Why are political parties still insensitive to the issue of inclusion?

The Constitution of Nepal 2015 has made it mandatory for each political party to elect at least one-third of women members in the federal parliament. If any political party is unable to elect one-third of women members from the first-past-the-post system (FPTP), then the political party should ensure one-third of women members’ representation in federal parliament by electing more women members under the proportional representation election system.

However, if we look at the number of women nominated by the political parties under the (FPTP) for the upcoming elections, it can clearly show how insensitive the political parties are to the issue of inclusion. Similarly, the earlier case of local level elections-2022 when the mandatory provision to nominate at least one woman in the post of chairperson and deputy chairperson was undermined and political parties competing for elections on coalition nominated males from different parties for both the positions further highlights the lack of seriousness of political parties towards ensuring inclusion. Isn’t it ironic that the political parties who created the constitution are themselves closing women’s doors to decision-making that is ensured in the constitution?

Inside this Issue

It is said that in the case of people who cannot cast the vote by themselves, others can vote on their behalf. It is allowed to take a household member if the person cannot cast a vote themselves.

Where can you file a complaint if you find out that the election code of conduct has been violated?

If it is confirmed that someone has violated the code of conduct, the Election Commission can impose a fine of up to one lakh rupees or terminate the candidature.

I, then, started looking for good candidates and cast my vote for them.

I am 80 years old. At this age as well, I don’t want my vote to go to waste.

Source:
The basis to prepare a close list of candidates ensuring inclusive participation under the Proportional Representation (PR) System for the provincial assembly elections.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indigenous group</th>
<th>Province 1</th>
<th>Madhesh Province</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Khas Arya</td>
<td>46.79%</td>
<td>6.61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tharu</td>
<td>4.15%</td>
<td>4.89%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalit</td>
<td>10.06%</td>
<td>17.29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhesi</td>
<td>7.57%</td>
<td>54.36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslim</td>
<td>3.59%</td>
<td>11.58%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table shows the basis for inclusion in the close list for proportional candidates as per the population of respective provinces. According to the Provincial Assembly Election Act 2017, the political parties competing in the elections through the proportional electoral system should take into account the geographical balance of the respective provinces and prepare the list in such a way that the indigenous groups, Khas Aryas, Dalits, Madhesis, and Muslims are represented inclusively on the basis of population. Moreover, while preparing the closed list, the names of at least fifty percent of women from each inclusion group must be ensured.
The World Bank’s Country Climate and Development Report (CCDR) for Nepal projects that Nepal could face a 7 percent decrease in GDP by 2050 solely due to climate change. It has been recommended Nepal garners 7.3 billion in climate financing from development partners and agencies to increase rural landscape resiliency, increase hydropower and manage continuing urbanization. 

Read more: The Kathmandu Post

The Election Commission has asked the National Land Commission, which has been collecting applications from landless Dalits, squatters, and unmanaged inhabitants, to immediately stop issuing land ownership certificates. It has further asked to provide information on the distribution of certificates and land mapping shortly. 

Read more: Republica, The Himalayan Times, Khabar Hub

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has made its position clear that no decisions on Agnipath Scheme will be made before the general elections on November 20. The Indian side has also withdrawn vacancies allocated to Nepal under the scheme and has stated that the allocated vacancies will be given to others. 

Read more: Naya Patrika

The Election Commission is planning to terminate the closed list of proportional candidates submitted by political parties during the 2074 elections, who are currently serving as the House of Representatives members, from 17 September 2022. The tenure of the House of Representatives will also end on the same date as the closed list of proportional candidates is terminated. 

Read more: Kantipur
It is said that in the case of people who cannot cast the vote by themselves, others can vote on their behalf. Does it not abuse the vote?

In case a voter is unable to cast the vote himself/herself due to physical disability, blindness, or any other specific issues, the person can request permission from the election officer to take a family member together to cast the vote or request the support of the polling officer to signal the ballot paper. If the election officer finds the reason genuine, they can allow the family member to enter together with them to cast a vote on their behalf or the election officer can signal them on the ballot paper.

Source: [https://cutt.ly/4CM3fcw](https://cutt.ly/4CM3fcw)

Where can you file a complaint if you find out that the election code of conduct has been violated? Will any actions be taken?

If someone is found to have violated the election code of conduct verbally, in writing, through social media, through electronic means, or in any other way, a complaint can be filed before the Election Commission, the Office of the Election Officer, the Election Office, the Central Code of Conduct Monitoring Committee, the Code of Conduct Monitoring Team, the District Code of Conduct Monitoring Committee or the Election Code of Conduct Monitoring Officer. If the complainant wants to keep his name confidential, the details will not be made public. If it is confirmed that someone has violated the code of conduct, the Election Commission can impose a fine of up to one lakh rupees or terminate the candidature.

Source: [https://cutt.ly/7CwZsZK](https://cutt.ly/7CwZsZK)
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My name is Ruku Regmi. I am 80 years old. My daily routine these days is to open YouTube on my iPad and listen to election news. The elections used to excite me since I was a child. I was born in Chitwan. My brothers were involved in politics since the Panchayat Period. This is also why I have been more interested in politics. My brothers used to silently engage in politics during that time. The government even caught them on many occasions. I never voted while I was in Chitwan. I came to Kathmandu after getting married at the age of 20. Even after moving here, I would still feel excited during elections. During that time, there used to be more fuss about the elections than now. People used to visit door-to-door carrying flags to ask for votes. They used to dance and sing and have fun. They would also teach the right way to vote.

I don’t remember the exact age and election when I voted for the first time, but I remember going to vote with friends and enjoying the moment. After that, I don’t think I have missed voting in any elections. I have sat in line for hours just to vote for the right candidate. There would always be a hope that the good person who wins would do a good job. Unfortunately, the party I cast my vote for didn’t do a satisfactory job. Then, I started looking for good candidates and cast my vote for them. Sometimes, I would have disagreements with family members about voting. The enthusiasm before the election vanishes when the people who won don’t perform after the election. At this age as well, I don’t want my vote to go to waste. I will go to vote in the next election as well. At this age too, I will not vote by looking at the flag or the political party, my vote will go to a good person.
Nepal Governance Weekly is an open platform that connects citizens, leaders, and institutions; and exchanges authentic information to tackle misinformation and popular myths around elections in Nepal. The ongoing elections demand quick, scientific, and fair information around the electoral process, participation, and candidacy. With Nepal Governance Weekly, we build an ecosystem of changemakers and use the power of real stories and voices from all corners of the country for an election mechanism that is fair and equitable. An election is not just about voting but also about participation and liberty of all – a basic human right that celebrates democracy at its core. To help defend democracy in Nepal, we track facts, share helpful information, and build unlikely networks.

**DISCLAIMER**

The sources of rumors, news, information, and issues presented here are collected from a variety of organizations, government agencies, international organizations, news articles, social media, and Community Frontliners in all 7 provinces of Nepal, as well as the CivActs team based on their conversations with different people, directly and indirectly, over the past week. The issues highlighted are chosen based on prevalence, relevance, and their potential impact on society. The information presented here is correct at the time of the issue.

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If you are looking for safe and valid information regarding elections, follow the following organizations:

Community Space

Email: nepal@accountabilitylab.org

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REACH OUT TO US ON

Email: nepal@accountabilitylab.org

[Icons for Digital Rights Nepal and Nepal Election Commission]