

title,url,descriptions

Mohammad Aftab Alam,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mohammed_Aftab_Aalam,"Mohammad Aftab Alam (:) is a Nepali politician from the and a suspended member of the of the . He was a member of the first constituent assembly as well. He is also a former .

Alam was elected from Rautahat-2 to the in the and the but was defeated in the from the same constituency.

Alam was elected to parliament in the from -2 constituency as a candidate from . He defeated his nearest rival Kiran Kumar Shah by acquiring 18833 votes to Shah's 16865. Following his election to parliament he was appointed a member of the House Industry Commerce Labour and Consumer Interest Committee.

Alam was arrested from Rajapur municipality-1 Rautahat on 13 October 2019 on charges of murder and causing explosion for his alleged involvement in the 9 April 2008 bomb blast in Rautahat and the subsequent murders of the injured. According to a report by it has been alleged that Alam had employed several people tasked with making bombs to be used for capturing booths in the 2008 constituent assembly elections. When a bomb went off in a massive explosion that injured as many as 18 people Alam allegedly dumped them at a brick kiln killing them. however reported that 14 people died in the blast while those and an additional eight injured were dumped in the furnace of the brick kiln murdering the injured and destroying evidence. According to at least two had died in the initial explosion and as many as two dozen injured were dumped alive into the brick furnace.

He was suspended from his position in the House of Representatives following his arrest.

A single bench of Judge Deepak Dhakal Rautahat District Court denied him bail on 15 November 2019 after a preliminary hearing where Alam was allowed to make a statement. Lawyers of Alam had argued that there was no such bomb explosion in Rautahat in 2008 that Alam was completely innocent and was being framed by the government with a fake list of victims."

Lekh Raj Bhatta,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lekh_Raj_Bhatta,"Lekh Raj Bhatta () is a politician belonging to the . Bhatta is the former member of Constituent Assembly. Bhatta is the secretary of .

He also served as Minister for Labour and Transport in and in .In the he was elected from the -5 constituency winning 17979 votes. Again he served as from . He was the former elected from .

He was born on March 24 1960. His father name was Dasharath Bhatt and Mother Name is Durga Devi Bhatta.

Bhatta joined politics in 1973 and took the membership of Nepal Communist Party (Fourth Convention) led by Mohan Bikram Singh in 1976. He later joined CPN (Masaal) and CPN (Unity Center) to finally become a full-time member of CPN-Maoist in 1995. He went on to become central member in 2001 and politburo member. He was jailed for six months during the armed conflict launched by CPN-Maoist.

In the CA Election 2008 Bhatta was elected from Kailali-5 with 17979 votes. His closest opponent Dirgha Raj Bhatta (NC) received 13638 votes while Hari Shankar Yogi (CPN-UML) got 7597 votes to come in third position.

Bhatta was appointed as Labor Minister in the government led by Pushpa Kamal Dahal 'Prachanda'. He looked after the Ministry for Commerce and Supplies in the government led by Dr. Baburam Bhattarai.

Now He is the standing committee member of"

Nara Bahadur Bista,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nara_Bahadur_Bista,Nara Bahadur Bista (:) is a politician belonging to the . In the he was elected from the -3 constituency winning 17429 votes.

Ram Bahadur Bista,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ram_Bahadur_Bista,Ram Bahadur Bista (:) is a politician. He was elected to the in the on behalf of the . Bista was the Nepali Congress candidate in the Achham-2 constituency for the .

Tekendra Prasad Bhatt,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tekendra_Prasad_Bhatt,Tekendra Prasad Bhatt () is a politician belonging to the . In the he was elected from the -3 constituency winning 15076 votes.

Khadga Bahadur Bishwakarma,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khadga_Bahadur_Bishwakarma, "Khadga Bahadur Bishwakarma" (:) alias Prakanda (𑂔𑂗𑂢𑂰𑂶𑂱𑂲 born 17 May 1968) (𑂔𑂗𑂢𑂰𑂶𑂱𑂲 𑂔𑂗𑂢𑂰𑂶𑂱𑂲) is a Nepalese communist politician belonging to Communist Party of Nepal led by Netra Bikram Chand "Biplav". He is a member of the standing committee and spokesperson of Communist Party of Nepal.

In the he was elected from constituency winning 27629 votes. He was subsequently appointed as Minister of Tourism and civil aviation in the Cabinet headed by Mr. . Before that in 2007 he was appointed as Minister of Women Children and Social Welfare in the cabinet headed by late .

Vishwakarma was born in ward no 4 of Malkot VDC of Kalikot district in a low-middle class peasant family. He played vital role in western part of Nepal in 10-years-long (1996-2006 AD) guerrilla war (Peoples war) led by Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) against the feudal monarchy political system. Which subsequently overthrown the 240 years long feudal monarchy and established republican system in Nepal."

Narayan Man Bijukchhe,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Narayan_Man_Bijukchhe,"Narayan Man Bijukchhe (: party name"; born March 9 1939) is a politician. Bijukchhe is the of the .

Bijukchhe was born in Sukuldhoka Nepal. He became a sympathizer after seeing the relief work of cadres during floods in around 1954. Around 1956 he joined the Students Federation and became a Communist Party member the following year. Bijukchhe became a prominent figure in the agrarian struggles in the and Rautahat districts. In 1961 he became the president of the Students Union at College.

In the early 1970s Bijukchhe became a member of the CPN. He was put in charge of the Bagmati Narayani and Janakpur zone. He went against the leadership of Pushpa Lal Shrestha. narayan man Bijukchhe criticized the decision of Pushpa Lal and the party to support the Indian intervention in the policy of seeking cooperation with India and the failure of the party to condemn the Indians as imperialist.

In 1975 he founded the Nepal Workers and Peasants Organisation (which later became the Nepal Workers and Peasants Party). The influence of the group remained largely confined to Bhaktapur but in that area it became successful in mobilizing tenants and gaining influence inside institutions.

During the 1990s BijuKchhe was elected to parliament three times in 1991 1994 and 1999. In 2006 BijuKchhe was one of the signatories of the historic agreement between the and the . In the BijuKchhe won the Bhaktapur-1 seat with 19972 votes thus having won a seat in all national elections since the 1990 . BijuKchhe has emerged as a strong critic of the proposal to divide Nepal into ethnic and linguistic states arguing that such a federalist concept might produce violent conflicts.

On June 12 2010 Bijukchhe withdrew his support to the coalition government led by .

He was a member of the . He won the Bhaktapur–1 seat in the as a candidate of the Nepal Workers and Peasants Party. In 2017 November he said he had decided not to contest in the as he wanted to give chance to the new generation of leaders.

Bijukche has visited four times on the invitation of the latter's government. Portraits of and are hanged in his office alongside these of and . Bhaktapur residents have questioned the relevance of North Korean ideology () imported to Nepal - Juche is part of the ideology of ."

Gokarna Bista,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gokarna_Bista,"Gokarna Bista (:) is a Nepalese politician and was Secretary of . He served as under the prime minister and is former under KP Oli led cabinet. He was elected in the from constituency number 3. In April 2011 during his tenure as he was stabbed by two motorcyclists. He became popular for revolutionary changes in power sector of Nepal.

A central member of Gokarna Raj Bista was born on July 1 1965 in Dohali-3 . Son of Bhim Bahadur and Chinta Kala Bista he commenced his political career in 1978.

Succeeded to take out his name in Public Service Commission in 1983 he quit the government job immediately as disputes erupted with Kaji Man Kandnawa Anchaladish(zone chief) on the very first day of his job. Then onwards he joined politics and took membership of the party in 1986.

