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Exercise of Multiparty System through the Major Electoral Practices in Nepal

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Abstract

Nepal has entered into multiparty democracy in 1951. From begging to till dates of these seven decades, three decades were practiced party-less Panchayat system where political parties were outlawed. Within the remaining four decades Nepal has conducted seven national elections held in accordance to democratic norms and values. Many political parties fielded their candidates in these elections. They got various positions as per the cast of votes by Nepalese citizens. Results of elections show that Nepal has implemented the multiparty system. That was not the single or bi-party system. This article tries to analyze the participation of political parties in the elections and their position after the elections. It is based on reports published by the election commission after each election of Nepal. It analyzes only data of national elections. Nepali Congress (NC) a rightist party is a popular party of Nepal; results of elections proved it. Similarly, communists are also popular among Nepalese voters. They obtained higher votes in some national elections of Nepal. Other some rightist and leftist parties have also appeared in a significant position in the scenario of national politics of Nepal.

Keywords: election, position, political party, multiparty system

Introduction

Nepal has been ruled under the many dynasties of kingship. Even post of the prime ministers used to transfer within successor of one family (Rana) members. That continued for one hundred and odd years, which ended by the Nepalese people's movement in 1951. The democratic system has risen in Nepal only in mid of the 20th century along with the abolished of the Rana's rule. Therefore, the history of democracy in Nepal is very short. Even these seven decades about 30 years (1960-1990) were spent for the autocratic Panchayat system under the direct rule of the king; when political parties were banned and democratic activities were outlawed.

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Democracy and political parties are the supplementary components of each other. It is considered that political parties are the vehicle of democracy. The history of political party in Nepal is also very short. Some brave youths attempt to establish the first political party named Nepal Praja Parishad during the Rana rule. It was the out of the then ruler's toleration. They declared capital punishment for the involved persons. Among them, four founder leaders (Sukra Raj Joshi, Dharma Bhakta Mathema, Dasharath Chanda, and Ganga Lal Shrestha) received the death penalty and some others got the punishment of lifetime prison in 1941 (Pradhan, 2047 BS). Nepali Congress and Nepal Communist Party were established in India just before the people's movement of 1951.

The election is another means of democracy. The first-ever election of Nepal was held in 1947 during the regime of Rana Prime Minister Padma Shamsher (Gupta, 1964). That was the election of members of Kathmandu municipality. The first general election was held in 1959 to choose the members of the House of Representatives (Thapa, 2013). Nepal has democratically practiced seven national elections. Two elections of Rashtriya Panchayat (central legislative body) that were held in 1981 and 1986 were direct involvement of general voters (Gaige & Scholz, 1991), however, they are not conducted democratically because political parties could not take part in those elections. Only politically nonaffiliated candidates were allowed to participate in the election race.

Objectives

This article aims to analyze the national elections of Nepal regarding multiparty involvements in the elections. The specific objectives of the article are as follows:

- To find out the involvement of the political party in the national elections of Nepal.
- To analyze the position of political parties after the elections.

Methods and Materials

Data Source

This article is mainly based on a secondary source of data. The reports published by the Election Commission contain facts about elections such as the number of political parties involved in the elections, votes obtained by party and candidates, position of the party, etc. This article depends on the facts of the reports.

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Research Design

This article is descriptive and analytical. It searches the participation of political parties in the past elections of Nepal. Similarly, it describes the position of the political party, number of candidates, vote obtained by a party, and winner candidates.

Delimitation

This article analyzes the data only from the national elections of Nepal. It concerns only the position of political parties and their candidates in the elections. This article studies only the elections of members of the House of Representatives (HoR) held in 1959, 1991, 1994, 1999, and 2017 respectively. Similarly, this article analyzes the facts of elections of Constituent Assembly (CA) held in 2008 and 2013. Only the first-past-the-post (FPTP) electoral system has been used in the prior four national elections, however, Proportional Representation (PR) electoral system has also been used with the FPTP simultaneously in both CA elections held in 2008 and 2013 respectively, and HoR election held in 2017. Both types of data of elections are analyzed in the article.

