200, heading from Kathmandu to Birgunj was attacked with petrol bomb when the bus stopped at Satungal, Kathmandu leaving eight passengers of the bus injured. Passenger vehicles in Chitwan, Makawanpur, Surkhet, Kathmandu and Lalitpur also came under attack.

Obstruction in Distribution of Election Awareness Material

45 incidents of election awareness materials sent to villages and polling centers by EC being torched, seized and EC team facing obstructions were received. These kinds of activities took place in Pachthar, Dhankuta, Surkhet, Rolpa, Morang, Makwanpur and Parbat. In most of such activities, CPN-M led 33-party front was involved.

Candidacy of Two PR Candidates Cancelled

The EC cancelled candidacy of two PR candidates. One of them is convicted of murder by the Supreme Court while another being an incumbent member of a beneficiary post.

Clarification from Former PM Dr Baburam Bhattarai Sought

During the campaign for Constituent Assembly election, the political parties violated several points of Code of Conduct. The EC asked former PM Dr Baburam Bhattarai on October 29 to submit the clarification within three days.

The EC said, on October 30, that in different districts there were violation of Election Code of Conduct and directed the related parties to follow the Code of Conduct. The EC also asked for clarifications from the candidates of UCPN-M, NC, UML, RPP, FSP and Federal Limbuwan State Council.

District Election Office of Gorkha sent a letter to UCPN-M candidate Dr Baburam Bhattarai and NC candidate Hari Ghale of constituency no.1, and Chham Bahadur Gurung of UCPN-M of constituency no.3 on October 28 regarding violation of Election Code of Conduct and sought clarification within three days. Dr Bhattarai was accused of regarding feast and distributing money in the pretext of renovation of local temple while soliciting votes. Representative of UML and NC filed a complaint against UCPN-M's FPTP candidate, Gopi Achhami of constituency no.3 on October 29 accusing him of glorifying development work of the past to seek votes.



UCPN-M's Bal Krishna Dungal's candidacy was cancelled as the EC acted upon the complaint filed against him citing the Supreme Court sentence of life imprisonment in a murder case. On the basis of complaint by a UML candidate PR candidate, Ram Kumari Jhankri, the EC rejected his candidacy. Likewise, PR candidacy of UCPN-M Usha Phakir was also cancelled by the EC as she was an incumbent member of the National Muslim Commission.

SC Orders Withdrawal of Call for Bandh

The SC issued an interim order to CPN-M led 33-party front to take back the strike stating that its anti-election campaign violates the people's right to vote. Single bench of Supreme Court Justice, Ram Kumar Prasad Sah gave the interim order stating that no party, individual, group or others registered or not registered in the EC had the right to curtail the people's rights to vote. Stating that the Interim Constitution of Nepal 2063 (2007) ensures right to employment, conduct, business, travel and to vote without any hindrance, the verdict asked withdraw and make withdraw any strikes targeting election. Durba Prasad Bhattarai, treasurer of Democratic Lawyers' Association filed a writ at Supreme Court on November 10 demanding an interim order for withdrawal of the call for strike.



B. Election Day: Election Observation

Background

All the constituencies except for Jumla had concluded voting on November 19. Voting was concluded in Jumla on November 22 as the voting in booth A and B of Tribhuwan Higher Secondary School in Jharjwal Depal VDC was cancelled on the Election Day after the CPN-M cadres threw the ballot boxes in the river.

All the 301 observers working on behalf of the Campaign at 314 polling stations got regular information from local networks of all polling stations. The report received during the observation is as follows:



Citizen's Campaign for Clean Election coordinator and INSEC chairperson Subodh Raj Pyakurel submitting a preliminary monitoring report on CA Election 2013 to the Chief Election Commissioner, Nilkantha Upreti

1. Situation on the Election Day

1.1 Killing, Abduction, Hostage taking, Battery and Blank Firing

Police resorted to blank fire following a scuffle between the political cadres and voters at Janata Sudarshan Higher Secondary School but no untoward event was recorded. At Chitipokhari Center of Sekham VDC in Syangja, the UCPN-M and NC cadres engaged in a dispute but it was resolved following an all-party meeting.

At Ward no. 7, 8 and 9 of Rangsi VDC in Rolpa, YCL cadres stopped the voters of other parties from reaching the polling centers. In Rangsi VDC-3, YCL cadres beat up UML cadres, including Bam Bahadur Dangi, Narendra Dangi of the same VDC and Balbir Budha of ward no. 5 as they were escorting the voters who were stopped by YCL cadres. There was only one center in Thawang VDC and no vote for the FPTP was cast there and 77 votes, that too of election staffs, were cast for PR candidates. There were 1,876 registered voters in the center.

In Dailekh, NA bomb disposal team defused a bomb planted at the gate of Tribhuwan Higher Secondary School of Naya Bazaar in Narayan Municipality-1. The bomb delayed the beginning of voting by half an hour.

Santa Kumari Shahi, Basana Shahi, Reshma Shahi, Bal Kumari Rai, Kosh BK, Amrita Shahi, Chandrakala Shahi and a seven-month-old Dipika Tarami were injured when the police blank fired following the looting of the ballot papers by





CPN-M cadres around 8.45 am at Harakot Higher Secondary School in Chamunda VDC, Dailekh. The cadres were led by CPN-M Bheri Karnali State Committee member, Bini Shahi. The locals were injured as they dispersed following the blank fire. CPN-M cadres stopped a voter and NEOC monitor Sita Shahi from reaching that polling center. The voting resumed in the center when the ballot papers were delivered there by a helicopter. The same helicopter airlifted the injured Reshma Shahi, Bal Kumari Shahi, Raikosh BK, Amrita Shahi, and seven-month-old Dipika Tarami to district headquarters where they were treated at the District Hospital.

In Dhading, a scuffle broke out between the cadres of UCPN-M and NC following the voting at Nimachok of Marpak VDC-4. Rikesh Thapa Magar, 19, and Bishal Adhikari, 21, of Marpak VDC-7 were injured by bladed weapon. They were treated at Bir Hospital, Kathmandu. UCPN-M Dhading district convention organizing committee issued a press statement on November 21 demanding action against the offenders but there was no police action. The UCPN-M cadres held a rally of over 15 motorcycles wielding swords making the town tensed soon after the voting ended. Violating the requirement of permit, the motorcyclists even assaulted NC leader Ramesh Dhamala, 42. Dhamala did not file a complaint.

In Dolakha, UCPN-M cadres attacked and injured UML leader Shanti Pakhrin, 36, at a voting center in Thulopatal VDC, UML Thulopatal Village committee chairperson Bhupendra Sunuwar said. CDO Pralhad Pokharel said that six people carrying out the attack were arrested and that the polling had gone ahead with the consensus from the political parties. Former VDC chairperson Tej Bahadur Khadka, Kamal Pakhrin and Harka KC of the same village were detained at District Police Office custody in Charikot and were released on November 24. There were some disputes in the polling centers of Gairimudi, Malu, Jungu and Sahare of constituency no. 1 but the voting was not disrupted.

1.2 Intimidation and Influence

UML cadres shouted slogans against UCPN-M candidate Bamdev Chhetri of Constituency no. 3 when he reached at Wagla Higher Secondary School in Wagla Higher Secondary School where he was welcomed by the UCPN-M cadres leading to suspension of the voting. The voting resumed after a meeting of an all-party meeting.

In Jumla, NC was found persuading the voters in queue to cast in its favor at Kalika Lower Secondary School in Kattikswami VDC. At Janata Secondary School in Mahat VDC, a woman was forced to vote for a party against her choice.

At the polling center at Bal Mandir Lower Secondary School in Chainpur of Bajhang, pamphlets of NC, UML and UCPN-M were found. In the centers, the NC cadres chanted slogans.

In Panchthar, only 61 out of 946 votes were cast for FPTP and 92 for PR candidates at Sideshwar Higher Secondary School at Phejung of Lungrupa VDC-9 following intimidation by the FLSC cadres and CPN-M.

At BP Koirala Higher Secondary School, Sapahi's 'B' booth in Dhanusha, the human rights defenders and journalists were mistreated. Nagarik daily newspaper reporter Suresh Yadav said that the NC cadres wielded batons and spears after some unidentified group pelted stones at the same booth which resulted in injury of an NC cadre, Anil Nayak, 25, of Sapahi VDC-8. TMDP's Kishori Yadav brought the FPTP ballot papers out from the booth when the stones were pelted. When the monitoring team asked polling officer Basanta Regmi and policemen to bring in the ballot, they did not cooperate. NC cadres were trying to persuade the voters on the line to support their party. NC cadres snatched a camera of Mountain TV reporter Sanjay Raut and Himal Khabarpatrika reporter Ishwar Chandra Jha. A candidate was found using the vehicle permitted for a dummy candidate. Ballot papers were found outside the booth. UML cadres even beat up polling officer Basant Regmi claiming that he was signing the slips of the ballot papers at the Election Office. Signature was missing from many of the ballots. Party representatives were standing at the site of voting, supposed to be confidential at Ladobela booth in Binhi VDC, Constituency no. 4.

In Dolakha, UCPN-M cast ballots in the absence of the booth representatives of other parties and intimidated the party cadres at polling center at Nilkantheshwar Higher Secondary School in Jugu VDC, Constituency no. 1. In Gairimudi VDC center, UML cadres complained that NC had blocked the way of other parties and cast vote unilaterally. UML district secretariat member Bharat KC filed a written complaint at the EC, Kathmandu on November 21 demanding re-election at the center. One bomb each was detonated near the booths in Handikhola VDC-3 and at Katunje of Kalikatar VDC-7 Makawanpur. One hoax bomb was found on the road at Khairan of Bharta VDC, Dailekh.

1.3 Disruption in Election Observation

INSEC's observer for Morang, Alia Murmu was stopped by the police at Kisan Community Lower Secondary School in Dadarbairiya. In Dailekh, Sita Shahi, a NEOC monitor and also voter was stopped by CPN-M cadres. In Kanchanpur, the security personnel did not allow the election observers inside the area of voting site. At some centers, the observers were stopped even at the center areas and were asked to leave citing the orders from 'above'. In Dadeldhura, the election observers were provided separate place for monitoring at Sahashralinga Higher Secondary School in Amagargadhi Municipality-10. In Bajhang, the election observers were allowed to take pictures of the centers after seeking permission from the polling officer. CPN-M cadres did not obstruct the election observers and their vehicles.





1.4 Booth Capturing and Obstruction

Accusing the UML of irregularities at Pur Secondary School in Malagiri VDC, Gulmi, the representatives of other parties left the booth. The issue was resolved in an all-party meeting after which the party representatives signed the documents.

In Syangja constituency no. 1, Kuwakot VDC, voting was disrupted for some time when NC and UML accused UCPN-M cadres of trying to capture the ballot papers. The voting resumed after UCPN-M returned them. In Pelakot VDC of Syangja, UML cadres were accused by NC of voting unilaterally.

At the polling booth of Janata Sudarshan Higher Secondary School in Thuli Pokhari VDC, Parbat, UML cadres Prem Lamichhane, Rawan Lamichhane and Homnath Lamichhane were injured in a clash with UCPN-M cadres following the attempts of booth capture. At Mahadev Primary School polling booth of Shankarpokhari VDC, situation became tense after UML cadres entered the center with khukuris and the police blank fired. The voting stopped for about 15 minutes before resuming with the consensus among the parties. About 74 per cent of the voting had been done when the tension ensued.

In some places, including Dandagaon VDC-8, CPN-M detonated bombs and blank fired. CPN-M cadres also tried to bar the villagers of Pali village in Dandagaon VDC-8 from voting. An APF team had to be sent to the village for smooth voting, DSP Chandra Bahadur Singh said.

UML affiliated youths tried to enter the BP Higher Secondary School, Bayalesimtara polling center of Pawannagar VDC, Dang prompting APF action disrupting the election for 10 minutes. The situation returned to normalcy after the youths were taken out of the centers.

In Mugu, 23 out of 485 voters cast their ballots in Jeuka polling centers in Shreekot VDC-7, 8 and 9. Madan Rokaya, the joint-secretary of district committee, Mugu and Bheri Karnali State Committee member led team was found turning the voters back.

In Makawanpur, the 33-parties front led by CPN-M planted hoax bombs in rural areas of constituency no. 4 to disrupt the election.

1.5 Clash, Damage to Ballot Papers and Scuffle

In Gulmi, at Himalayan Higher Secondary School, Bastu VDC, there was a clash when UML cadres accused UCPN-M cadres of voting in the name of deceased person. UML cadres- Bishnu Bhandari, Naresh Bhandari and Santosh Gautam Sunar and UCPN-M cadre Karna Pandey sustained minor injuries.

In Gorkha, UCPN-M and NC cadres clashed in the polling booths of Ghyalchok, Harmi and Ghairung VDCs. NC cadres- Bishnu Prasad Dhakal, Nandalal Regmi and Bibek Dhakal were injured in the clash. The injured were taken to district

hospital with police support. A clash occurred between UML and UCPN-M cadres at Rastriya Secondary School, Ghalang in Nareshwar VDC in Gorkha constituency no. 1 in the pretext of assisting an elderly voter. Police had to blank fire to take control of the situation.

In Arghakhanchi, UML district chairperson Chet Narayan Acharya and secretariat member Saroj Bhusal were injured when UML and UCPN-M cadres clashed at Argharjasthal Secondary School in Argha VDC. The clash was prompted by a dispute among the election representatives to cast fake votes after nearly 60 per cent voting was completed. The voting resumed following an all-party meet.

In Jajarkot, a clash occurred between the cadres of UCPN-M and UML who had gone to Shirugar voting booth in Karkigaon VDC-3 to capture it. The clash also disrupted the voting for some time. The situation came under control after an APF team reached the site.

In Jumla, dispute erupted at Chandannath Higher Secondary School in Chandannath VDC when a representative voted for UCPN-M against the choice of the voter.

In Bajhang, at Patadewal Secondary School, Patadewal VDC, a clash occurred between the cadres of NC and UML after the NC cadres tried to vandalize the booth which resulted in suspension of voting for two hours. At the polling center of Bal Mandir Lower Secondary School in Chainpur of Bajhang, pamphlets of NC, UML and UCPN-M were distributed. In the centers, the NC cadres chanted slogans. NC cadres Gyanendra Bahadur Singh of Chainpur VDC-1 and UML cadres of Laxmi Joshi, Bishnu Bhakta Joshi and Hari Joshi of Chainpur VDC-6 were injured in a clash at the booth towards the closure of voting. All the injured were treated at District Hospital.

In Achham, at Dayapipaltola Secondary School 'A' booth in Lungra VDC, UML election representative Him Karna Giri and NC representative Jeevan Khadka were slightly injured when they clashed accusing each other of violating the Code of Conduct. DSP Shyam Prasad Poudel said that Police Head Constable Bir Bahadur Chand was taken into custody after his act in inebriated condition disrupted the voting process adding due action would be taken against him.

In Sindhupalchok, at Bhimsen Lower Secondary School, Khatrithok 'A' booth in

Details of those Injured in Clashes and Explosions on the Election Day in Mid Region			
SN	District	Incident	No. of Injured
1	Dhanusha	Clash and Attack	1
2	Dhading	„	2
3	Sindhupalchowk	„	1
4	Ramechhap	„	3
5	Dolakha	„	1
6	Parsa	„	1
7	Kathamanu	Explosion Bomb	3
Total			12





Sangachok VDC, UCPN-M and UML cadres clashed after UCPN-M began voting on behalf of elderly voters citing their poor vision. Janardan Nepal, 28, of Sangachok VDC-6 and UCPN-M member and Janajagriti Higher Secondary School teacher was injured in the clash. The police intervened and calmed the situation.

In Kavre, at Jagriti Higher Secondary School polling center, Kyaurini in Pokharichauri VDC-6, UCPN-M and NC cadres clashed after 60 per cent of the voting was concluded halting the voting for some time. At Araniko Secondary School polling center in Harredanda Pokharichauri VDC-8, the police fired four round of blank fire after NC local leader Tuk Prasad Gautam tried to throw away the ballot box. There were 893 voters. After the security personnel guarding the Kyaurini center left for Harredanda following the tension, the UCPN-M cadre beat up NC cadres. Some properties of the Kyaurini center were damaged in the clash between the cadres of these two parties. An all-party meet decided against stopping the voting while UCPN-M left the meeting protesting the decision. Voting resumed after some time.

In Ramechhap, Kharpani polling center in Gushwara VDC-3 in constituency no. 2, UCPN-M and UML cadres had a clash after the cadres accused each others of briefing the voters in queue about the party symbols. UML cadres Dhan Bahadur Nagarkot, 35, Saha Bahadur Magar, 32 and Khyam Bahadur Magar, 24, of Gaushwara VDC-4 were injured in the clash. The witnesses reported that they were attacked with khukuris. UML named UCPN-M's Nar Bahadur Magar and his group as being the perpetrators. The injured were treated at local pharmacy. The dispute, however, was resolved at local level.

1.6 Absence of Party Representatives at Polling Centers and Denial of Access

In Syangja, NC cadres accused UML cadres to denying them entry in a center it was the voting center of UML candidate Mukti Pathak. In Malyangkot VDC, NC cadres were accused by UML of casting votes after booth capture.

In Rolpa, the YCL cadres affiliated to UCPN-M stopped voters of other parties from entering the centers at wards no. 7, 8 and 9 in Rangsi VDC.

In Siraha, the Madhesi parties demanded re-election at constituency no. 5 claiming booth capture by UCPN-M but the EC did not heed to the demand. In Parsa, at the voting center in Kauwaban Kataiya VDC in constituency no. 4, NC cadre Jahahir Patel of the same VDC was injured when a clash occurred between NC and MJF-D cadres. Patel sustained serious head injury in the attack after the MJF-D accused him of distributing money to the people queuing to vote. The voting stopped for five minutes.

1.7 Disenfranchisement, Unauthorized Entry at Booths and Double Voting

In Myagdi, a 33-party front led by CPN-M's boycott and disruption of the election resulted in low turnout in Jyamrukkot, Bhakimli, Baranja, Room, Mudi and Histan VDCs. In VDCs like Manglaghat, Takam, Babiyachaur, Singha and Baranja, the CPN-M detonated bombs and terrorized the voters by planting bombs, however, polling was carried out and there was no zero voting.

In Tanahun, UCPN-M accused NC of unilaterally voting at Nar Primary School, Michhurlung in Majhkot VDC, constituency no. 3. The center did not have any representative which had 826 voters while it was claimed that though the UML had its representatives but was denied any sitting spot. The UCPN-M and UML claimed that a pro-NC female voter had cast vote in the name of another voter saying she, without any identity card, had taken the stamp from the voter and proceeded to stamp as she wished. When confronted, polling officer Amrita Pandey said that the woman was only assisting the voter. There was no disruption in the voting.

In Mugu, only 23 of 485 votes were cast at the center of Jiuka in Shreekot VDC. It was reported that the voters were scared off by the CPN-M cadres.

In Dadeldhura, UCPN-M cadre Tari Singh Pali was arrested after he entered the election center with an intention of casting fake votes at Bhageshwar Secondary School center at Katal in Shirsha VDC-5.

In Sindhupalchok, Deepak Bishwakarma committed suicide by hanging at his home after being told by the election staffs that he was not in the list of voters at Setidevi Higher Secondary School Pangretar, constituency no. 1, .

In most of the districts, there were reports of the voters not finding their names in the list despite having appeared in registration process, including picture taking. Some voters in most of the districts did not register for the voters' roll. Though it was said that proper care had been made to ensure easy voting for the elderly and disabled persons, very few centers had paid attention to that issue.

In Chitwan, a dispute erupted when the former LPC coordinator voted for UCPN-M on behalf of an elderly voter though the voter had asked for the ballot to be stamped on UML's Sun symbol, INSEC monitoring team reported.

In Dolakha, at Nilkantheswar Higher Secondary School Center in constituency no. 1, UCPN-M captured the booth and voted for the party and in another center of the same VDC, UML cadre Jhalak Karki was injured when NC and UCPN-M tried to capture booth for 250 votes. The NA team briefly took control of the center but NC and UCPN-M managed to cast 12 fake votes.

1.8 Arrest

In Jajarkot, police arrested Surendra Singh and Arjun Singh of Talegaon VDC-7 from Jan Kalyan Lower Secondary School, Gauthale center in Archhani VDC-3 as





they were trying to detonate explosive devices there.

In Dang, Prem Lal Chaudhary, Sandip Chaudhary, Sagar Chaudhary and Ram Bahadur Chaudhary of Sonpur VDC-4 were arrested at Srigaon of Sonpur VDC-4 on November 19 and were released on November 24. Locals said that they were arrested by the police while heading for polling center to cast ballot after a group of people hurled socket and pipe bombs near the polling centers. Police arrested Ramatu Chaudhary at Kwari of Ghorahi VDC-2 as he was obstructing the voters heading to vote. He was released on November 27. CPN-M cadres Kamal Chaudhary, Bishal Serpaili, Lok Bahadur Nepali, Kul Bahadur Oli and Hiralal BK were arrested for obstructing the voters from reaching the election centers and were released on November 24.

1.9 Bomb Explosion, Vandalism and Accident

In Kathmandu, Samir Khadgi, 8, was injured when he played with the bomb placed on the road linking Bhotebahal and Teku in Kathmandu. He lost the fingers of his right hand. Yamuna Balami, 8, was also injured in the same incident.

In Tahanhu, Nepal Army team disposed a sutali bomb found at Nirjala Primary School polling center in Purkot.

Dang

On the polling day, unidentified groups detonated bombs at Bijauri, Daruwa, Narayanpur, Manpur, Fulbari, Gothikhola, and Birendrachowk, BP Chok, Gumraha Chok of Tulsipur Municipality and in Patukhola VDC. The police arrested Premlal Chaudhary, Sandip Chaudhary, Sagar Chaudhary and Ram Prasad Chaudhary of Sonpur VDC-4 from Shreegaon Sonpur VDC -4 and released on November 24.

Taplejung

Seven people, including a boy were injured when the front cadres detonated a bomb at the UML election assembly. Some front cadres were arrested by the police and charged under Public Offence Act. However, their attempt to scare off the overs voters with bombs- real and hoax and occasional firings turned futile on the Election Day.

Mugu

On the polling day, before the polling started, an unknown group detonated bombs near the Lumsa Polling Center of Rowa VDC, in a jungle near Rikhiya polling center of Kotdada VDC and in Jungle near Thayal Polling Center of Mangri VDC.

Morang

An unidentified group placed socket bomb and sutali bomb respectively at Pathari Bazaar and Pathari Multiple Campus which were also the polling centers. At

Kaseni Bazaar in Kaseni VDC-5 and Laxmi Marg of Dangihat VDC-5, the groups placed hoax bombs.

Dhankuta

A bomb was detonated in the newly-constructed office building of RPP. Two bombs were found on the Election Day.

Bhojpur

The NA's bomb disposal unit defused a socket bomb found at Agriculture Development Bank building and in Kudakaule VDC. DSP Natiraj Gurung said that an unidentified gang had hung the bomb by a tree on the Kudakaule with an intention of scaring off the voters. Another socket bomb was defused by the NA team in Ghorlepani.

Siraha

NA team defused a bomb at Gol Bazaar. An unidentified group planted bombs at Jamdaha VDC and Muksar VDC just before the visit of UCPN-M chairperson Pushpa Kamal Dahal on October 25 to meet the cadres. The NA team defused the bombs.

Dolakha

A bomb disposal team of Barda Bahadur Battalion defused a bomb planted by an unidentified group in the premises of Charikot Oil Store on November 11. Another bomb planted by an unidentified group in the compound of Mahendra Higher Secondary School of Chyama VDC-4 was defused on November 12. Similarly, the team also defused two bombs planted near Gomukhola Bridge of Lamindada VDC and Sitakothan of Mainapokhari VDC on the same day. The NA bomb disposal team of deployed from Barda Bahadur Battalion defused a bottle bomb planted by an unidentified group to disrupt the election programs of UML and UCPN-M at Bimire of Jhale VDC-9 on November 14.

1.10 Problems in Transporting Ballot Boxes

There were few reports of difficulties in transportation of the ballot boxes from remote parts of districts of Far and Mid-Western Region due to weather conditions.

1.11 Cancellation of voting and re-election

On November 19, 2013, the CPN-M threw the ballot boxes of Tribhuwan Higher Secondary School, Jharjwal A and B booths in the Tila River. The re-election took place on November 22.





1.12 Abuse of Vehicle Permits

In Morang, NC was found transporting the voters to the polling centers in the motorcycles by the election observers at Janata Secondary School, Modiyari center in Amahi Sorabhag VDC, constituency no. 4.

In Okhaldhunga, UCPN-M had used a bus with the number plate no. Ba 2 Cha 5212 to transport its voters from Khanibhanjyang of Pokhare VDC to Kalika Lower Secondary VDC-4 polling centers.

In Parsa, APF took control of 23 motorcycles plying without any permit at Ghantaghar Chok in Birgunj on Election Day and handed them over to District Police Office. The motorcycles were released to the owners after the conclusion of the voting at 5 pm. In rural areas of Parsa, there were a few vehicles plying without permission used mainly to transport the voters to the polling centers.

1.13 Enthusiasm, Boycott and Deprivation

The people voted enthusiastically in the CA elections. There were some voters who according to the ID cards were over 100 years of age. Chairperson of Council of Ministers, Khilraj Regmi voted at Baneshwar and Vice-president Paramananda Jha voted at Seto Sattal of Guheshwari in Kathmandu.

In Ilam, Kiranti priest Atamaram Lingden Saing also voted at Saraswati Higher Secondary School polling center.

In Bhaktapur, Chanakh Bahadur and Basu Khatri, who were in mourning period following the death of their mother, voted at Bhairabi Lower Secondary School in Gundu VDC.

In Rolpa, there was only one center in Thawang VDC and no vote for the FPTP was cast there and 77 votes, that too of election staffs, were cast for PR candidates. There were 1,876 registered voters in the center.

In Bardiya, at Durga Janajyoti Primary school polling center, Ranipur of Neulapur VDC-3, the cadres of CPN-M burned 14 ballot papers of FPTP and 14 papers of PR at 1:00 pm.

In Dadeldhura which had only one constituency had 69 voting centers and 109 voting booths. It had 65,867 voters of which 75.57 per cent (49,419 voters) cast their ballots. In the previous CA election, the turnout was 54.57 per cent.

Rautes Disenfranchised

The mobile team updating the voters' roll's failure to reach to the Rautes' settlement, lack of interest on part of the Rautes to register their names at the camps, their refusal to obtain citizenship certificates and their rejection to government call to obtain citizenship certificates even when the officials went to the settlement following the instruction from Home Ministry deprived them of voting in the 2013 CA election.

Case Study

Ballot boxes thrown in river

At Tribhuvan Higher Secondary School Jharjwala (A) and (B) polling centers of Depalgaon VDC, Jumla constituency no. 1, the polling halted from 12 pm when CPN-M cadres used local women and children to throw stones and seized ballot boxes and other election materials and threw in the Tila river. The cadres of CPN-M broke the ballot box and threw ballot papers around the polling center. The cadres ran away after the police blank fired. Head Constable Krishna Khadka sustained minor injuries in the incident. The respective polling center of Depalgaon VDC had re-election on November 22 without any untoward event. Out of 867 voters at polling center (A), only 461 people (236 female and 225 male) voted whereas out of 1,763 voters in polling center (B) 271 (92 female and 173 male) voters participated. The representatives of all parties except for UCPN-M who were boycotting vote counting were present. Nepal Army was deployed at outer circle while Nepal Police and temporary police had provided security. The security situation had been heightened with three levels of security checks. Strict security checks also posed problem of access for the election observers. The voting process was observed by Deputy CDO, DSP, Nepal Army's Battalion Commander and district head of intelligence agency.

UCPN-M Bheri Karnali State Committee member Raj Kumar Shahi held the security forces responsible for the incident accusing them of negligence.

NC district chairperson Manav Sejuwal said the easy attitude of the authority in a place with heavy influence of CPN-M had created the situation. During the election campaign, the CPN-M cadres had pelted stones and fired at the UCPN-M cadres.

1.14 Miscellaneous

In Bardiya, election staff Narayan Basyal deputed at Nepal Rastriya Higher Secondary School in Dhodhari VDC, Bardiya was removed from his work by polling officer Baburam Thapa on charge of coming to the center in an inebriated state but he was seen again at the center at around 3 pm.

In Dadeldhura, though separate queues for male and female voters were set up, the queues were not managed well. The elderly and disabled voters were facing difficulties as there was no separate queue for them. The election center at Tundikhel in Amargadhi Municipality-4 was only one in the district which was completely managed by the female staff. In front of the same VDC, the NC cadres were distributing noodles to the voters asking them to vote for tree, the party's election



symbol. The situation became tensed for sometimes when some UML cadres snatched the noodles accusing them of violating Code of Conduct.

In Darchula, none of 129 voting centers were gender-friendly or disabled-friendly but the women, elderly and disabled people were given the priority. The journalists and election observers were given access to the election process.

In Kailali, the polling centers at Sharada Higher Secondary School, Baiyabehadi, Panchodaya Higher Secondary School, Taranagar, Ghanteshwar Higher Secondary School, Geta, Thekraj Secondary School, Ghodsuwa, Laxmi Higher Secondary School, Prithvipur in Udasipur VDC-5 and Jan Kalyan Secondary Hasuliya were friendly for women, disabled and elderly voters. Double voting was controlled due to the photo identity cards. There were some hitches, including voters being deprived of voting as some voters did not find their names in the list though they had slips of filling of photo ID while some IDs had mismatched names and photos and some details were wrong. The voters were voting from 7 am to 5 pm. There were some bombs detonated by the boycotting parties but the people were found ignoring the threats. In all the centers, the security was strict and mobilization of all security agencies had emboldened the people to come out of home for voting. Some voters were confused as they could not distinguish between the ballot papers for FPTP and PR candidates. The polling officers and other election staffs were seen keen on resolving the confusion over FPTP but were less cordial over the confusion over ballot papers for PR. In sum, the election was fair, dignified and well-managed.

In Kavre, at Bhagwati Higher Secondary School, Jogithumka voting center in Kharelthok VDC-4, an undertrained polling officer gave 17 voters both the ballot paper and ballot slips to cast votes. At Chyamrangbesi polling center of constituency no. 3, there were 16 such votes. A bomb was detonated at Methinkot Polling Center in the early hours of the Election Day but that did not affect the voters.

In Sindhuli, only one booth at Kamala Janjyoti Secondary School, Silame in constituency no. 2 saw a massive pressure of the voters. Slow act of the election staffs at the booth took quite a long time to check the names in the list resulting in backlogs and forcing the voters to queue for hours. 10 voters, whose names were missing in the list though they had proof of having appeared to take photo for ID, demanded to be allowed to vote. Some had missed appearing for the photo shooting. There was no separate queue for elderly and disabled people. Some political cadres were seen violating the Code of Conduct by teaching the voters to vote showing model ballot papers on the Election Day.



Voters' Identity Cards

The EC had begun the work on photos for the voters' cards well before the CA election date was announced with an aim of cleaning the voters' roll. The campaign

included collecting the voter's photo and fingerprint to be documented in the computerized system to prepare the voter's ID resulting in less number of fake votes.

On November 11, the EC held a press conference announcing the distribution of photo ID cards from November 15. On November 12, the EC chief commissioner Nilkantha Upreti provided such ID cards to Ananda Gautam, 36, of Dokhu VDC-1 and Rajendra Shrestha of Phungling VDC-4. He also informed that the ID cards had



Chief Election Commissioner, Nilkanth Upreti launching the distribution of voters' ID card to program in Taplejung by handing over the ID card to a voter, Anand Gautam of Dokhu VDC-6 in the premises of Shree Shreebax Company

reached most of the districts and that the voters would easily get the cards. The photo identity cards had been a crucial factor in making the clean election possible.

The EC had instructed that one person from the family can take the IDs of the entire family but in Syangja, a UML cadre was accused of taking 40 cards at once which led to the chief returning officer to take back the cards and distribute them to related people.



C. Post-Election Observation Activities

Observation Activities after Election

The Campaign also monitored the activities related to election even after the Election Day. On the day of Election, almost all parties cheered that the election was peacefully held with great enthusiasm of the people.

The Campaign secretariat also issued a statement noting enthusiastic participation of female voters, commendable election management, security measures and activities of local people and color photo of the voters and though delayed, distribution of photo voters' ID.

The Campaign report also urged the EC for re-election at 15 centers constituency no. 1 and five others of Gorkha and investigation at some centres in Dhading, Dolakha and Gulmi and hold re-election if necessary.

In the evening of the Election Day, Home Secretary Janardan Nepal declared that the CA Election was peaceful except for few sporadic incidents. The Home Ministry informed about the cancellation of voting in Jharjwala polling center at Tribhuvan Higher Secondary School in Depalgaon VDC in Jumla where the CPN-M vandalized the ballot box and dispersed the ballot papers.

Management of the Ballot Boxes

Nepal Police was given responsibility of transporting the ballot boxes at the sites including district headquarters designated by chief district returning officer. However, considering the activities of the boycotting parties led by CPN-M, the administration also mobilized Nepal Army and APF for the purpose. The national and international observers did not comment on the arrangement as they were aware of the context. The election observers reported that in all 240 constituencies, the ballot boxes reached destination with ease.

Counting of Ballots

Counting of the votes began in the evening of November 20 once all the ballot boxes arrived at the designated sites. There were few disturbances during the counting at Kathmandu constituency no. 4, Siraha constituency no. 5 and Bhaktapur constituency no. 2 among others but they did not pose serious problems.

The EC began flashing out the results from November 20 evening. Sensing that the results were not going on its favor, the UCPN-M called back its representatives from the counting centers across the country while forwarding a demand for a review of all the process, including vote counting.



Saying that the election was conducted in peaceful manner but some irregularities had occurred when the ballot boxes were being transferred, and citing absence of party representatives during the transfer, the polling officers being barred from taking the ballot boxes to the headquarters, UCPN-M asked for review of election process and impartial investigation before proceeding with the vote counting.

(The UCPN-M press statement and other statements are in Annex 10.)

Election Cancellation and Re-election

In Rajaji Ratriya Primary School, Banajhula booths of Banarjhula in Barsain VDC of Saptari Constituency no. 2, the candidates protested after the number of votes cast and the number of votes in the ballot boxes turned out to be different. The election office issued a notice on November 21 saying the election of the center would be held on November 23 from 7 am to 5 pm.

The polling center at Tribhuwan Higher Secondary School, Jharjwala in Depalgaon VDC, Jumla had re-election on November 22 without any untoward events.

Polling Stations and Districts where re-election was conducted			
District	Polling Stations	Re-election date	Reason for re-election
Jumla	Jharjwala polling center at Tribhuwan Higher Secondary School, Depalgaon VDC	November 22, 2013	CPN-M disrupted voting
Saptari	Rastriya Primary School, Banajhula polling center in Bain VDC, constituency no. 2	November 23, 2014	More ballots than voters' number were cast

Constituent Assembly Court and Complaints

The Article 118 of Interim Constitution of Nepal has a provision of Constituent Assembly Court to resolve disputes related to CA. It says that the constitution, jurisdiction and other matters of the Constituent Assembly Court shall be as determined by law. The Constituent Assembly Court was founded with SC Justice Kalyan Shrestha as Chairperson and Justices Girish Chandra Lal and Sushila Karki as members. The CA Court received 17 complaints related to the CA election by December 18. All the complaints were filed by the defeated candidates under FPTP against their victorious competitors.





Complaints Filed at CA Court					
SN	District	Constituency	Complaint Filed	Plaintiff	Defendants
1	Solukhumbu	5	December 1, 2013	Gombu Sherpa (UCPN-M)	Bal Bahadur KC (NC)
2	Siraha	1	December 3, 2013	Lilanath Shrestha (UML)	Pushpa Kamal Dahal (UCPN-M)
3	Sunsari	4	December 4, 2013	Bhagwati Chaudhary (UML)	Bijay Kumar Gachchhedar (MJF-D)
4	Kathmandu	1	December 5, 2013	Nanda Kishor Pun (UCPN-M)	Gagan Kumar Thapa (NC)
5	Dolakha	4	December 4, 2013	JipChhiring Lama (NC)	Parbat Gurung (UML)
6	Morang	4	December 5, 2013	Gayananda Mandal Gangai (NC)	Shiv Kumar Mandal Kewat (UCPN-M)
7	Saptari	2	December 5, 2013	Nawal Kishor Sudi (Sadvawana)	Ashok Kumar Mandal (NC)
8	Mahottari	4	December 5, 2013	Sarita Kumari Sah (Sadvawana)	Chandreshwar Jha (Independent)
9	Mahottari	2	December 5, 2013	Janaki Sharan Sah (Sadvawana)	Kiran Yadav (NC)
10	Sarlahi	3	December 5, 2013	Ramrijhan Yadav (UCPN-M)	Sita Devi Yadav (NC)
11	Udaypur	2	December 6, 2013	Pramila Rai (NC)	Manju Kumari Chaudhary (UML)
12	Gorkha	2	December 6, 2013	Rabikala Sharma Neupane (NC)	Hitraj Pandey (UCPN-M)
13	Dolakha	1	December 8, 2013	Bishal Khadka (UCPN-M)	Parbat Gurung (UML)
14	Rautahat	1	December 8, 2013	Ajay Kumar Gupta	Madhav Kumar Nepal (UML)
15	Rautahat		December 8, 2013	Mo. Indri Rain	Kiran Yadav (NC)
16	Sarlahi	6	December 9, 2013	Shivpujan Ray Yadav (Sanghiya Sadvawana)	Amresh Kumar Singh (NC)
17	Sunsari	5	December 10, 2013	Gafar Anari Miyan (MJF-D)	Upendra Yadav (MJF-N)

Part Four

Recommendations





To the Government of Nepal

- Date of the election should be fixed in a way as to ensure sufficient time for preparation work and campaign
- People involved in violent activities should be prosecuted and victims should be provided compensation and relief
- Laws should be enacted to bar the people accused in the criminal and corruption cases and in the cases of human rights violation even when the final Court decision is due
- The EC, security forces and election monitoring organizations should make public the election expenses
- Citizenship certificates should be distributed to the communities, including Rautes who could not vote because of not having citizenship certificates and they should also be included in the voters' rolls
- Legal provisions should be made to ensure that the people remaining outside the country for work or for other reasons are not disenfranchised
- The EC should manage the electric voting machines
- The EC should inform the public about the mandate of any government agencies, including Army, APF or others deployed during the election
- Security should be beefed up after identifying the sensitive areas. The local communities should be assured of security
- The government should find an alternative to the practice of setting up polling centers at schools and the teachers engaging in election activities for weeks thus affecting the studies which is in contravention of the policy as School as Zone of Peace

Election Commission (EC)

- All parties should abide by the Election Code of Conduct
- The point no. 30 of Constituent Assembly Election Code of Conduct 2070 (2013) has barred any activity that will obstruct other parties' rally, procession, assembly, meeting or gathering. But the Campaign recorded 349 out of 912 violations of Code of Conduct pertaining to it. This shows that the political parties were using force to influence the other parties. Therefore, the political parties should remain vigilant and cautious to lessen such incidents.
- Effective voters' education should be conducted at grass-root level
- Only those with clean image and not tainted with charge of human rights violation, crime or social or political crime or corruption should be allowed to contest
- The tendency to over spend against the Code of Conduct should be checked
- No activities related to use of force should be followed

- Ensuring peaceful participation in every election procedure and strictly abiding by the EC schedule

Civil Society and Observation Organizations

- Skilled observers should be selected and mobilized. Training for local level election observation should be conducted
- The voters' education campaign could be taken to villages in co-ordination with the government agencies
- Awareness program on clean election should be taken to grass-root level in co-ordination with media
- Implementation status of pledges and commitments made by the political parties should be monitored
- Adopting transparency in election observation activities and financial activities related to them
- Monitoring reports should be submitted to the EC and be made accessible to the public

Media

- Adopting one-door system for election campaign
- Not using media in the manner that would abuse the Election Code of Conduct

International Observation Organizations and Diplomatic Agencies

- Forbid international observers from making unwarranted comments and suggestions and make them limited to election observation
- Adopt transparency in election observation activities and financial activities related to them



Code of Conduct Issued by Election Commission and Acts, Laws related to Constituent Assembly Election, 2070 (2013)

Constituent Assembly Member Election Code of Conduct, 2070 (2013) (Major Points)

Preamble:

As it is desirable to systematize the conducts to be followed by the stakeholders in order to conduct the election in free, translucent, fair, transparent and credible manner,

After consultations with the concerned stakeholders, Election Commission has prepared the following Code of Conduct using the rights provided by Section 28 of the Election Commission Act, 2063 (2007).