Bista served as a chairman and a chairman of ANNFSU students' wing of CPN-UML. He took assignment as a Chief to different departments such as Organization committee of Central Committee Education Department Creative Department Publicity and Promotion Department.

After involving with students' politics he joined the working committee of then Democratic National Youth Association DNYA (Now Youth Association of Nepal) in 1993. He became the chairman of DNYA for two terms starting from 2000 after being General Secretary in 1996.

Bista who served as an in-charge to different departments like Local Department Students' Department and Youth Department is currently serving as an in-charge to Intellectual Council of CPN-UML.

A parliamentarian of 1996 parliament elected from Gulmi-3 Bista was appointed as a during led government. In 2008 CA election he was defeated by then CPN-Maoist's candidate from same constituency Gulmi-3.

A locally popular leader Bista became quite popular for his attempts to implement the revolutionary changes in country's power sector including power cuts. He holds master's degree in Management Faculty and bachelor's degree in law.

He was born on 1 July 1965 at to Bhim Bahadur Bista and Chinta Kala Bista."

Dev Raj Bhar,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dev_Raj_Bhar,Dev Raj Bhar (:) is a member of . He won Banke–1 seat in CA assembly 2013 from .

Pampha Bhusal,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pampha_Bhusal,"Pampha Bhusal (:) is a Nepali politician. She has served as an elected member of parliament and the as well as a minister several times. She was the second woman to lead a political party in Nepal after ; she was the leader of the (Samyukta Janamorchha) . On 13 July 2021 she became Minister for Energy Water Resources and Irrigation in the newly formed cabinet under Prime Minister .

Bhusal was born in a remote village in .

She entered student politics in 1977 when she was studying in the eighth grade and four years later in 1981 she took active membership of the Communist Party of Nepal."

Baburam Bhattarai,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baburam_Bhattarai,"Baburam Bhattarai (: ; born 18 June 1954) also known by his nom de guerre is a Nepalese politician and former who presently serves as leader of the .

Bhattarai was a long-time leading member and deputy chairman of the prior to founding a new party . He subsequently embraced .

In 1996 the Maoists started the which had a huge impact on the political system in Nepal. The decade-long civil war in which more than 17000 Nepalese died had a major role in the transformation of Nepal from a monarchy into a republic. Bhattarai was from as a Maoist candidate in 2008 and became Minister of Finance in the cabinet formed after the election.

Bhattarai became Prime Minister in 2011. As a way out of the political deadlock since the dissolution of the first in May 2012 he was replaced by Chief Justice as head of an interim government that was to hold . He was a senior Standing Committee member and vice chairperson of the Maoist party until his resignation from his post and all party responsibilities on 26 September 2015. He was until recently the Coordinator of the . As of 2019 he was the Chairman of the Federal Council of the newly formed a party formed by the merger of the and the . Later merged with to form .

On 4 February 1996 Bhattarai gave the government led by Prime Minister a threatening civil war if they were not met. The demands related to ""nationalism democracy and livelihood"" and included such line items as the ""domination of foreign capital in Nepali industries business and finance should be stopped"" and ""discriminatory treaties including the 1950 Nepal-India Treaty should be abrogated"" (referring here to the) and ""land under the control of the feudal system should be confiscated and distributed to the landless and the homeless."" They started armed movement before the deadline to fulfill the demand given by themselves to the government. After that and until 26 April 2006 the guerrilla leader directed the military efforts of the CPN (M) towards establishing areas of control particularly in the mountainous regions and western Nepal.

The 40 demands were whittled down to 24 in subsequent political negotiations.

In late 2004 or early 2005 the relations between Prachanda and Bhattarai cooled down. This was reportedly due to disagreement on power sharing inside the party. Bhattarai was unhappy with the consolidation of power under Prachanda. At one point Prachanda expelled Bhattarai from the party though he was later reinstated. They later reconciled at least some of their differences.

On 22 November 2005 Prachanda and the released a ""twelve-point agreement"" that expressed areas of agreement between the CPN(M) and the parties that won a large majority in the last parliamentary election in 1999. Among other points this document stated that a dictatorial monarchy of King Gyanendra is the chief impediment to progress in Nepal. It claimed further that the Maoists are committed to human rights and press freedoms and a multi-party system of government. It pledged self-criticism and the intention of the Maoists and the Seven Parties to not repeat past mistakes.

Several ceasefires have occurred over the course of the Nepalese civil war. Most recently on 26 April 2006 Prachanda announced a ceasefire with a stated duration of 90 days. The move followed weeks of massive

protests—the — in and elsewhere that had forced to give up the personal dictatorship he had established on 1 February 2005 and restore the parliament that was dissolved in May 2002.

After that a new government was established by the Seven-Party Alliance. The Parliament and the new government supported the ceasefire and started negotiations with the Maoists on the basis of the twelve-point agreement. The two sides agreed that a new constituent assembly will be elected to write a new constitution and decide the fate of the monarchy. The Maoists wanted this process to end with Nepal becoming a republic of Nepal.

Bhattarai was elected 36th Prime minister of Nepal. Having been elected from UCPN (Maoist). He was elected in support small parties including and splinter groups. Bhattarai led the country from 29 August 2011 to 14 March 2013. He did some exemplary works during his tenure including the expansion of ring road.

On 12 July 2016 Baburam Bhattarai announced the establishment of the Naya Shakti Nepal (New Force Nepal) as a new political party under his leadership. On 24 January he had announced to establish a new political force. The leaders of Major Parties attended the ceremony. Ashok Sharma and other 33 new members were announced in that ceremony. He took part in a ceremony announcing an alliance with CPN UML and CPN Maoist centre but left the alliance after two weeks as he was not guaranteed an election ticket.

Bhattarai was born in Gorkha Belbas in VDC. He was born in a low-middle class peasant family. He has three siblings: one elder sister one younger sister and one younger brother. He belongs to group.

He completed his secondary school education from Amar Jyoti High School in Luintel . He was a classmate of . He went to high school at . After that under the scholarship he studied in 1977 from . "He had been an outstanding student" says Lieut-Col Bakshi (ret'd) Principal of the college. It was during this time he became the founding President of All India Nepalese Student's Association. This organization ended up becoming his first step towards building his academic interests outside the field of architecture.

Bhattarai went to the Delhi for an M.Tech. degree. He is married to a fellow Maoist leader. They have a daughter Manushi.

He completed his PhD degree from in 1986. His thesis was published in 2003 as "The Nature of Underdevelopment and Regional Structure of Nepal - A Marxist Analysis".

Bhattarai has contributed a number of published works including (Adroit Publishers Delhi 2003) which is a cursory rewriting of his PhD thesis. Other works include (Utpreksha Publications Kathmandu 1998) and (in Nepali) (Janadisha Publications 2004). His books and articles have had some impact on Nepalis both at home and abroad though primarily only on those who share his political beliefs. Among his many well read newspaper articles is "Let's Give No Legitimacy to the Beneficiaries of the New Kot Massacre" written in the aftermath of Palace Massacre of 2001. Similarly it is widely believed that he is the principal author of the most successful Election Manifesto brought out by Communist Party of Nepal (Maoists) in March 2008 in preparation of the Election held in April 2008."

Sharat Singh Bhandari,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarat_Singh_Bhandari,Sharat Singh Bhandari (:) is a politician and was of since 4 June 2021 but was removed from the post by Supreme Court on 22 June 2021 making the tenure of just 18 days and shortest till date. He also assumed the post of under . He was elected to the in the on behalf of the . He is one of the most time entries as a minister in cabinet of Nepal.

Sharad Singh Bhandari,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sharad_Singh_Bhandari,Sharad Singh Bhandari is a Revolutionary belonging to the . In the he was elected from the -2 constituency winning 17976 votes.