Result and Discussion

Number of Participated Political Party

Data of previous elections prove that Nepal is rich in the case of the political party. It is an increasing level. As figure-1 shows, there were only nine political parties in the election of HoR, the first national election of Nepal held in 1959. In the CA election (2013) there were more than a hundred political parties in the election race. This scenario tells that Nepal has adopted the multiparty system.

Number of Winner Political Party

Electoral politics is based on - "Winners take all". Winners get political posts and powers. They gain political values and social dignity. However, political parties that defeat the election they would disappear from political scenario. Figure-2 shows that there were representatives of 30 political parties in the next CA, constituted in 2013. It was the highest number of political parties' presence in the central legislative body of Nepal. In the election of the first CA held in 2008 altogether, 25 political parties could win at least one seat. However, only five political parties get recognized as the national political party in the HoR election, 2017 because of the legal provision of the threshold.

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Position of Political Party in the Various Elections of Nepal

Nepal has conducted 10 national elections from 1959 to 2017; among them, seven elections were held in a democratic way where political parties were allowed to participate in those electoral activities. These seven national elections are the concern subject to analysis of this article. The involvement and positions of various political parties are presented in the following subtopics.

House of Representatives Election, 1959

The first national election ever history of Nepal is held in 1959. It was an election to elect 109 members of the House of Representatives (HoR). In the first national election, Nepali Congress (NC) got an excellent position as the result of the election. According to table-1, NC won 74 seats of the HoR, which is a two-thirds majority of the total seats. Nepal Rashtriya Gorkha Parishad stood at second position with winning 19 seats and Samyukta Prajatantra Party was third place having five seats. Similarly, candidates of the Communist Party of Nepal won only at four constituencies and became fourth party after the election. Nepal Praja Parishad split into two parts and contested in the election as Acharya and Mishra fraction. Acharya fraction won two seats and Mishra fraction secured only one seat. Tarai Congress, Nepali Rashtriya Congress, and Prajatantrik Mahasabha could not win even a single seat in the first HoR election. Four non-partisan independent candidates also won the election.

House of Representatives Election, 1991

King Mahendra dismissed the democratically elected government on 15 December 1960 and started autocratic rule named *the Panchayat system* when political parties were outlawed; that regime lasted about 30 years in the country. People's movement of 1990 restored the multiparty system and the second democratic national election was held in 1991 to elect 205 members of HoR.

According to table-2, securing 110 seats Nepali Congress obtained the first position in the election held in 1991. Communist Party of Nepal improved its position charismatically in the election in comparison to the last HoR election (1959). UML, a fraction of the Communist Party of Nepal won 69 seats out of 205 seats of HoR and secured the second position in the election. Samyukta Janamorcha, Nepal got nine seats, Nepal Sadhbavana Party won six seats, and Rashtriya Prajatantra Party (Chand) obtained three seats in the election. Nepal Majadur Kisan Party and Communist Party of Nepal (Democratic) each secured two seats and Rashtriya Prajatantra Party (Thapa) won only one seat of the HoR election. Three independent candidates also won the

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election. Among the contested political parties, 12 could not win even a single seat in the election.

House of Representatives Election, 1994

The then prime minister Girija Prasad Koirala declared the mid-term election of HoR in 1994. The third democratic election did not favor the Nepali Congress. Communist Party of Nepal (UML) got a better result in the election because of confrontation among supreme leaders of Nepali Congress (Poudyal, 1995). Table-3 shows that UML upgraded to the first place with 88 seats and NC was relegated to the second position getting 83 seats. However, UML did not have a comfortable majority in the HoR, as a big party, it formatted a council of ministers in the premiership of Man Mohan Adhikari. Similarly, Rashtriya Prajatantra Party, a party of pre-Panchas, dramatically obtained 20 seats of HoR and stood in the third position. Nepal Majadur Kisan Party obtained four seats and Nepal Sadbhavana Party got three seats at the HoR. Seven independent candidates earned majority votes at their concern constituency and became members of HoR after the mid-term election of 1994. Among the contestant, 19 political parties could not win even a single constituency in the election.