Chapter-1

Preliminary

1. Short name and Commencement:

- (1) This Code of Conduct may be sighted as “Constituent Assembly Election Code of Conduct, 2070”.
- (2) This Code of conduct shall be effective from July 22, 2013.

2. Definition:

Unless the subject or the context otherwise requires, in this Code of Conduct, -

- (a) “Election” means the upcoming election to the Constituent Assembly in the year 2070, Mangshir(November 2013).
- (b) “Commission” means the Election Commission.

3. The Agency, Organization, Officials and Individual for whom the Code of Conduct is applicable:

This Code of Conduct shall be applicable for the following agencies, officials, organization and individuals:

- (a) Political Party and Candidate
- (b) Individual related to Political Party and the Candidate

Explanation: “Individual related to political party and the candidate” means



any individual involved in the election campaign on behalf of a political party or candidate.

- (c) The Government of Nepal and Ministers of the Government of Nepal.
- (d) Organization and local agency under the ownership and control of the Government of Nepal.
- (e) Means of Mass Media

Explanation: “Means of Mass Media” means the audio, visual and print media of both the Government and the private sector.

- (f) The Government of Nepal and the organization and the staffs of local agency and the staffs, security personnel involved in election under the control and ownership of the Government of Nepal.
- (g) The volunteers deployed by the Commission for the provision of election.

Chapter -2

The Conducts to be followed by the political parties, candidates and the individual related to political party and the candidate

General Conducts related to Election Campaign:

- (6) Decorous, decent and respectful language should be used for the campaign. (Use of gender sensitive languages)
- (7) The criticism of any political party or candidate should only be limited to their policy and programme and their works in the past. The criticism should not be baseless or deviance from the fact. No criticism should be done against any aspect of the other candidate, leader of a political party or cadres that is not related to public work and is related to personal life. (No character assassination, curse, verbal abuse be done that constitute gender violence)
- (9) No violent work or work constituting offence according to prevalent law be carried out or be enticed to carry out.
- (13) Every individual's rights to have an obstacle free and peaceful domestic and human life should be respected irrespective of whatever belief s/he carries. No protest or demonstration be done against an individual's belief in front of his/her residence.
- (14) The pamphlets to be used for the election campaign should have the paper weight of 75 grams with the size consisting of the total area of 180 square inches only. Such pamphlets should be printed in a single colour and each of the pamphlets, should contain the names and address of the pamphlets printers and the political party or the candidate who have printed them.
- (15) No political parties or candidate should tamper, tear, uproot or paste one's own pamphlet over the others'.



- (16) No one should orchestrate someone's effigies or burn one's effigies or make others do the same.
- (17) No resources, means or property of the Government of Nepal or of the agency or local institution or project under the ownership of GoN be used or allowed to use.
- (18) No plastic materials of any kind should be used for election campaign.
- (19) No election campaign be conducted upon drug abuse.
- (20) The campaign materials or notice on Voters education disseminated by Election commission should not be tempered, destroyed or added or reduced in any other way.
- (21) No feast be organized or allowed to organize with the objective of influencing the voters.
- (22) The concerned political parties should clean up the places which they used for pamphlets by cleaning up, uprooting them within the 60 days of the declaration of the election results of the concerned constituencies.

Conduct regarding procession/rallies and mass meetings:

- (23) The concerned party or candidate should organize the mass meetings, rallies, processions only after informing the local administration or police about the time, date, route and venue of those events at least 24 hours prior to the real event allowing the local administration and the police to make necessary security arrangements. The routes once set up with the informed administration and police, it cannot be changed without the approval of the police or the local administration.
- (24) Two or more than two political parties or candidates should not organize rallies, procession, mass meetings, meetings or gatherings at the same time, place and road/way. Should they need to organize their rallies, mass meetings or meetings at the same place, time and way, the concerned political parties or candidates should reach mutual agreement or act as advised or agreed by the local administration.
- (25) No rally, procession, mass meeting, meeting, gathering or campaign programmes should be organized at the time and places banned by the Government of Nepal.
- (26) No rallies, procession, mass meeting should be organized as to disrupt the public mobility. If the rally is supposed to be longer, it should be organized part by part without obstructing the mobility at the junction of the road, squares, four ways, and two ways.
- (27) No rallies with weapons/arms or with torch be organized.
- (28) People taking part in the rally, procession or mass meeting can carry the flag sized 10"×18" in their hands.



- (29) One should not carry weapons or sharp weapons or demonstrate and/or use chemical or poisonous elements or bladed and risky weapons like baton, spears and khukuri.
- (30) The rallies, procession, mass meetings, meetings organized by other political parties or candidates should not be obstructed or be hindered.
- (31) The campaign related programmes like procession, rallies, mass meetings, meetings, gatherings etc and the use of mikes and loudspeakers and other similar means should only be used right from 7:00 am till 7:00 pm.
- (32) No children should be allowed to participate in the procession, rallies, mass meetings, meetings and in any other work or activity related to the election or election campaign.
- (33) Microphone and loudspeaker or the likes should not be used except for the election campaign activities ensuring there is no effect on public interest.
- (34) No rallies, procession, slogans, demonstration of flags, election symbol or any other materials related to any political party or the organization related to the political parties or any other activity that represents election campaign should be carried out 48 hours before day of election and till the polling is not completed.
- (35) Election publicity like assembly, miking shall not be conducted inside school or school premises.

Conduct related to the use of vehicle:

- (36) Costly vehicles like aero planes, choppers etc. should not be used or allowed to be used for the election campaign. However, this point will not be applicable in Solukhumbu, Manang, Mustang, Dolpa, Humla, Jumla Mugu, Kalikot, Bhajhang, Bajura, Jajarkot districts.
- (37) The vehicles of the Government of Nepal, or of the organization, local agency or projects under the control or ownership of the Government of Nepal should not be used or allowed to use.
- (38) Candidates can use about two light vehicles in a constituency for the election campaign in a constituency.
But, they can use about four horses in the constituency where vehicular movement is not possible. But, the vehicle used by a candidate should not be used by any other candidate or party in any form.
- (39) A political party can use a maximum of two light vehicles in a district for the election campaign. But, the vehicle used by a party should not be used by any other candidate or party in any form.
- (40) The political party and the candidate should inform the first reporting officer (i.e., the Election Officer) in writing the registration number of the vehicle to be used for the campaign, the name, title, address of the owner,



a copy of the license of the vehicle owner that shows all the details and, the first reporting officer (schedule-2).

- (41) While providing approval prevalent to point 40, the First Reporting Officer shall provide the vehicle number to stick on the vehicle and the concerned political party or the candidate should stick the number on their vehicles in a way that is visible for all.
- (42) The first reporting officer, monitoring team, polling officer, the Commission or the officer deployed by the Commission can check the approval and the vehicle number provided prevalent to point 41.
- (43) No voters should be trafficked through airplane, chopper, bus, truck, jeep and any other vehicle on the polling day.
But, a physically challenged voter can use the vehicle as approved by the Commission.

Conduct related to improper influence and hindrance:

- (44) No staffs related to election or the security personnel should be hindered to carry out their duties by fear, threat, intimidation or any kind of use of force.
- (45) The voters should not vote or be made to vote against his/her will using threats, intimidation or force or oath on religion.
- (46) There should be no disruption of a candidate's election campaign directly or indirectly with the use of fear, threats, intimidation, or use of force.
- (47) No act that results in disrupting the election, creates hatred against election, creates illusion in election or hinders the election should be done or allowed.
- (48) The voters should not by any means be stopped or hindered with an intention to deprive them of voting.

Conduct related to Voting:

- (49) The staffs and security personnel deployed for poll should be supported in order to ensure that the polling is conducted in a peaceful and well managed way and that the voters are able to use their rights to vote without any hindrance and problems.
- (50) No political party or candidate should use or allowed to use any type of dressing, dress, cap, sticker, logo, bag etc with the election symbol of the political party or candidate around the polling center and about 200 meters from the polling center on the polling day.
- (51) The political parties should only provide plain identity cards or badge without any sign or symbol to their representatives or cadres who are in and about 200 meters close to the polling centers.
- (52) No unnecessary crowd can be assembled or no materials of election campaign like, pamphlets, flags, symbol etc should be posted, written or



allowed to post or write in and within the area of 200 meters of the polling center.

Duties and Responsibilities of the people related to political parties, candidates and political parties and cadres:

- (54) Inform cadres and supporters about the Code of Conduct and ask them to follow and make others follow the Code.
- (55) The concerned party or candidate shall have to be responsible towards any breach or violation of the code of conduct.
- (56) The provisions made in the Acts, Regulations, Orders and directives related to election should be followed.

Chapter-3

The Conducts to be followed by the Government of Nepal and the organizations and local administration under the ownership and control of the Government of Nepal

The Conducts to be followed by the Government of Nepal and the organizations and local administration under the ownership and control of the Government of Nepal and their staff members:

- (57) Government of Nepal, the local administration or the agency under the control and ownership of the Government of Nepal should not declare, approve, implement or conduct new policy, plan and programmes or deploy or allow to deploy the resources and human resources for the same.

But, this shall not be considered hindrance in implementing, conducting and continuing the plan approved before the declaration of election.

- (58) The Government of Nepal, the local administration or the agency under the control and ownership of the Government of Nepal should not inaugurate any plan, approve, survey, study or provide funds for new plans and programmes.

But, it shall not be considered a hindrance in conducting any programme deemed necessary to provide humanitarian support in the context of a new situation that has emerged out of natural disaster.

- (59) A person appointed as a minister of the Government of Nepal and who has been politically appointed should not be involved in the election campaign while being part of a visit representing the government or is part of the supervision or is part of any government work.
- (60) The minister who is not the candidate for election or the Member of Parliament, the officials of the local administration should enter the polling center only to cast their votes.





- (61) The government sources or resources and facilities used by the ministers, advisors of the ministers or by the person with political appointment should not be used or allowed to be used in the election campaign activities.
- (62) The Government of Nepal or the rightful officials should not use or allow to use the staffs working with the Government of Nepal or with the agencies that are under the control or ownership of the Government of Nepal in the election campaigns or in activities that can have an impact on the election results.
- (63) The buildings, guest houses, meeting halls or any other similar resources or facilities of the Government of Nepal, the institutions or local administration under the control and ownership of the Government of Nepal should be provided to the political parties, candidates or any other people involved in the election campaign.
- (64) No head or staffs of the Government of Nepal, the local administration or the institutions under the ownership or control of the Government of Nepal should avail any kind of resources of the government of Nepal, such institutions or the local administration for the election campaign.
- (65) No staffs and security personnel working for the Government of Nepal or the staffs working for the institutions under the control or ownership of the Government of Nepal and the staffs of local administration as well as the school teachers should be transferred, temporarily deployed, promoted or filled up in the vacant posts other than in the election related work. But, this provision shall not be applicable in the case of regular promotions pursuant to prevalent law.
- (66) No new posts should be created, announced or any allowance be raised or any grade or gifts should be provided. But, this provision shall not be applicable in the case of the vacancies advertised by the Public Service Commission on a regular note as per the annual calendar and in case of the regular allowance, grade or prize pursuant to prevalent law.
- (67) The staffs appointed and worked as election officer should not be transferred till fifteen days after the declaration of the election results.
- (68) The Local administration shall have to prohibit the sell and distribution of drugs from 8 pm from the date of registration of nominations till 3 days before the polling day and also prohibit the distribution, sell and use of drugs starting 3 days prior to polling.
- (69) The Election Officer, Polling Officer, any other officer, staffs deployed in the polling center or involved in conducting election, staffs or security personnel, volunteers and observers involved in monitoring should fulfill

their duties and responsibilities in a fair and neutral manner and should act for or against any candidate or political party other than casting their votes pursuant to law.

- (70) No official visits to foreign countries representing the Government of Nepal, institution or agency under the control and ownership of the Government of Nepal and the local administration other than the visit of the government representative or group of representatives should be made right from the date of publication of the election programme till the completion of elections.

Chapter-4

Conduct of Non-Governmental Organizations

The Conduct to be followed by the Non-Governmental Organizations:

The Non-Governmental Organizations should follow the following conducts:

- (71) Declaration of new policy, plan and programmes after the declaration of the date of election affecting the candidate or political parties or deployment of human resources and other resources for the same should not be done.
- (72) No inauguration of new plans should be done by the political party or the candidate.
- (73) The election campaign of any political party or the candidate should not be allowed in the organization's name.
- (74) No means and resources of the organization be availed to any political party or the candidate for election campaign.
- (75) No cash or materials or gifts of any kind should be provided to the voters as to affect the election programme.
- (76) No assembly or procession be done for or against any political parties or candidates till the election is concluded.
- (77) No notice or information as to misguide the voters be published or broadcasted.

Explanation: For the provision of this section, "Non-Government Organization" means the non-governmental organization that is registered with the concerned agency of the Government of Nepal pursuant to prevalent law without any objective of profit and this word also refers also to the international non-governmental organization registered in foreign country pursuant to prevalent law and operating Nepal.



Chapter-5

Conducts to be followed by Mass Media

Conduct to be followed by the mass media of private sector:

- (78) The information and news should be transmitted on the factual, non-biased and objective manner.
- (79) The information and news should be transmitted without being biased against someone or specially prioritizing someone.
- (80) The collection and transmission of information should not be stopped, clamped or hidden.
- (81) Information or news should not be transmitted, broadcasted or published as to confuse the public.
- (82) The transmission of educational news related to election should be given high priority.
- (83) The act of receiving inappropriate profit of any kind or act against the professional conduct and values should not be done.
- (84) The language that indicates discrimination against anyone or ignites violence while transmitting, publishing or broadcasting information or news should not be used and, it should not be transmitted, published and broadcasted in a way that has a negative impact on the harmony and relations within the dalit, ethnic and indigenous people, backward area, madheshi community including people from different linguistic, gender, religious and political as well as within different castes, creeds, religion and communities.
- (85) The information and news should be transmitted as to increase the participation of women, dalit, oppressed caste/ethnic and indigenous group, madheshi including the marginalized community in election.
- (86) The concerned media and the media personnel should immediately correct any incorrect or misleading information or news transmitted, broadcasted or published.

The Conducts to be followed by the Government Media:

- (87) Do not write or broadcast editorials or for or against any political parties or candidates.
- (88) Provide appropriate/fair opportunity to the political parties or candidates to express their thoughts, policies and programmes among the voters.
- (89) Give priority to the publication and broadcast of materials related to voters' education.

Cost free broadcast facility shall be availed:

- (90) The Election Commission shall provide the political party participating in the election under proportional representation system with the opportunity to campaign about their policies and programmes by availing time in



the broadcast services through radio and television based on the ratio of the total candidates they had fielded in the election to the Constituent Assembly.

(91) The Commission shall avail the time as per point 90 in the following three stages:

- (a) Five minutes to 20 minutes of time in the radio broadcast services in the first phase to make public the manifesto of the political party.
- (b) Two to five minutes of time in the television broadcast services in the second phase for the election campaign.
- (c) One minute of time in the television broadcast services to each political parties to make a final call to vote before the starting of the Silence Period pursuant to point 93.

(92) The concerned party should prepare and avail the campaign materials in the phases mentioned in point 91 to the concerned broadcast services.

(93) Campaign during the Silence Period should not be done:

The mass media should not transmit, publish or broadcast any information or news that supports the election campaign of any political party or candidate during the Silence Period.

But, this clause should not be considered a hindrance to transmit, publish or broadcast the information and news provided by the Commission.

Explanation: For the provision of this clause, “Silence Period” means the period of 48 hours before the polling day till the closure of the final polling center on the polling day.

(94) Record should be kept:

The mass media should keep each and every information and news on election published or broadcasted through their media should be kept safe for 35 days from the date of broadcast or publication.

(95) Monitoring the transmission of Information and News:

- (1) The Commission shall regularly monitor the information and news related to the campaign of election that were transmitted, broadcasted or published by the mass media.
- (2) While monitoring pursuant to Sub Section (1), the Commission shall direct the concerned mass media to correct the information or news broadcasted, transmitted or published if it violates the Code of Conduct.
- (3) The concerned media should correct such information upon receiving the direction pursuant to Sub Section (2).



Chapter-6

Provisions on Election Expenses

(96) Ceiling on the Election Expenses:

1. Ceiling on the election expenses would be as stipulated in the schedule 2.
2. The candidate contesting under FPTP system should spend within the ceiling as set in schedule 2 and s/he should submit the report of the expenses within 35 days as per schedule 3 of the announcement of the results to EC.
3. The political party contesting under PR system should spend within the ceiling as set in schedule 2 and s/he should submit the report of the expenses within 35 days as per schedule 4 of the announcement of the results to the EC.
4. Each candidate should spend the money by himself/herself or through there representative.

Chapter-7

Monitoring and Implementation of Code of Conduct

(97) Set up of Monitoring Team:

The Commission can set up a monitoring team or any other mechanism to monitor as required to monitor if this Code of Conduct is followed.

(98) Information on the violation of Code of Conduct can be provided:

- (1) Any political party, candidate or any other organization or individual who comes to know about the violation of Code of Conduct, can inform the District Election Office, Office of the First Reporting Officer (Electoral Officer), Monitoring Team or Commission verbally or in writing in the format in Annex.
- (2) If the concerned First Reporting Officer (Electoral Officer), District Election Office, Monitoring Team or Polling Officer or the Commission comes to know about the violation of Code of Conduct according to the information received pursuant to Sub Clause (1) or through any other source, they will carry out the investigation on the same.

But, if the nature of violation has to be stopped immediately, the Commission or the concerned First Reporting Officer, District Election Office, Monitoring Team or Polling Officer can immediately issue orders to the concerned political party, candidate, individual related to the political party or the candidate, mass media or other organizations to act or not to act as instructed.



- (3) If the violation of Code of Conduct is proved through investigation pursuant to sub Clause (2), the Commission or the concerned First Reporting Officer, District Election Office, Monitoring Team or Polling Officer can issue orders to the concerned political party, candidate, individual related to the political party or the candidate, mass media or other organizations to act or not to act as instructed.
- (4) If the order pursuant to Sub Clause (2) or (3) is not acted upon, the Commission or the concerned Election Officer, District Election Office, Monitoring Team or Polling Officer can make them follow the Code of Conduct with support of the local administration and police.
- (5) It shall be the duty of the local administration and the police to support the Commission, concerned District election Officer, District Election Office, Monitoring Team or Polling Officer if requested pursuant to Sub Clause (4).
- (6) The lection Officer, District election Office, Monitoring Team and Polling Officer shall send the details of the implementation of Code of Conduct immediately to the Commission.
- (7) If the concerned agency, officials, organization or individual don't follow this Code of Conduct, the Commission can inform the public about this through media.

Chapter-8

Miscellaneous

(101) Poll Survey should not be done:

No one shall conduct the polling survey regarding the election results of any political party or candidate and publish the result of such survey from the date of the nomination of the candidate. And, if such survey has already been conducted before the nomination of the candidate, the result of such survey should not be published after the nomination of the candidate until the commencement of poll.

(102) Details of the Monitoring should be published:

The Commission shall have to publish the details of the monitoring report on the compliance of the Code of Conduct.



Schedule 1

No. of Vehicle 1/2

Related to point no. 40
Vehicle Permit
Office of Returning Officer
Constituency no.....
District....

Vehicle owner's details.....
Vehicle no.
District/Zone where the vehicle was registered.....
Details of candidate using the vehicle
Name of Political Party.....
Valid upto.....

Schedule 2

Related to section 96 (1), (2) and (3)
Election Expense ceiling

- I. Expense ceiling for a candidate under FPTP system
- Expense ceiling for FPTP candidate for the election is NPR 1 million.
 - The money can be spent on following titles.

SN	Expense title	NPR
1	Purchase of electoral rolls	
2	Vehicle-1/Horse-2	
3	Fuel/fodder	
4	Printing of pamphlets	
5	Transport	
6	Assembly, seminar	
7	Other publicity activities in press/electronic media	
8	Office expenses	
9	Cadres mobilization	
10	Booth expenses	
11	Miscellaneous	
Total		

- II. Expense Ceiling for political party under PR system: A political party can spend upto an amount equal to the number of candidates fielded by the political party under the PR system in its closed list at the rate of NPR 75 thousand per candidate.



Schedule 3

Related to section 96 (2)
Details of Election Expense

District Election Office,
..... District

As per section 69 (4) of CA members Election ordinance and point no. 96 of CA member election code of conduct, 2070 (2013), I/the candidate Mr/Mrs/ Ms. of district, constituency no. have submitted the details of expenses incurred during the election. Following is the details of the expenses:

SN	Expense title	Result Activity	Amount	Remarks
1	Purchase of electoral rolls			
2	Vehicle-1/Horse-2			
3	Fuel/fodder			
4	Printing of pamphlets			
5	Transport			
6	Assembly, seminar			
7	Other publicity activities in press/ electronic media			
8	Office expenses			
9	Cadres mobilization			
10	Booth expenses			
11	Miscellaneous			
Total				



Schedule 4

Related to section 96 (3) Details of Election Expense

Election Commission,
Kantipath, Kathmandu.

As per section 69 (4) of CA members Election ordinance and point no. 96 of CA member election code of conduct, 2070 (2013), I have submitted the details of expenses incurred during the election that the political party spent under PR system. Following is the details of the expenses:

SN	Expense title	Result Activity	Amount	Remarks
1	Purchase of electoral rolls			
2	Vehicle-1/Horse-2			
3	Fuel/fodder			
4	Printing of pamphlets			
5	Transport			
6	Assembly, seminar			
7	Other publicity activities in press/electronic media			
8	Office expenses			
9	Cadres mobilization			
10	Booth expenses			
11	Miscellaneous			
Total				

Signature:
Name, Surname:
Name of Political Party:
Designation:
Date:



Election (Offences and Punishment) Act, 2063 (2007)

Date of authentication and publication:

2063/12/12 (March 26, 2007)

Act Number 2 of the Year 2063

An Act Made to Amend and Consolidate Prevailing Laws Relating to Election Offences and Punishment

Preamble

Whereas, it is expedient to amend and consolidate the prevailing laws relating to election offences and punishment; Now, therefore, The Legislative-Parliament has enacted this Act.

Chapter-1

Preliminary

1. Short title and commencement:

- (1) This Act may be called as the “Election (Offences and Punishment) Act, 2063 (2007).”
- (2) This Act shall come into force immediately.

2. Definitions: Unless the subject or the context otherwise requires, in this Act,

- (a) “Constitution” means the Interim Constitution of Nepal, 2063 (2007).
- (b) “Election” means an election to the members of the Constituent Assembly or such other elections as to be held pursuant to the prevailing laws in force, and this expression also includes by-elections.
- (c) “Period of election” means the period from the date for filing of nomination papers by candidates to the date of declaration of election results.
- (d) “Candidate” means a person whose name is included in the list of candidates.
- (e) “Political party” means a political party registered pursuant to the prevailing laws for the purpose of election.
- (f) “Voter” means a person whose name is registered in the Electoral Rolls for election pursuant to the prevailing laws.
- (g) “Voting right” means the right of any person to vote in the concerned election pursuant to the prevailing laws.
- (h) “Commission” means the Election Commission referred to in Article 128 of the Constitution.
- (i) “Constituency” means the constituency delimited for election pursuant to the prevailing laws.
- (j) “Polling station” means a polling station established for the purpose of casting votes in election pursuant to the prevailing laws, and this expression also includes a sub-station.





- (k) “Returning Officer” means the Chief Returning Officer or Returning Officer appointed by the Commission, and this expression also includes the Assistant Returning Officer.
- (l) “Polling Officer” means the Polling Officer appointed by the Commission, and this expression also includes the Assistant Polling Officer.
- (m) “Electoral Rolls” means the Electoral Rolls, along with the details of voters, prepared in accordance with the prevailing laws.
- (n) “Ballot paper” means the ballot paper in the format as specified by the Commission to be used by the voter to vote in an election, and this expression also includes any electronic device that safely retains the expression of vote, if any, cast through electronic device.
- (o) “Ballot box” means such ballot box used to contain ballot papers expressing votes as managed by the Commission for containing the ballot papers, and this expression also includes any electronic device that safely retains the expression of vote, if any, cast through electronic device.
- (p) “Court” means the court specified by the Government of Nepal, in consultation with the Supreme Court, and by a notification in the Nepal Gazette so as to try and settle cases related with election, and, in the case of the election to the Constituent Assembly, this expression also includes the Constituent Assembly Court referred to in Article 118 of the Constitution.also includes the Constituent Assembly Court to be constituted pursuant to Article 118 of the Constitution.
- (q) “Investigating Officer” means such officer as designated by the Commission by a notification in the Nepal Gazette pursuant to sub-section (1) of Section 23 so as to investigate and enquire into the offences punishable under this Act.
- (r) “Monitoring Team” means a Monitoring Team formed by the Commission under the prevailing laws so as to monitor the election activities.

Chapter -2

Electoral Offences

3. Prohibition on voting by impersonation: No person shall, by impersonation, obtain a ballot paper for polling or cast vote, or cause to be caste vote.

4. Prohibition on making influence: No person acting on behalf of any political party or candidate or his or her agent or other person shall, in the course of election, influence, in any manner, any candidate or voter or any person with whom any of them has concern or interest in an election by committing any of the following acts:

- (a) Making obstruction, obstacle or intimidation, or causing such act to be made, with intent to prevent any person from making candidacy in an election or canvassing election or exercising the right to vote;

- (b) Demonstrating or using weapons or explosive substances of any kind;
- (c) Causing any kind of damage;
- (d) Showing any kind of fear, threat, terror or menace;
- (e) Threatening to boycott socially;
- (f) Showing gratification or greed or economic benefit in any manner;
- (g) Causing to swear or promise.

5. Prohibition on damaging character: No person acting on behalf of any political party or candidate or his or her agent or other person shall, with intent prejudice the results of election, damage, in any manner, the character of any candidate or his or her family member, by making false accusation of any matter which relates to the character or conduct of the candidate or his or her family member.

6. Prohibition on propagation: No person acting on behalf of any political party or candidate or his or her agent or other person shall, while propagating, or causing to be propagated, the policies and programs of such political party or candidate in the course of election, propagate, or cause to be propagated, with any of the following intentions:

- (a) Undermining the independency, sovereignty, territorial or national integrity of Nepal;
- (b) Prejudicing the state authority vested in the people or competitive multi party democracy;
- (c) Jeopardizing the harmonious relations subsisting among various religions, castes, tribes or communities or inciting to commit any violent act or creating hatred or enmity on the basis of any language, religion, community or region;
- (d) Inciting others to commit any act that is considered to be an offence pursuant to the prevailing laws.

Prohibition on exchange of cash or kind: No person acting on behalf of any political party or candidate or his or her agent or other person shall, during the period of election, give or agree to give any voter cash or kind as a present, reward, gratification, donation or gift to exercise or refrain from exercising his or her right to vote or for the exercise of or refraining from exercising his or her right to vote; and even the voter shall not receive or agree to receive such cash or kind for himself or herself or any other person for that purpose.

Employee not to influence election: No Returning Officer, Polling Officer or other officer, employee or officer or security personnel deputed at any polling station or observer deputed by the Commission shall, in the course of performing any act of election, perform, or cause to be performed, any act in favour of or against any



candidate in an election, except the act of giving his or her vote for any candidate pursuant to laws.

Prohibition on disturbing peace: No person shall, from three hours prior to the commencement of the polling to the completion of the polling on the day for polling for any election, disturb, or cause to be disturbed, peace by doing any of the following acts in the house, building or place where the polling station is located or in any private or public house, building or land situated within two hundred meters from such house, building or place in such a manner as to cause obstruction in the act of polling or to the voters or the persons or employees engaged in the act of polling at the polling station:

- (a) Using loudspeakers, megaphones or similar other devices, or
- (b) Playing musical instruments, singing and dancing, holding public parties, demonstrating rallies or organizing assembly or function of any kind whatsoever or making or, causing to be made, commotion or manhandling or shouting.

10. Prohibition on going armed or using arms: No person other than the employee deputed in for the security shall make movement taking arms, poisonous or explosive substances or stick, spear, *Khukuri*, gun, pistol or any other arms of a similar nature, exhibit or use or explode, or cause to be exhibited or used or exploded, such substances.

11. Prohibited acts: No person shall commit, or cause to be committed, any of the following acts:

- (a) To insert any matter in, deface, correct, remove any matter from, any details, notice or any other document relating to election affixed by, or caused to affixed by, any person or employee engaged in the acts relating to election or tear or destroy or damage or mutilate such details, notice or other document in any other manner;
- (b) To delete, deface, correct, forge, damage or tear the signature or seal of the Returning Officer or the Polling Officer affixed to any ballot paper or any mark or sign affixed to the ballot paper;
- (c) To supply a ballot paper obtained by any voter in accordance with the law to cast vote to any other person in any manner or put into any ballot box anything other than the ballot paper which he or she is authorized to put into;
- (d) To grab, loot, steal, tear or otherwise damage, destroy or mutilate the ballot paper or any other document that is to be used or has been used in the act of election, with or without the use of force of any kind;
- (e) To grab, loot, steal, damage or otherwise mutilate any ballot box to be used or used in the act of election, to break seal of such ballot box or to open it in an unauthorized manner with or without the use of force of any kind;



- (f) To take any ballot box, ballot paper, vote marking seal, stamp pad, ink or any other material to be used or used for the polling out of a polling station or to anywhere else during the period of polling, without the permission of the Polling Officer;
- (g) To show or exhibit the ballot paper after ascribing the symbol on it,
- (h) To cause obstruction of any kind in any manner to the employees engaged in the act of election in the performance of their functions.

12. Prohibition on receiving or giving ballot paper illegally:

- (1) No person shall, for the purpose of casting votes illegally, acquire, or cause to be acquired, any ballot paper from any other person, by giving or agreeing to give cash, kind, service or any kind of gratification to anyone by coercing, intimidating or threatening or by using or not using any kind of force.
- (2) The authorized officer taking custody of ballot papers shall not supply such ballot papers to any unauthorized person by receiving or not receiving or by agreeing or not agreeing to receive cash, kind, service or any other kind of benefit.

13. Restriction on election Propagation:

- (1) For the purpose of canvassing election, no poster, wall painting, *Tul* or other banner shall be used, or caused to be used, or printed or caused to be printed, except for the distribution of simple pamphlets in such size, shape and color as specified by the Commission.
- (2) For the purpose of canvassing election, no mike and loud speaker shall be used in other places, except for the purpose of a public assembly or disseminating information of such assembly.
- (3) Any pamphlets prepared pursuant to sub-section (1) for the purpose of election canvassing shall have to bear the name and address of the press and the political party or person getting them printed.
- (4) No person shall affix, or cause to be affixed, any posters, pamphlets to, or write, or cause to be written on, any religious, archaeological or historical or government owned or controlled buildings, monuments, walls or structures for election canvassing.
- (5) No person shall affix, or cause to be affixed, any posters, to any private house, shop, wall or other structure without the permission of the owner thereof, for election canvassing.
- (6) No person shall, with the object of soliciting or giving votes for or against any candidate, convene or organize meetings, processions or raise slogans and canvass in any other manner within the election area during the period from forty-eight hours prior to the day for polling to the completion of the act of polling.





14. Prohibition on making entry in unauthorized manner or causing obstruction to counting of votes or other acts of election:

- (1) Except for the candidate or his or her agent or person permitted by the Commission, no other person shall be allowed to enter the vote counting place.
- (2) No person shall grab, loot, damage or destroy in any manner any ballot boxes or ballot papers or any other documents relating to the election during the counting of votes in any election with or without the use of force or take them elsewhere from the place for counting of votes without the permission of the Returning Officer or cause obstruction of any kind in any manner to any other acts relating to election.

15. Prohibition on divulgence of secrecy: No Returning Officer, Polling Officer, any other employee or security personnel deputed by the Commission and involved in the act of election or any observer or monitor deputed by the Commission or any candidate or any of his or her agents or any voter or any other person shall, in any election, divulge to anybody or write or disclose in any manner the matter as to whether any voter has voted or not or for which candidate he or she has voted or who has secured how many votes or other matter pertaining to the counting of votes as well as any kind of symbol or sign or any other matters in a manner to identify the voter from the ballot paper.

Provided that, this Section shall not be deemed to bar the publicly announcing by the Returning Officer or the officer authorized by him or her of the number of votes received by candidates, in the course of counting of votes or the making of statements, writing or publishing any thing on the basis of such information.

16. Use of vehicles:

- (1) No political party or candidate or his or her agent or any other person shall, in the course of election canvassing, use, or cause to be used, vehicles exceeding the number as permitted by the Commission.
- (2) No political party or candidate or his or her agent or any other person shall, in the course of election canvassing, use or cause to be used any vehicles belonging to the government or organizations owned by the government or the local body.
- (3) Notwithstanding anything contained elsewhere in this Section, any political party or candidate or his or her agent or observer related to the act of election, human right activist, journalist or similar other person may use a vehicle on the election day only if the Commission so permits.

17. Prohibition on attempt, aid or incitement: No person shall attempt to commit, aid in the commission of, or incite the commission of, any offence referred to in this Chapter.

18. Power to arrest:

- (1) The Returning Officer or Polling Officer or Monitoring Team may order any person whoever causes obstruction or attempts to or aids or abets to cause obstruction to the polling or counting of votes or any other act of election to refrain from doing such act and to go out of that place.
- (2) The Returning Officer, Polling Officer or Monitoring Team may order the concerned security personnel to arrest any person who commits any act prohibited under Sections 3, 9, 10, 11, 12 or Section 14 and who does not carry out the order issued by the Returning Officer or Polling Officer or Monitoring Team pursuant to sub-section (1).
- (3) The security personnel shall carry out the order issued by the Returning Officer, Polling Officer or Monitoring Team pursuant to Sub-section (2).
- (4) If the security personnel fails to carry out the order issued pursuant to sub-section (2), the Returning Officer, Polling Officer or Monitoring Team shall write to the Commission for departmental action against such security personnel.

Chapter-3

Penalties

19. To impose fine immediately:

- (1) The following officer shall punish any person who commits the following act with a fine ranging from five hundred rupees to ten thousand rupees, depending on the gravity of offence:
 - (a) Except for voting by a person who is not a citizen of Nepal, in the case of commission of any act in contravention of Section 3 or Clauses (b), (c), (f) and (g) of Section 11, the Polling Officer;
 - (b) In the case of commission of any act in contravention of Section 9 or Clauses (d) and (e) of Section 11, the Polling Officer or Monitoring Team;
 - (c) In the case of commission of any act in contravention of Section 10 or Clauses (a) and (h) of Section 11 or Section 13 or Section 14 or Section 16, the Returning Officer, Polling Officer or Monitoring Team.
- (2) Upon receipt of the amount of fine imposed pursuant to Sub-section (1), the fine imposing officer shall immediately give a receipt of payment of such fine to the concerned person.
- (3) A person who is not satisfied with the decision of the fine imposing officer pursuant to sub-section (1) may make an appeal to the concerned Appellate Court within thirty five days.
- (4) The fine imposing officer may hand over any person who does not pay the fine pursuant to Sub-section (1) to the concerned police office to imprison such person for the amount of fine in accordance with the prevailing laws.
- (5) Where any person acting on behalf of a political party or candidate or his or



her agent or any other person uses any vehicle in contravention of Section 16, the fine imposing officer referred to in Clause (c) of Sub-section (1) shall seize the vehicle for the period of election, and where such vehicle belongs to any governmental or government owned body or local body, shall write to the Commission for departmental action against the officer who has provided such vehicle.

- (6) Where any person acting on behalf of a political party or candidate or his or her agent or any other person uses pamphlet or poster, wall painting, *Tul* or other banners in contravention of Section 13, the fine imposing officer referred to in Clause (c) of Sub-section (1) may seize such pamphlet, poster, *Tul* or banner and issue an order to maintain the place where such poster, wall painting, *Tul* or other banner has been used as it was before.
- (7) The fine imposing officer referred to in clause (c) of Sub-section (1) may fine a candidate who does not carry out the order issued pursuant to Subsection (6) with additional sum not exceeding ten thousand rupees and recover from such candidate the expenditures incurred in making the place where such pamphlet, poster, wall painting, *Tul* or other banners have been used as it was before.
- (8) Where any person, after marking vote on a ballot paper, shows or exhibits the ballot paper to any one, the fine imposing officer referred to in Clause (a) of Sub-section (1) shall, while imposing fine, put the ballot in a separate sealed envelope, containing such details, and execute a recognizance deed, and such a ballot paper shall not be counted in a case where such ballot paper has not yet been inserted to the ballot box.
- (9) Notwithstanding anything contained elsewhere in this Section, once a person has been fined for any offence by the fine imposing officer pursuant to this Section, the other fine imposing officer referred to in this Section shall not fine such person again for the same offence.

20. To Public: The fine imposing officer referred to in Section 19 shall, while imposing a fine on any person, immediately publicize the matter pertaining to the offence committed by such person and the fine imposed on such person in any newspaper or any other communication media for the information of the general public.

21. Penalties:

- (1) Where any person commits any act in contravention of Section 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12 or Section 15, such person shall be punished with a fine from ten thousand rupees to fifty thousand rupees or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or with both, depending on the gravity of offence.
- (2) Where any person who is not a citizen of Nepal cast vote, such person shall be punished with a fine not exceeding fifty thousand rupees or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or with both.



- (3) Any person who makes attempt to commit or aids or entices the commission of the offence referred to in Section 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12 or Section 15 shall be punished with half the punishment to be imposed on the principal offender.

22. Punishment under other prevailing laws : Where any act which is considered as an offence under this Chapter is also considered as an offence under any other prevailing laws, this Act shall not be deemed to bar the imposing of punishment under the laws for such offence.