Nareesh Bhandari,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nareesh_Bhandari,Nareesh Bhandari (:) is a politician belonging to the . In the he was elected from the -1 constituency winning 21127 votes.

Lila Kumari Bhandari,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lila_Kumari_Bhandari,Lila Kumari Bhandari (:) is a politician belonging to the . In the she was elected from the -6 constituency winning 14826 votes.

Damodar Bhandari,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Damodar_Bhandari,"Damodar Bhandari (:) is a nepalese politician and current . He is Chairman of Committee. He was also member of . He won Baitadi–1 seat in CA assembly 2013 and from . He was also 2016.

He has been elected to the Member of and from . He lost the ."

Hisila Yami,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hisila_Yami,"Hisila Yami (:) (born 25 June 1959) also known by her nom de guerre is a politician and architect. She is a deputy chairman of and a former president of the .

Her father was a Nepalese author and government deputy minister.

Yami graduated from the in in 1982. She completed her M. Arch. from the UK in 1995.

During the 1990 uprising against the regime Yami was one of the most high-profile women leaders in the protests. She was also the General Secretary of All India Nepalese Students' Association 1981–1982. She was a lecturer at Institute of Engineering from 1983 to 1996. In 1995 she became the President of the All Nepal Women's Association (Revolutionary) and served a two-year term. She went underground in 1996 after the inception of the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) led People's War. Since 2001 she has been a Central Committee Member of CPN (Maoist) and has worked in departments such as the International Department of the organization.

She made her first public appearance on 18 June 2003 during the then ongoing peace negotiations between the government and the Maoists.

In early 2005 she was along with Bhattarai and demoted by the party leadership. In July she was reinstated into the Central Committee.

On 1 April 2007 Hisila Yami joined the interim government of Nepal as Minister of Physical Planning and Works. Following a Maoist boycott of the government from September to December 2007 Yami was again sworn in as Minister of Physical Planning on 31 December 2007. Following her victory in the from Kathmandu constituency no. 7 she became a member of the Constituent Assembly. She joined the CPN (Maoist) led government in September as Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation.

In 2015 Yami and Bhattarai split from CPN (Maoist). In 2016 they founded . On May 9 2019 Naya Shakti united with to found . Later Samajbadi Party united with to form . As for 2020 Yami is part of Janata Samajbadi Party.

Yami is married to fellow Maoist leader . They have a daughter."

Upendra Yadav,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Upendra_Yadav,"Upendra Yadav (:) born 12 November 1960) is a who served as the chairman of the from 2020 until 2023.

He served as the under the government of from 2018 to 2020. He also served as the in the from 2008 to 2009 and in the in 2011. Yadav lost an election being defeated by chair in with a margin of 18000 votes. Yadav was born in to Dhanilal Yadav and Phudani Devi Yadav on 12 November 1960. He grew up in and completed his there in 1975. He completed his in from Hattisar College in and his in at in .

Yadav was involved in protests against the as far back as 1975. He was involved in the and was arrested in and was imprisoned for fourth months. He was also arrested in 1985 at Kathmandu and imprisoned for a year for participating in a organized by . Yadav joined the in 1991 and contested for the House of Representatives from in the same year. He gained 8672 votes but finished a distant second. He served as the district leader of and district during his time in the party. He resigned from the party in 1997.

He founded the in the mid-1990s along with leader as a non-governmental organization that advocated for . After leaving CPN (UML) Yadav had become an alternate central committee member of . In February 2004 Yadav was arrested in along with Maoist party members and . He was released after two months while the others were handed over to Nepalese authorities in 2006.

He was again arrested on 16 January 2007 in Kathmandu along with [redacted] and a dozen others after they burned copies of the Interim Constitution of Nepal 2007 after it did not address the issue of [redacted] and greater political representation from the [redacted] in the parliament and the [redacted]. Following mass protests and indefinite strikes in the [redacted] organized by his party the government agreed to amend the interim constitution and on 12 April 2007 Nepal was turned into a federal republic.

He registered the organization as a political party on 26 April 2007 to contest the constituent assembly elections. He was elected to the from Sunsari 5 at the . He served as the Minister of Foreign Affairs in a coalition government with the from August 2008 to May 2009 and again in a coalition government with in 2011. After split away from the party to form Yadav served as the parliamentary party leader of the MJF. He was also a member of the State Affairs Committee of the . He retained his seat in the from Sunsari 5 at the . He served as the parliamentary party leader of MJF and also served as a member of the Constitutional-Political Dialogue and Consensus Committee.

On 15 June 2015 his party merged with and Khas Samabesi Party to form the . He served as co-chairman of the new party along with . He contested the to the from and was elected. He was a member of the Education and Health Committee of the . He served as the in a coalition government with the from June 2018 to December 2019. His party merged with the in 2020 to form the . He served as co-chairman of the party with until Thakur split off to form the . Yadav contested the to the House of Representatives from again but lost to chairman by a margin of over 18000 votes.

Yadav has been accused of being linked to [the 2002 attack on the Parliament building in Kathmandu](#) and in December 2006 publicly supported the notion of Nepal as a Hindu nation at a program of [the Hindu Mahasabha](#) in [New Delhi](#). A month after the incident he was leading [a rally](#) in support of turning Nepal into a [Hindu kingdom](#).

He has also been accused of focusing on _____ instead of the greater _____. He was criticized by some for supporting _____ candidate _____ instead of _____ candidate _____.

Yadav had been criticized for the Gaur incident where dozens of cadres were left dead following violent clashes with cadres of . Yadav was supposed to address a mass meeting of MJFN supporters in the Madhesh Mukti Morcha of CPN (Maoist) were also holding their rally in the same venue. MJF and Maoist supporters were engaged in clashes during the and the Gaur incident was seen as retaliation for these clashes.

Once a major activist for Madheshi people Yadav has been criticized for forgetting Madhesh-centric issues as he became more active in national politics.

Yadav is married to Parbati Yadav with whom he has two children a son and a daughter. His son Amarendra Yadav contested the for the deputy mayor of but lost."