House of Representatives Election, 1999

According to table-4, Nepali Congress was once again promoted to the first position with a comfortable majority (111 out of 205 seats) in the HoR after the election held in 1999. UML returned to its place as the second big party with securing 71 seats, Rashtriya Prajatantra Party became the third party in HoR with 11 seats after the election. Similarly, Nepal Sadbhavana Party and Rashtriya Janamorcha Nepal each won five seats; side by side Samyukta Janamorcha Nepal and Nepal Majdur Kisan Party each obtained only one seat. Independent candidates could not win the election. Similarly, 32 political parties got nil seats in the election.

First Constituent Assembly Election, 2008

King Birendra and his family members were killed in the Narayanhiti Palace massacre that occurred on 1 June 2001 (Thapa, 2013). His brother Gyanendra sat on the throne after the incident. Later he took over the democracy and took all state power on own hands. He declared himself as a chairperson of the council of ministers. Side by side, the insurgency that had been operated by the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) was its pick point at that time. So that all democratic processes and developments were stopped; elections were could not hold in the time. The people's movement of 2006 restored democracy once again in the country. Revolutionary force CPN (Maoist) and democratic front were reached at common consent to hold the election of Constituent

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Assembly (CA). Consequently, the election of CA was held in 2008. FPTP and PR electoral systems were used simultaneously in the election.

Table-5 demonstrates that the result of the CA election (2008) was surprised for the traditional political parties. CPN (Maoist) won in 120 out of 240 FPTP constituencies. Two bigger old parties, NC and UML shrank at 37 and 33 seats respectively lagging very behind than Maoist. Whereas newly established tarai centered political party Madhesi Janadhikar Forum, Nepal won at 30 constituencies and Tarai Madhes Lokatantrik Party won at nine constituencies. Similarly, Sadhavana Party obtained four seats, Janamorcha Nepal and Nepal Majadur Kisan Party each got two seats and Rashtriya Janamorcha won only one seat through FPTP electoral system. Two independent candidates won the FPTP seats of the CA. Altogether 45 contested political parties gained zero seats in the CA election through the FPTP race.

As table-6 shows, through the PR electoral system, Maoist obtained 100 seats out of 335 PR seats of the CA and it secured the first position. NC and UML obtained 73 and 70 seats respectively. Similarly, Madhesi Janadhikar Forum, Nepal got 22 seats, Tarai Madhes Lokatantrik Party won 11 seats, Rashtriya Prajatantra Party and Communist Party of Nepal (Marxist- Leninist) each earned eight seats, Sadbhawana Party, Janamorcha Nepal, and Communist Party of Nepal (Samyukta) each won five seats, Rashtriya Prajatantra Party, Nepal got four seats, and Rashtriya Janamorcha and Rashtriya Janashakti Party each won three seats of the CA through PR electoral system. Six political parties each secured only two seats and another six parties each obtained only one seat in the CA through the PR system. Out of 54 contestant parties, 29 could not get even a single seat in the CA.

Next Constituent Assembly Election, 2013

The first CA could not deliver the constitution for the country. However, it declared Nepal as a republic country on 28 May 2008 (Jha, 2014). The next CA election was held in 2013. The result of the CA election 2013, as shown in table-7, was different than the CA election 2008. NC was promoted once again to the first position securing 105 seats out of 240 FPTP seats of CA. UML obtained the second position winning 91 FPTP seats. Maoist dropped down to the third position with 26 members through the FPTP race. Tarai-centered parties could not perform better in the election. Madhesi Janadhikar Forum, Nepal (Loktantrik) and Tarai Madhes Loktantrik Party each won four seats. Similarly, Madhesi Janadhikar Forum, Nepal got two seats, Sadbhawana Party and Tarai Madhes Sadbhawana Party Nepal each obtained only one seat. Rashtriya Prajatantra Party got three seats and Nepal Majadur Kisan Party secured

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only one seat. Two independent candidates won the election. Altogether 110 political parties could not win even a single seat in the election. There were 120 political parties in the FPTP race, an overwhelming of the political parties.