Chapter-4

Proceeding and Settlement of Cases

23. Investigation and filing of case:

- (1) The officer designated by the Commission by a notification in the Nepal Gazette shall investigate and inquire into the offenses punishable under Section 21.
- (2) In the course of the enquiry into and investigation of a case pursuant to Sub-section (1), the investigating officer may order the concerned police office to arrest the person who, based on sufficient proofs and evidence, is suspected of being involved in the offense, in accordance with the laws in force.
- (3) Where investigation and inquiry cannot be completed within twenty four hours in relation to a person arrested pursuant to sub-section (2) and there are sufficient grounds for keeping on investigation and inquiry by holding such person in detention, the investigating officer shall produce such person before the Court and detain such person for investigation only with the permission of the Court.
- (4) Where a permission for detention is requested pursuant to Sub-section (3), the Court shall consider whether or not the inquiry as well as investigation has been carried out satisfactorily and the reasons for holding the person in custody; and where it appears that inquiry as well as investigation is being carried out satisfactorily and there are sufficient ground for holding such person in detention, the Court may give permission for holding the person in detention for a maximum period of fifteen days at one time or at several times.
- (5) It shall be the duty of the concerned police office to carry out the order issued by the investigating officer pursuant to this Section. If the order so issued is not carried out, the investigating officer shall write to the Commission for departmental action against such police personnel.
- (6) Where it appears to institute a case against any person pursuant to this Section, the investigating officer shall file a charge-sheet in the Court within sixty days of the commission of the offence. Provided that where the defendant is in detention and it appears that case is to be instituted, the officer shall file a charge-sheet within a maximum period of fifteen days.
- (7) After the completion of enquiry and investigation process, the investigating officer shall, well in advance of the expiration of the time-limit set for the filing



of charge-sheet in the Court, submit the case-file, accompanied by his or her opinion and the evidence and proof, as well, to the concerned government attorney for decision whether or not the case can be instituted.

- (8) Upon receipt of the case-file pursuant to Sub-section (7), the Government Attorney shall decide whether or not to institute the case and return the received case-file well in advance of the expiration of the time-limit for filing the case where the case is to be instituted; and upon receipt of the decision of the Government Attorney to institute the case, the investigating officer shall prepare a charge sheet and file it in the Court.
- (9) The Government Attorney shall defend the case filed by the investigating officer under this Act.

24. To be Government case: The Government shall be plaintiff in any cases related with the offences referred to in Section 21.

25. Trial and settlement of cases:

- (1) The Constituent Assembly Court shall try and settle cases related with any offence punishable under Section 21 in relation to the election to the Constituent Assembly and with the election to be voided pursuant to Chapter-5.
- (2) The Court designated under this Act, other than the Constituent Assembly Court, shall try and settle cases related with any offence punishable under Section 21 in relation to any election, other than the election to the Constituent Assembly and with the election to be voided pursuant to Chapter-5.
- (3) An appeal may be made to the court designated by the Government of Nepal by a notification in the Nepal Gazette against the decision made by the court as referred to in Sub-section (2); and the decision made by the court so designated shall be final.

26. Procedures for settlement of cases: Notwithstanding any thing contained in Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Summary Procedures Act, 2028 (1972), the procedures set forth in the said Act shall be followed while trying and settling cases under this Act. **Chapter -5 Provisions Relating to Invalidation of Election**

27. Petition for voiding election:

- (1) Any concerned candidate may, in any of the following circumstances, file a petition in the Court directly or through the District Election Officer designated by the Commission to have the election declared void within thirty five days of the date of cause of action:
 - (a) the election has not been fair due to the commission of acts in contravention of Sections 3,4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10 or Clauses (b), (c), (d), (e) or (h) of Section 11, Section 12 or 14 extensively in the election;



- (b) the result of election has been affected owing to the fact that the nomination paper filed by any person to be a candidate in the election has not been validated which should have been validated or has not been voided or cancelled which should have been voided or cancelled;
 - (c) the elected candidate has made expenses in the election, in excess of the ceiling specified pursuant to the laws in force or made expenses unusually or illegally or improperly for unlawful purposes.
- (2) Where a petition filed pursuant to Sub-section (1) is proved, the Court shall void the election of the elected candidate.
- (3) Notwithstanding any thing contained in Sub-sections (1) and (2), the whole election or the election of the elected candidate shall not be voided if the following matter is proved:
- (a) that any activity set forth in Clause (a) of Sub-section (1) or Section 4, 5, 6 or 7 has been done without information or consent of the elected candidate or his or her agent or he or she has made an attempt to prevent such activity in the election; or
 - (b) that the result of election has not been actually affected by any activity set forth in Clause (a) of sub-Section (1).

28. Recounting of votes:

- (1) The concerned candidate in any election may, in any of the following circumstances, file a petition in the Court directly or through the District Election Officer designated by the Commission to have the counting of votes declared void within fifteen days of the date of cause of action:
- (a) another candidate has won the election by illegally securing votes despite that he or she or any other candidate has secured majority;
 - (b) the ballot papers to be invalid have not been invalidated or the ballot papers to be valid in accordance with laws have not been validated;
 - (c) the counting of votes has not been done in accordance with laws.
- (2) Where a petition filed pursuant to Sub-section (1) is proved, the Court may void such counting of votes and recount the votes.
- (3) Where, in recounting the votes pursuant to Sub-section (2), the petitioner candidate or any other candidate is proved to have secured majority of votes and the election result appears to have been affected by that reason, the election result of the elected candidate shall be void; and the Court shall declare the petitioner candidate or any other candidate to have been elected in accordance with the laws.

29. Procedures to be followed in the event of equality of votes:

- (1) The Court shall, while recounting the votes in the course of trying a petition referred to in Section 27 or 28, count the votes secured by all candidates of the concerned election constituency.



- (2) The counting of the votes pursuant to Sub-section (1) shall be done in the presence of the candidate or his or her agent. Provided that, where information on the counting of votes has been duly given, nothing shall bar the counting of votes by the reason of the absence of the candidate or his or her agent.
- (3) Where, in counting the votes pursuant to Sub-section (1), two or more than two candidates secure an equal number of votes, the Court shall make decide by lot between the candidates who secure the equal number of votes; and the candidate selected as per that decision shall be deemed to have been elected by securing one additional vote.

30. Inadmissible as evidence: Any reply made by any witness to any question asked by the Court in the course of trying a case referred to in this Act shall neither be admissible as evidence in any case instituted against him or her nor be permitted to be furnished as evidence.

31. Withdrawal of petition: Any petitioner may, with the permission of the Court, withdraw the petition filed by him or her pursuant to Section 27 or 28.

Provided that, where the Court considers that the petitioner has made an application to withdraw the petition for any undue benefit, it shall not grant the permission for the withdrawal of such petition.

Chapter-6

Miscellaneous

32. Question not to be asked about voting: Notwithstanding any thing contained in this Act or the prevailing laws, in any case or legal proceeding instituted under this Act, any witness or any other person shall not be asked whom he or she has voted for.

33. Deposit to be furnished:

- (1) While filing a petition pursuant to Section 27 or 28, a deposit of ten thousand rupees has to be furnished.
- (2) Where the petition is held to be false, the deposit referred to in Subsection (1) shall be forfeited.

34. Repeal: The Election (Offence and Punishment) Act, 2047 (1990) is, hereby, repealed.



Ordinance on Election of Members of Constituent Assembly, 2070 (2013)

Preamble

Whereas, it is necessary to make legal provisions relating to Elections of the Members of Constituent Assembly and electoral system and election process to constitute Constituent Assembly for the purpose of making new constitution by the people themselves in whom the sovereignty and the state power are vested, and there being no Legislature Parliament at present, President has issued this ordinance in pursuant to Clause (1) of the Article 88 of the Interim Constitution of Nepal, 2007 at the recommendation of the Council of Ministers:

Chapter-1

Preliminary

1. Short Title and Commencement:

- (1) The name of this Ordinance is "Constituent Assembly Members Election Ordinance 2070."
- (2) This Ordinance will come into effect immediately.

2. Definition: In this Ordinance, unless the subject or the context otherwise requires:

- (a) "Court" should be understood as Constituent Assembly Court constituted under Article 118 of the Constitution.
- (b) "Commission" should be understood as Election Commission under the Article 128 of the Constitution.
- (c) "Candidate" should be understood as a person nominated for the candidacy of Constituent

Assembly Member under Clause 21 and this word also indicates the name listed in the closed list recommended by the political parties under Clause 7 to the Commission for the purpose of the elections to be held under proportional representation system.

- (d) "Closed List of Candidates" should be understood as the list submitted to the Commission by the Political Parties as provided for in Section 7 for the purpose of filing candidacies ensuring proportional representation of Women, Dalits, Oppressed tribes/ Indigenous tribes, Backward regions, Madhesi, Khas Arya including other groups for election under the Proportional Representation System where the Political Parties shall be voted upon considering the entire country as a single election constituency.
- (e) "Prescribed" or "As Prescribed" means prescribed or as prescribed in this Ordinance or the Rule formulated under this Ordinance or in the order issued by the Commission by a notification to the Nepal Gazette.





- (f) “Election” means the election to the members of the Constituent Assembly to be held in pursuant to this Ordinance and this term shall also include the by-election to be held in such a circumstance where the post of the member elected under First Past The Post Electoral System falls vacant.
- (g) “Returning Officer” means the Chief Returning Officer and Returning officer appointed by the Commission and this term shall also include the Assistant Returning Officer.
- (h) “Election Constituency” means the election constituency as referred to in Clause 3.
- (i) “First Past the Post Electoral System” means the electoral system as referred to in Clause

5.

- (g) “Voter” means the person whose name has been registered in the Voters' List pursuant to prevailing laws for election.
- (h) “Ballot Paper” means the ballot paper as referred to in Clause 35 arranged for casting the vote in the election and this term shall also include the electronic device used for voting and the election symbol where arrangement has been made for voting by the electronic device.
- (i) “Polling Officer” means the Polling Officer appointed pursuant to Clause 14 and this term shall also include the Assistant Polling Officer.
- (j) “Mixed Electoral System” means the electoral system as referred to in Clause 4.
- (k) “Political Party” means the Political Party registered pursuant to the prevailing law.
- (l) “Member” means the Constituent Assembly Member elected pursuant to this Ordinance.
- (m) “Proportional Representation Electoral System” means the electoral system as referred to in Clause 6.
- (o) “Constitution” means the Interim Constitution of Nepal, 2007.
- (p) “Constituent Assembly” means the Constituent Assembly to be constituted in pursuant to Article 63 of the Constitution.

Chapter-2

Electoral Constituency and Election System

- 3. Electoral Constituency and Number of the Members: For the election to the Members of the Constituent Assembly, there shall be the following election constituencies and number of members:
 - (a) Two hundred forty members elected from two hundred forty election constituencies for the election to be held under First Past the Post Electoral System.
 - (b) Two hundred forty members elected from the election constituency set

- upon considering the entire country as a single election constituency for the election to be held under the Proportional Representation Electoral System where the Political Parties shall be voted.
- (c) Eleven members to be nominated by the Council of Ministers on the basis of consensus from amongst the persons of high reputation who have rendered significant contribution in national life and amongst the Indigenous Nationalities who could not be represented under the provision of section (a) and (b).
4. Mixed Electoral System: The following mixed electoral system shall be adopted for election to the Members of the Constituent Assembly:
 - (a) First Past the Post Electoral System, and
 - (b) Proportional Representation Electoral System where the political parties shall be voted.
 5. First Past the Post Electoral System:
 - (1) The candidate securing the highest number of votes shall be elected to the Member of the Constituent Assembly on the basis of one member in one electoral constituency for the election constituencies determined pursuant to Clause (a) of Section 3 under the First Past the Post Electoral System.
 - (2) In the election under First Past the Post Electoral System, one person may file his/her candidacy for two election constituencies in maximum. If a person so filing candidacies for two constituencies is elected from both constituencies, he/she should submit resignation before the Chairperson of the Constituent Assembly in writing by denouncing membership of any one election constituency from where he/she was elected and thereby maintaining membership of other election constituency within thirty days from the date of declaration of election result. The Commission shall forthwith fulfill place of the member of the Constituent Assembly so fallen vacant through by-election.
 - (3) The Political Parties must take into account the principle of inclusiveness while nominating candidates for the First Past the Post Electoral System.
 6. Proportional Representation Electoral System:
 - (1) Persons representing under Proportional Representation Electoral System on behalf of a Political Party shall be elected to the Members of the Constituent Assembly in proportion of the number of total votes secured by such a Political Party in the election held pursuant to the Proportional Representation Electoral System where the Political Parties shall be voted upon considering the entire country as a single election constituency.
 - (2) Name of a person who is a candidate for the First Past the Post Electoral System shall not be allowed to be included in the list under the Proportional Electoral System.





7. Closed List of Candidates:

- (1) Any Political Party willing to participate in the election under the Proportional Representation Electoral System must prepare a closed list of candidates contesting on behalf of such party for such election.
- (2) While preparing the closed list pursuant to Sub-section (1), the Political Parties must prepare such list in a manner that candidacies shall be filed to cover at least 10 percent of the members of the total number to be elected under the Proportional Electoral System.
- (3) While enlisting the candidates, the Political Parties must prepare the closed list pursuant to Schedule-2 thereby ensuring the proportional representation of Women, Dalits, Oppressed tribes/Indigenous tribes, backward region, Madhesis, Khas Arya, including others groups on the basis of the population percent as referred to in Schedule-1. While so enlisting the candidacies of women, the same must be done as per the principle of 10 inclusiveness thereby ensuring proportional representation of Dalits, Oppressed tribes/ Indigenous tribes, backward region, Madeshis and Khas Arya including others groups. While nominating candidates from Madhesi, the closed list of candidates must be prepared thereby ensuring proportional representation of Dalits, and indigenous tribes including other group on the basis of the percent of population. The concerned Political Party must submit the closed list of the candidates so prepared to the Commission in such format as referred to in Schedule-2 within the time limit as specified by the Commission.

Clarification: For the purpose of this sub-Clause 'basis of the population percent' means the basis of the population percent as per the last national census preceding the holding of the election of the Constituent Assembly.

- (4) While enlisting the candidates pursuant to this Sub Clause 3, the Political Parties must pay proper attention toward representation of the oppressed group, poor farmers, and laborers including disabled.
- (5) There must be at least one-third women candidates of the total number to be fielded under the Proportional Representation Electoral System and the First Past the Post Electoral System.
- (6) The Commission shall confirm as to whether representation is made on the basis of the principle of inclusiveness and proportion or not after submission to the Commission of the closed list of the candidates received from the Political Parties pursuant to Sub-Clause (3) and inform the concerned Political Party to make correction therein within seven days.

After getting information accordingly, the concerned party must amend and forward the closed list of candidates within seven days and the closed list of candidates so received shall remain as the final list.

- (7) The Political Party must submit to the Commission within such time as specified by the Commission the name list of candidates selected by the decision of the

Central Working Committee of the concerned Political Party thereby ensuring proportional representation as prescribed in Sub-Clause (3) from amongst the candidates whose names have been enlisted to closed list of candidates submitted to the Commission pursuant to the said Sub-Clause in the proportion of the votes secured by that Political Party in the election held under Proportional Representation Electoral System. The Commission shall declare that the candidates whose names have been enlisted in the name list of candidates so received by the Commission have been elected.

- (8) In cases where the number of the concerned group in the name list of the elected candidates to be submitted by a Political Party pursuant to Sub-Clause (6) is indices but not full mark, the Election Commission shall recognize the name list of candidates sent by the concerned Political Party by setting out the name in the full mark rightly below or above such indices in the group not exceeding the seats which the concerned Political Party is entitled to declare as elected.
- (9) The Commission shall scrutinize as to whether the name-list of the candidates submitted to the Commission upon selection pursuant to Sub-clause (6) ensures proportional representation as referred to in Sub-Clause (3) or not.
Provided that while examining the candidates, the Commission may recognize an increase or decrease of up to ten percent of the total number of each group.
- (10) If it appears upon scrutinizing by the Commission pursuant to Sub-Clause (9) that the name list of candidates submitted by the concerned Political Party after selection does not ensure the proportional representation as referred to in Sub-Clause (3), the Commission shall write to the concerned Political Party to correct and submit the name-list accordingly.
- (11) The concerned Political Party must submit the amended name list of candidates to the Commission for the purpose of Sub-section (6) within three days from the date of request made by the Commission pursuant to Sub-section (10).
- (12) If proportional representation as referred to in Sub-section (3) is not found in the amended name list of candidates submitted to the Commission pursuant to Sub-Clause (11), the Commission shall declare that the candidates of the concerned Political Party have proportionately been elected to the seats in such percent as the name list of the candidates in such number of any group that ensures representation as referred to in Sub-Clause (3) is received.
Provided that the Commission may recognize an increase or decrease of up to ten percent of the total number of each group while declaring the elected candidates.
- (13) The Commission shall make public the information of election of candidates pursuant to this Section and must give notification thereof to the concerned Political Party.
- (14) The names of the candidates shall not be allowed to be enlisted in the closed list of candidates to be prepared and submitted to the Commission pursuant to this Ordinance thereby exceeding the number of total member determined for the Proportional Electoral System.





- (15) Notwithstanding anything contained elsewhere in this Clause, the Election Commission shall recognize an increase or decrease made by a political party, which enlists less than twenty percent candidates out of the total number of the members to be elected under the proportional electoral system, in the percentage by having representation of the other groups, to the extent possible, in such a manner as to have equal number of women and men candidates in the percentage specified under Schedule-1 while preparing a closed list by that political party for the purpose of the election under that electoral system pursuant to Sub-Clause (3), and the selection of any candidate selected from amongst the candidates enlisted in the closed list of candidates by the concerned political party of which only one candidate is elected.
8. The Closed list of candidates to remain valid throughout the term of office of the Constituent Assembly:
- (1) The closed list of candidates submitted by the Political Parties pursuant to Clause 7, shall remain valid throughout the term of office of the Constituent Assembly.
- (2) If any post of a member of the Constituent Assembly elected under the Proportional Representation Electoral System falls vacant due to death, resignation, defection or for any other reason, the candidates selected by the Central Working Committee of the concerned Political Party from amongst the list enlisted in the closed list of candidates upon ensuring representation pursuant to Sub-Clause (3) of Clause 7 shall be deemed elected.
9. Candidacy to be Invalidated: (1) If a question arises that any candidate enlisted in the closed list of candidates by any Political Party for the purpose of election under the Proportional Representation Election System is ineligible and becomes ineligible pursuant to Article 65 of the Constitution and if the Commission holds him/her ineligible upon making necessary investigation to that effect, the candidacy of such candidate shall be invalid.
- Provided that the Commission must give reasonable opportunity to the concerned candidate to defend himself/ herself prior to decision by the Commission.

Chapter-3

Returning Officer, Polling Officer and Other Employees

10. Appointment of Returning Officer:
- (1) The Commission may as per necessity, appoint the Returning Officer to carry out, or cause to be carried out, the functions required to be carried out in the election constituencies pursuant to this Ordinance, Prevailing Law and Constitution,
- (2) While appointing the Returning Officer pursuant to Sub-Clause (1), the Commission may appoint a judge with the approval of the Judicial Council as referred to in proviso clause of Sub-Article (1) of Article 110 of the Constitution

and at least Gazetted Second- class Officer of the Nepal Judicial Service in consultation with the Judicial Service Commission.

11. Functions, Duties and Powers of Chief Returning Officer:

- (1) It shall be the duty of the Chief Returning Officer to give necessary directions upon co-coordinating and supervising the functions relating to election in the election constituencies within the District assigned to him/her subject to the direction given by the Commission.
- (2) The Chief Returning Officer shall also carry out the functions and duties of Returning Officer in the election constituency assigned to him/her.

12. Functions, Duties and Powers of Returning Officer: (1) It shall be the duty of the Returning Officer to freely and impartially carry out, or cause to be carried out, all the functions relating to holding election in the election constituency assigned to him/her, subject to the directions given by the Commission.

- (2) Other functions, duties and powers of the Returning Officer shall be as mentioned in the orders, directives and manuals issued by the Commission.
- (3) The Returning Officer may delegate his/her powers to the personnel assigned as and when so required.

- (4) No powers to examine, accept or invalidate or cancel the nomination papers, and to count votes and declare the results of the vote counting may be delegated while delegating power according to Sub-Clause 3.

13. Appointment of Assistant Returning Officer and other employees: (1) The Returning Officer may appoint an Assistant Returning Officer and other employees in such a number as prescribed by the Commission.

- (2) The Returning Officer may, as per necessity, depute for the act of election the employees of the Government of Nepal or organizations owned or controlled by the Government of Nepal or run under the grant of the Government of Nepal or employees of local bodies or teachers of community schools.

14. Appointment of Polling Officer:

- (1) The Returning Officer may appoint the employees of the Government of Nepal or organizations owned or controlled by the Government of Nepal or run under the grant of the Government of Nepal or employees of local bodies or teachers of community schools as the Polling Officers or Assistant Polling Officers in the required number for the concerned election constituency.
- (2) The Polling Officer and the Assistant Polling Officer appointed pursuant to Sub-Clause (1), shall fairly, freely and impartially carry out all of the functions relating to the polling to be held as specified by this Ordinance and the Rules or orders framed under this Ordinance.
- (3) Other functions, duties, and powers of the Polling Officer and the Assistant Polling Officer shall be as mentioned in the orders, directives, and manuals issued by the Commission.



Chapter-4

Notification of Election

15. Holding Election: The Commission shall hold elections for members of the Constituent Assembly to be held pursuant to this Ordinance on such date as specified by the Government of Nepal in accordance with Sub-article(2) of Article 63 of the Constitution.
16. Notification of Election:
 - (1) In order to complete the holding of polling for members of the Constituent Assembly on such date as specified by Government of Nepal in accordance with Sub-article (2) of Article 63 of the Constitution, the Commission shall specify the time for polling and issue a notification thereof and publish such notification in the Nepal Gazette.
 - (2) The Government of Nepal may, taking into consideration the geographical situation, weather and other circumstances as well, specify the same date or different dates for taking polls for the election in one or more election constituencies and election held as per the election programs on the same or different dates so specified by the Government of Nepal shall be deemed to have been held simultaneously.
17. Notification of Election Programs:
 - (1) After the publication of the notification of the election pursuant to Clause 16, the concerned Returning Officer, in accordance with the programs determined by the Commission, shall publish a notification of the election to be held under First Past the Post Electoral System, specifying the date, time and place for the registration of nomination papers of candidates, publication of the list of candidates whose nomination papers have been registered, the filing of petitions against candidates, scrutiny of nomination papers, publication of the name list of candidates nominated, withdrawal of candidature, publication of the final list of candidates and allotment of election symbols to the candidates.
 - (2) After the publication of the notification of election pursuant to Clause 16, the Commission shall publish the program for submission of the closed list of candidates for the election to be held under the Proportional Representation Electoral System to the Commission, filing of petitions against candidates and publication of the final closed list of candidates as well.

Chapter-5

Candidates and Nomination Paper

18. Qualifications for Candidate: Any person must meet the following qualifications to become a candidate for election:
 - (a) He/she must be a Nepali citizen,
 - (b) He/she must have completed at least twenty-five years of age,
 - (c) He/she has not been convicted of a criminal offence involving moral depravation,
 - (d) He/she must not hold an office of profit.



Clarification: For the purpose of clause (d) above, “office of profit” means any position other than a political position to be filled by election or nomination, for which a remuneration or economic benefit is paid out of a Government fund.

19. Disqualification of a Candidate: (1) Notwithstanding anything contained anywhere else in this Ordinance, the following persons shall be deemed disqualified to become a candidate in the election:
- (a) A person whose name is not enlisted in the Voters' List,
 - (b) An incumbent office-bearer of the Government of Nepal or any organization owned or controlled by, or receiving grants from the Government of Nepal subject to receiving remuneration,
 - (c) A person who has not completed two years after serving sentence upon being sentenced pursuant to the prevailing laws relating to election,
 - (d) A person who has been sentenced through the final verdict of a court of law on corruption charges, rape, Human Trafficking, person involving in smuggling of narcotic drugs and its import and export, persons involved in money laundering and misuse of passport,
 - (e) A person getting life imprisonment or life imprisonment sentence through the final verdict of the court of law in the case related to murder,
 - (f) A person who has been enlisted in the blacklist pursuant to the prevailing laws upon deliberately defaulting loan of a bank and financial institution,
 - (g) A person who has lost mental balance,
20. Computation of age of Candidate: While computing the age of a candidate to become a candidate for the election, he/she must have reached twenty-five years of age by the date of filling nomination paper for First Past The Post Electoral System and submitting the closed list of candidates to the Commission for the Proportional Representation Electoral System.
21. Nomination of a Candidate: (1) Any person who is qualified to be a candidate pursuant to the Constitution and this Act, and whose name registered in the Voters' List as a voter of any election constituency may be nominated as a candidate for the election to be held pursuant to this Ordinance.
- (2) While nominating a candidate for any election constituency pursuant to Sub-Clause (1), there must be one proposer and one seconder. Such proposer and seconder must be voters registered in the Voters' List of the same constituency.
 - (3) In the case of a candidate set up by a Political Party registered for the purpose of election, such a party shall have to provide a formal letter to him/her and the office bearer of the party authorized to provide such a formal letter shall forward a copy of such a letter to the Returning Officer, as well.
 - (4) In case where any person is proposed pursuant to Sub-Clause (1), he/she shall have to set down his/her consent in the nomination paper and sign it.
 - (5) Any person may be nominated by three nomination papers in maximum for the election of the same election constituency.





- (6) Notwithstanding anything contained anywhere else in this Section, while filing a nomination for the candidate under the Proportional Representation Electoral System, the nomination shall be deemed to have been filed if a Political Party has included the names of the qualified candidates in the closed list of candidates and has submitted such closed list to the Commission. Such list must contain the places of the Voters' List where the names of each candidate so nominated are registered and the copies of their Nepalese citizenship certificates as well as their address.
22. Provision on Office-bearer certifying Nomination Paper: (1) Any Political Party registered with the Commission for the purpose of election shall have to provide the Commission with the name, surname and post of the Office bearer of the Political Party authorized to provide a formal letter nominating candidates, as well as his/her specimen signature certified by the official designated by the Central Executive Committee of the Political Party, prior to at least seven days from the last date for filing nomination papers.
 - (2) In cases where a nomination paper is filed without fulfilling the procedures as referred to in Sub-Clause (1), the candidate of the concerned Political Party shall not be recognized as the candidate of that Political Party.
23. Filing of Nomination Paper: (1) The Candidate himself/herself or his/her agent or proposer or seconder shall have to deliver the nomination paper of the candidate to the Returning Officer of the concerned election constituency.
 - (2) The concerned Returning Officer shall scrutinize as to whether the nomination paper delivered pursuant to Sub-Clause (1) fulfills the requirement pursuant to this Ordinance, and if it is found to be due, file the nomination paper and provide a receipt thereof as prescribed to the person delivering the nomination paper.
 - (3) If any nomination paper which does not contain the names of the proposer or seconder or where the proposer and seconder are duplicated, which is not accompanied by the receipt of deposit as required under this Ordinance or which does not bear the signatures of the proposer or seconder or the person to be candidate or does not fulfill other requirements, the Returning Officer shall have to file the nomination paper after getting corrected the matters not in compliance with the procedures. If one wishes to get the nomination paper filed without correcting such matters not in compliance with the procedures as required to be corrected, the same matter shall have to be mentioned in the nomination paper and a notice thereof shall have to be issued to the person delivering the nomination paper.
 - (4) After the expiry of the time for filing the nomination, the Returning Officer shall publish a list of candidates whose nomination papers have been filed on the date, at the time and place as specified in the notification of the election program.

- (5) Any candidate or his/her agent intending to make an objection to the qualification of any candidate mentioned in the list published pursuant to Sub-Clause (4) may make an objection before the Returning Officer on the date, at the time and place specified in the notification of the election program.
 - (6) Notwithstanding anything contained anywhere else in this Section, the nomination papers of the candidates shall be deemed to have been filed as per the closed list of candidates submitted for the purpose of nominating candidates by the Political Party pursuant to Sub-Clause (6) of Clause 21 for the election to be held under the Proportional Electoral System.
24. Scrutiny of Nomination Paper: (1) The proposer, seconder or the candidate him/herself or attorney authorized by him/her in writing shall have to be present on the date, at the time and place as specified in the notification of the election program for scrutiny of the nomination papers filed for the election to be held under First Past The Post Electoral System.
- (2) The Returning Officer shall scrutinize the nomination papers of all the candidates in the presence of the persons as referred to in Sub-Clause (1).
Provided that this Sub-Clause shall not be deemed to have barred from the scrutinizing the nomination papers and making decision thereon according to the law even if any proposer, seconder or candidate or his/her attorney required to be so present is not present.
 - (3) While scrutinizing the nomination papers of the candidates pursuant to Sub-Clause (2), the Returning Officer shall also have to make decision by holding necessary inquiries into objection, if any, made against any candidate pursuant to Sub-Clause (5) of Clause 23.
While scrutinizing accordingly, if the proposer and seconder are found to be duplicated, the concerned candidate must be given an opportunity to make correction thereof and a nomination paper shall not be invalidated only by virtue of minor error and omission contained in the nomination paper.
Clarification: For the purpose of this Sub-section, "minor error and omission" means any technical error or error of letters, numbers or vowel signs relating to the writing or printing or name, surname, address or serial number of a candidate, proposer or the person related with them contained in the Electoral Rolls or nomination paper, which does not cause any substantial difference.
 - (4) The Returning Officer may, in the following circumstances, postpone the proceedings on scrutiny of the nomination papers as required by this Clause:
 - (a) If any mobbing including other abnormal situation erupts in the place and at the time of scrutiny of nomination papers, or
 - (b) If there occurs any situation beyond control owing to natural calamity.
 - (5) If the proceedings on the scrutiny of the nomination papers are postponed under Sub-Clause (4), the Returning Officer shall specify the time and place for the scrutiny of nomination papers and scrutinize them as soon as possible.





25. Invalidity of nomination paper: A nomination paper shall be invalid under the following circumstances:
 - (a) If the Candidate does not possess the qualifications as referred to in the Constitution and this Ordinance,
 - (b) If there does not exist the consent of the candidate or the nomination paper does not bear his/her signatures or the signature of the proposer and seconder nominating him/her as a candidate or contains forged signature,
 - (c) If the deposit required to be furnished pursuant to Clause 68 is not presented,
 - (d) If the nomination paper is not filed within the time pursuant to Clause 17,
 - (e) If the nomination paper is not filed as referred to in Clause 22 and 23,
 - (f) If other requirement as referred to in the Ordinance are not fulfilled.
26. Name List of Candidates: After the nomination papers have been scrutinized, the Returning Officer shall have to prepare a name list of the candidates as referred to in the nomination papers meeting the requirements as per the law in the prescribed manner and publish a copy of the name list at his/her office. Provided that the Commission shall make public the name list of the closed list of candidates submitted by the Political Parties for election under the Proportional Representation Electoral System.
27. Withdrawal of names:
 - (1) If any candidate wishes to withdraw his/her name in order to get his/her name removed from the list of candidates, such a candidate may withdraw his/her name by giving a notice in writing to the Returning Officer within the time specified pursuant to Sub-Clause (1) of Clause 17.
 - (2) The notice of withdrawal pursuant to Sub-Clause (1) shall have to be submitted by the candidate him/herself or his/her attorney.
 - (3) After the notice of withdrawal pursuant to Sub-Clause (1) has been submitted to the Returning Officer, the notice shall not be allowed to be cancelled or withdrawn.
 - (4) The Returning Officer shall, if he/she is satisfied with the genuineness of the notice submitted pursuant to Sub-Clause (1), remove the name of the candidate withdrawing his/her name from the name list of candidates, and immediately publish a notice of the name removal at his/her office.
 - (5) If the authorized person of any Political Party so writes to the Returning Officer as to withdraw the name of any candidate set up by that Political Party within the time limit specified pursuant to Sub-Clause (1) of Clause 17, he/she shall not be retained as a candidate of that party.
 - (6) If a candidate enlisted in the closed list of candidates wishes to remove his/her name from the closed list of candidates within the time as specified pursuant to Sub-Clause(1) of Clause 17, an application shall have to be filed before the Commission. When such an application is filed, the Commission shall remove the name of such candidate from the closed list of candidates and the same must be notified to the concerned Political Party.

28. Final name list of candidates:

- (1) After the expiry of the time specified for the withdrawal of names by the candidates pursuant to Sub-Clause (1) of Clause 17, the Returning Officer shall have to prepare a final name list of the remaining candidates in such a manner as may be prescribed and immediately publish a copy of the name list at his/her office. A copy of the name list shall have to be forwarded to the Commission, as well, immediately.
- (2) The names of the candidates shall be arranged in an alphabetical order in the name list as referred to in Sub-Clause (1), and in the case of a candidate nominated by any Political Party, the name of that party shall also be mentioned in the address as mentioned in their nomination papers.

29. Provision regarding objection to the candidates under the Proportional Electoral System:

- (1) The Commission shall have to make necessary scrutiny of the closed list of the candidates received pursuant to Clause 7 and make it public.
 - (2) While publishing the closed list of candidates pursuant to Sub-Clause (1), a notice must be published inviting to make objection thereto along with an application within seven days, if any candidate whose name is enlisted in such list does not possess qualification as referred to in the constitution and this Ordinance,
 - (3) The Commission may publish and broadcast the closed list of candidates as well as the contents publishing a notice inviting objection thereto pursuant to Sub-Clause (1) and (2) at the national level media as and when so required.
 - (4) Any Political Party or any candidate having his/her name on the closed list, may raise an objection with evidence to the Commission within the specified time, indicating that the candidate of the closed list of the candidates is not qualified in accordance with the Constitution and this Act pursuant to Sub-Clause (1).
 - (5) When an application of objection is received pursuant to Sub-Clause (1), the Commission may make a necessary scrutiny and if the person of the closed list of candidates is not found to possess the qualifications as referred to in the Constitution and this Act, the Commission, shall remove such a name from the list setting out the same contents.
 - (6) After the completion of all the procedures regarding the raising of objection the Commission shall publish a final closed list of candidates at its office.
 - (7) After the completion of all the procedures regarding the raising of objections the Commission shall have to certify the final closed list of candidates and send it to the concerned Political Party.
30. Unopposed Election: If there remains only one candidate in any election constituency under the First Past The Post Electoral System, the Returning Officer shall declare, as prescribed, that the candidate has been elected unopposed.





31. Election Symbol:

- (1) The Commission shall specify the election symbols to be allotted to the candidates and the Political Parties for the election to be held under First Past the Post Electoral System and the Proportional Electoral System respectively.
- (2) The election symbol specified pursuant to Sub-Clause (1) shall be allotted to the Political Party and candidate as prescribed.
- (3) While allotting election symbol pursuant to Sub-Clause (2), the Commission shall so allot the symbol of the same kind to every Political Party registered under this Ordinance as to be used by the candidate set up by it in any election constituency for the election under the First Past the Post Electoral System and to be used by that Political Party for the election under the Proportional Electoral System.
- (4) No person other than the candidate of that Political Party or the Political Party itself shall be entitled to use the election symbol allotted pursuant to Sub-Clause (3).
- (5) Once a candidate has received an election symbol, the election symbol shall not be subject to alteration even if he/she abandons that Political Party or joins another party. If such a candidate is elected and if the Political Party providing such election symbol files a complaint accompanied by evidence, his/her membership shall be cancelled.
- (6) While allotting election symbol pursuant to this Clause, the election symbol received from the Commission for the purpose of election prior to commencement of this Ordinance by a Political Party representing to Legislature-Parliament at the commencement of this Ordinance must be allotted to that Political Party. If the Commission thinks that any mistake or inconsistency has occurred in the allotment of the election symbol as specified in this Clause, the Commission may alter such symbols.
- (7) The Returning Officer shall allot, in such a manner as may be prescribed, an election symbol specified to be used by an independent candidate out of the group of election symbols set aside for the use of independent candidates.

32. Death of Candidate:

- (1) If any candidate, set up by any Political Party whose nomination paper has already been held to be due and who has not withdrawn his/her name list, dies prior to the publication of the final name list of candidates pursuant to Clause 28, and a written notice of such a death is received from the concerned candidate's election agent or the concerned Political Party, the Returning Officer shall have to immediately postpone other programs scheduled for that election constituency and give information of the event to the Commission. The Returning Officer shall have to affix at his/her office a notice of such postponement of the programs for information of the other candidates, as well.

Provided that the election programs shall not be postponed in the event of death of any candidate included in the closed list of candidates for proportional election.

- (2) If after publication of the final name list of candidates pursuant to Clause 28, any candidate nominated by a Political Party dies and a written notice of such death is received from the concerned candidate's election agent or the concerned Political Party, the Returning Officer shall have to immediately postpone other programs scheduled for that election constituency and inform the event of death to the Commission. The Returning Officer shall have to affix at his/her office a notice of such postponement of the program for information of other candidates, as well.

Provided that the election program shall not be postponed in the event of death of any candidate included in the closed list of candidates for proportional election.

- (3) Upon receipt of information as referred to in Sub-Clause (1), the Commission shall have to so determine other program that it has no real impact on the polling program in that election constituency, and that the program relating to the nomination of candidates can be completed as early as possible, and send the program to the Returning Officer. While determining the program in this way, the program shall have to be determined in such a way that the party whose candidate dies can only re-nominate another candidate.
- (4) Upon receipt of information as referred to in Sub-Clause (2), the Commission shall redetermine other programs as referred to in this Chapter for election including the date for polling in that election constituency and send the program to the Returning Officer.
- (5) Candidate whose name is mentioned in the final name list of candidates published pursuant to Section 28 shall not be required to re-file a nomination paper, and the Political Party whose candidate died may only re-file a nomination paper on its behalf.
- (6) Notwithstanding anything contained anywhere else in this Section, when election is to be postponed because of the death of a candidate, if the duration required to complete the activities as prescribed in election program remains more than fifteen days, it shall not be required to publish another program. Adjustments shall have to be made to complete the filling of the candidate's nomination paper within the period as per the said program without causing any real impact on the polling.
33. Identity Card of Candidate: The Returning Officer shall also provide the identity cards, as prescribed, to the candidates under First Past the Post Electoral System, remained on the final name list pursuant to this Chapter.



Chapter-6

Polling Station, Ballot Paper and Ballot Box

34. Polling Station:

- (1) The Commission shall specify the polling stations and Sub-Clause in the required number within an election constituency and shall publish a list thereof in the manner as prescribed.
- (2) The basis, process and other provisions of specifying polling stations shall be as prescribed.
- (3) The Returning Officer may, if required, add to, and decrease the number of polling stations or transfer polling stations to a place that is more appropriate from the viewpoint of convenience or practicality, with the prior approval of the Commission.
- (4) There may be more than one polling station or sub-station or polling compartment within the area of one polling station.

35. Ballot Paper:

- (1) The Commission shall have to make arrangements of separate ballot papers in separate colors in such format as specified in Schedule-3 and Schedule-4 for the election to be held under First Past the Post Electoral System and the Proportional Electoral System respectively.
 - (2) Other provision regarding ballot papers shall be as specified by the Commission.
36. Ballot box: The Commission shall have to make arrangement for separate ballot boxes to be used for the polling in the elections to be held under the First Past the Post Electoral System and Proportional Electoral System.

Chapter-7

Polling

37. Time for Polling: The time for polling on the polling date shall be as specified in the notification as referred to in Sub-Clause (1) of Clause 16.

38. Polling:

- (1) A voter, whose name is registered in the Voters' List of any ward of a Village Development Committee or Municipality of any election constituency, shall be entitled to vote in the same ward of the same Village Development Committee or Municipality of that election constituency.
Provided that this restriction shall not be applicable to the Provisional Voters.

- (2) A voter shall be entitled to cast vote only at the polling station assigned to him/her in accordance with the Voters' List.