Renu Kumari Yadav,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Renu_Kumari_Yadav, "Renu Kumari Yadav (𑅓𑅕𑅉𑅔𑅩𑅡𑅢𑅣𑅤𑅥𑅦𑅧𑅨𑅩𑅪𑅫𑅬𑅭𑅮𑅯𑆃𑆄𑆅𑆆𑆇𑆈𑆉𑆊𑆋𑆌𑆍𑆎𑆏𑆐𑆑𑆒𑆓𑆔𑆕𑆖𑆗𑆘𑆙𑆚𑆛𑆜𑆝𑆞𑆟𑆠𑆡𑆢𑆣𑆤𑆥𑆦𑆧𑆨𑆩𑆪𑆫𑆬𑆭𑆮𑆯𑆰𑆱𑆲𑆳𑆴𑆵𑆶𑆷𑆸𑆹𑆺𑆻𑆼𑆽𑆾𑆿𑇀𑇁𑇂𑇃𑇄𑇅𑇆𑇇𑇈𑇉𑇊𑇋𑇌𑇍𑇎𑇏𑇐𑇑𑇒𑇓𑇔𑇕𑇖𑇗𑇘𑇙𑇚𑇛𑇜𑇝𑇞𑇟𑇠𑇡𑇢𑇣𑇤𑇥𑇦𑇧𑇨𑇩𑇪𑇫𑇬𑇭𑇮𑇯𑇰𑇱𑇲𑇳𑇴𑇵𑇶𑇷𑇸𑇹𑇺𑇻𑇼𑇽𑇾𑇿𑈀𑈁𑈂𑈃𑈄𑈅𑈆𑈇𑈈𑈉𑈊𑈋𑈌𑈍𑈎𑈏𑈐𑈑𑈒𑈓𑈔𑈕𑈖𑈗𑈘𑈙𑈚𑈛𑈜𑈝𑈞𑈟𑈠𑈡𑈢𑈣𑈤𑈥𑈦𑈧𑈨𑈩𑈪𑈫𑈬𑈭𑈮𑈯𑈰𑈱𑈲𑈳𑈴𑈶𑈵𑈷𑈸𑈹𑈺𑈻𑈼𑈽𑈾𑈿𑉀𑉁𑉂𑉃𑉄𑉅𑉆𑉇𑉈𑉉𑉊𑉋𑉌𑉍𑉎𑉏𑉐𑉑𑉒𑉓𑉔𑉕𑉖𑉗𑉘𑉙𑉚𑉛𑉜𑉝𑉞𑉟𑉠𑉡𑉢𑉣𑉤𑉥𑉦𑉧𑉨𑉩𑉪𑉫𑉬𑉭𑉮𑉯𑉰𑉱𑉲𑉳𑉴𑉵𑉶𑉷𑉸𑉹𑉺𑉻𑉼𑉽𑉾𑉿𑊀𑊁𑊂𑊃𑊄𑊅𑊆𑊇𑊈𑊉𑊊𑊋𑊌𑊍𑊎𑊏𑊐𑊑𑊒𑊓𑊔𑊕𑊖𑊗𑊘𑊙𑊚𑊛𑊜𑊝𑊞𑊟𑊠𑊡𑊢𑊣𑊤𑊥𑊦𑊧𑊨𑊩𑊪𑊫𑊬𑊭𑊮𑊯𑊰𑊱𑊲𑊳𑊴𑊵𑊶𑊷𑊸𑊹𑊺𑊻𑊼𑊽𑊾𑊿𑋀𑋁𑋂𑋃𑋄𑋅𑋆𑋇𑋈𑋉𑋊𑋋𑋌𑋍𑋎𑋏𑋐𑋑𑋒𑋓𑋔𑋕𑋖𑋗𑋘𑋙𑋚𑋛𑋜𑋝𑋞𑋟𑋠𑋡𑋢𑋣𑋤𑋥𑋦𑋧𑋨𑋩𑋪𑋫𑋬𑋭𑋮𑋯𑋰𑋱𑋲𑋳𑋴𑋵𑋶𑋷𑋸𑋹𑋺𑋻𑋼𑋽𑋾𑋿𑌀𑌁𑌂𑌃𑌄𑌅𑌆𑌇𑌈𑌉𑌊𑌋𑌌𑌍𑌎𑌏𑌐𑌑𑌒𑌓𑌔𑌕𑌖𑌗𑌘𑌙𑌚𑌛𑌜𑌝𑌞𑌟𑌠𑌡𑌢𑌣𑌤𑌥𑌦𑌧𑌨𑌩𑌪𑌫𑌬𑌭𑌮𑌯𑌰𑌱𑌲𑌳𑌴𑌵𑌶𑌷𑌸𑌹𑌺𑌻𑌼𑌽𑌾𑌿𑍀𑍁𑍂𑍃𑍄𑍅𑍆𑍇𑍈𑍉𑍊𑍋𑍌𑍍𑍎𑍏𑍐𑍑𑍒𑍓𑍔𑍕𑍖𑍗𑍘𑍙𑍚𑍛𑍜𑍝𑍞𑍟𑍠𑍡𑍢𑍣𑍤𑍥𑍦𑍧𑍨𑍩𑍪𑍫𑍬𑍭𑍮𑍯𑍰𑍱𑍲𑍳𑍴𑍵𑍶𑍷𑍸𑍹𑍺𑍻𑍼𑍽𑍾𑍿𑎀𑎁𑎂𑎃𑎄𑎅𑎆𑎇𑎈𑎉𑎊𑎋𑎌𑎍𑎎𑎏𑎐𑎑𑎒𑎓𑎔𑎕𑎖𑎗𑎘𑎙𑎚𑎛𑎜𑎝𑎞𑎟𑎠𑎡𑎢𑎣𑎤𑎥𑎦𑎧𑎨𑎩𑎪𑎫𑎬𑎭𑎮𑎯𑎰𑎱𑎲𑎳𑎴𑎵𑎶𑎷𑎸𑎹𑎺𑎻𑎼𑎽𑎾𑎿𑏀𑏁𑏂𑏃𑏄𑏅𑏆𑏇𑏈𑏉𑏊𑏋𑏌𑏍𑏎𑏏𑏐𑏑𑏒𑏓𑏔𑏕𑏖𑏗𑏘𑏙𑏚𑏛𑏜𑏝𑏞𑏟𑏠𑏡𑏢𑏣𑏤𑏥𑏦𑏧𑏨𑏩𑏪𑏫𑏬𑏭𑏮𑏯𑏰𑏱𑏲𑏳𑏴𑏵𑏶𑏷𑏸𑏹𑏺𑏻𑏼𑏽𑏾𑏿𑐀𑐁𑐂𑐃𑐄𑐅𑐆𑐇𑐈𑐉𑐊𑐋𑐌𑐍𑐎𑐏𑐐𑐑𑐒𑐓𑐔𑐕𑐖𑐗𑐘𑐙𑐚𑐛𑐜𑐝𑐞𑐟𑐠𑐡𑐢𑐣𑐤𑐥𑐦𑐧𑐨𑐩𑐪𑐫𑐬𑐭𑐮𑐯𑐰𑐱𑐲𑐳𑐴𑐵𑐶𑐷𑐸𑐹𑐺𑐻𑐼𑐽𑐾𑐿𑑀𑑁𑑂𑑃𑑄𑑅𑑆𑑇𑑈𑑉𑑊𑑋𑑌𑑍𑑎𑑏𑑐𑑑𑑒𑑓𑑔𑑕𑑖𑑗𑑘𑑙𑑚𑑛𑑜𑑝𑑞𑑟𑑠𑑡𑑢𑑣𑑤𑑥𑑦𑑧𑑨𑑩𑑪𑑫𑑬𑑭𑑮𑑯𑑰𑑱𑑲𑑳𑑴𑑵𑑶𑑷𑑸𑑹𑑺𑑻𑑼𑑽𑑾𑑿𑒀𑒁𑒂𑒃𑒄𑒅𑒆𑒇𑒈𑒉𑒊𑒋𑒌𑒍𑒎𑒏𑒐𑒑𑒒𑒓𑒔𑒕𑒖𑒗𑒘𑒙𑒚𑒛𑒜𑒝𑒞𑒟𑒠𑒡𑒢𑒣𑒤𑒥𑒦𑒧𑒨𑒩𑒪𑒫𑒬𑒭𑒮𑒯𑒰𑒱𑒲𑒳𑒴𑒵𑒶𑒷𑒸𑒻𑒻𑒼𑒽𑒾𑒿𑓀𑓁𑓃𑓂𑓄𑓅𑓆𑓇𑓈𑓉𑓊𑓋𑓌𑓍𑓎𑓏𑓐𑓑𑓒𑓓𑓔𑓕𑓖𑓗𑓘𑓙𑓚𑓛𑓜𑓝𑓞𑓟𑓠𑓡𑓢𑓣𑓤𑓥𑓦𑓧𑓨𑓩𑓪𑓫𑓬𑓭𑓮𑓯𑓰𑓱𑓲𑓳𑓴𑓵𑓶𑓷𑓸𑓹𑓺𑓻𑓼𑓽𑓾𑓿𑔀𑔁𑔂𑔃𑔄𑔅𑔆𑔇𑔈𑔉𑔊𑔋𑔌𑔍𑔎𑔏𑔐𑔑𑔒𑔓𑔔𑔕𑔖𑔗𑔘𑔙𑔚𑔛𑔜𑔝𑔞𑔟𑔠𑔡𑔢𑔣𑔤𑔥𑔦𑔧𑔨𑔩𑔪𑔫𑔬𑔭𑔮𑔯𑔰𑔱𑔲𑔳𑔴𑔵𑔶𑔷𑔸𑔹𑔺𑔻𑔼𑔽𑔾𑔿𑕀𑕁𑕂𑕃𑕄𑕅𑕆𑕇𑕈𑕉𑕊𑕋𑕌𑕍𑕎𑕏𑕐𑕑𑕒𑕓𑕔𑕕𑕖𑕗𑕘𑕙𑕚𑕛𑕜𑕝𑕞𑕟𑕠

She most recently served as the Minister for of Nepal in the ruling coalition government led by Prime Minister and President . Recently Yadav resigned from the .