As the FPTP result, NC, UML, and Maoist secured first, second, and third positions obtaining 91, 84, and 54 seats in the CA out of 335 PR seats respectively (Table-8). Rashtriya Prajatantra Party Nepal got 24 seats, Madhesi Janadhikar Forum, Nepal (Loktantrik), and Rashtriya Prajatantra Party each won 10 seats, Madhesi Janadhikar Forum, Nepal obtained eight seats, and Tarai-Madhes Loktantrik Party got seven seats in the PR results. Similarly, Sadbhawana Party, Communist Party of Nepal (ML), and Sanghiya Samajbadi Party, Nepal each secured five seats through the PR electoral system. In the PR elections, four parties each got three seats, five parties each earned two seats, and 10 parties each obtained only one seat out of 335 PR seats of the CA. Altogether 92 political parties could not get a single seat of PR seat of the CA (Table-8).

House of Representatives Election, 2017

Finally, the CA promulgated the constitution of Nepal in 2015. The new constitution has adopted the federal system as a political system of the country. According to the constitutional provision, the election of the HoR along with provinces and local levels had conducted in 2017.

Two fractions of the Communist Party of Nepal, UML, and Maoist allied before the HoR election. As a result, these two communist parties won more constituencies in the HoR election through the FPTP electoral system. As table-9 demonstrates, UML won at 80 places and Maoist won at 36 places respectively out of 165 FPTP constituencies of the election. NC was relegated to the third position with 23 seats of HoR. Similarly, Rashtriya Janata Party Nepal won 11 seats and Sanghiya Samajbadi Forum Nepal secured 10 seats of the HoR. Rashtriya Prajatantra Party, Naya Shakti Party Nepal, Rashtriya Janamorcha, and Nepal Majadur Kisan Party each hardly won one seat. One independent candidate also got the victory in the FPTP election of the HoR. Altogether 46 political parties could not win even at a single constituency in the election.

The result of the PR electoral system showed that UML and NC had a neck-to-neck competition in the HoR election, 2017. Table-10 shows that UML secured 41 seats and NC obtained 40 seats through the PR electoral system out of 110 seats. Similarly, Maoist and its alliance (in PR election) get 17 seats, Rashtriya Janata Party Nepal and Sanghiya Samajbadi Forum Nepal each won six PR seats of HoR. Political

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Party Act, 2017 has a provision of the threshold for the political party. According to the legal provision, the political party has to obtain more than three percent votes of the total valid votes of the PR electoral system. Only above mentioned five political parties could cross the threshold. The remaining 44 political parties' votes were under the threshold point. So, those parties could not get even a single seat through the PR electoral system of the HoR.

Conclusion

Past electoral practices of Nepal prove that Nepal has been exercised a multiparty system. Nepali Congress is an old political party, which led various movements for establishing a democratic system in the country. The results of elections showed that it has been the most popular party of Nepal from past to present days. It stood in first place in the various national elections. However, it was relegated to the second position after some elections. NC represents the rightist democratic ideology within the Nepalese political community. Similarly, communists are also popular among Nepalese voters; results of elections have proved it. Although communists are split into many fractions, they have been obtained the majority of supports from Nepalese people. In the HoR election (1994), CA election (2008), and HoR election (2017) communist party stood at the first position according to the result of the election. Other parties like supporters of the pre-Panchayat system, Rashtriya Prajatantra Party, and tarai centered parties also seem a decisive presence in the national legislative body. The election of next CA election (2013) has witnessed the overwhelming of political parties in the election. There were 122 political parties in the election race. The Act Relating to Political Party, 2017 has made a provision of the threshold. According to this legal provision a political party has to obtain a minimum of three percent votes to become a national party. This legal provision is very important to check the haphazard entry of political parties in the election fray. The election of HoR (2017) proved it. Only five political parties got the recognition of the national party according to the election result.