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- (3) A voter shall first obtain the ballot paper for the First Past the Post Electoral System at the polling station assigned to him/her and cast his/her vote in the ballot box kept there for and thereafter he/she shall obtain the ballot paper for



the Proportional Electoral System and cast vote in the ballot box kept therefore. Provided that a provisional voter may cast his/her vote only for the election under the Proportional Electoral System, as prescribed.

- (4) No one other than a voter shall cast vote in the name of the voter whose name is registered in the Voters' List.
- (5) No one who is not qualified to cast vote pursuant to this Ordinance shall cast vote.
- (6) No voter shall vote at the same election in more than one election constituency or at more than one polling station of the same election constituency.
- (7) No voter shall vote more than once in any election constituency other than the elections under the First Past the Post Electoral System and Proportional Electoral System.

39. Polling Method:

- (1) The Polling Officer shall give prescribed ballot paper to the voter present at the polling station for voting by fulfilling the procedure as prescribed.
- (2) Before giving the ballot paper to a voter, the Polling Officer shall enter the matter as prescribed in the Voters' List and give the ballot paper as prescribed.
- (3) The voter shall have to vote by marking in the ballot paper with such seal or sign as prescribed in a secret manner.
- (4) The voter shall vote for the First Past the Post Electoral System by marking the seal or sign in the ballot paper's box contenting the election symbol of any one candidate whom he/she choose and for the Proportional Electoral System on the box of the ballot paper's box containing the election symbol or sign of any one Political Party whom he/she chooses as referred to in Sub-Clause (3) and drop the ballot papers into the designated ballot box.
- (5) Notwithstanding anything contained anywhere else in this Ordinance where electronic device are used for polling purposes, the voter shall have to cast vote through electronic device as prescribed.

40. Power to Postpone Polling in Special Circumstances:

- (1) Where the Polling Officer appointed to a polling station or the Returning Officer of that election constituency is satisfied that the act of polling cannot be conducted owing to any commotion as well as other extra-ordinary situation at the polling station or owing to non-operation of electronic device or any riot or natural calamity or any act beyond control, he/she may postpone the polling at that polling station immediately and publish a notice thereof at that place. Where the Polling Officer has postponed the polling, he/she shall give a notice thereof to the Returning Officer immediately.
- (2) The Returning Officer should give information of the postponement of polling pursuant to sub-section (1) to the Commission immediately and to other concerned authorities, as well.
- (3) Upon receipt of the information pursuant to sub-clause (1), except as otherwise directed by the Commission, the Returning Officer publish a notice indicating



the date and time for re-polling in that polling station and conduct such re-polling.

41. Unauthorized seizure of polling station:

(1) A polling station shall be considered seized in the following circumstances:

- (a) If any one, by using force or coercion, or showing intimidation or giving threat, takes control over the polling station or the voting compartment (or place fixed for voting) or electronic device and affects the polling or allows only the voters supporting any candidate to vote or prevents other voters from voting,
- (b) If any one, with or without using force, shows threat or fear to the voters to or not to vote for any candidate or prevents the voters from going to or entering into the polling station for polling,
- (c) If any one, with or without using force, prevents the employees involved in the act of polling from discharging their duty, or snatches the ballot papers, ballot boxes, electronic device for voting or other election materials or so affects that the polling cannot be held in an impartial and free manner by doing similar other acts.

(2) Where any event as referred to in sub-clause (1) occurs, the Polling Officer shall give a report thereof, accompanied by his /her opinion, to the Returning Officer, and the Returning Officer shall give such report to the Commission immediately.

(3) On receipt of the report as referred to in sub-clause (2), the Commission may depute a Monitoring Team to make inquiry in that place; and the Commission may, based on the report given by the Monitoring Team, if any, so deputed and other state of affairs, as well, cancel the polling of that polling station. The Returning Officer should, as directed by the Commission, specify the date and time for conducting re-polling at the polling station where polling has been so canceled.

(4) Where it appears from the report as referred to in sub-clause (2) and other state of affairs that the unauthorized seizure of the polling stations could affect the results of election, the Commission may cancel the election of that election constituency; and the Returning Officer may specify the date and time for re-polling.

42. In Case of Damage or Destruction of Ballot Box and Electronic Device:

(1) Where any ballot box used for polling or electronic device installed at the polling station is lost accidentally or knowingly destroyed, the Polling Officer shall have to give a report thereof to the Returning Officer of the election constituency where the polling station is located immediately and the Returning Officer shall have to give a report thereof to the Commission.

(2) Where any ballot box used or electronic device for polling and already handed over by the Polling Officer to the Returning Officer is snatched in any way or lost accidentally or is knowingly destroyed; the Returning Officer shall give a



report thereof, accompanied by his/her opinion on the event, to the Commission immediately.

- (3) The Commission upon receipt of the report along with the opinion as referred to in Sub-Clause (1) or (2), depute a Monitoring Team to investigate all the related incidents and circumstances, also upon studying the report of the Monitoring Team, if so deputed, cancel the polling of that polling station.
- (4) The Concerned Returning Officer shall, at the direction of the Commission, specify the date and time for re-polling at the polling station where the polling has been cancelled pursuant to Subclause (3) and publish a notice thereof.

43. Objection to Impersonation of a Voter:

- (1) If any person falsely impersonating any other voter presents himself/herself to receive a ballot paper to vote, a Political Party or candidate or their agent may register an objection with the Polling Officer in such a manner and along with a deposit of such sum as may be prescribed.
- (2) If an objection is made pursuant to Sub-Clause (1), the Polling Officer shall make a summary investigation and decide immediately and shall forthwith record the objection so made and the decision thereof in such a minute book as may be prescribed.
- (3) If the objection as referred to in Sub-Clause (1) is held to be correct, the Polling Officer shall return the sum of the deposit to the concerned person. If the objection is not held to be correct, the sum of the deposit shall be forfeited.

44. Entrance to Polling Station:

- (1) The Polling Officer shall not allow other persons except the following persons to enter into the polling station:
 - (a) Voters,
 - (b) Agent of a Political Party or a candidate or one of his/her agent,
 - (c) Observers permitted by the Commission,
 - (d) Persons permitted by the Commission or Returning Officer or Polling Officer,
- (2) No voters other than those who have already entered into the polling station shall be entitled to enter into the polling station after the expiry of the time for polling.

45. Inspection by Polling Officer: If a voter stays in the voting compartment for more than reasonable time or the Polling Officer has any suspicion, he/she may enter into the voting compartment and inspect there.

46. Disabled Voters:

- (1) If any voter being unable to vote by him/herself owing to physical disability or any other reason requests for permission to be accompanied by any person whom he/she trusts and the Polling Officer shall, if he/she considers it to be reasonable, allow such a person accompanied by the voter to enter into the voting compartment.



- (2) If any voter being unable to vote by him/herself requests the Polling Officer to mark his/her vote in the box containing the symbol of his/her choice on the ballot paper or requests the Polling Officer for permission to be accompanied by another person to mark his/her vote in the box containing the symbol of his/her choice, arrangements shall have to be made so that the Polling Officer or the person whom the voter has with his/her free will and consent, chosen on his/her behalf, shall assist the voter in marking the vote.
- (3) Notwithstanding anything contained anywhere else in this Act, the Commission may make special arrangement for voting by the blind, disabled, elderly persons, pregnant women and other voters suffering from other similar physical infirmities.

Chapter-8

Counting of Votes and Election Results

47. Returning Officer to Carry Out, or Cause to be Carried the Counting of Votes:
The Returning Officer shall carry out, or cause to be carried the act of counting of votes of his/her election constituency under his/her direct supervision and control.
48. Notice of counting of votes: After receiving from the Polling Officers all the ballot boxes used for polling at all the polling stations in the election constituency, the Returning Officer shall publish a notice specifying the place, date and time for counting of votes for information of the Political Parties and candidates. While specifying the time for counting of votes, the time shall be specified as far as possible in such a manner that the counting of votes of both the electoral system shall coincide and if it is impossible to so carry out the counting of votes simultaneously the priority shall be given for counting of votes under the First Past the Post Electoral System.
49. Counting of Votes:
 - (1) The Returning Officer, as far as possible, shall have to commence the act of counting of votes under both Electoral System simultaneously at the place, date and time as referred to in the notice under Clause 48 and if it is not possible to commence the act of counting of votes simultaneously, the Returning Officer shall have to commence first the act of counting of votes of the election under the First Past The Post Electoral System as prescribed and after completion of such counting of votes , the Returning Officer shall have to carry out the act of counting of votes secured by the Political Parties in the election under the Proportional Electoral System.
 - (2) The Political Parties, candidates or their agents and necessary counting agents may appear at the place, time and on the date for the counting of votes as referred to in Sub-Clause (1).
 - (3) If re-polling is to be held at any polling station of any election constituency pursuant to this Ordinance, the counting of votes of other polling stations of



that election constituency shall not be commenced until the completion of the polling at that polling station.

50. Entry into the Place for Counting of Votes:

- (1) The Returning Officer may allow representatives of the Political Parties or candidates or their election agents and counting agents, the person deputed in the counting of votes, persons deputed for observation and monitoring, employees deputed for security, and the person deputed by the Commission to enter into the place for counting of the votes.
- (2) The Returning Officer may order any person who causes obstruction in the act of counting of votes to go out from the place of counting of votes, and the person receiving such an order shall have to go out of the place for counting of votes. The employees deputed for security in that place shall, by the order of the Returning Officer, expel from that place the person who does not carry out that order and becomes self-willed.

51. Counting of Votes to be Continuous: (1) Once the counting of votes is commenced, the Returning Officer shall keep on the act of counting of votes continued until the completion of the counting of votes.

- (2) If, owing to any circumstances beyond control, the act of counting of votes has to be adjourned in the meantime, the Returning Officer shall prepare an inventory of the ballot papers already counted, documents relating to the counting of votes, ballot papers remain to be counted, and the ballot boxes of which ballot papers have not been counted, and keep them in different envelopes, bags or sacks and seal them with his/her own seal. The Political Parties or candidates or their vote counting agents or election agents, as well may, if they so wish, also put their own seal on the envelopes, bags or sacks.

- (3) The act of counting of votes adjourned pursuant to Sub-Clause (2) shall have to be resumed as soon as possible. A notice on the resumption of the counting of votes pursuant to this Sub-section shall have to be given to the Political Parties or candidates or their election agents or counting agents present in that place and be published also in the place for counting of votes.

Provided that the counting of votes shall not be barred for the reason that the Political Parties or candidates or their agents are not present.

52. Loss of Ballot Papers Prior to Completion of the Counting of Votes:

- (1) If, prior to the completion of the counting of votes, the ballot papers and ballot boxes containing the ballot papers used at any polling station or the electronic device kept for polling are taken elsewhere out of the custody of the Returning Officer in an illegal manner or opened or destroyed or deliberately broken or lost or damaged accidentally, the Returning Officer shall adjourn the act of counting of votes, and give a report thereof to the Commission immediately.
- (2) After the counting of votes has been adjourned pursuant to sub-clause (1), the Commission shall declare the whole polling of such polling station to be illegal;





and the Returning Officer shall, at the direction of the Commission, publish a notice specifying the place, date and time for re-polling at such polling station.

53. Unlawful Seizure of Place for Counting of Votes:

- (1) The place for counting of votes shall be deemed to have been unlawfully seized in the following circumstance:
 - (a) If any one by using force or coercion, or showing intimidation or giving threat, seizes the place for counting of votes or seizes the ballot papers or ballot boxes containing such ballot papers or electronic device kept for voting from the custody of any official or employee engaged in the counting of votes or interferes with, or affects, the counting of votes by committing similar other acts, or
 - (b) If any person engaged in the counting of votes commits the act as referred to in sub-clause (a) or aids to or acquiesces in the commission of such act.
- (2) Where the place for counting of votes is seized unlawfully pursuant to Sub-Clause (1), the Returning Officer shall immediately adjourn the counting of votes and give a report thereof to the Commission immediately.
- (3) Upon receipt of the report as referred to in Sub-Clause (2), if the that the place for counting of votes was unlawfully seized as referred to in Sub-Clause (1), it may declare invalid all the ballot papers of the polling station affected from that seizure and cancel the polling.
- (4) If, on the basis of the report as referred to in Sub-Clause (2), or of the report of the Commissioner or the Monitoring Team deputed to hold inquiries pursuant to Sub-Clause (3), the Commission holds the vote is not placed as prescribed but marked with any other manner or it bears any other symbol,
- (5) The Returning Officer shall publish a notice specifying the place, date and time for repolling at the concerned polling station in respect whereof the polling have been cancelled by the Commission pursuant to Sub-Clause (4).

54. Invalidity of Ballot Papers: A ballot paper shall be invalid in the following circumstances:

- (a) If it does not bear the signature of the concerned Polling Officer,
- (b) If the mark indication is not as per the procedure and if the mark is placed in any other manner than deemed correct in the procedure or if any other mark than prescribed in the procedure is placed,
- (c) If the mark indicating the vote is so used that cannot be identified,
- (d) If it bears the mark indicating vote elsewhere than in a box containing the symbol of the candidate or Political Party,
- (e) If it has been returned to the Polling Officer with the intention of abstaining from voting,
- (f) If the mark indicating the vote is so placed that it is not clear to signify definitely as to which candidate or Political Party the vote has been given for,
- (g) If the mark indicating the vote is placed in the boxes or more than one box in a manner that it cannot be ascertained as to which candidate the vote was given,

- (h) If the vote is cast with a ballot paper other than the ballot paper specified for the concerned polling station,
- (i) If the ballot paper other than that issued by the Commission are used, and
- (j) If the ballot paper specified for the concerned constituency is not used i.e. used for another election constituency.

55. Recounting of Votes:

- (1) A representative of any Political Party with regard to counting of votes of election held under the Proportional Electoral System and any candidate of the concerned election constituency or his/her election agent or counting agent with regard to counting of votes of election held under the First Past the Post may, before the completion of the counting of votes or prior to sealing the counted ballot papers, make an application in writing setting out the reason there for to the Returning Officer forthwith for recounting of any or all the ballot papers.
- (2) If an application is made pursuant to Sub-Clause (1), the Returning Officer shall immediately register the application and may recount the votes if it seems necessary to recount the votes.
- (3) If it is not necessary to recount the votes pursuant to Sub-Clause (2), the Returning Officer shall make a decision accordingly and give a notice of the decision to such candidate, his/her election agent, or counting agent so present at that place prior to the declaration of the election result.

56. In Case of Equality of Votes: If, after the completion of the counting of votes of the election under the First Past The Post Electoral System, two or more candidates receive equal number of votes, the Returning Officer shall decide by drawing lots amongst the candidates receiving equal number of votes.

57. Publication of the Result of the First Past The Post Electoral System:

- (1) After the completion of the act of counting of votes of all the polling stations polled in any election constituency under the First Past The Post Electoral System, the Returning Officer shall prepare a chart of counting of votes as prescribed and publish the election results as prescribed and shall have to forthwith send a copy of the result chart to the Commission.
- (2) While publishing the results of the election pursuant to Sub-Clause (1), the Returning Officer shall have to declare the candidate receiving the highest number of valid votes as elected and award the certificate to him/her indicating his/her elections/her election as prescribed.
- (3) After the publication of the results of the election, the Returning Officer shall prepare his/her report including the details relating to the election as prescribed and send it to the Commission as soon as possible.
- (4) Upon receipt of the chart of the results of election pursuant to Sub-Clause (1), the Commission shall prepare a name list of the elected members and send copy of that name list of the candidates elected accordingly to the President and the Commission shall also publish the name list in the Nepal Gazette.





58. Declaration of the Result of the Proportional Election Results:

- (1) The Returning Officer shall have to count the votes cast for the election under the Proportional Electoral System and forthwith send the total number of valid votes secured by each Political Party to the Commission by setting out in a chart as prescribed.
- (2) After receiving the report of total number of valid votes secured by the Political Parties throughout the country in the election under the Proportional Electoral System upon considering the entire county as a single election constituency, the Commission shall declare elected the candidates presented to the Commission upon selecting by the Central Executive Committee of each Political Party pursuant to Sub-Clause (6) of Clause 7 from amongst the candidates enlisted in the closed list of candidates submitted by the Political Party to the Commission in proportion to the votes secured by that Political Party. The Commission shall send the name list of the candidates so elected to the President and also publish the said name list in the Nepal Gazette.
- (3) For the purpose of determining the number of seats to be won by a Political Party in proportion to the total valid votes secured by that Political Party in the election held under the Proportional Electoral System, the Commission shall apply the Results Divisor Method as mentioned in Schedule-5 and decide the number of seats to be won by that Political Party accordingly.
- (4) If more than one Political Party are found to have secured an equal number of votes with regard to any seat while distributing number of seats to be won by the parties upon dividing total valid votes secured by the Political Parties as per the Result Divisor Method as referred to in Sub-section (3), the issue as to which Political Party shall win such a seat shall be decided by drawing lots.

59. Date of Elected:

- (1) With regard to the election held under the First Past The Post Electoral System, the date of declaration of the results of election by the Returning Officer pursuant to Clause 57 shall be deemed to be the date on which the concerned candidate has been elected.
- (2) With regard to the election held under the Proportional Electoral System, the date of the declaration of the candidate of the Political Parties elected from the closed list of candidates by the Commission pursuant to Clause 58 shall be deemed to be the date on which the concerned candidate has been elected.

Chapter-9

Agents of Candidate

60. Election Agent:

- (1) If any candidate appoints a person as an election agent, the notice thereof shall have to be given in writing to the Returning Officer.
- (2) The Political Party may appoint its election agent as prescribed for all the activities of election under the Proportional Electoral System.

- (3) The candidate or Political Party may, at any time remove the election agent appointed pursuant to Sub-Clause (11) and (2) and appoint another agent and shall have to give a notice thereof to the Returning Officer immediately.
- (4) The qualification of the election agent shall be as prescribed.
61. Duty of Election Agent: It shall be the duty of the election agent appointed pursuant to Section 60 to perform such functions as mentioned in this Ordinance and the Rules framed under this Ordinance to be performed by the election agent.
62. Polling Agent and Counting Agent:
 - (1) A candidate or his/her election agent, a Political Party or its agent may appoint polling agent in such number as prescribed for each polling station and shall have to give a notice thereof in writing to the Polling Officer and the Returning Officer.
 - (2) A candidate or his/her election agent or a Political Party or its agent may appoint counting agents in such a number as prescribed to be present at the place of counting of votes and shall have to give a notice thereof in writing to the Returning Officer.
 - (3) Any candidate or election agent may at any time remove the polling agent or counting agent appointed pursuant to sub-clause (1) or (2) and appoint another polling agent or counting agent, and shall have to forthwith give a notice thereof to the Polling Officer in the case of appointment of polling agent and to the Returning Officer in the case of appointment of counting agent.
 - (4) The qualification of the polling agent and the counting agent shall be as prescribed.
63. Duty of the Polling Agent and the Counting Agent:
 - (1) It shall be the duty of the polling agent to perform all functions required to be performed by him/her at the polling station pursuant to this Ordinance and the Rules framed under this Ordinance.
 - (2) It shall be the duty of the counting agent to perform all the functions required to be performed by him/her pursuant to this Ordinance and the Rules framed under this Ordinance.
64. Absence of Candidate or any Agent: If an election agent or polling agent or counting agent is not appointed pursuant to this Act and the Rules framed under this Act, or the candidate or any of his/her agent is not present as and when required, or any of them fails to perform such functions as are required to be performed, the act of polling or counting of votes shall not be adjourned and such act shall not be deemed to be invalid merely on that ground.



Chapter-10

Miscellaneous

65. Bye-election: If a post of Member of the Constituent Assembly elected under the First Past the Post Electoral System falls vacant at the time when the term of office of the Constituent Assembly shall remain valid for a period more than six months, the Commission shall fulfill such vacant post through bye-election.
66. Provision for Tendered Ballot Paper:
 - (1) If anyone has, by impersonation, already obtained the ballot paper or voted in the name of another voter, and the person who has come afterwards to vote, is found, from the evidence submitted by him/her, to be the real voter, the Polling Officer shall give a tendered ballot paper to such a voter. Where such tendered ballot paper is given, after the voter has indicated his/her vote on the ballot paper, such a ballot paper shall not be inserted into the ballot box but shall be placed in a separate envelope kept for that purpose.
 - (2) The procedures for giving and placing of the tendered ballot paper pursuant to Sub-Clause (1) and other procedures pertaining thereto shall be as prescribed.
 - (3) While counting the votes pursuant to the provisions of this Act, the tendered ballot papers placed in a separate envelope pursuant to Sub-Clause (1) shall not be counted at that time. If a petition relating to the election is filed and the court holds that the tendered ballot papers are necessary to settle the petition, the court may also count such tendered ballot papers.
67. Deposit to be Furnished: (1) To be a candidate under First Past the Post Electoral System from any election constituency, a sum of three thousand Rupees shall have to be deposited, and a Political Party submitting a closed list of the candidates before the Commission for an election under the Proportional Electoral System shall have to deposit a sum of ten thousand Rupees.
 - (2) If more than one nomination paper is filed for one candidate in one election constituency for election under First Past the Post Electoral System, it shall be sufficient to furnish the deposit for one nomination only.
 - (3) While filing a nomination paper for a candidacy of the election under First Past the Post Electoral System, the nomination paper submitted to the Office of the Returning Officer must include the cash or bank receipt of the cash deposit. When a Political Party submits a closed list of the candidates before the Commission for the election under the Proportional Electoral System, the closed list must be accompanied by a receipt of a cash deposit or bank receipt in favor of the Commission.
68. Forfeiture of Deposits:
 - (1) The deposit of the candidate who receives less than ten percent of the total valid votes cast in any election under First Past the Post Electoral System shall be forfeited.

Provided that in the case of the elected candidate, this provision shall not be applicable.



- (2) If any Political Party fails to win at least one seat from the total valid votes cast in the election under the Proportional Electoral System, the deposit furnished by such Political Party shall be forfeited.
- (3) Except where the deposits are liable to be forfeited pursuant to sub-clause (1) or (2), the candidates and persons whose nomination papers have been rejected or who have withdrawn their names, shall get back their deposit within three months after the declaration of election results.
- (4) If the deposit is not withdrawn within the time frame as referred to in sub-clause (3), the sum of deposit shall be credited to the Consolidated Fund.

69. Election Expenses:

- (1) The ceiling of the amount allowed to be expended by the candidate in the election under First Past the Post Electoral System and by the Political Party in the election under the Proportional Electoral System shall be as prescribed by the Commission upon a notification published in the Nepal Gazette.
- (2) A Political Party, a candidate, or its/his/her election agent shall have to maintain the records of all expenses incurred in the election during the period of election in such a format as may be prescribed.

Clarification: For the purposes of this Section, “period of election” means the period beginning from the date of filing of the nomination paper of the candidates for the First Past the Post Electoral System or from the date of the filing of the closed list of candidates for the Proportional Electoral System to the date of declaration of the election results.

- (3) The total expenditure incurred by any Political Party or candidate in the election shall not exceed the ceiling of expenses as prescribed in Sub-Clause (1).
- (4) In the case of the Proportional Electoral System, the statement of election expenses as referred to in Sub-Clause (2) shall have to be given to the Commission by the Political Party within thirty five days after the declaration of the election results and the expenses incurred in the case of the candidates of the election under the First Past The Post Electoral System the same shall have to be given to the District Election Office by the candidates or their agents within thirty five days after the declaration of election results.

The District Election Office shall have to forward the statement of expenses so received to the Commission.

70. Secrecy of Documents Related to Election:

- (1) Out of the documents used in the election, those required for the purpose of the counting of the votes shall be opened and looked into and sealed after the completion of the counting of the votes and, thereby, shall be kept in custody of the District Election Officer.
- (2) The sealed envelopes, bags or sacks containing the counterfoils of the ballot papers sealed pursuant to sub-Clause (1), the Voters' List used in the polling, and the valid and invalid ballot papers may be opened and looked into only by the Court in connection with the petition filed pursuant to the prevailing laws.





- (3) After they have been opened and looked into by the order of the Court pursuant to sub-Clause (2), the Court shall seal and restore them in their original form. No official or body other than the Court shall have the authority to open and look into such sealed envelopes, bags or sacks.
 - (4) The documents mentioned in this Section shall be preserved for three months from the date of the final settlement of the case, if any filed, and from the date of the expiry of limitation for filing a petition if no case has been filed.
71. Prohibition on Divulgence of Secrecy:
- (1) Except as authorized by the law, any employee deputed in performing the act relating to election or candidate or election agent or polling agent or counting agent or any other person shall not divulge to any person, write or disclose in any manner, the vote marked by the voter in the ballot paper or any other matter pertaining thereto known to him/her or which he/she comes to know.
 - (2) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Ordinance or other prevailing laws, no witness or person shall be asked in the course of legal proceeding instituted under this Ordinance any question as to whom he/she has voted for election or who has voted for whom.
72. Power to Issue Orders and Give Directives: (1) In addition to the matters contained in this Ordinance and the Rules framed under this Ordinance, the Commission may issue necessary orders in regards to the elections and the Commission shall publish such orders in the Nepal Gazette.
- (2) The Commission may issue necessary directives to the employees deputed in the act of election for the conduct of the election.
 - (3) It shall be the duty of all including the Government of Nepal, governmental offices and bodies, governmental, semi-governmental and non-governmental organizations and bodies, Political Parties, candidates and their agents, as well as person carrying out election canvassing and the employees deputed in the act of election to abide by the orders and directives issued by the Commission pursuant to this Section.
73. Power to Seek Assistance:
- (1) The Returning Officer, the Polling Officer or Monitoring Team, Observer or any official deputed by the Commission in the act of election may, in the course of the act of election, seek assistance from any governmental body or body relating to security including the police at the local level.
 - (2) If assistance is so sought pursuant to Sub-Clause (1), it shall be the duty of the concerned police as well as government and security related body to render the necessary assistance.
74. Power to Frame Rules: The Commission may frame necessary Rules in order to carry out the objectives of this Ordinance.

75. Power to Formulate and Enforce Directives: The Commission may formulate and enforce necessary directives to implement the objectives of this Ordinance subject to this Ordinance and the Rules framed under this Ordinance.
76. Power to Frame Working Procedure: The Commission may formulate and enforce necessary working procedures to implement the objectives of this Ordinance subject to this Ordinance and the Rules framed under this Ordinance.
77. Power to Remove Difficulties: If any difficulty arises in connection with the implementation of this Act and Rules, manuals and orders issued under this Ordinance, the Commission may issue necessary orders to remove such difficulty.

Schedule-1

(Relating to Sub-section (3) of Section 7) Percentage of candidate for closed list of candidates

SN	Group to be Represented	Percentage of Candidate
	Women	50%
1	Madhesi	Women 15.6%
		Men 15.6%
2	Dalit	Women 6.5 %
		Men 6.5 %
3	Oppressed tribes/Indigenous tribes	Women 18.9 %
		Men 18.9 %
4	Backward region ¹	Women 2%
		Men 2 %
5	Khas Arya and Others ²	Women 15.1 %
		Men 15.1 %

Clarification: As some candidates represent more than one group, the sum total of the percentage of the candidates of all groups appears to be more than one hundred.

1 "Backward Region " means Achham, Kalikot, Jajarkot, Jumla, Dolpa, Bajahang, Bajura, Mugu and Humla districts.

2 "Other" means Brahman, Chhetri, Thakuri, Dasnami Sanyasi and other groups not stated in this schedule clearly.



Schedule-2

(Relating to Sub-section (3) of Section 7)

-----Political party

Closed list candidates

S. N.	Candidate's name	Madhesi		Oppressed tribes/ indigenous tribes		Dalit Backward region		Khas Arya and Others	
		Women	Man	Women	Man	Women	Man	Women	Man
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
Total									
Percentage									

Seal of the political party

Authorized Person's Signature:

Name:

Political party's name:

Date:

Note: Political Parties shall clearly set out the names of candidates and the groups which the candidates represent as mentioned in the table as set forth in this Table and submit the same to the Election Commission. Candidates may represent more than one group.

Example: Any candidate may represent groups including Women, Madhesi, Dalit. “Khas Aryas and Others” means Brahman, Chhetri, Thakuri, Dasnami, Sanyasi and other groups. For the purposes of settling as to whether the requirement of percentage specified for any group has been met, the name of candidate shall be written in the table as referred to in Schedule-1 and 1-1 shall be written in the bracket of all groups which the candidate represents; and all numbers shall be added and mentioned in the column of the concerned group in the column of total. Moreover, the number in the column of total shall be calculated in the percentage of the number of total candidates and mentioned in the column of percentage.



(Relating to sub-section (3) of Section 58)
Result Divisor Method

According to the Result Divisor Method, the votes cast for each political party shall be divided serially according to the divisor method. According to this method, the votes secured by each Political Party shall be divided by many dividers (for example 1.4, 3, 5, 7, 9 etc.). The result of such division is called quotient. After deriving quotient, the number of seats shall be allocated by dividing smaller ones from greater quotient until the seats are finalized. In making such allocation, even though a Political Party secures any votes whatsoever, the seats to be secured by such Political Party shall be allocated by being limited to the number of candidates enlisted by such Party in the list.

Example: If thirteen seats are to be allocated amongst five Political Parties, allocation shall be made as follows according to the results of votes secured by such Political Party.

Quotient	Party A	Party B	Party C	Party D	Party E
	Number of votes- 4,00,000	1,00,000	2,00,000	50,000	5,50,000
1.4	2,85,714/2	71,429/9	1,42,857/4	35,714/	3,92,857/1
3	1,33,333/5	33,333/	66,667/10	16,667	1,83,333
5	80,000/7	20,000/	40,000	10,000	1,10,000/6
7	57,143/12	14,286/	28,571/	7,143	78,571/8
9	44,444/	11,111/	22,222/	5,556/	61,111/11
11	36,364/	9,091/	18,142/	4,545/	50,000/13
13	30,769/	7,692/	15,385/	3,846/	42,308/
Result	4	1	2	0	6



Details of Candidates Elected Under FPTP

SN	Districts	CN	Candidates' Name	Political Party/Free	Age	Sex	Remarks
1	Taplejung	1	Bhupendra Thebe	CPN (UML)	55	M	Elected
2	Taplejung	2	Dambardhwaj Tumbahamphe	CPN (UML)	55	M	Elected
3	Panchthar	1	Ganesh Kumar Kambang	CPN (UML)	60	M	Elected
4	Panchthar	2	Bhism Raj Aandembe	Nepali Congress	49	M	Elected
5	Ilam	1	Jhalanath Khanal	CPN (UML)	64	M	Elected
6	Ilam	2	Subas Chandra Nembang	CPN (UML)	61	M	Elected
7	Ilam	3	Keshav Thapa	Nepali Congress	54	M	Elected
8	Jhapa	1	Rabin Koirala	CPN (UML)	49	M	Elected
9	Jhapa	2	Sudhir Kumar Siwakoti	Nepali Congress	63	M	Elected
10	Jhapa	3	Krishna Prasad Sitaula	Nepali Congress	64	M	Elected
11	Jhapa	4	Prem Bahadur Giri	CPN (UML)	48	M	Elected
12	Jhapa	5	Keshav Kumar Budhathoki	Nepali Congress	69	M	Elected
13	Jhapa	6	Dipak Karki	CPN (UML)	54	M	Elected
14	Jhapa	7	K.P. Sharma Oli	CPN (UML)	62	M	Elected
15	Sankhuwasabha	1	Tara Man Gurung	Nepali Congress	50	M	Elected
16	Sankhuwasabha	2	Dipak Khadka	Nepali Congress	42	M	Elected
17	Terhathum	1	Bhawani Prasad Khapung	CPN (UML)	52	M	Elected
18	Bhojpur	1	Kripasur Sherpa	CPN (UML)	62	M	Elected



SN	Districts	CN	Candidates' Name	Political Party/ Free	Age	Sex	Remarks
19	Bhojpur	2	Sherdhan Rai	CPN (UML)	43	M	Elected
20	Dhankutta	1	Tika Ram Chemjong Limbu	CPN (UML)	49	M	Elected
21	Dhankutta	2	Sunil Bahadur Thapa	Rastriya Prajatantra Party	54	M	Elected
22	Morang	1	Rishikesh Pokhrel	CPN (UML)	46	M	Elected
23	Morang	2	Chandi Prasad Rai	CPN (UML)	52	M	Elected
24	Morang	3	Dilip Khwas Gachchadar	Nepali Congress	52	M	Elected
25	Morang	4	Shiva Kumar Mandal Kewat	UCPN (Maoist)	38	M	Elected
26	Morang	5	Amrit Kumar Aryal	Nepali Congress	55	M	Elected
27	Morang	6	Mahesh Acharya	Nepali Congress	59	M	Elected
28	Morang	7	Dr. Shekhar Koirala	Nepali Congress	62	M	Elected
29	Morang	8	Chandra Bahadur Gurung	CPN (UML)	60	M	Elected
30	Morang	9	Dig Bahadur Limbu	Nepali Congress	50	M	Elected
31	Sunsari	1	Krishna Kumar Rai	CPN (UML)	69	M	Elected
32	Sunsari	2	Rewati Raman Bhandari	CPN (UML)	48	M	Elected
33	Sunsari	3	Bijay Kumar Gachchadar	Madhesi Jana Adhikar Forum, Nepal (Loktantrik)	60	M	Elected
34	Sunsari	4	Sitaram Mahato	Nepali Congress	58	M	Elected
35	Sunsari	5	Upendra Yadav	Madhesi Jana Adhikar Forum, Nepal	53	M	Elected
36	Sunsari	6	Bhim Prasad Acharya	CPN (UML)	54	M	Elected
37	Solukhumbu	1	Bal Bahadur KC	Nepali Congress	60	M	Elected





SN	Districts	CN	Candidates' Name	Political Party/ Free	Age	Sex	Remarks
38	Khotang	1	Panchkarna Rai	CPN (UML)	48	M	Elected
39	Khotang	2	Bishal Bhattra	CPN (UML)	45	M	Elected
40	Okhaldhunga	1	Yagya Raj Sunuwar	CPN (UML)	41	M	Elected
41	Okhaldhunga	2	Ram Hari Khatiwada	Nepali Congress	43	M	Elected
42	Udaypur	1	Dr. Narayan Khadka	Nepali Congress	64	M	Elected
43	Udaypur	2	Manju Kumari Chaudhari	CPN (UML)	39	F	Elected
44	Udaypur	3	Narayan Bahadur Karki	Nepali Congress	65	M	Elected
45	Saptari	1	Manpur Chaudhari	UCPN (Maoist)	52	M	Elected
46	Saptari	2	Ashok Kumar Mandal	UCPN (Maoist)	36	M	Elected
47	Saptari	3	Umesh Kumar Yadav	UCPN (Maoist)	43	M	Elected
48	Saptari	4	Tara Kant Chaudhari	CPN (UML)	48	M	Elected
49	Saptari	5	Teju Lal Chaudhari	Nepali Congress	51	M	Elected
50	Saptari	6	Surendra Prasad Yadav	Nepali Congress	55	M	Elected
51	Siraha	1	Padma Narayan Chaudhari	Nepali Congress	65	M	Elected
52	Siraha	2	Ramchandra Yadav	CPN (UML)	52	M	Elected
53	Siraha	3	Sita Devi Yadav	Nepali Congress	57	F	Elected
54	Siraha	4	Ram Chandra Yadav	Nepali Congress	42	M	Elected
55	Siraha	5	Pujpa Kamal Dahal (Prachanda)	UCPN (Maoist)	58	M	Elected
56	Siraha	6	Ganesh Kumar Mandal	Nepali Congress	35	M	Elected
57	Dolkha	1	Parwat Gurung	CPN (UML)	45	M	Elected
58	Dolkha	2	Aanand Prasad Pokharel	CPN (UML)	55	M	Elected

SN	Districts	CN	Candidates' Name	Political Party/ Free	Age	Sex	Remarks
59	Ramechhap	1	Aangtawa Sherpa	Nepali Congress	61	M	Elected
60	Ramechhap	2	Shyam Kumar Shrestha	UCPN (Maoist)	42	M	Elected
61	Sindhuli	1	Ganesh Kumar Pahadi	CPN (UML)	44	M	Elected
62	Sindhuli	2	Mohan Prasad Baral	Nepali Congress	45	M	Elected
63	Sindhuli	3	Haribol Prasad Gajurel	UCPN (Maoist)	60	M	Elected
64	Dhanusha	1	Dinesh Prasad Parsaila Yadav	Nepali Congress	52	M	Elected
65	Dhanusha	2	Ram Krishna Yadav	Nepali Congress	51	M	Elected
66	Dhanusha	3	Bimlendra Nidhi	Nepali Congress	57	M	Elected
67	Dhanusha	4	Sanjay Kumar Sah	Nepali Congress	37	M	Elected
68	Dhanusha	5	Pro. Dr. Chanra Mohan Yadav	Nepali Congress	52	M	Elected
69	Dhanusha	6	Prem Kishor Prasad Sah Teli	Nepali Congress	64	M	Elected
70	Dhanusha	7	Shatrudhan Mahato	CPN (UML)	43	M	Elected
71	Mahottari	1	Giriraj Mani Pokharel	UCPN (Maoist)	56	M	Elected
72	Mahottari	2	Kiran Yadav	Nepali Congress	46	F	Elected
73	Mahottari	3	Ram Dayal Mandal	CPN (UML)	55	M	Elected
74	Mahottari	4	Chandeswar Jha	Free	59	M	Elected
75	Mahottari	5	Dip Narayan Sah	CPN (UML)	59	M	Elected
76	Mahottari	6	Sitaram Bhandari	Nepali Congress	66	M	Elected
77	Sarlahi	1	Shambhu Lal Shrestha	UCPN (Maoist)	52	M	Elected
78	Sarlahi	2	Ram Chandra Chaudhari	Nepali Congress	62	M	Elected
79	Sarlahi	3	Hari Prasad Upreti	CPN (UML)	46	M	Elected





SN	Districts	CN	Candidates' Name	Political Party/ Free	Age	Sex	Remarks
80	Sarlahi	4	Mahendra Ray Yadav	Terai Madhesh Sadbhawana Party Nepal	76	M	Elected
81	Sarlahi	5	Jangi Lal Ray	Terai Madhesh Loktantrik Party	50	M	Elected
82	Sarlahi	6	Amresh Kumar Singh	Nepali Congress	43	M	Elected
83	Rasuwa	1	Janardan Dakal	CPN (UML)	41	M	Elected
84	Dhading	1	Dhan Bahadur Ghale	CPN (UML)	39	M	Elected
85	Dhading	2	Guru Prasad Burlakoti	CPN (UML)	57	M	Elected
86	Dhading	3	Rajendra Prasad Pandey	CPN (UML)	57	M	Elected
87	Nuwakot	1	Arjun Narsingh KC	Nepali Congress	66	M	Elected
88	Nuwakot	2	Dr. Ramsharan Mahat	Nepali Congress	62	M	Elected
89	Nuwakot	3	Bahadur Singh Lama Tamang	Nepali Congress	43	M	Elected
90	Kathmandu	1	Prakash Man Singh	Nepali Congress	58	M	Elected
91	Kathmandu	2	Madhav Kumar Nepal	CPN (UML)	60	M	Elected
92	Kathmandu	3	Rameshwor Phuyal	CPN (UML)	51	M	Elected
93	Kathmandu	4	Gagan Kumar Thapa	Nepali Congress	37	M	Elected
94	Kathmandu	5	Narhari Acharya	Nepali Congress	60	M	Elected
95	Kathmandu	6	Bhimsen Dal Pradhan	Nepali Congress	59	M	Elected
96	Kathmandu	7	Ram Bir Manandhar	CPN (UML)	50	M	Elected
97	Kathmandu	8	Nabindra Raj Joshi	Nepali Congress	52	M	Elected
98	Kathmandu	9	Dhyan Govinda Ranjit	Nepali Congress	66	M	Elected
99	Kathmandu	10	Rajendra Kumar KC	Nepali Congress	55	M	Elected