Yadav was born on June 19 1963 in Forbesganj India to Rameshwor Prasad and Chintamani Devi Yadav. She belongs to the community.

Yadav was elected as a (RPP) candidate to the in the from the constituency. In 2002 she was elected to the central committee of the RPP.

In June 2003 she was named Minister for Women Children and Social Affairs in the -led cabinet appointed by . When the RPP was divided and Thapa broke away and formed the Yadav joined the new RJP.

In February 2008 she resigned from the parliament and left RJP in support of the .

In April 2008 she won the seat in the as a candidate. In late May 2008 she was included in the central committee of MJF. She was subsequently appointed as Minister of Education and sworn in on August 22 2008."

Ram Baran Yadav,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ram_Baran_Yadav,"Ram Baran Yadav (; born 4 February 1948) is a politician and physician who served as the first from 23 July 2008 to 29 October 2015 following the declaration of republic in 2008. Previously he served as from 1999 to 2001 and general secretary of the .

Yadav served as Minister of State for Health from 1991 to 1994. He was elected to the in the as a candidate of the Nepali Congress becoming the Minister of Health in the subsequent government.

In May 2007 Yadav's residence in was attacked by militants of the (JTMM). The JTMM put up a seizure notice at the house hoisted their flags at it and detonated a bomb. Yadav contested the constituency in the and won the seat obtaining 10392 votes.

Yadav as the first in a second round of voting on 21 July 2008. He received 308 out of the 590 votes cast in the defeating who had been nominated by the in a second round of voting. Yadav was sworn in as president on 23 July 2008. Kedar Prasad Giri administered the to Yadav at Shital Niwas . Yadav also administered oath to Vice-president .

Yadav began his political career while studying medicine in India. He came in contact with several who had self-exiled themselves in such as and Saroj Koirala. Inspired by these leaders Yadav started engaging himself in politics actively. He championed the cause for multi-party democracy during the referendum held in 1980. While practicing as a physician for several years in Janakpur. He engaged himself in politics as an active cadre of the Party. He was a rural private practitioner for several years as well as a personal physician to Koirala the first elected Prime Minister of Nepal from 1980 to 1982.

Yadav was imprisoned for some time until restoration of multiparty democratic dispensation in Nepal in 1990. Thereafter he was elected twice as a Member of the House of Representatives from the Constituency No. 5 of Nepal. He was the Minister of State for Health from 1991 to 1994. He again took charge of the Ministry of Health as the Cabinet Minister from 1999 to 2001. Yadav was elected as a Member of the Constituent Assembly from the same constituency of Dhanusa District during the elections held on 10 April 2008.

Yadav discharged various responsibilities in the Nepali Congress Party. He was a member of the Central Working Committee for 15 years and also a member of Parliamentary Board and a member of the Discipline Committee of the Party. Before being elected as president he was General Secretary of the Party.

He visited India in 2010 and went to Chandigarh where he had received his medical degree. On March 26 2015 he departed for an official visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese government.

Ram Baran has received several accolades and honours:"

Omprakash Yadav,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Omprakash_Yadav,Omprakash Yadav (:) is a politician belonging to the . In the he was elected from the -6 constituency winning 12170 votes.

Ram Ayodhya Prasad Yadav,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ram_Ayodhya_Prasad_Yadav,Ram Ayodhya Prasad Yadav (:) is a member of . He won Bara–1 seat in CA assembly 2013 from .

Radhe Chandra Yadav,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Radhe_Chandra_Yadav,"Radhe Chandra Yadav

(:) is a member of . He won Bara–2 seat in CA assembly 2013 from ."

Dinesh Chandra Yadav (Nepali politician),[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dinesh_Chandra_Yadav_\(Nepal\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dinesh_Chandra_Yadav_(Nepal)),"Dinesh Chandra Yadav (Nepali politician) (:) (died 14 January 2021) was a member of .

He won Banke–2 seat in from .

He tested positive for during the on 27 December 2020 and died while undergoing treatment for the disease on January 14 2021."

Chitra Lekha Yadav,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chitra_Lekha_Yadav,"Chitra Lekha Yadav a member of assumed the post of the

on 25 February 2014 under -led government.

Chitra Lekha Yadav was elected to the in the on behalf of the . Yadav became its deputy chairman. Nepali Congress divided vertically to two parties one led by former Prime Minister and the other is led by Girija Prasad Koirala. After vertical split of the party she supported (which later reunified with NC).

Yadav is the NC candidate in the Siraha-2 constituency for the ."

Kul Prasad Uprety,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kul_Prasad_Uprety,"Kul Prasad Uprety is a politician. Uprety contested the as a candidate in the Taplejung-1 seat. He won the election defeating candidate with 12703 votes (47.19%). In the 1994 election he was substituted by as the CPN(UML) candidate in the constituency.

When CPN(UML) was divided Uprety joined the dissident . He contested the as the CPN(ML) candidate in Taplejung-1 obtaining 1289 votes. The election was won by CPN(UML) candidate ."

Amod Prasad Upadhyay,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amod_Prasad_Upadhyay,"Amod Prasad Upadhyay (; born March 29 1936) is a Nepalese social worker and politician.

Upadhyay was born in to Janak Prasad Upadhyay and Chandrakumari Upadhyay. He studied at Adarsha Vidyalaya in Biratnagar and completed his higher secondary education from India. He holds a Bachelor of Arts in Political Science from .

Upadhyay joined politics in 1956 as a activist. An active member of the outlawed political opposition from 1960 to 1990 he was arrested and imprisoned several times by the regime for his pro-democracy activities. He spent a total of 16 months under arrest.

He participated in the and served in the from 1991 to 1995 as a nominated member. He contested and won the 1999 by-elections for the from the -1 seat vacated by . Upadhyay was Nepal's Minister for Education and Sports from March 2000 to May 2002 in the cabinets of and .

Upadhyay protested the royal takeover of Feb 1 2005 and was held in detention for several weeks by the government of citing the Public Security Act (PSA). Following the and the reinstatement of the he served as the Chief Whip of the Nepali Congress Parliamentary Party in the reinstated house and the . In May 2008 he was elected to the from -1 and was a member of the Judicial System and Security Special committees.

The in 2010 elected Upadhyay to the party's Central Working Committee (CWC) from . He was picked by the CWC to head the Disciplinary Committee of the party on August 15 2012.

Upadhyay was the candidate for the from the -1 constituency losing to Rishikesh Pokhrel of the .

Upadhyay was the only Nepali Congress candidate elected from the nine seats contested by the party in Morang district in this election.

73187 49172 (67.19%) 45697

54722 44191 (80.76%) 40975"

Damber Dhoj Tumbahamphe,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Damber_Dhoj_Tumbahamphe,Damber Dhoj Tumbahamphe (:) is a politician belonging to the . In the he was elected from the -2 constituency winning 8628 votes.