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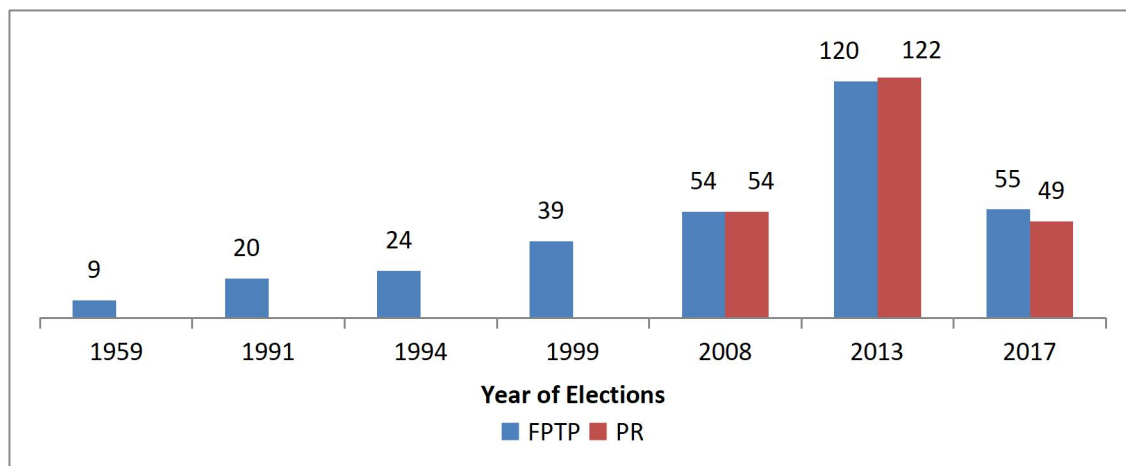
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Appendix

Figures and Tables

Figure 1

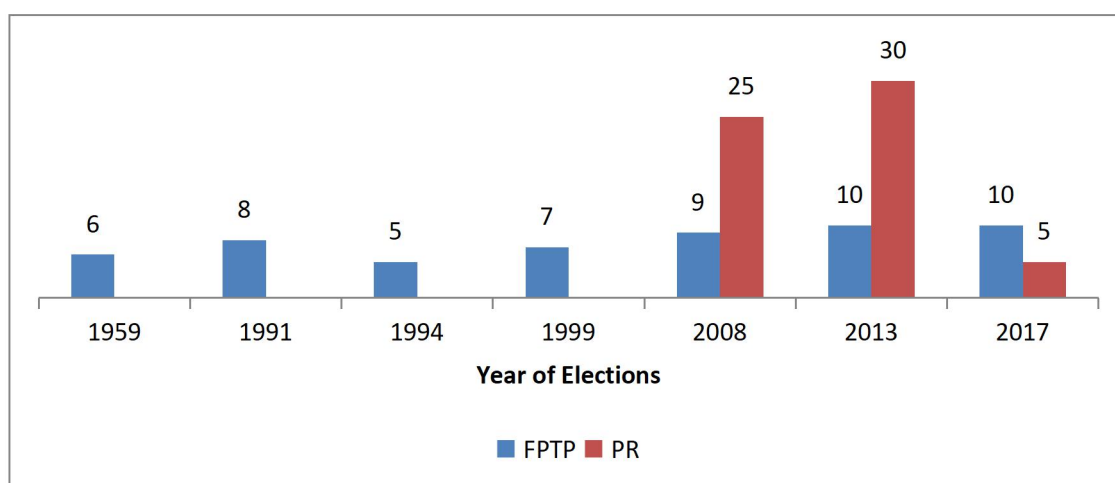
Number of Political Party Participated in National Elections of Nepal



Note. Data extracted from Devkota, 2058 BS; Election Commission, 1992; 2051 BS; 2056 BS; 2065 BS; 2070a BS; 2070b BS; 2074 BS.

Figure 2

Number of Winner Political Party in National Elections of Nepal



Note. Data extracted from Devkota, 2058 BS; Election Commission, 1992; 2051 BS; 2056 BS; 2065 BS; 2070a BS; 2070b BS; 2074 BS.