SN	Districts	CN	Candidates' Name	Political Party/ Free	Age	Sex	Remarks
100	Bhaktapur	1	Narayan Man Bijukchhe	Nepal Majdur Kisan Party	73	M	Elected
101	Bhaktapur	2	Rameshwor Prasad Dhungel	Nepali Congress	53	M	Elected
102	Lalitpur	1	Uday Shamsher JBR	Nepali Congress	44	M	Elected
103	Lalitpur	2	Chandra Maharjan	Nepali Congress	59	M	Elected
104	Lalitpur	3	Madan Bahadur Amatya	Nepali Congress	63	M	Elected
105	Kavreplanchauk	1	Tirha Bahadur Lama	Nepali Congress	40	M	Elected
106	Kavreplanchauk	2	Ram Hari Subedi	CPN (UML)	48	M	Elected
107	Kavreplanchauk	3	Kanchan Chandra Bade	Nepali Congress	46	M	Elected
108	Kavreplanchauk	4	Bidur Prasad Sapkota	CPN (UML)	47	M	Elected
109	Sindhuplanchauk	1	Mohan Bahadur Basnet	Nepali Congress	55	M	Elected
110	Sindhuplanchauk	2	Agni Prasad Sapkota	UCPN (Maoist)	56	M	Elected
111	Sindhuplanchauk	3	Sher Bahadur Tamang	CPN (UML)	45	M	Elected
112	Makwanpur	1	Indra Bahadur Baniya	Nepali Congress	44	M	Elected
113	Makwanpur	2	Shubhas Chandra Shah Thakuri	CPN (UML)	47	M	Elected
114	Makwanpur	3	Anant Prasad Paudel	CPN (UML)	51	M	Elected
115	Makwanpur	4	Rajaram Syangtan	CPN (UML)	48	M	Elected
116	Rauthat	1	Madhav Kumar Nepal	CPN (UML)	60	M	Elected
117	Rauthat	2	Momd. Mustak Aalam	Madhesi Jana Adhikar Forum, Nepal (Loktantrik)	47	M	Elected
118	Rauthat	3	Prabhu Sah	UCPN (Maoist)	42	M	Elected





SN	Districts	CN	Candidates' Name	Political Party/ Free	Age	Sex	Remarks
119	Rautahat	4	SatyaNarayan Bhagat Bin	UCPN (Maoist)	43	M	Elected
120	Rautahat	5	Sunil Kumar Yadav	Nepali Congress	33	M	Elected
121	Rautahat	6	Ram Kumar Bhattra	CPN (UML)	50	M	Elected
122	Bara	1	Ram Ayodhya Prasad Yadav	Nepali Congress	58	M	Elected
123	Bara	2	Radhe Chandra Yadav	Nepali Congress	73	M	Elected
124	Bara	3	Pharmullah Mansur	Nepali Congress	59	M	Elected
125	Bara	4	Najma Khatun	CPN (UML)	45	F	Elected
126	Bara	5	Balbir Prasad Chaudhari	CPN (UML)	52	M	Elected
127	Bara	6	Purushottam Paudel	CPN (UML)	49	M	Elected
128	Parsa	1	Rajendra Amatya	Nepali Congress	56	M	Elected
129	Parsa	2	Bichari Prasad Yadav	CPN (UML)	47	M	Elected
130	Parsa	3	Raj Kumar Gupta	CPN (UML)	43	M	Elected
131	Parsa	4	Surendra Prasad Chaudhari	Nepali Congress	56	M	Elected
132	Parsa	5	Jay Prakash Tharu	CPN (UML)	53	M	Elected
133	Chitwan	1	Surendra Prasad Pandey	CPN (UML)	55	M	Elected
134	Chitwan	2	Shesh Nath Adhikari	Nepali Congress	69	M	Elected
135	Chitwan	3	Krishna Bhakta Pokharel	CPN (UML)	46	M	Elected
136	Chitwan	4	Shushil Koirala	Nepali Congress	74	M	Elected
137	Chitwan	5	Bikram Pandey	Rastriya Prajatantra Party	60	M	Elected
138	Gorkha	1	Dr. Baburam Bhattra	UCPN (Maoist)	59	M	Elected

SN	Districts	CN	Candidates' Name	Political Party/ Free	Age	Sex	Remarks
139	Gorkha	2	Hitraj Pandey	UCPN (Maoist)	59	M	Elected
140	Gorkha	3	Chham Bahadur Gurung	UCPN (Maoist)	34	M	Elected
141	Manang	1	Tek Bahadur Gurung	Nepali Congress	58	M	Elected
142	Lamjung	1	Jamindraman Ghale	CPN (UML)	51	M	Elected
143	Lamjung	2	Chandra Bahadur Kunwar	Nepali Congress	53	M	Elected
144	Kaski	1	Yagya Bahadur Thapa	Nepali Congress	58	M	Elected
145	Kaski	2	Sharda Paudel	Nepali Congress	61	F	Elected
146	Kaski	3	Rabindra Adhikari	CPN (UML)	44	M	Elected
147	Kaski	4	Sita Giri (Oli)	CPN (UML)	46	F	Elected
148	Tanahun	1	Shankar Bhandari	Nepali Congress	45	M	Elected
149	Tanahun	2	Ramchandra Paudel	Nepali Congress	68	M	Elected
150	Tanahun	3	Tuk Raj Sigdel	CPN (UML)	57	M	Elected
151	Syangja	1	Raju Thapa	Nepali Congress	35	M	Elected
152	Syangja	2	Kamal Prasad Pageni	Nepali Congress	49	M	Elected
153	Syangja	3	Mukti Prasad Pathak	CPN (UML)	57	M	Elected
154	Gulmi	1	Krishna Bahadur Chhantel Thapa	Nepali Congress	60	M	Elected
155	Gulmi	2	Chandra Kant Bhandari	Nepali Congress	52	M	Elected
156	Gulmi	3	Gokarna Raj Bista	CPN (UML)	48	M	Elected
157	Palpa	1	Radhakrishna Kandel	CPN (UML)	51	M	Elected
158	Palpa	2	Som Prasad Pandey	CPN (UML)	58	M	Elected
159	Palpa	3	Hari Prasad Nepal	Nepali Congress	61	M	Elected





SN	Districts	CN	Candidates' Name	Political Party/ Free	Age	Sex	Remarks
160	Arghakhanchi	1	Top Bahadur Rayamajhi	UCPN (Maoist)	52	M	Elected
161	Arghakhanchi	2	Dr. Duman Singh thapa Chhetri	CPN (UML)	54	M	Elected
162	Nawalparasi	1	Shashank Koirala	Nepali Congress	57	M	Elected
163	Nawalparasi	2	Jiban Shrestha	CPN (UML)	57	M	Elected
164	Nawalparasi	3	Krishna Prasad Paudel	CPN (UML)	60	M	Elected
165	Nawalparasi	4	Bajinath Chaudhari Tharu	CPN (UML)	48	M	Elected
166	Nawalparasi	5	Bikram Khanal	Nepali Congress	44	M	Elected
167	Nawalparasi	6	Dev Karan Kalwar	Nepali Congress	60	M	Elected
168	Rupendehi	1	Abdul Rajiyak Gaddi	Nepali Congress	55	M	Elected
169	Rupendehi	2	Dipak Bohara	Rastriya Prajatantra Party	63	M	Elected
170	Rupendehi	3	Bal Krishna Khad	Nepali Congress	53	M	Elected
171	Rupendehi	4	Bishnu Prasad Paudel	CPN (UML)	54	M	Elected
172	Rupendehi	5	Bharat Kumar Sharh	Nepali Congress	59	M	Elected
173	Rupendehi	6	Sarbendra Nath Shukla	Terai Madhesh Loktantrik Party	63	M	Elected
174	Rupendehi	7	Kamleshwor Puri Goshwami	Terai Madhesh Loktantrik Party	57	M	Elected
175	Kapilbastu	1	Balram Adhikari	CPN (UML)	53	M	Elected
176	Kapilbastu	2	Athar Kamal Musalman	Free	43	M	Elected
177	Kapilbastu	3	Brijesh Kumar Gupta	Terai Madhesh Loktantrik Party	42	M	Elected
178	Kapilbastu	4	Surendra Raj Acharya	Nepali Congress	55	M	Elected

SN	Districts	CN	Candidates' Name	Political Party/ Free	Age	Sex	Remarks
179	Kapilbastu	5	Abhisheh Pratap Shah	Madhesi Jana Adhikar Forum, Nepal	31	M	Elected
180	Mustang	1	Romi Gauchan Thakali	Nepali Congress	53	M	Elected
181	Myagdi	1	Nabaraj Sharma	CPN (UML)	44	M	Elected
182	Baglung	1	Hari Bahadur Khadka	Nepali Congress	50	M	Elected
183	Baglung	2	Prakash Sharma Paudel	Nepali Congress	55	M	Elected
184	Baglung	3	Gyan Kumari Chhantyal	Nepali Congress	56	F	Elected
185	Parwat	1	Arjun Prasad Joshi	Nepali Congress	57	M	Elected
186	Parwat	2	Bikash Lamshal	CPN (UML)	44	M	Elected
187	Rukum	1	Ganeshman Pun	UCPN (Maoist)	40	M	Elected
188	Rukum	2	Janardan Sharma	UCPN (Maoist)	51	M	Elected
189	Rolpa	1	Krishan Bahadur Mahara	UCPN (Maoist)	54	M	Elected
190	Rolpa	2	Onasari Ghari	UCPN (Maoist)	35	F	Elected
191	Pyuthan	1	Bamdev Gautam	CPN (UML)	65	M	Elected
192	Pyuthan	2	Hira Bahadur KC	CPN (UML)	61	M	Elected
193	Salyan	1	Tek Bahadur Basnet	UCPN (Maoist)	48	M	Elected
194	Salyan	2	Prakash Jwala	CPN (UML)	46	M	Elected
195	Dang	1	Parwata DC Chaudhari	Nepali Congress	47	F	Elected
196	Dang	2	Shushila Chaudhari	Nepali Congress	45	F	Elected
197	Dang	3	Raju Khanal	Nepali Congress	47	M	Elected
198	Dang	4	Buddhiram Bhandari	Nepali Congress	64	M	Elected





SN	Districts	CN	Candidates' Name	Political Party/ Free	Age	Sex	Remarks
199	Dang	5	Dipak Giri	Nepali Congress	52	M	Elected
200	Dolpa	1	Dhan Bahadur Buda	CPN (UML)	39	M	Elected
201	Mugu	1	Mohan Baniya	CPN (UML)	50	M	Elected
202	Jumla	1	Lalit Jung Shahi	Nepali Congress	58	M	Elected
203	Kalikot	1	Mahendra Bahadur Shahi	UCPN (Maoist)	37	M	Elected
204	Humla	1	Jiban Bahadur Shahi	Nepali Congress	49	M	Elected
205	Jajarkot	1	Shakti Bahadur Basnet	UCPN (Maoist)	44	M	Elected
206	Jajarkot	2	Rajiv Bikram Shah	Nepali Congress	45	M	Elected
207	Dailekh	1	Ammar Bahadru Thapa	CPN (UML)	58	M	Elected
208	Dailekh	2	Laxmi Prasad Pokhaarel	CPN (UML)	51	M	Elected
209	Surkhet	1	Purna Bahadur Khadka	Nepali Congress	58	M	Elected
210	Surkhet	2	Hridayaram Thani	Nepali Congress	54	M	Elected
211	Surkhet	3	Tapta Bahadur Bista	Nepali Congress	49	M	Elected
212	Banke	1	Amar Sharma Dev Raj Bhar	CPN (UML)	63	M	Elected
213	Banke	2	Dinesh Chandra Yadav	CPN (UML)	59	M	Elected
214	Banke	3	Shusil Koirala	Nepali Congress	74	M	Elected
215	Banke	4	Dal Bahadur Sunar	CPN (UML)	54	M	Elected
216	Bardiya	1	Bamdev Gautam	CPN (UML)	65	M	Elected
217	Bardiya	2	Sanjay Kumar Gautam	Nepali Congress	50	M	Elected
218	Bardiya	3	Santa Kumar Tharu	UCPN (Maoist)	44	M	Elected

SN	Districts	CN	Candidates' Name	Political Pary/ Free	Age	Sex	Remarks
219	Bardiya	4	Man Bahadru Tharu	UCPN (Maoist)	41	M	Elected
220	Bajura	1	Karna Bahadur Thapa	CPN (UML)	45	M	Elected
221	Achham	1	Bhim Bahadur Rawal	CPN (UML)	57	M	Elected
222	Achham	2	Bharat Saud	CPN (UML)	49	M	Elected
223	Bajhang	1	Man Prasad Khatri	CPN (UML)	50	M	Elected
224	Bajhang	2	Lal Bahadur Rawal	CPN (UML)	50	M	Elected
225	Doti	1	Bir Bahadur Balayar	Nepali Congress	48	M	Elected
226	Doti	2	Prem Bahadur Aale	CPN (UML)	42	M	Elected
227	Kailali	1	Janak Raj Chaudhari	Madhesi Jana Adhikar Forum, Nepal (Loktantrik)	36	M	Elected
228	Kailali	2	Mohan Singh Rathaur	CPN (UML)	60	M	Elected
229	Kailali	3	Ram Janam Chaudhari	Madhesi Jana Adhikar Forum, Nepal (Loktantrik)	53	M	Elected
230	Kailali	4	Garui Shankar Chaudhari	UCPN (Maoist)	32	M	Elected
231	Kailali	5	Dirgha Raj Bhat	Nepali Congress	67	M	Elected
232	Kailali	6	Sher Bahadur Deuwa	Nepali Congress	68	M	Elected
233	Darchula	1	Ganesh Singh Thagunna	CPN (UML)	44	M	Elected
234	Baitadi	1	Damodar Bhandari	CPN (UML)	40	M	Elected
235	Baitadi	2	Nar Bahadru Chanda	Nepali Congress	51	M	Elected
236	Dadeldhura	1	Sher Bahadur Deuba	Nepali Congress	68	M	Elected
237	Kanchanpur	1	Diwan Singh Bista	Nepali Congress	52	M	Elected
238	Kanchanpur	2	Narayan Prakash Saud	Nepali Congress	51	M	Elected
239	Kanchanpur	3	Bahadur Singh Thapa	Nepali Congress	53	M	Elected
240	Kanchanpur	4	Ramesh Lekhak	Nepali Congress	50	M	Elected



The multiplicity of Madheshi parties - their number has been 34 in these elections - has led to a decline of directly

CA Members Name	Election System	Party	District
Hon. Anilkumar Jha	PR	Federal Sadbhavana Party	Rautahat
Hon. Arbinda Saha	PR	Terai Madhes Loktantrik Party, Nepal	Dhanusha
Hon. Arjun Rai	PR	Rastriya Janasakti Party	Khotang
Hon. Arjunprashad Joshi	FPTP	Nepali Congress	Parbat
Hon. Ashokkumar Rokaya Chhetri	PR	Communist Party of Nepal (Maoists)	Banke
Hon. Baban Singh	FPTP	Swatantra	Rautahat
Hon. Babina Moktan Lawati	PR	Rastriya Prajatantra Party, Nepal	Jhapa
Hon. Babita Devi Dhobi	PR	Rastriya Prajatantra Party	Rupendehi
Hon. Babulal Paswan	PR	Communist Party of Nepal (Maoists)	Morang
Hon. Baburam Bhattarai	FPTP	Communist Party of Nepal (Maoists)	Gorkha
Hon. Badri Prasad Neupane	PR	Chure Bhawar Rastriya Ekta Party, Nepal	Sarlahi
Hon. Badshah Kurmi	PR	Nepali Congress	Banke
Hon. Baldev Sharma Majagaiya	PR	Nepali Congress	Dang
Hon. Balkrishna Dhungel	FPTP	Communist Party of Nepal (Maoists)	Okhaldhunga
Hon. Balkrishna Khand	FPTP	Nepali Congress	Rupendehi
Hon. Barshaman Pun Magar	FPTP	Communist Party of Nepal (Maoists)	Lalitpur
Hon. Basanti Jha	PR	Terai Madhes Loktantrik Party	Mahottari
Hon. Bhagatbahadur Badhuwal	FPTP	Communist Party of Nepal (Maoists)	Kailali
Hon. Bhagbati Chaudary	Nominated	Nominated	Sunsari
Hon. Bhaire Kami	PR	Communist Party of Nepal (UML)	



Ethnicity of the elected FPTP Candidates

Caste / Ethnic Group	Number	%	% of Population
Bahun	75	31.25	12.18
Chhetri	44	18.33	16.60
Madheshi (without Yadav and Muslim but including Tarai Dalit)	23	9.58	20.05
Tharu	19	7.92	6.56
Yadav	16	6.67	3.98
Newar	13	5.42	4.99
Thakuri	8	3.33	1.61
Rai	6	2.50	2.34
Limbu	6	2.50	1.97
Gurung	5	2.08	1.46
Muslim	5	2.08	4.39
Tamang	4	1.67	5.81
Magar	4	1.67	7.12
Sannyasi / Dashnami	3	1.25	0.86
Ghale	2	0.83	0.09
Sherpa	2	0.83	0.43
Chhantyal	2	0.83	0.04
Kami	1	0.42	4.75
Sunuwar	1	0.42	0.14
Thakali	1	0.42	0.05
Other Janajati and Dalit	0	0.00	5.50



Final Result of PR Vote Count

Party	FPTP			PR		
	Votes	%	Seats	Votes	%	Seats
Nepali Congress	2,694,983	29.80	105	2,418,370	25.55	91
Communist Party of Nepal (Unified Marxist–Leninist)	2,492,090	27.55	91	2,239,609	23.66	84
Unified Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)	1,609,145	17.79	26	1,439,726	15.21	54
Rastriya Prajatantra Party Nepal	252,579	2.79	0	630,697	6.66	24
Madhesi Jana Adhikar Forum, Nepal (Loktantrik)	283,468	3.13	4	274,987	2.91	10
Rastriya Prajatantra Party	238,313	2.63	3	260,234	2.75	10
Madhesi Jana Adhikar Forum, Nepal	206,110	2.28	2	214,319	2.26	8
Tarai-Madhesh Loktantrik Party	171,889	1.90	4	181,140	1.91	7
Sadbhavana Party	140,930	1.56	1	133,271	1.41	5
Communist Party of Nepal (Marxist–Leninist) (2002)	98,091	1.08	0	130,300	1.38	5
Federal Socialist Party	108,683	1.20	0	121,274	1.28	5
Rastriya Janamorcha	66,666	0.74	0	92,387	0.98	3
Communist Party of Nepal (United)	24,808	0.27	0	91,997	0.97	3
Rashtriya Madhesh Samajwadi Party	76,392	0.84	0	79,508	0.84	3
Nepal Workers Peasants Party	54,323	0.60	1	66,778	0.71	3
Rastriya Janamukti Party	39,352	0.44	0	63,834	0.67	2
Terai Madhes Sadbhavana Party	65,047	0.72	1	62,746	0.66	2
Tharuhat Tarai Party Nepal	38,972	0.43	0	62,526	0.66	2
Nepal Pariwar Dal	14,546	0.16	0	51,823	0.55	2
Dalit Janajati Party	33,508	0.37	0	48,802	0.52	2
Akhanda Nepal Party	12,590	0.14	0	36,883	0.39	1
Madesh Janadikar Forum (Gantantrik)	35,289	0.39	0	33,982	0.36	1
Nepali Janata Dal	6,816	0.08	0	33,203	0.35	1



Party	FPTP			PR		
	Votes	%	Seats	Votes	%	Seats
Khambuwan Rashtriya Morcha, Nepal	6,451	0.07	0	30,686	0.32	1
Nepa Rastriya Party	9,377	0.10	0	28,011	0.30	1
Jana Jagaran Party Nepal	3,510	0.04	0	27,397	0.29	1
Sanghiya Sadhbhawana Party	20,395	0.23	0	25,215	0.27	1
Madhesh Samata Party Nepal	8,130	0.09	0	23,001	0.24	1
Samajwadi Janata Party	4,661	0.05	0	21,624	0.23	1
Sanghiya Loktantrik Rastriya Manch (Tharuhat)	4,622	0.05	0	21,128	0.22	1
Sanghiya Gantantrik Samajwadi Party Nepal	8,950	0.10	0	18,631	0.20	0
Nepal Communist Party	8,291	0.09	0	18,140	0.19	0
Nepal Yuwa Kisan Party	2,457	0.03	0	16,204	0.17	0
Nepal Janata Party	2,441	0.03	0	15,650	0.17	0
Nepal Sadbhawana Party	12,572	0.14	0	15,578	0.16	0
Khas Samabeshi Rashtriya Party	6,035	0.07	0	15,225	0.16	0
Terai Madhesh Pahad Himal Ekata Party	2,212	0.02	0	12,466	0.13	0
Akhanda Sudhur Pashchim Party	5,548	0.06	0	12,334	0.13	0
Madhesh Terai Forum	3,632	0.04	0	11,286	0.12	0
Rashtriya Swabhimani Party Nepal	1,550	0.02	0	11,270	0.12	0
Lok Dal	748	0.01	0	10,953	0.12	0
Janata Dal Nepal	350	0.00	0	10,645	0.11	0
Nepal Loktantrik Samajwadi Dal	1,552	0.02	0	10,359	0.11	0
Janata Dal Loktantrik Party	1,478	0.02	0	10,018	0.11	0
Jana Prajatantrik Party	1,318	0.01	0	8,645	0.09	0
Shiva Sena Nepal	3,479	0.04	0	8,416	0.09	0
Picchada Barga Nishad Dalit Janajati Party	255	0.00	0	8,332	0.09	0
Mongol National Organization	4,669	0.05	0	8,215	0.09	0
Nava Nepal Nirman Party	1,398	0.02	0	8,119	0.09	0
Chure Babar Rashtriya Ekata Party	2,410	0.03	0	7,975	0.08	0
Nepal Shanti Chhetra Parishad	41	0.00	0	7,757	0.08	0





Party	FPTP			PR		
	Votes	%	Seats	Votes	%	Seats
Nepal Gantantrik Ekata Party	0	0	0	7,178	0.08	0
Sanghiya Limbuwan Rajya Parishad	3,063	0.03	0	7,063	0.07	0
Bishwa Satyabadi Party	111	0.00	0	6,666	0.07	0
Sahakari Party Nepal	847	0.01	0	6,141	0.06	0
Rashtriya Janata Dal Nepal	2,569	0.03	0	6,097	0.06	0
Shanti Party Nepal	1,659	0.02	0	6,032	0.06	0
Sanghiya Samabeshi Samajwadi Party, Nepal	65	0.00	0	5,978	0.06	0
Garib Ekta Samaj Party, Nepal	421	0.00	0	5,859	0.06	0
Madhesi Janadikar Forum Madhesh	2,197	0.02	0	5,814	0.06	0
Rashtriya Yatharthabadi Party Nepal	953	0.01	0	5,505	0.06	0
Nepal Ama Party	1,542	0.02	0	5,491	0.06	0
Janata Dal United	522	0.01	0	5,396	0.06	0
Rashtriya Shiva Sena Party	1,959	0.02	0	5,371	0.06	0
Rashtriya Madhesh Bahujan Samajwadi Party	869	0.01	0	5,301	0.06	0
Samyukta Rashtrabadi Morcha Nepal	812	0.01	0	5,225	0.06	0
Rashtriya Mukti Andolan Nepal	167	0.00	0	5,216	0.06	0
Churebavar Loktantrik Party	566	0.01	0	5,085	0.05	0
Nepal Nagarik Party	691	0.01	0	4,861	0.05	0
Nepal Labour Party	982	0.01	0	4,837	0.05	0
Nepal Sadbhawana Party (Gajendrawadi)	1,679	0.02	0	4,824	0.05	0
Rashtriya Nagarik Party	290	0.00	0	4,668	0.05	0
Churebavar Rashtriya Party	577	0.01	0	4,650	0.05	0
Nepal Sadbhawana Party (United)	1,285	0.01	0	4,578	0.05	0
Bahujan Samaj Party Nepal	460	0.00	0	4,522	0.05	0
Jantantrik Terai Madhes Mukti Tigers	2,755	0.03	0	4,370	0.05	0
Hindu Prajatantrik Party, Nepal	178	0.00	0	4,215	0.04	0

Party	FPTP			PR		
	Votes	%	Seats	Votes	%	Seats
Naya Nepal Rashtriya Party	55	0.00	0	4,140	0.04	0
Jana Unity-Cooperative Party of Nepal	2,125	0.02	0	4,066	0.04	0
Nepal Samabeshi Party	131	0.01	0	3,882	0.04	0
Deshbhakta Samaaj	703	0.01	0	3,866	0.04	0
Limbuwan Mukti Morcha	398	0.00	0	3,748	0.04	0
Liberal Democratic Party	407	0.00	0	3,721	0.04	0
Nepal Jana Sambeshi Ekata Party	142	0.00	0	3,674	0.04	0
Nepal Communist Party (ML-Socialist)	788	0.01	0	3,661	0.04	0
Janata Party Nepal	1,354	0.01	0	3,595	0.04	0
Rashtriya Churebavar Party	403	0.00	0	3,484	0.04	0
Nepal Gauravshali Party	116	0.00	0	3,388	0.04	0
Nepal Rashtriya Bikash Party	550	0.01	0	3,373	0.04	0
Rashtriya Ekata Party	750	0.01	0	3,365	0.04	0
Social Republican Party	541	0.01	0	3,360	0.04	0
Deshbhakta Paryavaraniya Samajik Morcha	217	0.00	0	3,293	0.03	0
United Green Organization	94	0.00	0	3,229	0.03	0
Jana Morcha Nepal	876	0.01	0	3,181	0.03	0
Nepal Rashtra Sewa Dal	183	0.00	0	3,127	0.03	0
Loktantrik Party - Nepal	249	0.00	0	3,107	0.03	0
Rastriya Jana Bikas Party	67	0.00	0	3,102	0.03	0
Matribhumi Nepal Dal	440	0.00	0	3,099	0.03	0
Naya Sanghiyata Janadharana Party	0	0.00	0	3,007	0.03	0
Nepal Rashtriya Yatayat Bikash Dal	12	0.00	0	2,952	0.03	0
Rashtrabadi Ekata Party	394	0.00	0	2,905	0.03	0
Limbuwan Mukti Morcha Nepal	741	0.01	0	2,844	0.03	0
Nepal Samajwadi Party (Lohiaite)	743	0.01	0	2,743	0.03	0
Sanghiya Bikashbadi Party Nepal	0	0.00	0	2,652	0.03	0
Rashtrabadi Janata Party	762	0.01	0	2,505	0.03	0
Nepal Janabhawana Party	28	0.00	0	2,439	0.03	0
Nepal Nyayik Dal	146	0.00	0	2,379	0.03	0





Party	FPTP			PR		
	Votes	%	Seats	Votes	%	Seats
Tamangsaling Rashtriya Janaekta Party	36	0.00	0	2,308	0.02	0
Samyukta Jana Morcha	147	0.00	0	2,225	0.02	0
Shramik Janata Party - Nepal	45	0.00	0	2,034	0.02	0
Rashtriya Madhesh Ekata Party, Nepal	850	0.01	0	2,031	0.02	0
Om Sena Nepal	18	0.00	0	2,011	0.02	0
Hariyali Party Nepal	251	0.00	0	1,927	0.02	0
Nepal Madhesi Janata Dal (S)	334	0.00	0	1,902	0.02	0
Nepal Shramjivi Dal	40	0.00	0	1,891	0.02	0
Yuwa Shakti Nepal Party	22	0.00	0	1,820	0.02	0
League Nepal Shanti Ekata Party	435	0.00	0	1,813	0.02	0
Loktantrik Janata Party Nepal	135	0.00	0	1,729	0.02	0
Terai Pahad Himal Samaj Party	81	0.00	0	1,697	0.02	0
Rashtriya Loktantrik Yuwa Party	34	0.00	0	1,191	0.01	0
Nepali Janata Party	0	0.00	0	996	0.01	0
Garib Janatako Kranti Party	682	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
Communist Party of Nepal (MLM) Communist	247	0.00	0	7,781	0.00	0
Independents	107,764	1.19	2	–	–	–
Total	9,044,908	100	240	9,463,862	100	335
<i>Source: Election Commission, Nepal, Republica</i>						

Madhesi, Janajati and Dalit parties (2008 and 2013 compared)

(based on a table provided by Mahendra Lawoti in his article "[Pahichanbadi dalko bistar](#)", Kantipur, 13 December 2013)

	Madhesi	Janajati	Dalit	total
% in 2008	11.60	1.89	0.44	13.93
% in 2013	11.39	3.96	0.72	16.07
seats 2008 (FPTP+PR)	83 (43+40)	5 (0+5)	1 (0+1)	89 (43+46)
seats 2013 (FPTP+PR)	50 (12+38)	12 (0+12)	2 (0+2)	64 (12+52)
parties 2008	4	7	2	13
parties 2013	17	13	3	33

Name List of CA Members Elected under PR

SN	Name	Party	Sex
1	Chitralekha Yadav	Nepali Congress	F
2	Gopal Man Shrestha	Nepali Congress	M
3	Kul Bahadur Gurung	Nepali Congress	M
4	Lila Koirala	Nepali Congress	F
5	Dil Bahadur Gharti	Nepali Congress	M
6	Narendra Bikram Nemwang	Nepali Congress	M
7	Pradeep Giri	Nepali Congress	M
8	Gyanendra Bahadur karki	Nepali Congress	M
9	Minendra Prasad Rijal	Nepali Congress	M
10	Prakash Sharan Mahat	Nepali Congress	M
11	Man Bahadur Bishwakarma	Nepali Congress	M
12	Sujata Koirala	Nepali Congress	F
13	Manmohan Bhattarai	Nepali Congress	M
14	Mahalaxmi Upadhyaya (Dina)	Nepali Congress	F
15	Ananda Prasad Dhungana	Nepali Congress	M
16	Suryaman Gurung	Nepali Congress	M
17	Kamala Pant	Nepali Congress	F
18	Ambika Basnet	Nepali Congress	F
19	Dhanraj Gurung	Nepali Congress	M
20	Mahendra Yadav	Nepali Congress	M
21	Ratna Sherchan	Nepali Congress	F
22	Min Bahadur Bihwakarma	Nepali Congress	M
23	Badri Prasad Pandey	Nepali Congress	M
24	Jeevan Pariyar	Nepali Congress	M
25	Ishwori Neupane	Nepali Congress	F
26	Sita Gurung	Nepali Congress	F
27	Kabita Kumari Sarda	Nepali Congress	F
28	Minakshi Jha	Nepali Congress	F
29	Sujata Pariyar	Nepali Congress	F
30	Kumari Laxmi Rai	Nepali Congress	F
31	Cheen Kaji Shrestha	Nepali Congress	M
32	Ram Chandra Pokhrel	Nepali Congress	M
33	Ashok Koirala	Nepali Congress	M
34	Ganesh Prasad Bimali	Nepali Congress	M





SN	Name	Party	Sex
35	Jagdishwor Narsingh K.C.	Nepali Congress	M
36	Tarini Dutt Chataut	Nepali Congress	M
37	Bharat Bahadur Khadka	Nepali Congress	M
38	Dhruba Wagle	Nepali Congress	M
39	Bal Dev Bohara	Nepali Congress	M
40	Sarita Prasai	Nepali Congress	F
41	Madhu Shahi Thakuri	Nepali Congress	F
42	Anita Devkota	Nepali Congress	F
43	Rita Shahi	Nepali Congress	F
44	Mithu Malla	Nepali Congress	F
45	Chandraa Devi Joshi	Nepali Congress	F
46	Dr. Arzu Rana Deuba	Nepali Congress	F
47	Deepshikha Sharma Dhakal	Nepali Congress	F
48	Shila Sharma (Khadka)	Nepali Congress	F
49	Mukta Kumari Yadav	Nepali Congress	F
50	Sangita Mandal (Dhanuk)	Nepali Congress	F
51	Kaushar Shah	Nepali Congress	F
52	Rashmi Thakur	Nepali Congress	F
53	Sarwat Aara Khatun Halwaini	Nepali Congress	F
54	Pramila Devi Das	Nepali Congress	F
55	Usha Gurung	Nepali Congress	F
56	Rajya Lakshmi Shrestha	Nepali Congress	F
57	Saraswati Wajimaya	Nepali Congress	F
58	Puhsrata Lama	Nepali Congress	F
59	Binda Devi Ale(Rana)	Nepali Congress	F
60	Anjana Timilsinna	Nepali Congress	F
61	Suwarna Jwarchan	Nepali Congress	F
62	Anjani Shrestha	Nepali Congress	F
63	Mahendra Kumari Limbu	Nepali Congress	F
64	Aum Devi Malla Joshi	Nepali Congress	F
65	Kalpana Sop	Nepali Congress	F
66	Asha B.K.	Nepali Congress	F
67	Bishnu Maya Pariyar	Nepali Congress	F
68	Sabitri Devi Chaudhary	Nepali Congress	F
69	Bhotani Devi Khabas	Nepali Congress	F
70	Laxmi Devi Bhandari	Nepali Congress	F
71	Mohan Kumar Rai	Nepali Congress	M
72	Dilman Pakhrin	Nepali Congress	M
73	Amar Singh Pun	Nepali Congress	M
74	Jhul Bahadur Ale	Nepali Congress	M

SN	Name	Party	Sex
75	Manohar Narayan Shrestha	Nepali Congress	M
76	Lal Bahadur Ghale	Nepali Congress	M
77	Khadga Bahadur Basyal	Nepali Congress	M
78	Ranjit Karna	Nepali Congress	M
79	Amiya Kumar Yadav	Nepali Congress	M
80	Lalbabu Singh Bhuihar	Nepali Congress	M
81	Badshah Kurmi	Nepali Congress	M
82	Abdul Hamid Siddhiqui	Nepali Congress	M
83	Amrit Lal Rajbanshi	Nepali Congress	M
84	Shanti Devi Chaudhary	Nepali Congress	F
85	Biddhi Sagar Chaudhary	Nepali Congress	M
86	Haresh Prasad Mahatto	Nepali Congress	M
87	Mokhtar Ahmed	Nepali Congress	M
88	Dilli Bahadur Chaudhary	Nepali Congress	M
89	Pyare Lal Rana	Nepali Congress	M
90	Maiku Lal Balmiki	Nepali Congress	M
91	Narbhan Kaami	Nepali Congress	M
92	Ram Avatar Pasman	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	M
93	Dulari Devi	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	F
94	Chudamandi B.K. Jangali	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	M
95	Jit Bahadur (Darji) Gautam	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	M
96	Sharda Kumari Bishwakarma	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	F
97	Bhagwat Nepali	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	M
98	Ku.Teku. Nepali	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	F
99	Gyanu Devi Gaire	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	F
100	Afilal Ukheda	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	M
101	Shiva Kumari Gautame(Sarki) Nagarkoti	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	F
102	Kripa Ram Rana	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	M
103	Bishram Prasad Chaudhary	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	M
104	Nagendra Prasad Tharu	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	M
105	Ranjana Shrestha	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	F
106	Rabani Chaudhary	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	F
107	Ambika Khawas Rajbanshi	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	F
108	Satya Narayan Mandal	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	M
109	Sheetal Jha	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	M
110	Dharmanath Prasad Shah	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	M
111	Dr. Banshidhar Mishra	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	M
112	Ramchandra Shah Teli	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	M
113	Aditya Narayan Kasaudhan	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	M





SN	Name	Party	Sex
114	Hari Bahadur Rajbanshi	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	M
115	Junaid Ansari	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	M
116	Kamala Devi Mahato	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	F
117	Ranju Kumari Jha	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	F
118	Asha Yadav	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	F
119	Mina Devi Yadav	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	F
120	Sabiya Prabin	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	F
121	Anarkali Miya	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	F
122	Ranjana Kumari Sarkar	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	F
123	Rajlaxmi Golcha	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	F
124	Gyan Bahadur Bhujel	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	M
125	Binod Shrestha	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	M
126	Sidhi Lal Singh	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	M
127	Ganga Lal Tuladhar	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	M
128	Gokul Prasad Gharti	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	M
129	Ganesh Man Gurung	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	M
130	Tsewang Tenzen Tamang	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	M
131	Nar Bahadur Thapa Magar	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	M
132	Tul Bahadur Gurung	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	M
133	Harka Bol Rai	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	M
134	Ichya Raj Tamang	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	M
135	Mahendra Sherchan	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	M
136	Mahin Limbu	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	F
137	Ashta Laxmi Shakya (Bohra)	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	F
138	Shreemaya Thakali	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	F
139	Jayanti Devi Rai	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	F
140	Lila Magar	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	F
141	Dilshobha Pun (Khadka)	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	F
142	Sindhu Jalesa Budathoki	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	F
143	Nardevi Pun Magar	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	F
144	Prabha Devi Bajracharya	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	F
145	Tara Devi Rai	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	F
146	Shakuntala Rajbhandari (Karki)	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	F
147	Ratna Devi Gurung	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	F
148	Pemba Lama	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	F
149	Amrit Kumar Bohra	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	M
150	Yuva Raj Gyawali	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	M
151	Bharat Mohan Adhikary	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	M
152	Pashupati Chaulagain	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	M
153	Kashi Nath Adhikary	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	M

SN	Name	Party	Sex
154	Keshav Prasad Badal	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	M
155	Bhanu Bhakta Dhakal	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	M
156	Tularam Bishta	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	M
157	Mana Kumar Gautam	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	M
158	Bal Bahadur Mahat	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	M
159	Bhishma Nath Adhikary	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	M
160	Dhan Bahadur Rayamajhi	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	M
161	Kedar Prasad Sanjel	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	M
162	Nirmal Prakash Subedi	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	M
163	Shanta Manabi	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	F
164	Gaura Prasai (Koirala)	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	F
165	Jeevan Kumari Ghimire	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	F
166	Shusila Nepal	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	F
167	Bidya Devi Bhandari	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	F
168	Kamala Kumari Ghimire	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	F
169	Tukabhadra Hamal	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	F
170	Kalpana Sharma Joshi	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	F
171	Madan Kumari Shah	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	F
172	Gauri Kumari Oli	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	F
173	Mamata Giri	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	F
174	Basundhara Rokaya	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	F
175	Rita Rawal	Nepali Communist Party (UML)	F
176	Bed Maya Bhandari (Shakya)	UCPN-M	F
177	Surendra Kumar karki	UCPN-M	M
178	Bhesh Kumari Raut (Bhattarai)	UCPN-M	F
179	Anita Kumari Pariyar	UCPN-M	F
180	Rabindra Pratap Shah	UCPN-M	M
181	Mohammad Jakir Husain	UCPN-M	M
182	Mohan Tudu	UCPN-M	M
183	Aman Lal Modi	UCPN-M	M
184	Ongdi Sherpa	UCPN-M	M
185	Shree Prasad Jawegu	UCPN-M	M
186	Surya Prakash Wala Rai	UCPN-M	M
187	Santa Kumar Darai	UCPN-M	M
188	Juth Bahadur Tuhure Khadgi	UCPN-M	M
189	Yogendra Tama Ghising	UCPN-M	M
190	Radhika Tamang	UCPN-M	F
191	Kamala Dong	UCPN-M	F
192	Krishna Dhital	UCPN-M	M
193	Asha Koirala	UCPN-M	F