Dip Kumar Upadhaya,[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dip_Kumar_Upadhaya_\(Lamichhane\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dip_Kumar_Upadhaya_(Lamichhane)),Dip Kumar Upadhaya (:) is a leader of and former Minister for Culture Tourism and Civil Aviation. he is former ambassador of Nepal for India. He resigned from the post and returned to compete in election of but was defeated by Chakrapani Khanal 'Baldev' From Kaplivastu. Nepal as t In the he was elected from the -1 constituency winning 12997 votes.

Puran Rana Tharu,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Puran_Rana_Tharu,"Puran Rana Tharu (:) is a politician belonging to the . In the he was elected from the -1 constituency winning 14765 votes.

In the Tharu was fielded as the 181st candidate on the proportional representation list of the ."

Sant Kumar Tharu,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sant_Kumar_Tharu,"Sant Kumar Tharu (:) is a Nepalese belonging to the Communist Party of Nepal.

In the he was elected from the -3 constituency winning 23663 votes. He won the Bardiya–3 seat in from the ."

Sant Kumar Tharu,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Santa_Kumar_Tharu,"Sant Kumar Tharu (:) is a Nepalese belonging to the Communist Party of Nepal.

In the he was elected from the -3 constituency winning 23663 votes. He won the Bardiya–3 seat in from the ."

Mangal Prasad Tharu,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mangal_Prasad_Tharu,"Mangal Prasad Tharu (:) is a politician. He was elected to the in the on behalf of the .

In the Tharu ran for the of the but was defeated by candidate ."

Ram Chandra Tiwari,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ram_Chandra_Tiwari,Ram Chandra Tiwari is a politician. He was elected to the in the on behalf of the .

Hridayesh Tripathi,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hridayesh_Tripathi,"Hridayesh Tripathi (:) is a Nepalese politician belonging to the . He's also the current chairman of the party.

A former Tripathi has worked several terms as minister under the government of and .

Tripathi was born in to Harishankar Triphati and Kunti Devi. He completed his secondary education in and studied at the in the .

He started his political career in . He contested the but failed to get elected. After the was removed and democracy was re-established in Nepal by the Triphathi joined the . He was elected to the from Nawalparasi 3 in the and retained his seat in the and .

In the wake of the in 2007 Tripathi resigned from the government of Girija Prasad Koirala and formed the with . He was elected to the at the from Nawalparasi 6 but failed to retain his seat at the . In 2017 he quit the and formed the that contested the under the election symbol of . He was elected to the from and was a member of the parliamentary party.

On 14 December 2021 he announced the formation of . He emphasized the need of a party concentrated towards ideological debate and addressing the demands of and region which were not included in constitution.

Tripathi is married to Shobha Tripathi with whom he has two daughters and a son."

Indrajit Tharu,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indrajit_Tharu,Indrajit Tharu (:) is a politician belonging to the . In January 2007 he was nominated to the on behalf of the CPN(Maoist). In April 2008 he won the -1 seat in the defeating veteran politician . Tharu got 18903 votes.

Bishnu Prasad Chaudhari Tharu,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bishnu_Prasad_Chaudhari_Tharu,Bishnu Prasad Chaudhari Tharu (:) is a politician belonging to the . In the he was elected from the -2 constituency winning 17851 votes.

Karna Bahadur Thapa,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karna_Bahadur_Thapa,"Karna Bahadur Thapa (:) a member of assumed the post of the on 25 February 2014 under -led government.

He is a member of . He won Bajura–1 seat in the CA assembly in 2013. He is the chairman of Sudurpaschim Pradesh Committee."

Chandra Bahadur Thapa,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chandra_Bahadur_Thapa,"Chandra Bahadur Thapa(:) a.k.a. 'Sagar' was a politician belonging to the then . Thapa was the in-charge of the . During the he was the commander of the Dinesh-Ramji Smriti Brigade of the . In the he was elected from the -3 constituency winning 16581 votes. Then he left and joined based socio-academic movement called ""Aarthik Krantiko Abhiyan"". The movement which was led by the then student who is now known as one of the ."

Ram Bahadur Thapa,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ram_Bahadur_Thapa,"Ram Bahadur Thapa (:) also widely known by his nom de guerre is a politician and former . He is the vice president of .

Before the establishment of the he was General Secretary of the . He was formerly the member of from .

Thapa was the during the which led to the resignation of .

Thapa led a group of MPs MLAs and fellow leaders who joined leaving following the split in ."

Amar Bahadur Thapa,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amar_Bahadur_Thapa,Amar Bahadur Thapa (:) is a Nepali politician belonging to the . He was a member of . He won the Dailekh–1 seat in the from .

Gagan Thapa,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gagan_Thapa,"Gagan Thapa (born 19 July 1976) is a Nepali politician and youth leader who is the current General Secretary of the . He is currently serving as a Member of Parliament in the from since 2008 and is currently in its Parliamentary Committee on Education and Health. He served as the of from 2016 to 2017.

He was elected for the first time as a Member of the from from proportional representation. From the became Central Committee Member of the . He won the as a Member of the following the failure of the first assembly to promulgate a constitution serving as the Health Minister from 2016 to 2017. He won in 2017 for the 2nd time from . He won for third time from the same constituency in .

Thapa was born in a conservative middle-class family. Born and raised in Kathmandu Thapa graduated from in 1992. He finished his in Chemistry from in 1998. He completed his M.A Sociology from in 2003.

Thapa was the president of the Free Student Union of from 1998 to 2000. He was a Committee Member of the from 1998 to 2002 Vice President from 2000 to 2002 and its General Secretary from 2002 to 2004.

After the dissolution of Parliament and declaration of emergency by King Gyanendra Thapa took a vehement stand against the royal regime and called for the establishment of a republic. He called for greater involvement of youth in the movement and called on students to take to the streets to launch a decisive movement for the restoration of democracy. He was jailed on charges of sedition in 2004. On 26 April 2005 he

and two other NSU activists were arrested but released on 5 May after the Supreme Court deemed their detention illegal. Thapa was immediately rearrested and served with a 90-day detention order under the Public Security Act (PSA). He was declared a by . Following a Special Court order in July 2005 Thapa was arrested from the Singha Durbar Ward Police Station where he had gone to meet his colleagues and was subsequently interrogated by The Office of the Kathmandu District Government Attorney for his involvement in 'offense against the state' by chanting anti-monarchy slogans at a rally. Following immense international pressure Thapa was released in August 2005.

The same month Thapa announced his candidacy for the President of the (NSU) the student wing of the Nepal Congress Party (NC). Thapa was excluded from the race by Nepal Congress Party President on charges of being 'agents of the palace' alongside NC Central Member Narhari Acharya. During the 10th General Convention of the NSU in Pokhara there were fights between the Koirala faction and the Thapa faction. Thapa accused the party leadership of preventing the closed-door session from being held to forestall adoption of a pro-republican agenda

In January 2006 Thapa urged the youth to boycott the municipal polls. The democracy movement succeeded in April. In May he called for leaders of political parties to make public their personal property. Thapa was seen as an advocate of peaceful protests. On 2 July 2006 Thapa in an interview with on the fifth anniversary of asserted that ""..The Nepalese have begun writing a new autobiography for Nepal an autobiography with a vision philosophy and an ideology; a distinct autobiography with socio-economic and cultural harmony and prosperity; an autobiography displaying the life and history of the common men and women of Nepal."" He also continued advocate for the abolition of monarchy throughout 2006. During the 12th National Convention of the NSU in 2007 Thapa pulled out his candidacy for the post of President claiming that ""The NC leadership has remained biased against me and therefore I have declared that I would not contest"".