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Table 1*Result of Election of House of Representatives, 1959*

S. No.	Political Party	Total Candidate	Winner Candidate	Seat%	Votes	Vote%
1	Nepali Congress	108	74	67.89	666898	37.23
2	Nepal Rashtriya Gorkha Parishad	86	19	17.43	305118	17.03
3	Samyukta Prajatantra Party	86	5	4.59	177408	9.90
4	Communist Party of Nepal	47	4	3.67	129142	7.21
5	Nepal Praja Parishad (Acharya)	46	2	1.83	53038	2.96
6	Nepal Praja Parishad (Mishra)	36	1	0.92	59820	3.34
7	Tarai Congress	21	0	0.00	36107	2.02
8	Nepali Rashtriya Congress	20	0	0.00	12707	0.71
9	Prajatantrik Mahasabha	68	0	0.00	59816	3.34
10	Independent	268	4	3.67	291247	16.26
Total		786	109	100.00	1791301	100.00

Note. Data extracted from Devkota, 2058 BS

Table 2*Result of Election of House of Representatives, 1991*

S. No.	Political Party	Total Candidate	Winner Candidate	Seat%	Votes	Vote%
1	Nepali Congress	204	110	53.66	2752452	39.50
2	Communist Party of Nepal (UML)	177	69	33.66	2040102	29.27
3	Samyukta Janamorcha, Nepal	70	9	4.39	351904	5.05
4	Nepal Sadbhavana Party	75	6	2.93	298610	4.28
5	Rashtriya Prajatantra Party (Chand)	154	3	1.46	478604	6.87
6	Nepal Majadur Kisan Party	30	2	0.98	91335	1.31
7	Communist Party of Nepal (Democratic)	75	2	0.98	177323	2.54
8	Rashtriya Prajatantra Party (Thapa)	163	1	0.49	392499	5.63
9	Others (unable to win even a single seat)	178	0	0.00	82509	1.18
10	Independent Candidates	219	3	1.46	303723	4.36
Total		1345	205	100.00	6969061	100.00

Note. Data extracted from Election Commission, 1992

Table 3*Result of Election of House of Representatives, 1994*

S. No.	Political Party	Total Candidate	Winner Candidate	Seat%	Votes	Vote%
1	Communist Party of Nepal (Unified Marxist-Leninist)	196	88	42.93	2352601	31.86
2	Nepali Congress	205	83	40.49	2545287	34.47
3	Rashtriya Prajatantra Party	202	20	9.76	1367148	18.51
4	Nepal Majadur Kisan Party	27	4	1.95	75072	1.02
5	Nepal Sadbhavana Party	86	3	1.46	265847	3.60
6	Others	341	0	0.00	306998	4.16
7	Independents	385	7	3.41	471324	6.38
Total		1442	205	100.00	7384277	100.00

Note. Data extracted from Election Commission, 2051 BS

Table 4*Result of Election of House of Representatives, 1999*

S. No.	Political Party	Total Candidate	Winner Candidate	Seat%	Votes	Vote%
1	Nepali Congress	205	111	54.15	3214786	37.17
2	Communist Party of Nepal (UML)	195	71	34.63	2734568	31.61
3	Rashtriya Prajatantra Party	195	11	5.37	902328	10.43
4	Nepal Sadbhavana Party	68	5	2.44	278435	3.22
5	Rashtriya Janamorcha	53	5	2.44	121426	1.40
6	Samyukta Janamorcha Nepal	40	1	0.49	74669	0.86
7	Nepal Majadur Kisan Party	41	1	0.49	48685	0.56
8	Other	808	0	0.00	1022837	11.83
9	Independent	633	0	0.00	251930	2.91
Total		2238	205	100.00	8649664	100.00

Note. Data extracted from Election Commission, 2056 BS

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Table 5

Result of Election of Constituent Assembly, 2008 (FPTP)

S.No.	Political Party	Candidate	Winners	Seat%	Votes	Vote%
1	Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)	240	120	50.00	3145519	30.52
2	Nepali Congress	240	37	15.42	2348890	22.79
3	communist Party of Nepal (UML)	239	33	13.75	2229064	21.63
4	Madhesi Janadhikar Forum, Nepal	103	30	12.50	634154	6.15
5	Tarai Madhes Lokatantkrik Party	94	9	3.75	345587	3.35
6	Sadbhawana Party	87	4	1.67	174086	1.69
7	Janamorcha Nepal	203	2	0.83	136846	1.33
8	Nepal Majadur Kisan Party	98	2	0.83	65908	0.64
9	Rashtriya Janamorcha	122	1	0.42	93578	0.91
10	Other	1704	0	0.00	1008869	9.79
11	Independent	816	2	0.83	123619	1.20
Total		3946	240	100.00	10306120	100.00