SN	Name	Party	Sex
194	Bhakti Prasad Pandey	UCPN-M	M
195	Lal Bahadur Gurung	UCPN-M	M
196	Tej Kumari Paudel	UCPN-M	F
197	Daljit B.K. Shripali	UCPN-M	M
198	Sirjana Taramu Khatri	UCPN-M	F
199	Keshri Gharti Magar	UCPN-M	F
200	Rekha Sharma	UCPN-M	F
201	Goma Kunwar	UCPN-M	F
202	Lalita Kumari Regmi	UCPN-M	F
203	Janaki Kumari Saud Rawal	UCPN-M	F
204	Karna Bahadur B.K.	UCPN-M	M
205	Dilmaya Dhama	UCPN-M	F
206	Fuljhari Devi	UCPN-M	F
207	Harilal Gyawali	UCPN-M	M
208	Durga Khuna	UCPN-M	F
209	Gopal Giri	UCPN-M	M
210	Dhanaa Pahari	UCPN-M	F
211	Ajay Shankar Nayak	UCPN-M	M
212	Lalendra Kumar Mandal	UCPN-M	M
213	Pratikshya Tiwari Mukhiya	UCPN-M	F
214	Ram Singh Yadav	UCPN-M	M
215	Nisha Kumari Shah	UCPN-M	F
216	Dhaniram Paudel	UCPN-M	M
217	Shambhu Paswan Hajari	UCPN-M	M
218	Dor Prasad Upadhyaya	UCPN-M	M
219	Ram Narayan Bidari	UCPN-M	M
220	Surendra Prasad Jayswal	UCPN-M	M
221	Usha Kiran Ansari	UCPN-M	F
222	Dulari Harijan	UCPN-M	F
223	Soniya Yadav	UCPN-M	F
224	Dhan Maya Bishwakarma(Khanal)	UCPN-M	F
225	Sita Nepali	UCPN-M	F
226	Tulasa Rana	UCPN-M	F
227	Anjana Chaudhary	UCPN-M	F
228	Rupa Maharjan (Shrestha)	UCPN-M	F
229	Punaram Thapa	UCPN-M	M
230	Kamal Thapa	Rashtriya Prajatantra Party-Nepal	M
231	Bikram Bahadur Thapa	Rashtriya Prajatantra Party-Nepal	M
232	Bhaskar Bhadra	Rashtriya Prajatantra Party-Nepal	M

SN	Name	Party	Sex
233	Ram Kuram Subba	Rashtriya Prajatantra Party-Nepal	M
234	Sushil Kumar Shrestha	Rashtriya Prajatantra Party-Nepal	M
235	Shayandra Bantawa	Rashtriya Prajatantra Party-Nepal	M
236	Kunti Kumari Shahi	Rashtriya Prajatantra Party-Nepal	F
237	Dinesh Shrestha	Rashtriya Prajatantra Party-Nepal	M
238	Dil Nath Giri	Rashtriya Prajatantra Party-Nepal	M
239	Leela Devi Shrestha	Rashtriya Prajatantra Party-Nepal	F
240	Resham Bahadur Lama	Rashtriya Prajatantra Party-Nepal	M
241	Ganga Prasad Yadav	Rashtriya Prajatantra Party-Nepal	M
242	Kamala Devi Sharma	Rashtriya Prajatantra Party-Nepal	F
243	Biraj Bishta	Rashtriya Prajatantra Party-Nepal	M
244	Babina Moktan Lawati	Rashtriya Prajatantra Party-Nepal	F
245	Rajeshwori Devi	Rashtriya Prajatantra Party-Nepal	F
246	Dhano Mahara	Rashtriya Prajatantra Party-Nepal	F
247	Shyam Sundar Tiwdewal	Rashtriya Prajatantra Party-Nepal	M
248	Sita Luitel (Gyawali)	Rashtriya Prajatantra Party-Nepal	F
249	Shreekanti Pasi	Rashtriya Prajatantra Party-Nepal	F
250	Kanta Bhattarai	Rashtriya Prajatantra Party-Nepal	F
251	Ram Kumar Agrawal	Rashtriya Prajatantra Party-Nepal	M
252	Ram Dulari Chaudhary	Rashtriya Prajatantra Party-Nepal	F
253	Bhakat Bahadur Bishwakarma (Khapangi)	Rashtriya Prajatantra Party-Nepal	M
254	Surya Bahadur Thapa	Rashtriya Prajatantra Party-Nepal	M
255	Jayanta Chand	Rashtriya Prajatantra Party-Nepal	M
256	Saroj Sharma	Rashtriya Prajatantra Party-Nepal	M
257	Ramesh Kumar Lama	Rashtriya Prajatantra Party-Nepal	M
258	Parshuram Tamang	Rashtriya Prajatantra Party-Nepal	M
259	Rajyalaxmi Shrestha	Rashtriya Prajatantra Party-Nepal	F
260	Ishtiyak Ahmed Khan	Rashtriya Prajatantra Party-Nepal	M
261	Gita Singh	Rashtriya Prajatantra Party-Nepal	F
262	Laxmi Thapa Paman	Rashtriya Prajatantra Party-Nepal	F
263	Anandi Panta	Rashtriya Prajatantra Party-Nepal	F
264	Yogendra Chaudhary	MPRF-Democratic	M
265	Sumitra Tharuni	MPRF-Democratic	F
266	Kalpna Chaudhary	MPRF-Democratic	F
267	Jitendra Narayan Dev	MPRF-Democratic	M
268	Pawan Kumar Sharda	MPRF-Democratic	M
269	Asha Chaturvedi	MPRF-Democratic	F
270	Ramani Ram	MPRF-Democratic	F
271	Dr. Baburam Pokhrel	MPRF-Democratic	M





SN	Name	Party	Sex
272	Dr. Subodh Kumar Pokhrel	MPRF-Democratic	M
273	Gita Chetri	MPRF-Democratic	F
274	Lal Babu Raut	MPRF	M
275	Usha Yadav	MPRF	F
276	Laxami Kumari Chaudhary	MPRF	F
277	Jannatun Nisa Dhuniya	MPRF	F
278	Chanya Sharma Panta	MPRF	F
279	Shrawan Kumar Agrawal	MPRF	M
280	Shivaji Yadav	MPRF	M
281	Birendra Prasad Mahato	MPRF	M
282	Bijay Kumar Singh	Terai- Madhesh Loktantrik Party	M
283	Akwai Ahmed Shah	Terai- Madhesh Loktantrik Party	M
284	Ramesh Prasad Kurmi	Terai- Madhesh Loktantrik Party	M
285	Kedar Nandan Chaudhary	Terai- Madhesh Loktantrik Party	M
286	Indra Jha	Terai- Madhesh Loktantrik Party	M
287	Mina Chaudhary	Terai- Madhesh Loktantrik Party	F
288	Raj Kumari Gareidiya	Terai- Madhesh Loktantrik Party	F
289	Chandra Prakash (CP) Mainali	CPN(ML)	M
290	Kalsa Devi Mahara	CPN(ML)	F
291	Aindra Sundar Nemwang	CPN(ML)	M
292	Kamala B.K.	CPN(ML)	F
293	Shiva Chandra Chaudhary	CPN(ML)	M
294	Shail Kumari Devi	Sadbhawana Party	F
295	Laxman Lal Karna	Sadbhawana Party	M
296	Narsingha Chaudhary	Sadbhawana Party	M
297	Bimal Kumar Kedia	Sadbhawana Party	M
298	Madhavi Rani Shah	Sadbhawana Party	F
299	Urmila Devi Shah	Sanghiya Samajwadi Party Nepal	F
300	Dil Bahadur Nepali	Sanghiya Samajwadi Party Nepal	M
301	Kashim Ali Sidhiqui	Sanghiya Samajwadi Party Nepal	M
302	Radha Devi Timilsinna	Sanghiya Samajwadi Party Nepal	F
303	Ashok Kumar Rai	Sanghiya Samajwadi Party Nepal	M
304	Chitra Bahadur K.C.	Rashtriya Janamorcha	M
305	Durga Paudel	Rashtriya Janamorcha	F
306	Mina Pun	Rashtriya Janamorcha	F
307	Jay Dev Joshi	Nepal Communist Party (United)	M
308	Mithila Chaudhary	Nepal Communist Party (United)	F
309	Pramila Rana	Nepal Communist Party (United)	F
310	Prem Suwal	Nepal Majdur Kisaan Party	M
311	Dilli Prasad Kafle	Nepal Majdur Kisaan Party	M

SN	Name	Party	Sex
312	Anuradha Thapa Magar	Nepal Majdur Kisaan Party	F
313	Nirjala Raut	Rashtriya Madhesh Samajwadi Party	F
314	Dinesh Prasad Shah	Rashtriya Madhesh Samajwadi Party	M
315	Dhamendra Kumar Shah Teli	Rashtriya Madhesh Samajwadi Party	M
316	Eknath Dhakal	Nepal Pariwar Dal	M
317	Milan Kumari Rajwanshi	Nepal Pariwar Dal	F
318	Shiv Lal Thapa	Rashtriya Janmukti Morcha	M
319	Seema Kumari B.K.	Rashtriya Janmukti Morcha	F
320	Bishwendra Paswan	Dalit Janajati Party	M
321	Yashoda Kumari Lama	Dalit Janajati Party	F
322	Narendra Shah Kalwar	Terai Madhesh Sadbhawana Party Nepal	M
323	Amerika Kumari	Terai Madhesh Sadbhawana Party Nepal	F
324	Gopal Dahit	Tharuhat Terai Party Nepal	M
325	Ganga Chaudhary (Satgauwa)	Tharuhat Terai Party Nepal	F
326	Rukmani Chaudhary	Sanghiya Loktantrik Pashtriya Manch(Tharuhat)	F
327	Prem Bahadur Singh	Samajwadi Janata Party	M
328	Hari Charan Shah	Neplai Janata Dal	M
329	Sarita Kumari Yada	MPRF-Republic	F
330	Laxman Rajwanshi	Nepa: Rashtriya Party	M
331	Dimple Kumari Jha	Sanghiya Sadbhawana Party	F
332	Ram Kumar Rai	Khambuwan Rashtriya Morcha, Nepal	M
333	Kumar Khadka	Akhanda Nepal Party	M
334	Lokmandi Dhakal	Janajagaran Party Nepal	M
335	Meghraj Nepali(Nishad)	Madhesh Samata Party Nepal	M



Individuals and Organizations Involved in Citizen's Campaign for Clean Election

SN	Name (Organization or Person)	Address	Contact No.	Email and Website
1	Subodh Raj Pyakurel (Chairperson, Informal Sector Service Centre (INSEC))	Syuchatar, Kalanki, Kathmandu	014278770	www.insec.org.np www.inseconline.org
2	Sushil Pyakurel (former Commissioner, National Human Rights Commission and coordinatoar, Accountability Watch Committee (AWC))	Dhobighat, Lalitpur		sushil.pyakurel@gmail.com
3	Kanak Mani Dixit (senior journalist)		9851053209	kanakdixit@himalmag.com
4	Dr. Trilochan Upreti (former secretary, Nepal Government)		9841351386	upreti.trilochan@yahoo.com
5	Manoj Gajurel (comedy artist)		9851070528	m.gajurel@gmail.com
6	Pradip Ghimire (Senior Coordinator, National Election Monitoring Alliance (NEMA))		9851097616	pradip.freedom@gmail.com
7	Yagya Thapa (Executive Director, Democratic Freedom and Human Rights Institute)	Lalitpur	9851010587	yagyathapa@gmail.com
8	Nabin Silwal (Coordinator, Tanneri Chaso)	Kathmandu	9841760285	nabinsilwal@gmail.com
9	Blue Diamond Society	Kathmandu	014443350 014000147	POBox 8975
10	Netrahin Sangh	Kathmandu	014437653	info@navkavre.org
11	Dalit NGO Federation Nepal	Talchikhel, Lalitpur	015527559	dnf@dnfnepal.org www.dnfnepal.org
12	National Federation of Persons with Disabilities	Bhrikutimandap, Kathmandu	014231159	nfdn@mail.com.np
13	Collection Campaign for Peace (CoCAP)	Anamnagar, Kathmandu	014265143 014260498	info@cocap.org.np www.cocap.org.np
14	South Asian Forum for Human Rights (SAfHR)	Dhobighat-3, Lalitpur	015541026	http://www.safhr.org/
15	National Youth Federation Nepal	Anamnagar, Kathmandu	014102900	info@nyfn.org.np
16	Human Rights Education Club (HRECLIC) National Committee	Syuchatar, Kalanki, Kathmandu		hrelincnepal@gmail.com



Name List of Observers Involved in the Observation of CA Member Election, 2070 (2013)

SN	Observer Name	Permanent Address	Sex	Ethnicity	Station/ District
1	Subodh Raj Pyakurel	Kathmandu	Male	Brahmin	Center
2	Bijay Raj Gautam	Kathmandu	Male	Brahmin	Center
3	Bisaljit Palikhe	Pokhara-4, Kaski	Male	Janajati	Kathmandu
4	Anuj KC	Purano Naikap, Kathmandu	Male	Chhetri	Kathmandu
5	Muma Devi Upadhyay	Swain-1, Ilam	Female	Brahmin	Lalitpur
6	Durga Khatiwada	Risku-3, Udayapur	Female	Brahmin	Udayapur
7	Geeta Gautam	Chahababil, Kathmandu	Female	Brahmin	Kathmandu
8	Swarnima Bhandari	Naya pati-9, Kathmandu	Female	Brahmin	Kathmandu
9	Srijana Nepal	Kathmandu	Female	Brahmin	Kathmandu
10	Bimal Chandra Rajopadhyay	Lalitpur	Male	Brahmin	Center
11	Prabha Sah	Shivnagar-11, Kathmandu	Female	Madhesi	Kathmandu
12	Sreedhar Kumar Rajbhandari	Hapur-2, Dang	Male	Janajati	Dang
13	Sailesh Sharma	Sanepa, Lalitpur	Male	Brahmin	Center
14	Srijana Kumari Paudel	Sanepa, Lalitpur	Female	Brahmin	Lalitpur
15	Subhekshya Karki	Lagankhel, Lalitpur	Female	Chhetri	Lalitpur
16	Pratik Raj Dhakal	Kathmandu	Male	Brahmin	Kathmandu
17	Raju Pasawan	Sambhunath-1, Saptari	Male	Madhesi	Saptari
18	Krishna Gautam	Kathmandu	Male	Brahmin	Center
19	Gita Mali	Talchhikhel-14, Lalitpur	Female	Janajati	Lalitpur
20	Pramin Ghimire	Biratnagar-13, Morang	Male	Brahmin	Morang
21	Madan Paudel	Bengadabar-8, Dhanusha	Male	Brahmin	Center
22	Nir Lama	Bauddha-6, Kathmandu	Male	Janajati	Kathmandu
23	Rajesh Mishra	Baudha, Kathmandu	Male	Brahmin	Kathmandu
24	Binod Gautam	Fanne-4, Dhankuta	Male	Brahmin	Dhankuta
25	Posha Raj Adhikari	Juropani-8, Jhapa	Male	Brahmin	Center
26	Bajare Chaudhari	Bardiya	Male	Aadibasi	Center
27	Yub Raj Bajgain	Nayagaun Deupur-8, Kavre	Male	Brahmin	Kavre
28	Nelka Dahal	Biratnagar-11, Morang	Male	Brahmin	Kathmandu
29	Bhargwa Kaphle	Ilam	Male	Brahmin	Bhaktapur
30	Ganesh Prasad Bhandari	Kirtipur napa-8, Kathmandu	Male	Brahmin	Kathmandu
31	Som Raj Thapa	Biratnagar, Morang	Male	Chhetri	Eastern





32	Bed Prasad Dhakal	Gauradaha VDC-7, Jhapa	Male	Brahmin	Jhapa
33	Sakuntala Baral	Biratnagar, Morang	Female	Brahmin	Morang
34	Bagmati Kattel	Biratnagar, Morang	Female	Brahmin	Morang
35	Dipen Neupane	Biratnagar, Morang	Male	Brahmin	Morang
36	Ganga Dahal	Itahari NaPa-4, Sunsari	Female	Brahmin	Morang
37	Rekha Kumari Sah	Biratnagar, Morang	Female	Other	Morang
38	Aliya Murmu	Sorabhag VDC-6, Morang	Male	Aadibasi	Morang
39	Ghanashyam Pokhrel	Biratnagar, Morang	Male	Brahmin	Morang
40	Kanchanmala Devkota	Katahari VDC-1, Morang	Male	Brahmin	Morang
41	Bindumala Devkota	Katahari VDC-7, Morang	Female	Brahmin	Morang
42	Shekhar Kumar Rishidev	Nocha VDC-8, Morang	Male	Dalit	Morang
43	Kulam Yadav	Katahari VDC-6, Morang	Female	Madhesi	Morang
44	Chetu Narayan Mandal	Sorabhag VDC-6, Morang	Male	Aadibasi	Morang
45	Binod Kattel	Itahara VDC-9, Morang	Male	Brahmin	Morang
46	Guru Prasad Sigdel	Phunling VDC-9 Taplejung	Male	Brahmin	Sunsari
47	Ramesh Bhattarai	Inaruwa Napa-9, Sunsari	Male	Brahmin	Sunsari
48	Sanjib Kumar Dahal	Itahari Napa-2, Sunsari	Male	Brahmin	Sunsari
49	Sukdev Chaudhari	Dumraha VDC-3, Sunsari	Male	Aadibasi	Sunsari
50	Harikrishna Niraula	Munkhel VDC-5, Tehrathum	Male	Brahmin	Sunsari
51	Jamuna Sigdel	Belbari VDC-2, Morang	Female	Brahmin	Sunsari
52	Jakrishna Yadav	Babiya VDC-4, Sunsari	Male	Madhesi	Sunsari
53	Ramchandra Yadav	Narasing VDC-5, Sunsari	Male	Madhesi	Sunsari
54	Lekhnath Niraula	Damak Napa-18, Jhapa	Male	Brahmin	Jhapa
55	Arjun Kumar Basnet	Kohabara VDC-6, Jhapa	Male	Brahmin	Jhapa
56	Yubraj Paudel	Maharanijhoda VDC-1, Jhapa	Male	Brahmin	Jhapa
57	Saraswati Rajbansi	Dhaladubba VDC-7, Jhapa	Female	Aadibasi	Jhapa
58	Bisnu Prasad Kharel	Suranga VDC-5, Jhapa	Female	Brahmin	Jhapa
59	Balkumari Paudel	Damak Napa-18, Jhapa	Female	Brahmin	Jhapa
60	Devi Baskota	Gauradaha VDC-7, Jhapa	Female	Brahmin	Jhapa
61	Deena Limbu	Charpane VDC-8, Jhapa	Female	Janajati	Jhapa
62	Devraj Pokharel	Lahan Napa-10, Riha	Male	Brahmin	Siraha
63	Durga Pariyar	Bastipur VDC-5, Riha	Male	Dalit	Siraha
64	Ramdayal Mahato	Phulkahakatti VDC-2, Siraha	Male	Madeshi	Siraha

65	Manohar Kumar Pokhrel	Rajbiraj Napa-7, Saptari	Male	Brahmin	Saptari
67	Nanimaya Katuwal Pokhrel	Rajbiraj Napa-3, Saptari	Female	Brahmin	Saptari
68	Rajesh Kumar Lohani	Kho. Prawah VDC-5, Saptari	Male	Brahmin	Saptari
69	Chanda Kumari Chaudhari	Dharampur VDC-2, Saptari	Female	Aadibasi	Saptari
70	Kokila Dhakal	Panchakanya VDC-7, Ilam	Female	Brahmin	Ilam
71	Mangal Bahadur Begha	Chyanthapu VDC-1, Panchthar	Male	Janajati	Pachthar
72	Devfaj Gurung	Phunling VDC-5, Taplejung	Male	Janajati	Taplejung
73	Santosh Ruchal	Kuruletenupa VDC-6, Dhankuta	Male	Dalit	Dhankuta
74	Chatra Prasad Rimal	Jaljala VDC-26, Tehrathum	Male	Brahmin	Tehrathum
75	Chhetu Sherpa	Jaljala VDC-2, Sankhuwasabha	Male	Janajati	Sankhuwasabha
76	Kiran Rai	Khawa VDC-4, Bhojpur	Male	Janajati	Bhojpur
77	Kusalbabu Basnet	Baraha VDC-9, udaypur	Male	Brahmin	Udaypur
78	Kalpana Chaudhari	Dhampur VDC-2, Saptari	Female	Aadibasi	Udaypur
79	Dilliman Rai	Lichhiramche VDC-6, Khotang	Male	Janajati	Khotang
80	Shiv Prasad Dhungana	Diyale VDC-9, Okhaldhunga	Male	Brahmin	Khatang
81	Pasanbamjan Tamang	Salleri VDC-5, Solukhumbu	Male	Janajati	Solukhumbu
82	Ramesh Timalsina	Debichaur VDC-4, Lalitpur	Male	Brahmin	Kathmandu
83	Dipendra Khakal	Hetauda VDC-5, Makawanpur	Male	Brahmin	Makawanpur
84	Mandira Acharya	Bhimeswar VDC-5, Sarlahi	Female	Brahmin	Sarlahi
85	Roshanraj Aryal	Dadhikot VDC-6, Bhaktapur	Male	Brahmin	Bhaktapur
86	Bipin Prasad Gautam	Santapur VDC-8, Rautahat	Male	Brahmin	Rautahat
87	Naw Raj Ghimire	Ramechhap VDC-3, Ramechhap	Male	Brahmin	Ramechhap
89	Iswari Prasad Kaphle	Hathilet VDC-9, Mahottari	Male	Brahmin	Mahottari
90	Pratap Bista	Hetauda Napa-4, Makawanpur	Male	Chettri	Makawanpur
91	Uddab Prasad Pokharel	Japhe VDC-3, Dolakha	Male	Brahmin	Dolakha
92	Bhojraj Timalsina	Dhunkharka VDC-6, Kavre	Male	Brahmin	Kavre
93	Ananda Prasad Dahal	Purano Jhangajhuli	Male	Brahmin	Sindhuli
94	Pandab Prasad Prasai	Bharali VDC-5, Ramechhap	Male	Brahmin	Ramechhap





95	Laxmi Sah Sohar	Kachona VDC-1, Bara	Male	Madhesi	Bara
96	Mukundaraj Dahal	Khairahani VDC-9, Chitwan	Male	Brahmin	Chitwan
97	Ramesh Adhikari	Chabahil-6, Kathmandu	Male	Brahmin	Kathmandu
98	Rom Neupane	Dadhikot VDC-6, Bhaktapur	Male	Brahmin	Bhaktapur
99	Binod Kumar Rabidash	Barmajhiya VDC-2, Dhanusha	Male	Madhesi	Dhanusha
100	Sirjana Karki	Pakarwas VDC-2, Ramechhap	Female	Chhetri	Ramechhap
101	Tulasi Bahadur Khadka	Bhatali VDC-3, Ramechhap	Male	Chhetri	Ramechhap
102	Bimal Adhikari	Syaule VDC-5, Sindhupalchok	Male	Brahmin	Sindhupalchok
103	Sabitri Sapkota	Bharatpur Napa-8, Chitwan	Female	Brahmin	Chitwan
104	Bidur Kumar Pyakurel	Jhangajholi VDC-4, Sarlahi	Male	Brahmin	Sarlahi
105	Dipendra Prasad Singh	Laxiniwa VDC-2, Dhanusha	Male	Madhesi	Dhanusha
106	Sanjay Kumar Karki	Chadra Nigahapur-5, Rautahat	Male	Chhetri	Rautahat
107	Ramchandra Giri	V.Napa-9, Dolakha	Male	Other	Dolakha
108	Shivkala Gurung	Tinkanya VDC-8, Sindhuli	Female	Janajati	Sindhuli
109	Mina Pariyal	Kumroj VDC-8, Chitwan	Female	Dalit	Chitwat
110	Ydumaya Thapa	Chadranigahapur-4, Rautahat	Female	Chhetri	Rautahat
111	Hemnath Khatiwada	Daibung DVC-4, Rasuwa	Male	Brahmin	Rasuwa
112	Krishna Chandra Lamichhane	Gaudi VDC-8, Parsa	Male	Brahmin	Parsa
113	Sitaram Adhikari	Baireni VDC-2, Dhading	Male	Brahmin	Dhading
114	Keshav Mishra	Bidur-4, Nuwakot	Male	Brahmin	Nuwakot
115	Kamlesh Mandan	Matihani VDC-3, Mahottarai	Male	Madhesi	Mahottarai
116	Hriday Narayan Sah	Kachawa VDC-7, Bara	Male	Other	Bara
117	Bimala Wagle	Bharatpur-12, Chitwan	Male	Brahmin	Chitwan
118	Dev Chandra Bhatta	Bidur-7, Nuwako	Male	Brahmin	Nuwakot
119	Sanjay Kumar Tiwari	Kalaiya-5, Bara	Male	Brahmin	Bara
120	Bal Bahadur Sunar	Darathpur-9, Surkhet	Male	Dalit	Surkhet
121	Purna Gurung	Marpak VDC-3, Dhading	Male	Janajati	Dhading
122	Nawaraj Giri	Nalang VDC-6, Dhading	Male	Sanyasi	Dhading
123	Birendra Pokhrel	Gardi VDC-7, Chitwan	Male	Brahmin	Chitwan

124	Kumar Sing Lama	Kharang VDC-9, Makawanpur	Male	Janajati	Makawanpur
125	Hemlata GC	Nepalgunj-7, Banke	Male	Chhetri	Kailali
126	Prakash Kandel	Machchh VDC-1, Kavre	Male	Brahmin	Kavre
127	Shiv Khakurel	Kharelthok VDC-8, Kavre	Male	Brahmin	Kaski
128	Tank Prasad Khanal	Aladi VDC-7, Syanja	Male	Brahmin	Kaski
129	Madhu Panthee	Tamgha VDC-9, Gulmi	Male	Brahmin	Gulmi
130	San Bahadur Thapa	Hamsapur VDC-7, Kaski	Male	Janajati	Kaski
131	Sarita Timsina	Hemja VDC-4, kaski	Female	Brahmin	Kaski
132	Gita Kumari Lamichhane Bista	Aarukharka VDC-3, Syanja	Female	Brahmin	Kaski
133	Yamuna Bhandari	Narethati VDC-4, Baglung	Female	Brahmin	Kaski
134	Birendra Sapkota	Bharatpokhari VDC-7, Kaski	Male	Brahmin	Kaski
135	Narayan Prasad Subedi	Kaskikot VDC-9, Kaski	Male	Brahmin	Kaski
136	Madhabraj Pande	Limithana VDC-5, Parvat	Male	Brahmin	Parvat
137	Ganesh Shrestha	Tamgha VDC-8, Gulmi	Male	Janajati	Tanahun
138	Prakash Chandra Bhattarai	Kashabtar-5, Tanahun	Male	Brahmin	Tanahun
139	Hrishikant Duwadi	Ramjakot-8, Tanahun	Male	Brahmin	Tanahun
140	Sita Bhusal	Bajhakateri-6, Gulmi	Female	Brahmin	Gulmi
141	Naresh Kumar Bhandari	Dhukotarajsthal-6, Gulmi	Male	Brahmin	Gulmi
142	Yagya Prasad Bhusal	Thada-9, Arghakhanchi	Male	Brahmin	Gulmi
143	Sarmila Gurung	Jomsom-6, Mustang	Female	Aadibasi	Mustang
144	Sangita Bhat	Thuladihi-1, Syanja	Female	Brahmin	Syanja
145	Hari Prasad Regmi	Thuladihi-6, Syanja	Male	Brahmin	Syanja
146	Archana acharya	Madhaliya-6, Rupandehi	Female	Brahmin	Kapilbastu
147	Saraswati Adhikari	Niglihawa-2, Kapilbastu	Female	Brahmin	Kapilbastu
148	Nanram Paudel	Marbhung-7, Gulmi	Male	Brahmin	Kapilbastu
149	Mahendra Prasad Khanal	Mahendrakot-1, Kapilbastu	Male	Brahmin	Kapilbastu
150	Narahari Sapkota	Bolang-7, Gorkha	Male	Brahmin	Gorkha
151	Sudip Kaini	Deurali-8, Gorkha	Male	Brahmin	Gorkha
152	Kiran Kumar Lohani	Madanpur-9, Nuwakot	Male	Brahmin	Gorkha
153	Kaman Bahadur Gurung	Bhulbhule-1, Lamjung	Male	Aadibasi	Manang
154	Krishna Prasad Adhikari	Duradanda-4, Lamjung	Male	Brahmin	Lamjung
155	Iswarbabu Pande	Chiti-4, Lamjung	Male	Brahmin	Lamjung
156	Kamal Paudel	Dagatundada-6, Baglung	Male	Brahmin	Baglung
157	Ram Bahadur GC	Resh-9, Baglung	Male	Chhetri	Baglung
158	Bijay Rana	Jadi-6, Baglung	Male	Aadibasi	Baglung
159	Laxmi Bhattarai	Madagpokhara-7, Palpa	Male	Brahmin	Palpa





160	Rajendra Prasad Basyal	Barandi-8, Palpa	Male	Brahmin	Palpa
161	Madhav Prasad Basyal	Madanpokhara-7, Palpa	Male	Brahmin	Palpa
162	Amrit Giri	Bamgha-5, Gulmi	Male	Brahmin	Rupandehi
163	Pushpa Khanal (Samjhana)	Pali-7, Arghakhanchi	Female	Brahmin	Rupandehi
164	Bishnu Neupane	Khyaha VDC-6, Palpa	Male	Brahmin	Rupandehi
165	Yubak Raj Regmi	Mulpani-6, Baglung	Male	Brahmin	Rupandehi
166	Ghanashyam Khadka	Shikh-7, Myagdi	Male	Chhetri	Myagdi
167	Parwati Shresth	Balkot-3, Arghakhanchi	Male	Janajati	Arghakhanchi
168	Narayan Prasad Bhusal	Ghanchar-9, Arghakhanchi	Male	Brahmin	Arghakhanchi
169	Madhu Parajuli	Makar-9, Nawalparasi	Female	Brahmin	Nawalparasi
170	Brijram Koiri	Guthiprani VDC-8, Nawalparasi	Male	Madhesi	Nawalparasi
171	Ranjit Kumar Chamar	Guthiprani VDC-5, Nawalparasi	Male	Dalit	Nawalparasi
172	Narayan Parajuli	Khidim-6, Arghakhanchi	Male	Brahmin	Nawalparasi
173	Bidur Tripathhee	Lekhanath Napa-9, Kaski	Male	Brahmin	Kaski
174	Sita Chaudhari	Gulari Napa-10, Bardiya	Female	Janajati	Bardiya
175	Rita Chaudhari	Rajapur VDC-4, Bardiya	Female	Janajati	Bardiya
176	Dal Bahadur Sunar	Bankatwa-9, Banke	Male	Dalit	Banke
177	Milan Shrestha	Lalikoili-8, Surkhet	Male	Janajati	Surkhet
178	Chranjuibi Giri	Bidhyapur VDC-6, Surkhet	Male	Sanyasi	Surkhet
179	Rupshikha Chaudhari	Hekuli VDC-8, Dang	Female	Janajati	Dang
180	Keshab Bhusal	Lung VDC-6, Pyuthan	Male	Brahmin	Pyuthan
181	Gayetri Sharma	Khalanga VDC-8, Pyuthan	Female	Brahmin	Pyuthan
181	Gobinda Thapa	Maranthana VDC-8, Pyuthan	Male	Janajati	Pyuthan
183	Nirmala BK	Raspurkot VDC-4, Pyuthan	Female	Dalit	Pyuthan
184	Lal Bahadur Thapa Magar	Manikapur VDC-8, Banke	Male	Aadibasi	Banke
185	Mukunda Subedi	Gulari Naps-2, Bardiya	Male	Brahmin	Bardiya
186	Bimala Budhamagar	Latikoili-9, Surkhet	Female	Janajati	Surkhet
187	Laxman Thapas	Malarani VDC-2, Surkhet	Male	Janajati	Surkhet
188	Rasham Bahadur Sahi	Katang VDEC-2, Jajarkot	Male	Chhetri	Jajarkot
189	Chhanya Chaulagai	Shreenagar-5, Mugu	Female	Brahmin	Mugu
190	Dipendra Kumar Bata	Ransi-5, Rolpa	Male	Janajati	Rolpa
191	Jeevan Sejwal	Kakiwada-4, Mugu	Male	Janajati	Mugu
192	Mimsing Nepal	Thehe VDC-1, Humla	Male	Dalit	Humla
193	Kali Bahadur Malla	Pakha-4, Kalikot	Male	Chhetri	Kalikot

194	Bishnu Bahadur Malla	Tripurakot-2, Dolpa	Male	Brahmin	Dolpa
195	Mandatta Rawal	Mahat VDC-8, Julma	Male	Chhetri	Julma
196	Adarsh KC	Musikot Khalanga-1, Rukum	Male	Chhetri	Rukum
197	Dharendra Dangi	Jungar-2, Rolpa	Male	Chhetri	Rolpa
198	Meena Kumari Budhathoki	Khalanga-5, Dandagaun, Salyan	Female	Chhetri	Salyan
199	Rabindra Pandey	Bijaynagar-5, Pyuthan	Male	Brahmin	Pyuthan
200	Binod Kumar Pandey	Dhangadhi-5 Kailali	Male	Chhetri	Banke
201	Durga Bahadur Thapa	Dahachowk-2, Suwaghat, Surkhet	Male	Chhetri	Surkhet
202	Raj Kumar Sakya	Khalanga-1, Jajarkot	Male	Janajati	Jajarkot
203	Man Bahadur Chaudhari	Kalika-3, Bardiya	Male	Janajati	Bardiya
204	Bholanath Mahat Chhetri	Nepalgunj-16, Banke	Male	Chhetri	Midwestern
205	Narayan Sbedi	Deudakala, Bardiya	Male	Brahmin	Midwestern
206	Som Prasad Chaudhari	Nayagaun-8, Bariaya	Male	Janajati	Midwestern
207	Saraswati Malla	Banke-1, Nepalgunj	Female	Chhetri	Midwestern
208	Dhanbir Dahal	Wafikot-4, Rukum	Male	Brahmin	Rukum
209	Ramchandra Neupane	Tripurakot-2, Dolpa	Male	Brahmin	Dolpa
210	Chandra Prakash Sharma	Tharmare-7, Salyan	Male	Brahmin	Dang
212	Pabitra Shahi	Pikhana VDC, Kalikot	Male	Chhetri	Kalikot
213	Sher Bahadur Shahi	Bageswori-9, Banke	Male	Other	Banke
214	Sobha KC	Rim-8, Salyan	Female	Chhetri	Salyan
215	Santa Khatri	Birendranagar-9, Surkhet	Female	Chhetri	Surkhet
216	Khadkaraj Joshi	Ranagaun-1, Doti	Male	Brahmin	Farwestern
217	Arjun Shah	Kundemandau-6, Bajura	Male	Brahmin	Bajura
218	Sher Bahadur Chand	Durgasthan-2, Baitadi	Male	Chhetri	Baitadi
219	Lal Bahadur Shahi	Kuldevmandu-6, Bajura	Male	Chhetri	Bajura
220	Mahendra Chandra	Durgasthan-2, Baitadi	Male		Baitadi
221	Yam Prasad Khanal	Baliya-6, Kailali	Male	Brahmin	Kailali
222	Dil Bahadur Chaudhari	Janakinagar-4, Kailali	Male	Aadibasi	Kailali
223	Prakash BK	Rithapata-8, Bajhang	Male	Dalit	Bajhang
224	Bhim Rasaili	Chainpur-1, Bajhang	Male	Dalit	Bajhang
225	Bhim BK	Narayan-9, Kailali	Male	Dalit	Kailali
226	Hemkarna BK	Dhangadi Napa-13	Male	Dalit	Kailali
227	Binod Bista	hemantwada-6, Bajhang	Male	Chhetri	Bajhang
228	Lawadev Bhatta	Kaphleki-1, Doti	Male	Chhetri	Doti
229	Krishna Bahadur Biswakarma	Phulbari-6, Kailali	Male	Dalit	Kailali
230	Raj Kumar Chaudhari	Dhangipur-1, Kailali	Male	Aadibasi	Kailali
231	Bir Bahadur Dagaura	Darji-7, Kanchanpur	Male	Chhetri	Kanchanpur
232	Rajendra Bahadur Thagunna	Mastamandu-5, Dadeldhura	Male	Thakuri	Dadeldhura





233	Kailash Kumar Paneru	Mastamandu-5, Dadeldhura	Male	Brahmin	Dadeldhura
234	Komal Niranjana Bhat	Suda-3, Kanchanpur	Male	Chhetri	Kanchanpur
235	Tulasi Nepali	Laxmipur-6, Kanchanpur	Female	Dalit	Kanchanpur
236	Nathuram Chaudhari	Thapapur-7, Kailali	Male	Aadibasi	Kailali
237	Manamauya Mahat Chhetri	Phulbari-4, Kailali	Female	Chhetri	Kailali
238	Nilam Paneru	Kalpalmandu, Dadeldhura	Female	Brahmin	Dadeldhura
239	Puja Chaudhari	pipalladi-8, Kanchanpur	Female	Aadibasi	Kanchanpur
240	Narendra Kumar Karki	Ghusha-8, Darchula	Male	Chhetri	Darchula
241	Shivraj Khatri	Nandegada-5, Achham	Male	Chhetri	Achham
242	Sur Bahadur Pariyar	Naypu-4, Mugu	Male	Dalit	Kailali
243	Man Bahadur Thakulla	Narayanpur-8, Kailali	Male	Chhetri	Kailali
244	Yagya Bhatta	Ranagaun-2, Doti	Male	Brahmin	Doti
245	Ganesh Bahadur Wali	Piladi-9, Surkhet	Male	Chhetri	Surkhet
246	Laxman Bahadur Karki	Dekhatmuli-9, Kanchanpur	Male	Chhetri	Kanchanpur
247	Bhupendra Sarki	Sanne-6, Dhankuta	Male	Dalit	Dhankuta
248	Kabita Rai	Kamanapa-1, Kathmandu	Female	Janajati	Kathmandu
249	Biswaraj Sapkota	Santapur-2, Rautahat	Male	Brahmin	Rautahat
250	Shiv Prasad Satyal	Raniban-1, Okhaldhunga	Male	Brahmin	Bhaktapur
251	Dev Bahadur BK	Righa-4, Baglung	Male	Dalit	Baglung
252	Mitralal Adhikari	Hanpang-9, Taplejung	Male	Brahmin	Taplejung
253	Mo. Jyabul Hak	Pakali-5, Sunsari	Male	Muslim	Sunsari
254	Jankraj Thapaliya	Sarsyukharkha-1, Kavre	Male	Brahmin	Lalitpur
255	Ailiya Mumu	Sorabhag-6, Morang	Male	Madhesi	Morang
256	Sujata Dhungana	TriyugaUpamanapa-15, Udaypur	Female	Brahmin	Udaypur
257	Anita Thapa	Homtang-5, Bhojpur	Female	Chhetri	Kathmandu
258	Badri Prasad Gyawali	Kahariya-3, Rupandehi	Male	Brahmin	Rupandehi
259	Sakuntala Devi Sharma	Kusmihira-4, Baglung	Female	Brahmin	Kaski
260	Laxmi Bhattarai	Dalamdanda-6, Palpa	Female	Brahmin	Palpa
261	Apsara Basyal	Malunga-3, Palpa	Female	Brahmin	Palpa
262	Subas Adhikari	Thada-3, Arghakhanchi	Male	Brahmin	Arghakhanchi
263	Krishna Bahadur Khanal	Phulbari-4, Kailali	Male	Brahmin	Banke
264	Sabnam Sharma	Kathmandu-11	Female	Brahmin	Kathmandu
265	Sanjib Neupane	Keureni Paki-1, Bhojpur	Male	Brahmin	Bhojpur
266	Kiran Chandra Karki	Keureni Paki-4, Bhojpur	Male	Chhetri	Bhojpur
267	Yogendra Chapagain	Sanne-1, Dhankuta	Male	Brahmin	Dhankuta
268	Rajaram Gautam	Kavrepalanchowk-7	Male	Brahmin	Kavre
269	Mar Bahadur Bhandari	NJamdaha-5, Siraha	Male	Brahmin	Siraha
270	Diptisikha Chaudhari	Hekuli-6, Dabng	Female	Brahmin	Kathmandu