Gagan Thapa was elected to the (CA) under the from . He served in the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principle of the Constituent Assembly and the Natural Resources and Means Committee of the Legislative Parliament.

Thapa won a seat in the Central Working Committee of Nepali Congress in the 12th National Convention held in 2010 receiving the highest number of votes.

Thapa was elected as a Member of Parliament of the following election in November 2013 following the failure of the first CA. ThapaHe won from Kathmandu-4 with 22336 votes against candidates Nirmal Kuikel of (9028 votes) and Nanda Kishor Pun (Pashang) of the (6462 votes). He was also chairman of the Agriculture and Water Resources Committee. He urged for the formation of a commission to settle issues of provincial boundaries with the mandate to demarcate provincial boundaries quickly adding that the new constitution should be promulgated without finalizing the boundaries of proposed provinces. Thapa also pushed the government to address the by addressing the demands of further blaming the government for promoting black marketing in the face of the and the right after the 2015 Earthquake. He condemned the blockade imposed by India terming it ""an inhuman move"". In December 2013 Thapa endorsed the campaign ""No Thanks I Carry My Own Bag"".

Thapa started the Livable Kathmandu Campaign which was an effort towards the sustainable development of the Kathmandu Valley. He started a series of ""Livable Kathmandu Forum"" moderated by himself where he talked about the importance of sustainable development of basic infrastructural facilities in light of the 20-year Strategic Development Master Plan (SDMP) of the Kathmandu Valley Development Authority. The document ""Livable Kathmandu"" a sustainable urban development policy proposal was ""submitted to the Prime Minister to be developed as a Kathmandu development policy document which could also serve as a policy guideline for Nepal's other urban and urbanizing centers.""

On 26 August 2016 Thapa was sworn into office as the Minister for Health by President . He began office with a vow to address Dr. Govinda KC's demands on health reformation and focusing on three main issues along with constitution implementation - tabling medical sector laws building infrastructure and resource collection. He donated his salary of the first month as Health Minister to the oncology fund set up in .

In December 2016 Thapa launched the National HIV Strategic Plan 2016-2021: Nepal HIVision 2020 a five-year plan aimed at eradicating the AIDS epidemic in the country by 2030. The government made a license mandatory to sell tobacco products from March 2017. It was made illegal for pregnant women and persons under 18 to buy or sell tobacco products. On 13 April 2017 he announced a new health campaign ""Healthy Myself Healthy Nation"" where ""every citizen would be encouraged to make five commitments – to abstain from tobacco and alcohol to do regular exercise to have regular nutritious diet to do regular health check-up to be aware about health of self and family – for a healthy lifestyle."" Thapa emphasized that ""primary focus will be on schools where students are encouraged to exercise and eat fresh foods instead of junk foods.""

During Thapa's ministership was introduced making it possible to transplant organs from brain-dead patients. The new law allowed the receiving of eight organs - kidneys lungs heart liver pancreas small intestine corneas and skin from a brain dead person. Liver transplant service was started for the first time in the country. The government made surgery of gout heart disease and dialysis service for kidney patients free. The Supreme Court made it legal for couples with infertility to use surrogacy services. The Health Ministry limited treatment expenses of VIPs up to Rs 1.5 million and opened the Army Hospital for the general public. It directed all government hospitals to open from 9:00am to 3:00pm (intensive service from 3:00pm to 5:00pm) and to set up information centres at all hospitals. Thapa enforced the Pharmacy Guideline introduced by the Department of Drug Administration in 2011 and subsequently the Ministry directed the hospitals under its aegis to run own pharmacies and started closing down unregistered pharmacies. Thapa further delegated Rs. 311.5 million to regional health directorates and Rs 1.8-8 million to district hospitals to buy medicines directly bypassing an otherwise cumbersome procedure.

Under the Act a family of five is entitled to Rs. 50000 per year for medical attention after paying a premium of Rs. 2500 per year with subsidy on the premium for the poor disabled and elderly and a family identified as impoverished poor and marginalized will get 100% 75% and 50% discounts respectively. The Act also makes health insurance mandatory and has a budget for a health safety net. Under the Act the government also covers some of the cost for impoverished patients requiring treatment for heart or kidney diseases cancer Alzheimer's Parkinson's Sickle cell anaemia head and spinal injury. The scheme is known as Bipanna Nagarik Kosh and patients need an official letter attesting to their weak economic status. The new policy has also introduced a payer-provider split and the insurer will manage reimbursement both to private and public facilities. Unlike in the past the head of the Insurance Board will be nominated by the cabinet and will be independent from the Ministry of Health. In the journal Health Affairs Thapa says ""Nepal will have to innovate on delivery of longitudinal care across the lifetimes of citizens in both homes and communities ... leveraging our rich history of community-based preventive care delivery.""

Thapa was elected as a Member of Parliament in the in December 2017 from Kathmandu-4 for the second time consecutively. He is a member of the Parliamentary Committee on Education and Health.

While campaigning during the election Thapa along with 10 others was injured when an IED exploded at Chapali Height in Kathmandu. Thapa suffered minor injuries to his head and back in the explosion. There was a lot of outrage both from Nepali Congress leaders as well leaders of opposition and other parties directed at the government following the government's inability to figure out the perpetrators given that Thapa's party was in majority control of the government at the time.

Thapa was critical of the Information Technology Bill on grounds of it ""curtailing the fundamental rights of people to freedom of expression and opinion and was hence against the spirit of the constitution."" On 29 November 2018 Thapa had called for a civil disobedience against the 4 day odd-even traffic rule issued to manage the Asia Pacific Summit 2018 by the government. Thapa commented that the organization had a

controversial history of accusations of as well as the illegal promotion of Christianity and the public should not suffer for such an unjust cause.

In March 2016 Thapa unsuccessfully contested for the post of the Nepali Congress Party's general secretary competing against Arjun Narsingh KC (his father-in-law) and Shashank Koirala. He was the only candidate who represented the youth among the 10 aspirants of office bearer positions in the country's oldest and largest political party. As a Central Committee Member Thapa has called for a change in the 's leadership through a special party convention. Thapa also lead the party's central publicity and communication committee for the federal and provincial elections.

Thapa was one of the candidates for the post of General Secretary in the from the anti-establishment faction led by . Thapa had publicized a 60-page document before the commencement of the general convention that consisted the party's programmes and policies for the upcoming one year till general elections and for the upcoming five years after the general elections. He was elected along with who represented the camp. Of the 4379 votes cast Thapa received 3023 votes while Sharma got 1356 votes.

Thapa has long expressed his desire for party reformation and has worked to that end for more than a decade calling for the replacement of the general and active membership in 2015 He has called for a change the working style of political leadership in light of leaders inability to reach the aspiration of the new generation of Nepalis and called for the Nepal Congress to "lead the implementation of the new constitution" in 2016. He has also repeatedly called for more involvement of the youth in leadership positions and expressed his belief in the party as the "only defender of the country able to move the country ahead by taking all the communities of the hills mountains and the Tarai into confidence." Thapa along with other youth leaders launched the "Nepali Congress Rejuvenation Campaign" in February 2018. In 2009 Thapa had accused senior leaders like and of trying to run the Nepal Congress Party like a private company. In 2018 Thapa further remarked that Congress President Deuba shouldn't be the parliamentary party leader as well as the responsibilities of a parliamentary party leader would be hard to achieve if "one person has two important posts".