Note. Data extracted from Election Commission, 2065 BS

Table 6

Result of Election of Constituent Assembly, 2008 (PR)

S.No.	Political Parties	Votes	Vote%	Seat	Seat%
1	Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)	3144204	29.28	100	29.85
2	Nepali Congress	2269883	21.14	73	21.79
3	Communist Party of Nepal (UML)	2183370	20.33	70	20.90
4	Madhesi Janadhikar Forum, Nepal	678327	6.32	22	6.57
5	Tarai Madhes Loktantrik Party	338930	3.16	11	3.28
6	Rashtriya Prajatantra Party	263431	2.45	8	2.39
7	Communist Party of Nepal (ML)	243545	2.27	8	2.39
8	Sadbhawana Party	167517	1.56	5	1.49
9	Janamorcha Nepal	164381	1.53	5	1.49
10	Communist Party of Nepal (Samyukta)	154968	1.44	5	1.49
11	Rashtriya Prajatantra Party, Nepal	110519	1.03	4	1.19
12	Rashtriya Janamorcha	106224	0.99	3	0.90
13	Rashtriya Janashakti Party	102147	0.95	3	0.90
14	Nepal Majadur Kisan Party	74089	0.69	2	0.60
15	Sanghiya Loktantrik Rashtriya Manch	71958	0.67	2	0.60
16	Nepal Sadbhawana Party (Aa.)	55671	0.52	2	0.60
17	Rashtriya Janamukti Party	53910	0.50	2	0.60
18	Nepali Janata Dal	48990	0.46	2	0.60
19	Communist Party of Nepal (Akikrit)	48600	0.45	2	0.60
20	Dalit Janjati Party	40348	0.38	1	0.30
21	Nepa: Rashtriya Party	37757	0.35	1	0.30
22	Samajbadi Prajatantrik Janata Party, Nepal	35752	0.33	1	0.30
23	Churebhavar Rashtriya Akata Party Nepal	28575	0.27	1	0.30
24	Nepal Loktantrik Samajbadi Dal	25022	0.23	1	0.30
25	Nepal Pariwar Dal	23512	0.22	1	0.30
26	Other	267448	2.49	0	0.00
Total		10739078	100.00	335	100.00

Note. Data extracted from Election Commission, 2065 BS

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Table 7

Result of Election of Constituent Assembly, 2013 (FPTP)

S. No.	Political Party	Total Candidate	Winner Candidate	Seat%	Votes	Vote%
1	Nepali Congress	240	105	43.75	2694983	29.80
2	Communist Party of Nepal (UML)	240	91	37.92	2492090	27.55
3	Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)	240	26	10.83	1609145	17.79
4	Madhesi Janadhikar Forum, Nepal (Loktantrik)	176	4	1.67	283468	3.13
5	Tarai Madhes Loktantrik Party	114	4	1.67	171889	1.90
6	Rashtriya Prajatantra Party	235	3	1.25	238313	2.63
7	Madhesi Janadhikar Forum, Nepal	128	2	0.83	206110	2.28
8	Sadbhawana Party	127	1	0.42	140930	1.56
9	Tarai Madhes Sadbhawana Party Nepal	133	1	0.42	65049	0.72
10	Nepal Majadur Kisan Party	74	1	0.42	54323	0.60
11	Other	3304	0	0.00	980844	10.84
12	Independent	1115	2	0.83	107764	1.19
	Total	6126	240	100.00	9044908	100.00

Note. Data extracted from Election Commission, 2070a BS

Table 8

Result of Election of Constituent Assembly, 2013 (PR)