271	Mo. Shakil Akhatar	Dhangadhi-7, Siraha	Male	Janajati	Siraha
272	Rakshya Bahadur Rawal	Taliup-2, Jumla	Male	Brahmin	Jumla
273	Giriraj Bhatta	Gadhwa-7, Dang	Male	Brahmin	Dang
274	Dipendra Bahadur Shahi	Kalikakhenu-2, Jumla	Male	Chhetri	Jumla
275	Bhawana Khattri	Chandannath-2, Jumla	Female	Chhetri	Jumla
276	Sangita Nepali	Waling-4, Syanja	Female	Dalit	Syanja
277	Sobharaj Chaudhari	Nayagaun-2, Bardiya	Male	Chhetri	Bardiya
278	Gamansing Khadka	Manpur-1, Dang	Male	Chhetri	Dang
279	Binay Dotel	Bishnupurki-5, Siraha	Male	Brahmin	Siraha
280	Sushilraj Devkota	Karnali-2, Jumla	Male	Brahmin	Jumla
281	Yagyaraj Thapa	Narayan Napa-1, Dailekh	Male	Chhetri	Dailekh
282	Tej Bahadur Rawal	Mahat-9, Jumla	Male	Chhetri	Jumla
283	Manoj Kumar Acharya	Kalaiya-5, Bara	Male	Brahmin	Makawanpur
284	Ajit Acharya	Tanahun-9, Titara	Male	Chhetri	Tanahun
285	Ranjit Dhamala	Dhading-9, Jyamarung	Male	Brahmin	Dhading
286	Bijay Kumar Pande	Saptari-8, Dharampur	Male	Chhetri	Saptari
287	Kumar Pokhrel	Badachaur-4, Rolpa	Male	Brahmin	Rolpa
288	Anjana Thapa	Ugratara-1, Kavre	Female	Chhetri	Kavre
289	Surat Bahadur Chaudhari	Dhodhari-2, Bardiya	Male	Aadibasi	Bardiya
290	Krishnaraj Chaudhari	Chaulahi-6, Dang	Male	Aadibasi	Dang
291	Bal Bahadur Sunar	Dasarthpur-9, Surkhet	Male	Dalit	Surkhet
292	Nusa Amagai	Tanpang-7, Gorkha	Female	Brahmin	Gorkha
293	Yogendra Chapagai	Dhankuta-1, Sanne	Male	Brahmin	Dhankuta
294	Laxmi Kharel	Kakadi-5, Bara	Female	Brahmin	Bara
295	Monoj Kumar Thakur	Dhanusha-4, Khannurichanha	Male	Chhetri	Dhanusha
296	Ramo Mahara	Mahuwa-4, Dhanusha	Male	Dalit	Dhanusha
297	Sambhu Prasad Shrestha	Biratnagar Napa-7, Morang	Male	Brahmin	Kathmandu
298	Dev Chandra Bhata	Bidur Napa-7, Bidur	Male	Brahmin	Nuwakot
299	Hriday Narayan sah	Kachawa-7, Bara	Male	Chhetri	Bara
300	Sanjay Kumar Tiwari	Bara	Male	Brahmin	Bara
301	Bimal Wagle	Bharatpur-12, Chitwan	Femal	Brahmin	Chitwan



Annex-9

Details of Violation of Constituent Assembly Member Election Code of Conduct

SN	CoC Violation Point	No. of Violation
1	30 Obstruction in election campaign of parties	349
2	29 Use and display of explosive devices, lathi, Khukuri	135
3	12 Wall Painting, banner	59
4	35 Election publicity in school	52
5	20 Tampering with voter education materials	45
6	48 Obstruction to cast vote	41
7	10 Poster pasting in public areas	38
8	32 Use of children	37
9	15 Tampering with publicity materials of candidates/candidates	32
10	21 Distributing Cash, Material & Organizing Party	26
11	39 Use of two light vehicles by party in a district	15
12	14 Maximum weight and size of pamphlet/poster	9
13	38 Use of two light vehicles by candidate in a constituency	9
14	47 Disruption in election procedure	8
15	11 Pasting posters/pamphlets in private property	6
16	27 Torch rally and demonstration with weapons	5
17	34 Violation of period of silence	5
18	46 Obstruction on Candidate's Publicity & Activities affecting elections	4
19	7 Criticism based only on parties/candidates' policies, programs, past works	4
20	24 Parties' election programs in same venue/way on administration's permission	4
21	36 Helicopter Charter for Election Publicity	3
22	78 Dissemination of factual news/information	3
23	84 Dissemination of biased news/information, inciting violence	3
24	26 Rally, assembly obstructing movement in public area	3
25	65 Transfer, deploy, promotion and fulfillment of post of civil employees	3
26	33 Use of mike, loud speakers	3
27	17 Use of public property, resources	2
28	44 Threat to election staffs	2
29	49 disturbance to election staffs and security persons	2
30	87 Editorial in favor/against of parties/candidates	1
31	28 Size of flag	1
32	79 Dissemination of news/information without bias	1
33	19 Use of alcohol during election campaign	1
34	45 Threats to voters	1
Total		912



Press Releases Issued after Constituent Assembly Election

Prachanda Congratulates All

Naya Patrika, November 19, 2013, pg 1

UCPN-M Chairperson Pushpa Kamal Dahal Prachanda has thanked and congratulated all citizens, including the voters and the stakeholders. He said that the election was held peacefully with wider and encouraging participation of people, except for some minor incidents.

"I extend my congratulations to all Nepali sisters and brothers for this historical success resulting from the display of collective rationality of the Nepali people", he said after the conclusion of the election, adding, "The role of all, including the EC, Government of Nepal, Political Parties and social organizations is commendable and praiseworthy."

Baburam Bhattarai's facebook status

Congratulations to all for massive public participation and conclusion CA election in peaceful manner!

- There is no point in forecasting election result today as it will come out by tomorrow evening. However, watching and listening to the predictions of some sponsored power centers, it can be easily understood that they are staunch status quoists and against transformation.
- Sensing that the UCPN-M will retain its dominance in Gorkha, panicked NC-UML tried to cover up their humiliating defeat by disrupting election on charge of irregularities or minimizing the grand victory of UCPN as second plan. It is a strange irony that the corporate media is highlighting it unilaterally.
- If election is won by people's vote, nobody will be able to stop UCPN-M's victory this time. But, if other elements are decisive, wouldn't it be better to leave the predictions to Lord Pashupatinath for the time being?



Unified Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)

Central Committee

November 21, 2013

Press Statement

It is informed through this press statement, that the meeting of the party central office has decided to demand for the suspension of the ongoing vote count of Constituent Assembly election since this process has been found not to be moving forward as per the aspiration and expectation of the Nepali people due to various conspiracies in the Constituent Assembly elections.

Agni Sapkota
Spokesperson
UCPN-M

Unified Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)

Central Committee

Press Release

Letter no: 2013/14

Dispatch no: 99

Dear media colleagues,

Our great and glorious party Unified Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) party conducted its sixth full meeting of the Seventh Central Committee presided by Chairperson Comrade Prachanda on November 25, 2013 at the central office Parisdanda, Koteswor. The meeting began with a minute silence expressing condolence to the martyrs of great People's War, People's Movement and National Independence and Democracy.

Agendas of the meeting

1. Condolence
2. Preliminary review of election
3. Contemporary issue

Decisions of the meeting

1. The party demands to form a high level investigation commission immediately to probe into the widespread conspiracy and irregularities that took place in



support of the status quoists against our party UCPN-M which is the main carrier of transformation and Constituent Assembly in the CA election.

2. Identifying the plans of conspiracy and irregularities in time and seriously self-criticising the weakness of the party and other organizational weaknesses to avoid such practice, the party decides to move forward with further plan of action after a comprehensive review.
3. The party clarifies that it is firm and committed to the political course of action endorsed by the seventh national convention of the party unification, peace and constitution drafting process
4. As a serious question mark has emerged in the constitution-making from the mechanisms of Constituent Assembly formed through conspiracy and irregularities that occurred in the CA election, our party proposes all other political parties and concerned stakeholders the following:
 - a. Establish a mechanism of consensus in constitution drafting and all aspects by amending the Interim Constitution.
 - b. Take necessary initiation with appropriate procedure in order to include the parties that boycotted the Constituent Assembly election in the constitution-making process.
5. United Front: Build a broad united front of all those parties who are against the conspiracy and irregularities that took place in the Constituent Assembly election.
6. A taskforce with following members has been formed to collect the facts of the conspiracy and irregularities in the Constituent Assembly election and report within one week.
 - Barsha Man Pun
 - Ram Chandra Jha
 - Khim Lal Devkota
 - Ram Narayan Bidari
 - Janak Raj Joshi
7. The party has decided that all the central committee members and candidates of constituencies will express gratitude and congratulate the voters, inform them about the irregularity and conspiracy; and probe the internal problems and lapses that occurred during the election and submit a report within one month at the central committee meeting which will be held in December 24.

November 25, 2013

Agni Sapkota
Spokesperson
UCPN-M



Nepali Congress

Central Office

BP Memorial Building, Lalitpur, Nepal

November 21, 2013

Press Statement

We would like to thank and congratulate all the citizens and voters for holding an important democratic process by enthusiastically participating in historical Constituent Assembly election. Similarly, we would also like to thank the Election Commission, Council of Ministers, all security agencies, all organizations and individuals involved in this process for successfully holding the Constituent Assembly election. While commending the role of neighbor countries, donor agencies, International non-government organizations, national and international observers to conclude this process, Nepali Congress would like to assure that the party will highly respect their role and feeling.

Nepali Congress assures all Nepali people that the party will move forward firmly by not deviating from the commitment and resolution to take the country in the direction of good governance and prosperity and by drafting a constitution as per the need of the nation and expectation of the people within one year.

The UCPN-M has disregarded the people by boycotting vote counting in a sudden and secret way on November 20, 2013 after preliminary results of the elections came out. This decision which comes after learning that it was lagging far behind in election has once again brought the undemocratic nature of UCPN-M to surface. Not accepting the consequence after participating in the election is inappropriate politically, morally, ethically and from the perspectives of norms and values of democracy. We would like to remind that Nepali Congress has accepted the unexpected consequence albeit against its favor, be it the referendum or Constituent Assembly Election in 2008. Our respected leaders have taught all to respect the people's mandate by sending a message that "the nation should not lose despite the party's loss". Nepali Congress has always respected and implemented the people's verdict and it urges other parties also to respect the people's mandate. Thus, we call on UCPN-M to respect the people's sovereignty by correcting its undemocratic decision and participate in vote counting.

General Election, specially, that of Constituent Assembly should be taken as an opportunity to fulfill the aspirations of people and draft constitution by rising above periphery of win and loss.. We should keep in mind that this election is not only to form the government but mainly to make constitution. Nepali Congress reiterates that it is firm to ensure participation of all in the constitution making process as per the spirit of consensus, cooperation and unity that began from the 12-point understanding.

Jai Nepal !

Ram Chandra Poudel
Vice President



Communist Party of Nepal

(Unified Marxist -Leninist)

Central Office
Madannagar, Balkhu, Kathmandu.

November 21, 2013

Press Release

On November 19, 2013, second Constituent Assembly election was successfully held with enthusiastic participation of voters despite some sporadic incidents. Role of government, Election Commission, security agencies and civil servants has been vital in holding the election peacefully despite the fear generated by the boycott of CPN-M and other parties. CPN (UML) expresses hearty gratitude to all those who participated actively in the election government, Election Commission, security agencies, staffs deployed for election, all parties participating in election and all supporters.

Serious attention of our party has been drawn towards the UCPN-M decision to boycott vote counting, not to participate in Constituent Assembly after being frustrated by the election results as they started coming out following the elections in a peaceful manner. We would like to remind UCPN-M that we played our role honestly in constitution making process by accepting the results of Constituent Assembly election in 2008 where our senior most leaders lost the election. The UCPN-M has taken a wrong decision at a context when the national and international observers have made public facts that the election was held in a peaceful, free and fair way and without irregularities and after UCPN-M Chairperson Prachanda's press release issued immediately after the elections were concluded where he stated that the elections were held in a peaceful and fair manner. We would like to stress that the trend of UCPN-M of going against norms, values and culture in which win or loss in a process like election, where people's mandate is accepted gracefully by taking the results as natural, might be counterproductive for the party itself. We urge UCPN-M to retract its wrong decision of rejecting the election held with enthusiastic participation of all people immediately. We call on the UCPN-M to respect the people's mandate by participating in the vote-counting process and join in the constitution making process.

Jhalnath Khanal
Chairperson





प.सं.
च. नं.

राष्ट्रिय मानव अधिकार आयोग

National Human Rights Commission

केन्द्रीय कार्यालय, Central Office

हरिहर भवन, पुल्चोक, ललितपुर, HariharBhawan, Pulchowk, Lalitpur, Nepal



Press Release

November 22, 2013

Respect People's Mandates

The Office of the National Human Rights Commission has carried out monitoring on the candidature nomination process in 31 different districts. The pre-election monitoring also took to various districts of the country followed by the monitoring in more than 850 polling booths of 66 districts during the CA election held on November 19, 2013.

The election was held peacefully and in an environment free from fear as per the reports submitted by high level monitoring team and other teams deployed by the Office of the Commission.

In this regard, to thrust aside the election verdict upon having participated in the election including the votes counting process is indeed disregard towards the people's mandates. This is against the democratic norms and values. Such a tendency is going to be against the norms and values of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) – 1948, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) – 1966, Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural (ESCR) – 1966, other human rights related international core conventions to which Nepal is a party including the Interim Constitution of Nepal – 2007. The Commission, therefore, urges all concerned parties to uphold the democratic norms and values including human rights thereby respecting the people's mandates.

Similarly, the Commission also urges all the political parties to engage in democratic and human rights friendly constitution making process to lead the nation towards sustainable peace as per the spirit and values of the historical people's movement of 2005/06, the Comprehensive Peace Accord and the Interim Constitution of Nepal – 2007.

Bed Prasad Bhattarai
Acting Secretary

फोन नं. ५०१००१५, फ्याक्स नं. ००९७७-१-५५४७९७३ पो.ब.नं. ९१८२ काठमाण्डौ, नेपाल
Phone: +977 1 5010015 Fax: +977 1 5547973, G.P.O. Box: 9182, Kathmandu, Nepal,
Email: [nhrc@nhrcnepal.org](mailto:nhrcc@nhrcnepal.org) Website: www.nhrcnepal.org



Citizens' Statement

Rejection of UCPN-Maoist's walk-out from vote-counting

We hereby express our strong objection to the overnight move by the UCPN (Maoist) to walk out of the Constituent Assembly ballot-counting process, a full dozen hours after the exercise began. We welcome the commitment of the Election Commission and the Government of Nepal to continue with the process of ballot-counting and declaring winning candidates. We reject any and all demands being employed by the UCPN (Maoist) to obstruct the vote tallying process, including the call for 'negotiations', and ask for uninterrupted continuation of the electoral procedures.

We are all aware of the intense involvement of the committed Nepali electorate in the Constituent Assembly elections of 19 November. The UCPN (Maoist) leaders, including Chairman Pushpa Kamal Dahal and Vice-Chairman Baburam Bhattarai, have themselves publicly praised management of the elections and security arrangements.

We also note that the UCPN (Maoist) had taken the political lead in all developments related to these polls, from the establishment of the interim election government to defining the electoral regulations and process, up to the conclusion of the balloting-casting. We find the midnight statement released by the UCPN (Maoist) spokesperson as well as the views expressed by Chairman Dahal in the morning of 21 November to be wholly contradictory to the involvements of the party listed above.

At this critical hour, as a party which is supposed to have abandoned the use of violence in favour of peaceful politics, we demand that the UCPN (Maoist) accept the democratic process. We call on it to accept the people's verdict, take care that its actions not be an embarrassment before the world, return to participate in the ballot-counting process, and prove its commitment to democracy through its deeds.

Signatories:



Amuda Shrestha
Professor, 9851029859



Kanak Mani Dixit
Journalist, 9851053209



Chandrakishore
Journalist, 9855025917



Charan Prasain
Chairperson, Human Rights Samyukta Manch
9851042681



Subodh Raj Pyakurel
Coordinator, Citizen Campaign for Clean Election, 9851026841





EUROPEAN UNION ELECTION OBSERVATION MISSION – NEPAL 2013 CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

**Well-conducted elections with high participation allow for continuation of
democratic state building**

Kathmandu, 21 November 2013

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- The 19 November elections were the second elections for the Constituent Assembly mandated to draft a new constitution for Nepal. Voting was conducted in an orderly and generally calm atmosphere. Polling procedures were followed consistently in the polling stations observed by the EU EOM and the performance of polling staff was mostly assessed to be good. The integrity of the vote was sufficiently protected in 97 per cent of the polling stations observed as efficient processing of voters and appropriate use of controls and safeguards were implemented. The EU EOM continues to observe the counting and aggregation of results and will follow any consequent complaints and appeals before reaching a final conclusion.
- The Election Commission of Nepal (ECN) has enjoyed public confidence throughout the whole election process, acting, thus far, in an independent and impartial manner. Technical electoral preparations were completed in a timely manner despite considerable logistical challenges and time constraints. The ECN demonstrated competence in conducting key operations of the electoral process. The delivery of election material to the districts was concluded well in advance of election day, as were staff deployments.
- The Final Voters' List, as announced by the ECN, includes 12,147,865 voters capturing an estimated figure of around 75 per cent of the potential Nepalese electorate. One of the main challenges faced by the electoral administration was the provision of voter ID cards. However, EU observers reported that on election day, generally voters did not face difficulties regarding their identification as those without these cards were facilitated on production of other documents.
- Freedoms of speech and assembly were respected as candidates campaigned actively across the country. Several incidents of a violent nature took place throughout the campaign period, attributed variously to both participating parties as well as to those parties boycotting the elections. However, this did not



have a significant impact on the unfolding of the campaign. Electoral campaign activities were largely manifest through small meetings at a local level with the exception of a week-long mass rally conducted by UCPN-M.

- The Code of Conduct for the Election conferred extensive monitoring and enforcement powers on the ECN. However, few sanctions were imposed on those who violated the code. While the code has legal weight, moral pressure has been used to enforce it rather than punitive measures. While the code includes campaign spending limits, supervision of expenditure extends only to requirement of a statement after the elections. A draft of the code had required disclosure of sources of party funding but this was not adopted missing the opportunity for greater transparency into campaign financing.
- Media, in general, provided a diverse platform for political parties to present their messages to voters in an environment of freedom of expression. Although electoral coverage focused mainly on campaign activities by UCPN-M, CPN-UML and NC, significant efforts were made to provide coverage to minor parties. Media monitoring conducted by the EU EOM revealed fair coverage by both public and private broadcasters and newspapers, with proportionate distribution of airtime and space, and reports generally presented in a neutral tone.
- The legal framework for the Constituent Assembly elections provides a good basis for the conduct of genuine elections in line with the international commitments subscribed to by Nepal. However, the right of political representation is not fully protected in the provisions governing either PR or FPTP elections. The procedures for selection of successful candidates within the PR closed list weaken the link between voters and their elected representatives. Political parties are able to allocate the seats won, after the elections, to candidates of their choice without respecting any predetermined order within their closed list.
- Electoral law has established targets for the inclusion of women and traditionally marginalised groups in the Constituent Assembly, measures which resulted in historic advances for all of these communities in 2008. There is widespread pessimism that these achievements will not be maintained in this time, due to a combination of legal loopholes and an absence of political will reflected in lower numbers of candidates from these groups. Women have been observed in extremely low numbers amongst officials within all levels of the ECN. This was apparent also on election day when just 11 per cent of polling officers (presiding officers) and 21 per cent of assistant polling officers encountered by EU observers were women.

The European Union Election Observation Mission (EU EOM) has been present in Nepal since 4 October following an invitation from the Government of Nepal



and the Election Commission. The Mission is led by Chief Observer, Eva Joly, Member of the European Parliament (France). In total, the EU EOM deployed 112 observers from 28 EU Member States, Norway and Switzerland across the country to assess the whole electoral process in accordance with international commitments for genuine elections as well as the laws of Nepal. A delegation of members of the European Parliament, headed by Daniel van der Stoep, MEP, also joined the mission and fully endorses this Statement. The EU EOM is independent in its findings and conclusions and adheres to the Declaration of Principles for International Election Observation signed at the United Nations in October 2005. The EU EOM will remain in country to observe post election developments and the tabulation of results and will publish a final report, containing detailed recommendations, within two months of the conclusion of the electoral process. The EU EOM wishes to express its appreciation to the government of Nepal and the Election Commission and other Nepalese authorities, political parties and civil society as well as the people of Nepal for their cooperation and assistance in the course of the observation. The EU EOM is also grateful to the Delegation of the European Union to Nepal and the European Union member states' diplomatic missions resident in Nepal for their support throughout.

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

BACKGROUND

The 19 November elections were the second elections for the Constituent Assembly, mandated to adopt a new constitution for Nepal, and to form a new government. The previous Constituent Assembly was dissolved in May 2012 after members failed to reach an agreement on the type of federalism to be adopted for the country. After a period of political instability, a care-taker government -Interim Election Council of Ministers (IECM) was established whose sole mandate is to hold the 2013 Constituent Assembly elections.

The Constituent Assembly is composed of 601 members, of which 575 are elected and 26 are appointed after the elections by the Council of Ministers .The Interim Constitution of Nepal creates a Mixed Electoral System for the 575 elected seats: 240 members are elected through the First-Past-The-Post (FPTP) system while the remaining 335 are elected through a Proportional Representation (PR) system. A total of 6,127 candidates competed for the FPTP seats, while 122 political parties submitted their lists for the PR seats.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The legal framework for the Constituent Assembly elections provides a good basis for the conduct of democratic elections in line with the international



commitments subscribed to by Nepal. Legal provisions applicable to elections are to be found across a plethora of instruments, with the result that election law continues to be fragmentary in nature. It can be quite a complex matter to determine, authoritatively, what the law is which pertains to a particular issue.

The right of political representation is set out in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights Article 25 (a) which provides that every citizen has the right “to take part in the conduct of public affairs... through freely chosen representatives”. This right is not fully protected in the provisions governing either the PR or the FPTP elections. The procedures for selection of successful candidates within the PR closed list weaken the link between voters and their elected representatives. Political parties are able to allocate the seats won, after the elections, to candidates of their choice without respecting any pre-determined order within their closed list. This, thus, limits the choice of the voter to the selection of the political party only, not of the candidate. In FPTP, the absence of a requirement that a candidate is registered to vote in the constituency where he is contesting the election weakens the connection between the voter and his elected representative. Furthermore, a candidate is permitted to contest in two constituencies simultaneously. This creates the possibility of a resignation and subsequent by-election should he be successful in the two constituencies. This undermines the real choice of the voter, potentially reducing the mandate of his representative elected in a by-election election.

The Interim Constitution provides that voting is to be by secret ballot. However, secrecy was not afforded to voters with visual impairment as no tactile ballot guides were made available. This is particularly egregious in light of the fact that 10,000 voter education leaflets were made available in Braille. The right to vote was vindicated by the ECN as special arrangements were made for temporary voters, including prisoners amongst others, allowing them to participate in the election for PR seats.

ELECTION ADMINISTRATION

The Election Commission of Nepal (ECN) has enjoyed public confidence throughout the whole election process, acting, thus far, in an independent and impartial manner. The ECN held regular press conferences to update stakeholders on electoral preparations, improving the transparency of and confidence in the electoral process.

Technical electoral preparations were completed in a timely manner despite considerable logistical challenges and time constraints. The ECN demonstrated competence in conducting key operations of the electoral process such as the printing of ballot papers and the distribution of election material. The delivery of election material to the districts was concluded well in advance of election day, as were staff deployments.





Training-of-trainers (TOT) activities were conducted countrywide and assessed by EU observers to be satisfactory. However, the adoption of a gender policy by the ECN aspiring to the recruitment of 50 per cent female staff did not translate into reality as there were fewer than 10 per cent women among participants in the training.

Temporary election staff generally acted in an impartial and independent manner. Procedures provided sufficient safeguards to ensure the integrity and transparency of the voting process. Temporary voting was allowed for government and election officials and security personnel on election day for the single-constituency PR elections, reducing the level of disenfranchisement of these voters. The provision for temporary voting was also applicable to voters in care centres for elderly people with more than 50 registered voters and prisoners.

VOTER REGISTRATION

The Final Voters' List, as announced by the ECN, includes 12,147,865 voters. Voter registration was conducted in several phases, with the last one ending in August 2013. There is a significant difference, amounting to circa 5.4 million, between the number of voters registered for these elections as compared to those in the 2008 register. Also, based on the 2011 Census conducted in Nepal it could be estimated that the voting population reaches 16 million. Based on these figures, voter registration captured the notable proportion of around 75 per cent of the potential Nepalese electorate.

The difference in numbers registered between 2008 and 2013 may be attributed to factors such as the voluntary nature of voter registration, the more rigorous approach to qualification for registration, the requirement to register in person, significant emigration, less likelihood of multiple entries due to the facility for out of district registration, and less population displacement. Absence of motivation to register might have also been a factor due to disillusionment with the political stalemate. In addition, for the current register, eligible voters could not register themselves without a citizenship certificate except for the brief opportunity to register on the basis of having been registered in 2008 -the holding of which is low among marginalised communities.

One of the main challenges faced by the electoral administration was the provision of voter ID cards. Despite the clear and publicly appreciated decision of the ECN to issue these cards, the timely delivery of the 12.2 million voter ID cards was uncertain until election day, with some still remaining uncollected at the close of polling. However, EU observers reported that on election day, generally voters did not face difficulties regarding their identification as those few voters without these cards were facilitated on production of other documents.

Constituency boundaries were not reviewed for the 2013 elections. According to the number of registered voters, the average size of the electorate per constituency is 50,616. However, significant differences between the size of the electorate exist with the largest electorate having 82,218 voters in one constituency in the Bhaktapur district, while the smallest has 4,795 voters in Manang district. These discrepancies suggest some significant deviation from the core principle of equal representation, a principle expressed as equal suffrage protected in Article 25 (b) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. This is undermined as FPTP foresees only one Member of the Constituent Assembly per constituency, regardless of the number of voters.

CANDIDATE NOMINATION

There were no unreasonable requirements to register as a candidate to contest either FPTP or PR seats. The requirements for qualification of candidates were strictly applied, and disqualifications were in accordance with the law. Despite requirements being in line with international commitments agreed to by Nepal, the right to object to candidature is limited to other candidates only, depriving the general public of the opportunity to object to their possible representatives.

Among the nominations submitted for the PR seats, nine objections were made to candidates. Three of them were disqualified by the ECN, one on the grounds of a murder conviction, and the other two for holding public office. The ECN, on its own initiative, disqualified an additional 294 candidates. No objections were made against candidates for the FPTP seats. The ECN, however, also disqualified 21 FPTP candidates on grounds which included lack of Nepalese citizenship, being under 25 years of age and lacking official party nomination. All decisions were taken according to the law.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Freedoms of speech and assembly were respected as candidates campaigned actively across the country. There was an open political space for debate, and no campaign gatherings were prohibited. Local authorities cooperated well with political parties, and no complaints were made regarding bias in the granting of permission for rallies and processions.

Campaign launches and the publication of manifestoes by the main political parties initially established a polite and cordial tone of political speech. However, several incidents of a violent nature took place as campaigning intensified attributed variously to both participating parties as well as to those parties boycotting the elections. These range from assaults on individuals and acts of intimidation as well as





attacks on public transportation to destruction of party vehicles. Though these activities continued throughout the campaign period, this did not have a significant impact on the unfolding of the campaign. Some obstructions of campaign activities were also due to the activities of rival candidates competing within the same constituency. Such actions were caused by individual rivalries rather than forming part of any political party strategy.

Electoral campaign activities were largely manifest through small meetings at a local level. Candidates and political parties focused on making close contact with voters through activities such as door-to-door campaigning, small corner meetings and small processions with flags and slogans. According to EU observers, in the campaign events observed, the principal topics discussed were the content of party manifestos, with significant emphasis given to decentralisation and issues of local governance, thus indicating the major concerns of voters.

UCPN-M clearly had greater financial resources at its disposal than did the other political parties. Indicators of this were helicopter use to participate in several campaign events and the mass campaign rally conducted from 6 to 13 November which moved across the country from east to west. It was the only party to engage in such a campaign activity. Both the CPN-UML and NC filed complaints with the ECN asserting that this event was in violation of the Code of Conduct, but the ECN dismissed the complaints.

In the absence of public campaign funding, candidates rely on their own financial resources. This is especially egregious for independent candidates and candidates from political parties with scarce financial resources as they lacked financial support from their party's central offices, compared to the main political parties which were able to offer more financial and material support to their candidates.

Campaign finance is loosely regulated. While spending limits were imposed, supervision extends only to the requirement that a statement of expenditure be submitted after the elections. A draft of the Code of Conduct 2013, however, had included provisions requiring political parties to disclose their sources of funding, and to ensure that campaign contributions in excess of 25,000 NPR were made through a bank. This opportunity to introduce greater transparency into campaign financing was not adopted.

The EU EOM has observed 366 campaign events across the country. The atmosphere in the campaign events observed was largely calm. Participation of women in these campaign activities was estimated to be extremely low at less than 10 per cent. Security forces presence during campaigning, while observed to be very low, created a deterrent effect against violence, indicating that the Integrated Election Security Plan was adequate to its purpose.

MEDIA

Media, in general, provided for a diverse platform for political parties to present their messages to voters. Although electoral coverage focused mainly on campaign activities by UCPN-M, CPN-UML and NC, the media made a significant effort to also provide coverage to minor parties. Radio and TV stations, both at national and local level, broadcast special programmes on elections involving candidates and parties representatives. Some national newspapers devoted space in their editions to analysis of political parties' manifestoes. A public debate organised by NDI-Nepal and the FNCCI, with representatives of nine political parties, was broadcast live by Nepal TV on 30 October 2013. No violations of freedom of expression were observed.

Media monitoring of 15 national media outlets¹ conducted by the EU EOM, from 19 October to 19 November, revealed a fairly balanced coverage by both public and private broadcasters and newspapers, with proportionate distribution of airtime and space among contestants. News and election related information was generally presented in a neutral tone. During the monitoring period, stated-owned Radio Nepal allocated 15 per cent of airtime in its news and election related programmes to UCPN-M, while NC received 13 per cent of coverage and CPN-UML 11 per cent. On Nepal TV 1, UCPN-M received 21 per cent of the total electoral coverage, while NC was allocated 19 per cent of airtime and CPN-UML 17 per cent. The public daily newspaper *Gorkhapatra* allocated 19 per cent of the space in its election related news to each of both UCPN-M and CPN-UML, while NC received 17 per cent of coverage. The 12 private media monitored by the EU also showed a significant degree of impartiality in their electoral coverage during the period referred, with the three main parties being widely and, in general, equitably represented in the news and election related programmes.

In accordance with provisions in the ECN Code of Conduct, free airtime was allocated to political parties in both national radio and TV in proportion to the number of candidates submitted to contest the PR seats. Only during the last week of campaign, this provision was implemented by the ECN resulting in 84 out of 122 political parties taking advantage of this facility on Radio Nepal and 62 on Nepal TV.

An official complaint was submitted by NC to the ECN against Filmy TV for violating the Code of Conduct through bias coverage. EU observers reported breaches of the Code of Conduct in Udayapur and Parbat districts carried out by private radio stations by broadcasting live coverage of campaign activities.

After several violations of the Code of Conduct and a breach of campaign silence, the ECN issued an order on 18 November to halt temporarily the transmission of

1 The sample included the state-owned media Radio Nepal, Nepal TV 1 and *Gorkhapatra* newspaper, as well as the private media Kantipur TV, Sagarmatha TV, Image TV, Kantipur FM, Ujyaalo FM, Nepal FM, Image FM, *Kantipur newspaper*, *Annapurna Post*, *Naya Patrika*, *The Himalayan Times* and *Nagarik*.



ABC Channel TV station. ABC Channel, however, ignored the order and continued transmitting. ECN also issued warnings to Star FM and to fifteen different daily newspapers and weekly magazines for breaching campaign silence.

ELECTORAL JUSTICE

The Constituent Assembly Court, recently established on an *ad hoc* basis, has the jurisdiction to hear petitions to invalidate elections, void counts, and deal with electoral offences. The timeframes for submitting petitions challenging the validity of election results, as well as the period for the court to issue a decision, are reasonable, providing for a timely remedy for aggrieved parties. Regrettably, these petitions may be filed only by political parties and candidates, depriving the general public of the opportunity to challenge the qualifications of their possible representatives.

Election related matters have also been adjudicated on by the Supreme Court which has an extremely wide jurisdiction to deal with public interest litigation. Seven election-related cases were filed since the declaration of the date of the elections. Almost all of these cases sought to postpone the elections due, variously, to alleged violations of the rights of women, of persons with disabilities and of the diaspora, as well as the omission of negative voting rights, and the severity of accreditation requirements for domestic observers. None of these actions succeeded in achieving their aim of halting or changing the electoral process.

While the Code of Conduct for the Election conferred extensive monitoring and enforcement powers on the ECN and its officials, enforcement of the Code was almost entirely informal. Powers to sanction offenders are extensively detailed in the law, but few sanctions were imposed on those who violated the code, with an approach which has been mediatory in style adopted instead. The ECN recorded a total of 187 complaints in the period from 22 July to 17 November, with some action having been taken in 144 of these. The action taken in these cases generally attempted to restrain violations and sought undertakings of non-repetition. While the code has legal weight, moral pressure has been used to enforce it rather than punitive measures.

PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN AND MARGINALISED GROUPS

While the Interim Constitution 2007, and electoral law, repeatedly reiterate the goal of inclusion of women and traditionally marginalised groups, this is compulsory only for parties who nominate more than 100 candidates in the PR election. This rule, however, is inadequate to serve the purpose of inclusion as one person may represent several minorities, and so the numbers eventually elected will not meet the inclusion goals.

There are 668 women amongst the 6,127 FPTP candidates as all of the main political parties have nominated fewer women than in 2008. While 50 per cent of



reserved seats is apparently guaranteed in the Proportional Representation election, legal loopholes will reduce the figure below this level, as parties fielding less than 100 candidates are not bound to observe the mandatory quotas. In an attempt to ensure that 33 per cent of women in the Constituent Assembly is maintained, civil society has proposed that, where parties win an uneven number of seats, the “odd” seat should be allocated to a woman. Women have been observed in extremely low numbers amongst officials within all levels of the ECN. This was apparent also on election day when just 11 per cent of polling officers (presiding officers) and 21 per cent of assistant polling officers encountered by EU observers were women.

DOMESTIC OBSERVERS

In total, 54 national organisations accredited by the ECN deployed 23,443 domestic observers. The presence of a significant number of domestic observer groups during election day added to the transparency of the process. ECN has shown flexibility by reviewing the accreditation rules for domestic observers and by loosening requirements considered to reduce their capacity to deploy observers throughout the country.

POLLING AND CLOSING

The conduct of voting operations was positively assessed in 94 per cent of the polling stations observed by the EU EOM. Of the polling stations observed, most opened on time or with a delay of less than one hour. Voting was conducted in an orderly and generally calm atmosphere. Political party representatives were present in 96 per cent of the polling stations observed while at least one national observer was present in 64 per cent of these stations. A few instances of political party representatives acting in excess of their mandate were, however, observed. Polling procedures were followed consistently in the polling stations visited by EU observers and the performance of polling staff was mostly assessed to be good. The integrity of the vote was sufficiently protected in 97 per cent of the polling stations observed as efficient processing of voters and appropriate use of controls and safeguards were implemented. EU observers assessed, therefore the overall operation to have been well conducted. Closing was assessed positively in 43 out of 46 polling stations observed.

An electronic version of this Statement is available on the Mission website www.eueom.eu/nepal2013. For further information, please contact:

Eberhard Laue, EU EOM Press Officer,

Tel. +977-9801101986 E-mail: ebarhard.laue@eueomnepal.eu

European Union Election Observation Mission -Nepal 2013

Trade Tower, Ground Floor, Thapathali Kathmandu – Nepal

www.eueom.eu/nepal2013



Press Statement of Nepal Army Directorate of Public Relations

Constituent Assembly Election 2013 and Role Played by Nepal Army

1. It is clear to all that the Nepal Army performed its responsibilities honestly and in a highly professional manner as per the mandate passed to the Nepal Army “according to the Government of Nepal's goal of conducting Constituent Assembly elections in a free, fair, peaceful and fear-free environment”. Nepal Army was mobilized in the CA election, conducted on November 19 as per the Government of Nepal decision according to the Interim Constitution of Nepal 2007. It is well known to everyone that Nepal Army's role during the elections has been lauded by the concerned sector including Nepal Government, Election Commission, diplomatic missions, independent national and international election observers, civil society and the media.
2. Nepal Army's attention has been drawn towards the attempt to attack the apolitical and professional character of Nepal Army by certain media section through dissemination of baseless and misleading news in the name of election rigging. The Nepal Army, which performed its responsibilities honestly and in a highly professional manner as per the mandate provided by Government of Nepal, has been unnecessarily dragged into controversy. The Nepal Army is confident and honored that Nepali people have understood the reality and appreciated the impartial role played by Nepal Army during the elections. Nepal Army is always committed to the protection of the country and the people.





Secretary-General

SG/SM/15483

Department of Public Information • News and Media Division • New York

CONGRATULATING PEOPLE OF NEPAL ON CONDUCT OF PEACEFUL ELECTION.

SECRETARY-GENERAL RENEWS COMMITMENT TO COUNTRY

The following statement was issued today by the Spokesperson for UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon:

The Secretary-General congratulates the people of Nepal for the peaceful and successful conduct of the Constituent Assembly election. The turnout shows their determination to take the peace process forward. The new Constituent Assembly will have the historic responsibility to complete a new constitution, building upon the impressive gains in the peace process so far, and thereby promoting national dialogue and genuine reconciliation. The United Nations remains committed to supporting Nepal in its transition towards a peaceful, democratic and prosperous future.

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For information media • not an official record

Ministry of External Affairs

Government of India

Successful conduct of free and fair elections in Nepal

November 19, 2013

The successful conduct of free and fair elections today in Nepal for the Constituent Assembly-cum-Parliament is an important step towards realising Nepal's goal of a democratic and prosperous future. The people of Nepal, political parties, Government and security forces and the Election Commission of Nepal deserve to be congratulated for this achievement. The impressive turnout reflects the faith that the people of Nepal have reposed in the democratic process.

Government of India was happy to extend necessary logistical support for the smooth conduct of elections, in accordance with the request of the Government of Nepal.

India believes that the early promulgation of a new Constitution reflecting the aspirations of the people of Nepal together with progress on the development agenda would contribute to peace, prosperity and stability in Nepal. As a close friend and neighbour, India stands ready to support the Government and people of Nepal in their historic endeavours.

Source: <http://www.mea.gov.in/press-releases.htm?dtl/22507/Successful+conduct+of+free+and+fair+elections+in+Nepal>



The White House

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

Statement by the Press Secretary on Elections in Nepal

The United States congratulates the people of Nepal on their November 19 Constituent Assembly elections. These elections mark a vital step in the peace process that began in 2006.

Elections like these are a milestone not just for Nepal but for people around the world working to rebuild after conflicts and resolve disputes via constitutional and homegrown means. The Nepali people endured years of civil war, in which innocent civilians were the victims of violent extremism and terrorism. Since the end of the conflict, Nepal has made vital progress toward supporting civil society, promoting the participation of women and youth, and becoming a pluralistic democracy that can support the dreams and aspirations of all the Nepali people. As Nepal's newly elected leaders turn to the important task of concluding a constitution, the United States will continue to support Nepal's progress along a peaceful, prosperous, inclusive, and democratic path.

Source: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2013/11/20/statement-press-secretary-elections-nepal>





Nov. 21, 2013

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CONTACTS: In Kathmandu, Deborah Hakes +977-98511-63813 or dhakes@emory.edu; David Hamilton +977 98544-45055

Carter Center Congratulates Nepal on Well-Conducted Election Process

The Carter Center finds that Nepal's Nov. 19 constituent assembly election was conducted remarkably well, especially in the face of attempts by boycotting parties to disrupt the process through violence. The Election Commission of Nepal estimated the voter turnout at more than 70 percent.

The Center is still following the counting of ballots and will remain in country to observe the remainder of the election process. Although it is too early to know the final results, the Center trusts that political parties will accept the choice of voters with confidence and where they have disputes they will address them through the proper channels.

"I am very disappointed to hear of the UCPN(Maoist) rejection of the counting process and withdrawal of their party agents," said former U.S. President Jimmy Carter. "I trust that they will respect the will of Nepali voters as expressed on election day. They must refrain from violent protest, and I urge them to allow the electoral process to continue."

In 2008, Nepal voted to establish a new social compact through elected representatives tasked with drafting a new constitution. More than five years later, the people have spoken again, resolutely, in the face of frustration with the constituent assembly's inability to finalize its work. The Center hopes that the renewed energy and enthusiasm of the Nepali people on election day will be harnessed by their elected representatives to set aside partisan differences and focus on drafting a new constitution. The trust that voters have placed in their representatives comes with the responsibility to deliver. More political infighting, stalemate, and disagreement will mean more years in which Nepal's youth go without jobs, the economy lacks the political stability needed to reassure investors, and the sacrifices of the political transition remain unfulfilled.

Carter Center observers positively assessed the preparation for the election and the polling process on election day. The new biometric voter register and the use of voter ID cards helped ensure that the principle of one person, one vote was generally respected, although there were reports of some citizens not finding themselves on the voter rolls due to technical errors.



The extensive presence of party agents and domestic observers on election day provided transparency and should help build the confidence of parties, candidates, and voters in the integrity of the process, and the Center encourages the election commission to continue to facilitate access for observers during the counting.

The Carter Center also notes a marked improvement in the campaign environment since 2008, with political parties and candidates able to campaign freely for the most part. Nevertheless, physical clashes among political parties, as well as the use of violence to prevent people from exercising their democratic rights, should not occur. The Carter Center encourages all parties and groups to act peacefully and to respect the evident desire of Nepali citizens to continue the political transition and to come to agreement on a new constitution.

Nepal's electoral system creates the conditions for a diverse elected body that is broadly representative of gender, ethnicity, and caste as well as political preferences of voters. The Center was disappointed that the political parties did not put forward more candidates who reflect that diversity in the first-past-the-post elections. Although the proportional representation ballot will make up for some of that weakness, greater commitment is needed to ensure that the interests of women, youth, and historically marginalized groups are reflected in the new constitution.

The Carter Center has maintained a team of observers in Nepal since 2007, and established the current election observation mission on Sept. 25, 2013, following written invitations of the Election Commission of Nepal and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Khil Raj Regmi.

The Center's mission was led by former U.S. President Jimmy Carter and former Deputy Prime Minister of Thailand Dr. Surakiart Sathirathai. Twelve long-term observers from eight countries were deployed throughout the country since September to assess election preparations. On election day, 66 Carter Center observers from 31 countries visited 336 polling centers in 31 districts to observe voting and 31 counting centers. The Center's observers continue to assess the conclusion of counting and vote tabulation, and they will remain in Nepal to observe the resolution of complaints and the post-election environment. All assessments are made in accordance with the *Declaration of Principles for International Election Observation and Code of Conduct for International Election Observers* and Nepal's national legal framework and its obligations for democratic elections contained in regional and international agreements.

This statement is preliminary; a final report will be published three months after the end of the electoral process.

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"Waging Peace. Fighting Disease. Building Hope."

A not-for-profit, nongovernmental organization, The Carter Center has helped to improve life for people in more than 70 countries by resolving conflicts; advancing democracy, human rights, and economic opportunity; preventing diseases; and improving mental health care. The Carter Center was founded in 1982 by former U.S. President Jimmy Carter and his wife, Rosalynn, in partnership with Emory University, to advance peace and health worldwide. Please visit www.cartercenter.org to learn more about The Carter Center.





ANFREL Interim Report

The Asian Network for Free Elections deployed 10 long-term and 40 short-term international election observers from 22 countries throughout the five development regions. This report is a summary of initial observations of ANFREL's observers from October 25 to November 20, as well as observations by ANFREL's core team based in Kathmandu. It focuses on election management by the Election Commission of Nepal, including voter registration and voter education, the campaigns of the parties and candidates, the impact of violence on the electoral process and the attitudes of the voters.

Election Administration

The preparation for the second Constituent Assembly elections was reasonably smooth, notwithstanding a number of violent incidents and several reports of intimidation from around the country. The Election Commission of Nepal (ECN) undertook the challenge to meet the November 19 voting date, even as it faced stiff opposition from anti-poll groups such as the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) led by Mohan Baidya and 32 other smaller parties. The ECN's decision to proceed with the election received significant support from the people of Nepal as well from the international community. Such support was no doubt reassuring.

A common feature of the reports from the ANFREL observers was that, in almost all districts that they covered, both voters and political parties considered the ECN a credible organization. Other stakeholders like the media and civil society organizations also expressed their general satisfaction at the way the ECN conducted itself. Indeed, it was a tribute to the ECN's reputation for fairness that none of the elections officials were threatened by anyone, not even the anti-poll parties.

The ECN was generally accepted by almost everyone, but there were concerns expressed about possible bias by some other government officials at different levels. For example, in Nawalparasi, Kapilabastu, Palpa and Syangja, there were concerns with certain actions of CDOs, especially regarding their responses to complaints of election Code of Conduct violations. People in these electoral districts indicated the District Election Officer (DEO) had more credibility in terms of neutrality in decision-making and resolution of complaints than the local CDO's.

Few complaints of Code of Conduct violations have been officially registered with the ECN either at the district level or at the national headquarters. Most complaints have been in the form of allegations made over the phone, and ECN officials have responded by using 'mediation' as 'a useful tool' to address such complaints. The approach of the ECN has been to investigate and then, depending on the seriousness and veracity of the complaints, strike

1
Afghanistan: FEFA; Bangladesh: FEMA, ODHAKAR; Cambodia: COMFREL, NICFEC; East Timor: Women Caucus; Indonesia: KIPP, JPPR; India: LOKNITI; Japan: INTERBAND; Malaysia: NIEI; Mongolia: Women for Social Progress (WSP); Nepal: NEOC, NEMA; Pakistan: FAFEN; Philippines: IPER, PCRUV, NAMFREL; South Korea: PSPD; Sri Lanka: PAFFREL; Thailand: Poll Watch Foundation
For more detail visit www.anfrel.org





a compromise between the complainant and the accused. So far, the ECN's approach has worked well and a number of complaints have been resolved amicably.

Perhaps the most significant concern raised with respect to the ECN's efforts is related to the issue of voter registration. The ECN was generally praised for its efforts to purge the old rolls of dead and duplicate voters, but, unfortunately, it appears that many people were never able to register to vote, primarily, according to interviews with ANFREL observers, because they could not prove citizenship during the registration campaign or because they were out of the country or in another part of Nepal when the registration campaign was ongoing. The other primary shortcoming, which apparently impacted far fewer persons, involved people who did register during the registration campaign but whose names did not appear on the final voter lists. At this point, it is unclear how many people were affected but anecdotal evidence suggests that about 5 persons per polling station were not allowed to vote because their names were not on the voter lists despite their having registered to vote. The only plausible explanation that came to the fore, based on interviews with district election officials and political party representatives, is that many voters may not have shown up during the cleaning up process for the list of voters. According to election officials, voters were apparently given several opportunities to check if their names were on the electoral roll.

On Election Day, ANFREL observers noted a number of issues respecting either the Code of Conduct or implementation of election procedures. Most of these were relatively minor. The problems included placement of voting booths which could compromise the secrecy of marking ballots, candidates glad-handing at the polling centers, and poor inking of thumbs during the polling process. There were problems in the poll closing process as well, especially insofar as recording the number of unused ballots was concerned. Unused ballots were not destroyed, as is the general practice, and not counted before being inserted in envelopes/bags in a number of polling stations.

There were concerns raised about the number of temporary polling stations that were set up for government officials on duty on Election Day, especially as most of these polling stations did not have party agents, observers and even security personnel.

The ECN has been assisted in its efforts by others in the government and the security forces. On one of the cooling period days, in Thamel in central Kathmandu, for example, a person was seen removing party flags and posters under the watchful eyes of a policeman apparently intent on remedying at least some blatant violations. In other regions, such as the Western Region, every district election office had assigned an 'observation officer' to monitor whether political parties were violating the Code of Conduct.

However, a few questions about election management remain to be answered. For example, the Election Commission has not explained why it chose to deny international observers the right to observe the printing of ballots. Nor has it explained why 20% more ballots were printed than the number of registered voters or what happened to the ballots that were not delivered to the polls. At this date, it remains to be seen whether unused ballots will be disposed of properly.

Election Campaigns

Campaigning was generally peaceful, though less so as Election Day drew closer. There were at least 4 clashes between people of opposing parties in Rukum, and cars were vandalized in the Mid-Western Region and elsewhere. There were also reports of clashes between political parties in Chitwan and Dhading in the Central Region, Taplejung in the Eastern Region and Myagdi and Baglung in the Western Region, among others. However, clashes between political groups did not seem to have poisoned the election environment for most voters. What may have been more serious in some areas is the use of threats to try to intimidate voters. For example, the Janamorchha Party was apparently threatening voters in Baglung in the Western Region and, in the Siraha and Saptari districts in the Eastern Region, certain parties threatened to evict voters from their land if they failed to support their parties' candidates. Apparently, fear of retaliation prevented people from reporting these threats to the Election Commission.

The nation-wide transportation strike also cast a shadow on the ability to hold free and fair elections, with the splinter groups' tactics becoming more aggressive in the days just before the election. Eight CPN (M) cadres were arrested in Dang for planting IED's and enforcing the bandh. In addition, several IEDs were found and disarmed in, inter alia, Surkhet, Dang, Salyan and Banke, with their supposed aim to disrupt election rallies and plant fear in the hearts of the voters. A number of cases of alleged attempts by CPN (M) cadres to detonate bombs (which were defused by the Nepal Army) were reported from the Eastern, Central and Western Regions.

The impact of the bandh in remote districts is less known, though the UN security chief reported that in Upper Dolpa in the Mid-West people were threatened with death if they voted. The threats led some polling officials to resign their posts. Thus, the level of turnout of any particular location may have turned, at least to some degree, on whether people felt safe to vote, and whether the anti-poll cadres obstructed people on their way to vote. As of election night, there was still some concern about ballot box security during transportation, as roads could easily be blocked and vehicles stopped in remote districts.

Violence and Intimidation

In general, people in urban areas seemed less concerned about security and more concerned about whether the politicians would do what they promised, while the CPN-Maoist's violent activities was a greater concern in certain sensitive areas, as well as in hill and mountain districts. Security personnel were out in force prior to, and on, Election Day in the sensitive areas, but they expressed concern about their ability to timely respond to incidents in remote areas such as Rukum and Rolpa in the event they were needed there.

On Election Day the overall security situation in much of the country was conducive to the holding of a free and fair election, but there continued to be certain districts which presented severe challenges to the election process, particularly in the eastern, western and central Terai (e.g., Saptari, Myagdyi, Baglung, Palpa, Bara, Parsa, Dhanusha, Mahottari, and Sirah districts). The killing of CPN (UML) candidate Mohammed Alam in Bara and violent physical attacks and manhandling of election observers, voters and candidates highlighted such difficulties.

3
Afghanistan: FEFA; Bangladesh: FEMA, ODHAKAR; Cambodia: COMFREL, NICFEC; East Timor: Women Caucus; Indonesia: KIPP, JPFR; India: LOKNITI; Japan: INTERBAND; Malaysia: NIEI; Mongolia: Women for Social Progress (WSP); Nepal: NEOC, NEMA; Pakistan: FAFEN; Philippines: IPER, PPCRV, NAMFREL; South Korea: PSPD; Sri Lanka: PAFFREL; Thailand: Poll Watch Foundation
 For more detail visit www.anfrel.org





Additional violent incidents included the death of truck driver Raj Kumar Deuja who died from injuries received in a petrol bomb attack near the Dudhaura River on the Pathlaiya-Nijgadh road in the Bara district on 15 November, the hurling of petrol bombs on passengers busses at Teentapkem, Basamadi VDC-2 in Makwanpur district on 12 November, at Satungal in Kathmandu on 16 November, at Damare, Surkhet on 15 November and a petrol bomb attack on a microbus in Samakhushi, Kathmandu on 12 November which left several people injured. There were also reports of placement of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) in different parts of the country. The Nepal Army (NA) disposed of most of the devices.

In several districts visited by ANFREL, violence or threats were being used to try to influence voter choices. Overt violence, such as flagrant intimidation by party cadres, particularly by the CPN-Maoist and the Young Communist League (YCL), was used to restrict the activities of political parties and prevent freedom of association and speech by voters. As intimidation is often less visible than overt violence, it proved inherently difficult to secure evidence that could lead to successful prosecution, resulting in relative impunity for the offenders.

The impact of violence, not surprisingly, was most pronounced in more rural areas less accessible to government employees, security officials and election observers. There, voters felt particularly insecure: places such as Doti, Rukum, parts of Rolpa, Dang, Myagdyi, Solokhumbu and Salyan districts. The work of local election observation groups was impacted in some areas, since observers perceived or actually received threats from armed groups.

Although the security agencies led by the Nepal police were perceived as efficient in handling the violence, in more insecure and remote districts voters were not entirely confident that the police could provide a safe environment for campaigning and voting. The level of pre-election violence and intimidation led voters in some areas (e.g., Morang, Jhapa, Ilham, Saptari, Siraha, Dhanusha, Bara, Parsa, Mahottari, Dang, Kapilabastu, Rupendehi, Kanchanpur, Kailali, Surkhet and Jajarkot districts) to expect that Election Day itself would be violent. Voters cited a number of possible scenarios such as attacks on voters by young party workers on the way to the polling station or on the way back, threats to family members, and party cadres keeping a menacing watch on polling stations (to record the presence of voters), that worried them.

However, notwithstanding the threat of violence, observers noted a positive development two days before the election as voters showed great enthusiasm in collecting their voter identification cards. This in many ways became an indicator of the voters' disposition toward the election, as most voter ID distribution centers recorded over 80 per cent turnout to collect the cards.

Voter Education

There were mixed reports from observers on the level of voter education and voter awareness that preceded Election Day. While some areas (such as Pokhara and Gorkha) had relatively high levels of voter awareness as the result of the distribution of pamphlets, CDs, radio jingles and public service announcements in different languages, other areas (like Kapilabastu in the Western Region) achieved voter awareness through the use of community radios by Village Development Committees (VDCs) and NGOs. However, rural areas of Khaski, for example, in the same region did not receive as much voter education.

4

Afghanistan: FEFA; Bangladesh: FEMA, ODHAKAR; Cambodia: COMFREL, NICFEC; East Timor: Women Caucus; Indonesia: KIPP, JPPR; India: LOKNITI; Japan: INTERBAND; Malaysia: NIEI; Mongolia: Women for Social Progress (WSP); Nepal: NEOC, NEMA; Pakistan: FAFEN; Philippines: IPER, PPCRV, NAMFREL; South Korea: PSPD; Sri Lanka: PAFFREL; Thailand: Poll Watch Foundation
For more detail visit www.anfrel.org

Despite the best efforts of the Election Commission, civil society, and the media however, there remained significant confusion about the nature of the election, the most common problem being conflating the CA election with a Parliamentary election. The mixed electoral system also did not appear to be well understood. These problems sometimes applied in areas where voter education volunteers had already visited.

Finally, it should be noted that the threat of violence adversely impacted voter education efforts in many areas of the country.

Voter Interest

The enthusiasm amongst urban and rural voters varied. Urban voters in most of the districts under observation appeared more enthusiastic when compared to their rural counterparts. However, in the Far West, there was apparently less enthusiasm as many voters believed that elections would not bring much change and that the new Constituent Assembly was unlikely to agree on a new constitution. They were considerably less enthusiastic about voting than they were in 2008, and the boycott by the 33-party alliance caused many to become fearful of election-related violence. Moreover, holding the elections during the harvest season when 80% of the people live off the land was also thought a factor which might decrease participation at the ballot box.

Notwithstanding many negative factors, it appears that Nepalese voted in record numbers on November 19. Why voters chose to go out and vote, in spite of receiving threats from anti-poll groups, perhaps reflects the desire of the Nepali citizenry to achieve political stability and draft a Constitution. For example, voters who were interviewed in Dhankuta and Jhapa said they knew that they might come in harm's way, but they were prepared to find their way to the polling stations. A number of voters were candid enough to admit that they did not understand what a Constituent Assembly is but they knew that a Constitution had to be drafted and a government had to take over.

Misuse of resources and funds

ANFREL observers received some initial reports about misuse of government resources for campaigning, and excessive use of vehicles and money. However, the ECN has yet to respond to some of the questions raised about this subject, although a number of cases were investigated and resolved.

Initial Recommendations

Based on the preliminary reports of its observers, ANFREL offers the following initial recommendations for consideration by the Election Commission of Nepal:

- 1) **Voter Registration:** the Election Commission should consider the adoption of year-round voter registration so that people who work outside their home districts can register when they return to visit. In addition, the Commission should work to develop a solution to the problem of Nepali people being unable to register because they have been unable to provide necessary documentation of citizenship. The Commission also needs to refine its procedures to enable people who have registered but whose names failed to appear on voter rolls to appeal those omissions on a timely basis,

5

Afghanistan: FEFA; Bangladesh: FEMA, ODHAKAR; Cambodia: COMFREL, NIOFEC; East Timor: Women Caucus; Indonesia: KIPP, JPPR; India: LOKNITI; Japan: INTERBAND; Malaysia: NIEI; Mongolia: Women for Social Progress (WSP); Nepal: NEOF, NEMA; Pakistan: FAFEN; Philippines: IPER, PPCRV, NAMFREL; South Korea: PSPD; Sri Lanka: PAFFREL; Thailand: Poll Watch Foundation
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well before Election Day. Posting all voter rolls on a regular basis in the neighborhoods of affected voters would help ameliorate this problem.

- 2) **Code of Conduct Compliance:** the Commission should consider how to be more proactive in policing campaigns, rather than merely reacting to complaints that are filed with it.
- 3) **Polling Procedures:** poll workers should receive additional training to ensure that all polling procedures are correctly implemented at each location. Preparation of a detailed polling station manual for poll workers could help with such efforts.
- 4) **Voter Education:** the Commission should consider additional methods for reaching rural voters, especially those who live in relatively remote locations.
- 5) **Security:** While ANFREL appreciates the need to insure that voters are able to cast ballots free of concerns for violence, it should be a long term goal of the Commission to reduce the presence of the armed police inside the polling station, as well as police and army outside the polls, as security conditions improve in the country.

Conclusion

While the key election process of counting the votes is only now commencing, ANFREL's initial assessment is that, despite a number of quite diverse challenges, the 2013 Constituent Elections were essentially free and fair and were conducted with great professionalism by the Election Commission of Nepal and the thousands of people who officiated at the polls across the country. We will, of course, be giving a hard look in the days ahead to the detailed Election Day reports prepared by our observers, but we have a high degree of confidence that our final report will reach the same conclusion.



Sample of Daily Report Published by Citizen's Campaign for Clean Election (CCCE) Secretariat



स्वच्छ निर्वाचनका लागि नागरिक अभियान
Citizen's Campaign for Clean Election (CCCE)

Sample of Daily Report Published by Citizen's Campaign for Clean Election (CCCE) Secretariat

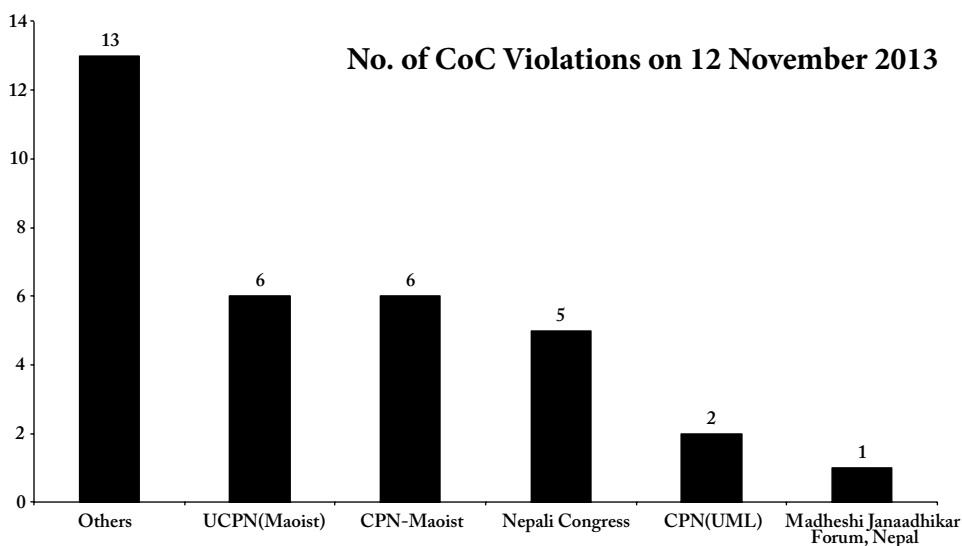
November 12, 2013

Source: District representatives of CCCE

Latest Update: 2300 hrs

Violent Activities on Rise, Explosion Leaves One Injured

The Election Commission (EC) has informed that most of the preparations for Constituent Assembly (CA) elections have been completed. Chief Election Commission of the EC Nilkantha Upreti announced distribution of voter Identity Cards from eastern region. In the meantime, the boycott activities carried out by CPN-M led alliance have turned violent. The group which has announced that markets and vehicles would be allowed to operate in the second day of the strike, the protestors torched vehicles and hurled bombs on charge of defying its bandh. Reports of attack on vehicles by bandh enforcers from midnight have been received. A passenger bus heading towards Kathmandu from Sarlahi has been torched in



Chitwan while a vehicle used by poll candidate was torched in **Rupandehi**.

Point 29 of the CA election Code of Conduct (CoC) prohibits carrying arms and ammunitions and demonstrating with chemical or poisonous objects or sharp weapons like lathi, spear, khukuri and weapons which pose risks. The EC had said that the election CoC would be applied also to groups which have announced boycott of elections. The groups, including CPN-M have intensified election boycott campaigns by planting explosive devices in various places and creating spreading terror among locals.

The CCCE received 33 incidents of violation of election CoC today. Out of which, 14 incidents are against point 30 and 12 against point 29 of election CoC.

One 4-year-old Abhishek Lama was injured when an unidentified group hurled petrol bomb at a moving microbus in **Lalitpur**. Major political parties UCPN-M, NC and UML which are busy in their election campaigns have also been targeted by different groups. Bomb disposal team of Nepal Army defused the explosive device found in the house of UML poll candidate from constituency no. 6 Bhim Acharya and UCPN-M party office in Inaruwa Municipality-3 in **Sunsari**. An unidentified group vandalized the building of UML village committee party office in **Okhaldhunga**. Nepal army defused the suspicious object found in Manthali VDC-8 in **Ramechhap**. An unidentified group hurled petrol bomb at the pick-up van heading towards the NC assembly in Bidur from Kakani VDC in **Nuwakot**.

Shoe shop belonging to Tirtha Pandey in Ghorahi Municipality of **Dang** incurred minor damage when an unidentified group detonated sutali bomb. Nepal Army defused sutali bomb in **Kapilbastu**.

Likewise, three sutali bombs planted by unidentified group in Kirtipur along the Bhajani-Sukhad road section in Darakh VDC-1 were defused by Nepal Army in Kailali. In Kapilbastu, an unidentified group torched the Maruti car belonging to Sadhbhawana (Mahato) poll candidate from Kapilbastu-3 Gayaddin Kurmi when it was parked at his house in Butwal Municipality-3. A case of pubic offence has been lodged against four cadres of Manch-affiliated Federal Limbuwan State Council (FLSC) and CPN-M on charge of being involved in anti-election activities in **Dhankuta**. An unidentified group detonated two bombs in Gajraula of Krishnapur

Political Parties	CoC Violation No.						Total
	29	30	32	35	39	65	
Others	9	4					13
UCPN(Maoist)		4	1		1		6
CPN-Maoist	2	4					6
Nepali Congress	1	2	1			1	5
CPN(UML)				1		1	2
Madheshi Janaadhikar Forum, Nepal			1				1
Total	12	14	3	1	1	2	33



VDC-5 in **Kanchanpur**. A bomb went off in Jhaputar of Kahunshivapur VDC-1 in **Tanahun**.

Parties Violate Election Code

Point 30 of the CA election CoC prohibits obstruction by political parties in the programs organized by opposition parties while point 32 restricts use of children in election assemblies. These two points of election CoC have been found violated in maximum numbers by political parties. Member of UML village party committee Narsingh Bahadur Khadka of Nerpa VDC-5 was attacked with Khukuri by NC cadres during election campaign in **Khotang**. Meanwhile, all political parties in the district have expressed commitment not to use children and schools in their election campaign in **Khotang**. UCPN-M, NC and UML continued to hold election assemblies in school in **Taplejung**. Teachers in **Taplejung** are busy in soliciting votes for candidates of parties they are associated with. The District Administration Office in **Syangja** has urged the parties to strongly follow the election code of conduct. Poll candidates of parties have used vehicles against the election CoC without taking permission from the election office in **Sindhuli**. UCPN-M, NC and MJF-Loktantrik have pasted posters against the election CoC in **Bardiya**.

CPN-M cadres obstructed UCPN-M cadres to campaign for election threatening them with weapons in **Dailekh**. UML cadre Sher Bahadur Thapa Magar was beaten up by NC cadre in Singasen VDC-7 in **Dailekh**.

The EC, which informed that security situation was tightened to make the elections successful, has taken actions. Police arrested some persons in **Morang, Ilam, Kailali, Saptari, Baitadi, Bajura** districts on charge of being involved in anti-election activities.

Annex-12

Members involved in the Secretariat of the Citizen's Campaign for Clean Election

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Yogish Kharel | 7. Anuj KC |
| 2. Nagesh Badu | 8. Swarnima Bhandari |
| 3. Pramin Ghimire | 9. Rajesh Mishra |
| 4. Ganesh Bhandari | 10. Binod Gautam |
| 5. Bimal Chandra Sharma | 11. Nirajan Niraula |
| 6. Nir Lama | 12. Sitaram Lamsal |



Brief Observation Report on Constituent Assembly Elections-2013 submitted to the Election Commission



स्वच्छ निर्वाचनका लागि नागरिक अभियान
Citizen's Campaign for Clean Election (CCCE)

November 19, 2013

Brief Observation Report on Constituent Assembly Elections-2013

The second Constituent Assembly (CA) Elections-2013 has been held on November 19, 2013. 300 observers from Citizen's Campaign for Clean Election (CCCE) were mobilized in the election. Preliminary reports show that around 68 percent voters participated in the election. Participation of women has been found to be very encouraging.

Election management, security management and activeness of common citizen were commendable in this election. Presence of color photograph in the voter ID cards and distribution of ID cards albeit late is the positive aspects of the election. Contribution of mass media for voter education deserves praise.

Conclusion:

Overall the election was held in a peaceful manner; however, we urge for re-polling in 20 polling stations of Gorkha – 15 in constituency 1 and 5 in other constituencies – where irregularities have taken place. We call on the Election Commission to take appropriate steps if re-polling is needed by investigating the voting process in some polling stations of Dhading, Dolakha, and Gulmi. A detail report will be made public immediately on issues regarding making the election biometric and other electoral reforms.

Some weaknesses observed in today's election are stated below:

- Voting interrupted in some places for some time due to activities like capturing booths, not allowing the observers to enter polling station, attacking cadres of opposition parties while the election at the polling station in Tribhuvan Higher Secondary School Jharjwala in Depalguan VDC of Jumla has been postponed. Police arrested 17 CPN-M cadres and 11 persons whose identity has not been known from across the country today.
- Only 61 Fast Past the Post (FPTP) votes and 92 Proportional System (PR) votes were cast out of 946 voters in the polling station at Sidhhakali Secondary School in Lumrupa VDC, constituency no. 1 of Panchthar though voting was held in a peaceful manner in all districts of eastern region. UCPN-M cadres did not allow election



observers to enter the Badahamal polling station in Siraha constituency no. 5 for two hours.

- In Mid region, UML representative fled the polling station in Bahakalika Secondary School following a clash between with NC cadres in Dhading constituency no. 2. UCPN-M cadres attacked NC cadres in the polling station at Jagriti Higher Secondary School of Pokharichauri VDC in Kavre constituency no. 1. Seven persons were injured when TMDP, TMSP and NC cadres exchanged fire in Dhankaul VDC of Sarlahi constituency no. 6. UCPN-M cadres have been found casting votes unilaterally after chasing away representatives of other political parties from the polling stations in Nilkantheshwor Higher Secondary School and Kalika Secondary School Thulapatal of Dolakha constituency no. 1.
- In western region, election has been found not to be held in a fair manner following several clashes in Gorkha constituency no. 1. NC and UML have registered complaints in the election office accusing UCPN-M of casting votes unilaterally in Dhyalchok, Harmi Ghairung and other 20 polling stations of Gorkha. According to observers of CCCE, re-polling is needed in Gorkha constituency no. 1. Representatives of other political parties left the polling station in Poo Secondary School at Malagiri VDC of Gulmi constituency no. 3 accusing UML of fraud and casting votes unilaterally.
- In Mid-western region, reports of not a single FPTP vote being cast in the only polling station in Thabang VDC of Rolpa till afternoon was received. 77 PR votes were cast in the polling station which has 1876 voters.
- Only five votes were cast in the Jyuka polling station at Shreekot VDC of Mugu which has 485 voters. Voting in the Jharjwala polling station at Tribhuwan Higher Secondary School of Depalgaun VDC, Dolpa was cancelled after 12 noon after CPN-M cadres, using local women and children, snatched the ballot boxes and threw them in the Tila River. The CPN-M cadres had hurled stones and detonated bombs in the polling station. The EC has postponed voting at the polling station. Voting in the Harakot Higher Secondary School polling station at Chamunda VDC in Dailekh was interrupted after CPN-M cadres looted 350 ballot papers at around 8.45 am. The voting had resumed after 12 noon.
- According to preliminary reports, voting in all parts of far-western region has been found to be held in a peaceful manner.



Subodh Raj Pyakurel
Coordinator

Secretariat Coordination
Citizen's Campaign for Clean Election (CCCE)
INSEC

Office: SAFHR, Dhobighat, Lalitpur, Tel.: 5541026, 2299009

Mail: info@cleanelection.org, Website: www.cleanelection.org

To send news through SMS: 9818417422 & 9843593810



Polling Station Observation Form

Constituent Assembly Member Election, 2013
Informal Sector Service Centre (INSEC)
Secretariat of the Citizen's Campaign for Clean Election

Polling Station Observation Form (Election Day)

(Please send this form to INSEC district representative or coordinator of CCCE immediately after the voting concludes. INSEC district representative should send this form immediately to the regional office and central secretariat.

The electronic format of this form can also be filled and sent to info@cleanelection.org or inseconline@insec.org.np)

Part I: Information about Polling Station and Voters					
1. District		8. Total Voters in the Polling Station	Women	Male	Total
2. Constituency					
3. VDC/Municipality		9. Total number of ballot sent to the Polling Station	1. First Past the Post (Candidate)		
4. Name of Polling Station			2. Proportional Representation (Party)		
5. Number of Polling Station (booth)		10. Total number of cast votes	1. First Past the Post (Candidate) 2. Proportional Representation (Party)		
6. Name of Observer		11. Total number of cast votes on basis of gender	Male	Female	Total
7. Organization	Informal Sector Service Centre (INSEC)	12. Remaining ballot	1. First Past the Post (Candidate)		
			2. Proportional Representation (Party)		

Part 2: Record of Electoral Process and other issues (Please read the questions in the boxes carefully. Mark (✓) sign at the appropriate boxes. Please leave the boxes empty if you feel that you cannot answer the question or you think that the question is not relevant. Please write in details if any violence or irregularities have occurred in the 'other comments' section or in a separate paper in case there is lack of space and attach with this form).



Environment around polling station		Yes	No
1	Is the polling station at an accessible and public place?		
2	Are publicity materials of party and candidate pasted in the polling station or its vicinities?		
3	Have any activities affecting the voters taken place around the polling station?		
4	Have you been allowed to observe inside the polling station?		
5	Has anyone attempted to threaten or pressure you?		
Before the Start of Voting		Yes	No
6	Are materials including voter's list, ballot papers, ballot boxes, ink necessary at the polling station in their proper places?		
7	Has the polling officer shown the empty ballot boxes to agents of political parties, observers before sealing them?		
8	Are agents of parties or candidates present in the polling station?		
9	Has the polling station opened on time (7 am)?		
10	Is there a separate line for men and women in the polling station?		
11	Is the polling station disabled-friendly?		
Voting Process		Yes	No
12	Were there any other persons except officials deployed at the polling station, agents of parties, observers and authorised person when the voting started?		
13	Are there separate routes to enter and exit at the polling station?		
14	Have the voters entered inside the polling station in a peaceful environment after standing in a queue?		
15	Have ballot papers delivered only after verifying the voter's name?		
16	Has ink been applied on the thumb of the left hand of the voter before delivering him the ballot paper?		
17	Is there a signature of the election officer at the ballot paper delivered to the voter?		
18	Is there a provision of enclosed area to cast secret vote in the ballot paper?		
19	Have the two separate ballot papers for First Past the Post and Proportional Representation delivered one after another? (a) secret area to cast vote (b) first FPTP (candidate) and second PR (party)		
20	Have the voters been allowed to cast the two ballot papers in separate ballot boxes?		
21	Have the voters whose names are in the voter's list not allowed to cast votes?		
22	Have the voters who voted once cast votes for the second time?		
23	Are the tendered ballots (<i>nibida</i>) kept in an envelope?		
24	Are the tendered ballots (<i>nibida</i>) allowed to cast in ballot boxes?		
After the Voting		Yes	No
25	Were the voters who had queued before 5 pm allowed to cast vote?		
26	Was the polling station closed on time (5 pm)?		
27	Are the voters who stood in line after 5 pm allowed to cast vote?		



28	Are the ballot boxes properly sealed?		
29	Have the ballots that have not been used properly counted and sealed in a separate envelope?		
30	Was the hole in the ballot box sealed and record taken in the presence of all agents of political parties?		
Records/verification of ballot			
31	Total number of ballot with signature that were not used		
32	Total number of ballot without signature		
33	Total number of faulty/returned ballot		
34	Total number of ballot not used (questions 31+32+33)		
35	Total number of cast votes (excluding tendered ballot)		
36	Total number of absentee ballots		
37	Total number of cast ballot and unused ballot (total of questions 34+35+36)		
38	Is the total number of ballot equal to the total of question number 37?		
Overall Record of Voting Process and Evaluation of Observer			
Direction: Please mark (√) in the box which is suitable to the voting process in the polling station that you have observed			
Good: No irregularities took place during the voting			
Intermediate: Isolated incidents of irregularities occurred			
Bad: Many incidents of irregularities occurred which had affected the voting process			
Worse: Plenty of incidents of irregularities occurred because of which the voting in this polling station is of no meaning			
Part 3: Other Comments			
Direction: Please write in detail if incidents and activities against the election code of conduct have occurred in the station you have observed. You can add another page in case there is lack of space in this page.			

Observer's Name, Surname:
Identity Card no. of the observer:
Signature:
Date:

(This form is developed by Poshra Raj Adhikari of PME unit of INSEC)



Some Glimpses of Constituent Assembly Election 2013



Right activists engaged in election observation



Citizen's Campaign for Clean Election coordinator Subodh Raj Pyakurel submitting a preliminary monitoring report on CA Election 2013 to the Election Commission



Right activists engaged in monitoring of vote counting in Biratnagar



CA candidates and representatives of Citizen's Campaign for Clean Election attending a public hearing program



National and international election observers observe vote counting in Dhangadhi



Right activists engaged in election observation in Doti



Voters of Jumla and Kathmandu queuing to cast their ballots

The Campaign recorded 912 incidents of breach of Code of Conduct since it was launched on October 21, 2013. The Campaign made civilian attempt to make the election clean by monitoring violations of Code of Conduct. UCPN-M, Nepali Congress and UML, the biggest of the political parties were found more involved in the Code of Conduct violation. As the Code of Conduct is effective for all citizens, the CPN-M can also be held responsible for the disrespecting the Code of Conduct. The EC also interrogated Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson of UCPN-M, the parties with most number of Code of Conduct violation, Pushpa Kamal Dahal and Dr. Baburam Bhattarai. This was the only inquiry with any party's leaders. There was no such questioning on the conduct of political parties in 2008 CA elections undertaken by the EC. The EC did a commendable job in its attempts to reduce irregularities but the parties were seen less committed towards ensuring clean election efforts.



Citizen's Campaign for Clean Election

Secretariat:



For Human Rights & Social Justice

Informal Sector Service Centre (INSEC)

Syuchatar, Kalanki, P.O.Box: 2726, Kathmandu, Nepal

Tel: +977-1-4278770, Fax: +977-1-4270551

E-mail: insec@insec.org.np

Web site: www.insec.org.np, www.inseconline.org

ISBN 978-9937-8583-8-0



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