S. No.	Parties	Votes	Vote%	Seat	Seat%
1	Nepali Congress	2418370	25.55	91	27.16
2	Communist Party of Nepal (UML)	2239609	23.66	84	25.07
3	Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)	1439726	15.21	54	16.12
4	Rashtriya Prajatantra Party Nepal	630697	6.66	24	7.16
5	Madhesi Janadhikar Forum, Nepal (Loktantrik)	274987	2.91	10	2.99
6	Rashtriya Prajatantra Party	260234	2.75	10	2.99
7	Madhesi Janadhikar Forum, Nepal	214319	2.26	8	2.39
8	Tarai-Madhes Loktantrik Party	181140	1.91	7	2.09
9	Sadbhawana Party	133271	1.41	5	1.49
10	Communist Party of Nepal (ML)	130300	1.38	5	1.49
11	Sanghiya Samajbadi Party, Nepal	121274	1.28	5	1.49
12	Rashtriya Janamorcha	92387	0.98	3	0.90
13	Communist Party of Nepal (Samyukta)	91997	0.97	3	0.90
14	Rashtriya Madhes Samajbadi Party	79508	0.84	3	0.90
15	Nepal Majadur Kisan Party	66778	0.71	3	0.90
16	Rashtriya Janamukti Party	63834	0.67	2	0.60
17	Tarai Madhes Sadbhawana Party Nepal	62746	0.66	2	0.60
18	Tharuhat Tarai Party Nepal	62526	0.66	2	0.60
19	Nepal Pariwar Dal	51823	0.55	2	0.60
20	Dalit Janjati Party	48802	0.52	2	0.60
21	Akhanda Nepal Party	36883	0.39	1	0.30
22	Madhesi Janadhikar Forum (Ganatantrik)	33982	0.36	1	0.30

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23	Nepali Janata Dal	33203	0.35	1	0.30
24	Khambuwan Rashtriya Morcha, Nepal	30686	0.32	1	0.30
25	Nepa: Rashtriya Party	28011	0.30	1	0.30
26	Janajagaran Party Nepal	27397	0.29	1	0.30
27	Sanghiya Sadbhawana Party	25215	0.27	1	0.30
28	Madhes Samata Party Nepal	23001	0.24	1	0.30
29	Samajbadi Janata Party	21624	0.23	1	0.30
30	Sanghiya Loktantrik Rashtriya Manch (Tharuhat)	21128	0.22	1	0.30
31	Other	518404	5.48	0	0.00
Total		9463862	100.00	335	100.00

Note. Data extracted from Election Commission, 2070b BS

Table 9

Result of Election of House of Representatives, 2017 (FPTP)

S. No.	Political Party	Total Candidate	Winner Candidate	Seat%	Votes	Vote%
1	Communist Party of Nepal (UML)	103	80	48.48	3082277	30.68
2	Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)	59	36	21.82	1510760	15.04
3	Nepali Congress	154	23	13.94	3590793	35.75
4	Rashtriya Janata Party Nepal	65	11	6.67	458409	4.56
5	Sanghiya Samajbadi Forum Nepal	107	10	6.06	527924	5.26
6	Rashtriya Prajatantra Party	6	1	0.61	118318	1.18
7	Naya Shakti Party Nepal	123	1	0.61	84037	0.84
8	Rashtriya Janamorcha	89	1	0.61	70714	0.70
9	Nepal Majadur Kisan Party	60	1	0.61	52668	0.52
10	Other	686	0	0.00	476331	4.74
11	Independent	492	1	0.61	73243	0.73
Total		1944	165	100.00	10045474	100.00

Note. Data extracted from Election Commission, 2072 BS

Table 10

Result of Election of House of Representatives, 2017 (PR)

S.No.	Party	Votes	Vote%	Seat	Seat%
1	Communist Party of Nepal (UML)	3173494	33.25	41	37.27
2	Nepali Congress	3128389	32.78	40	36.36
3	Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)/Samajbadi Janata Party/Janajagaran Party, Nepal	1303721	13.66	17	15.45
4	Rashtriya Janata Party Nepal	472254	4.95	6	5.45
5	Sanghiya Samajbadi Forum Nepal	470201	4.93	6	5.45
6	Other	996720	10.44	0	0.00
Total		9544779	100.00	110	100.00

Note. Data extracted from Election Commission, 2072 BS