Following from his pledge to transform the party during his bid for General Secretary in 2016 Thapa presented a 51-page report in the ongoing meeting of the Central Working Committee on behalf of youth leaders demanding an early general convention by amending the party statute through the Congress Maha Samiti. Following months of discussions and debates of rival camps of the party the Nepali Congress Central Working Committee unanimously endorsed the draft statute with provisions that will 'strengthen internal democracy make the party more inclusive and address factionalism'. Thapa remarked that the Party President Sher Bahadur Deuba had ignored the voice of Dr. 's faction after the General Convention as seen in the recent nominations in the government.

We are not bargaining for the post we want party President to recognize the voice of the delegates in the convention and act accordingly we want justice....Recent nominations and the party's representation in the Bagmati Province government seem to abuse the mandate of the General Convention.In 2008 Thapa married Anjana KC daughter of .

Surya Bahadur Thapa,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Surya_Bahadur_Thapa,Surya Bahadur Thapa (; March 21 1928 – April 15 2015) was a and a five-time of . He served under three different kings in a political career lasting more than 50 years.

Thapa was selected as a member of advisory council in 1958 and was elected as the chairperson. Later he was appointed to the Upper house in 1959 and was appointed to the chair of the Council of Ministers from 1963 to 1964. He went on to serve four further terms: 1965–69 1979–83 1997–98 and again in 2003 before leaving his in November 2004.

Surya Bahadur Thapa was the first Prime Minister under the System of Nepal. In his later years he was the leader of . He died on 15 April 2015 from respiratory failure while undergoing surgery.

Surya Bahadur Thapa was born on March 21 1928 in the village of Muga in district. He began his political career in the underground student movement in 1950. In November 1958 he was selected to the national assembly as an independent and became Chairman of the Advisory Council. In 1959 Thapa was elected to the Upper House. He was appointed Minister of Agriculture Forest and Industry under the newly formed system. Subsequently he served as Member of National Legislature and .

Despite not even standing for election in 1963 Thapa was nominated to the National Panchayat by and was appointed chair of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Finance Law Justice and General Administration. During this period he was instrumental in abolishing "Land-Birta-System" and set strategies to promote land reform by consolidating tenancy rights of the tenants. Thapa was responsible for "Muluki-Ain" through which he attempted to eradicate the practice of an and promote women's suffrage among other social activism.

In 1966 Thapa was again appointed Prime Minister under the modified Constitution of Nepal. He was responsible for expanding the coverage of the constitution of 1962 and promulgated its second amendment to make it "people oriented". In 1967 Thapa tendered his resignation saying that the long tenure of one prime minister was undemocratic in the development of the country.

In October 1972 Thapa was arrested and imprisoned in Nakhhu Jail when he demanded political reform in his Itum-Bahal public address. The speech promoted a 13-point resolution which included democratic changes in the Constitution and restoring rights to the people with democratic elections. He went on a 21-day hunger strike in March 1974 demanding major political reform in the country.

After pro-democracy demonstrations in 1979 Nepali voters chose to uphold the Panchayat system in a referendum in 1980 and King Birendra appointed Thapa Prime Minister on June 1 1980. The referendum was accompanied by a general amnesty for political prisoners.

Thapa maintained the position through a parliamentary election in 1981. After serving a further two years he resigned in 1983 when his government lost a no confidence vote.

Between 1983 and 1990 Thapa often spoke on politics criticizing those who were against democratic reform and urging the strengthening of political and economic development processes in the country. Thapa's statements were quoted in many leading national newspapers. There was an attempt to assassinate one of the editors (Padam Thakurathi) who published Thapa's views. An attempt was made to assassinate Thapa himself while he was traveling through Jhallari West Nepal.

In 1990 the led to the institution of a system of government with multiple political parties. Thapa started the (RPP) and was elected chairman of the party four years later. The party did not win the 1991 or 1994 elections but after two successive governments suffered no-confidence motions within a year King Birendra asked Thapa to form a new coalition government on October 7 1997. The next February Thapa's government survived a no-confidence vote ending the year-long constitutional crisis. Thapa then conceded the prime ministership to his coalition partner of the Nepali Congress.

In 2002 Thapa presided over the Third National Convention of RPP in Pokhara which paved the way for new leadership within the RPP Party. In June 2003 he was appointed Prime Minister of Nepal for the sixth time. During this tenure as prime Minister he also held the Defense Minister position. Under Thapa the government offered women special reservations and quotas in government for the first time via the Public Service Commission. Special quotas were also provided to the under-privileged Dalits and Janajatis for higher education.

Under Thapa's tenure the government offered the Maoists a 75-point socio-economic and political reform package during peace talks. However the peace talks failed. To counter the persistent bloody attacks on the police army and civilians Thapa set up the Unified Command. Under the program the police army and armed security functioned as a cohesive team to combat terrorism in the country. Thapa secured arms military hardware and aircraft for the army from donor countries (India USA and Great Britain) as military aid. When the country was reeling under civil war he remained adamant that no commissions should be made on arms unlike his predecessors. All arms procured during this period were under grant aid.

In November 2003 Thapa as the Chairman of the SAARC urged the Indian Prime Minister and Pakistani President to participate in the SAARC Summit in Islamabad. His active participation and persuasion as the SAARC Chairman brought both these nuclear countries to table at the summit. Thapa also became the first Nepali Prime Minister to make an official visit to the Druk Kingdom of . Several bilateral agreements were initiated with the SAARC countries during this historic visit.

On May 7 2004 Thapa resigned after to a street protest staged by the five party alliance. In his resignation speech to the nation he insisted that he would continue to play an active role to forge national consensus. Thapa lead a caretaker government for 25 days as the parties failed to nominate a consensual individual to the post of the prime minister. He officially stepped down on June 2.

In August 2004 Thapa made his first public statement after his resignation asking the party leadership to call for a Special General Convention. The Special General Convention was never called however. Thapa then proposed the Broader National Political Conference amongst all democratic political parties in order to create an alternative democratic force in the country against the new Maoist government.

emerged from a split in the as Thapa left RPP on November 4 2004. On November 19 2004 Thapa and his followers opened a contact office in Balutwar to organise a ""broad political conference"" and coordinate the construction of a new party. The RJP was founded on March 13 2005. The political conference was however postponed due to the imposition of emergency rule by on February 1 2005.

RJP had expressed differences with King Gyanendra after the February 1 2005 coup on political appointments in the local administrations. RJP accused the King of eliminating the forces working for constitutional monarchy through his political actions. At the time RJP tried to profile itself as a centrist party in between positions advocating direct monarchical rule and republic. During the Loktantra Andolan the RJP suggested that the King Gyanendra would initiate talks with constitutional forces. When the King was stripped of his political powers by the interim parliament RJP did not object and in November 2006 the Prajatantrik Nepal Party led by Keshar Bahadur Bista merged into RJP.

Ahead of the Constituent Assembly election RJP proposed having a mixed election system with 75 district representatives and 230 members elected through proportional representation. The party also proposed creating an ""Ethnic Assembly"" as the upper house of parliament.

On February 6 2008 Thapa initiated unity talks with the leader of RPP Pashupati Shamsheer Jang Bahadur Rana. In a joint press conference both Thapa and Rana agreed to unite RJP-RPP as one single party. On March 6 he declared that his party was not monarchist but would accept the verdict of the voters. RJP MPs had previously boycotted a vote in the interim parliament on making Nepal a republic. Thapa had dubbed the vote ""an attack on the fundamental norms of democracy"".

Thapa died on April 15 2015 aged 87 in India from while undergoing . He is survived by three daughters and a son a former minister of commerce and supply."

Romy Gauchan Thakali,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Romy_Gauchan_Thakali,"Romy Gauchan Thakali (:) is a politician. He was elected to the in the on behalf of the .

His son was elected to the in 2022."

Hridaya Ram Thani,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rhidya_Ram_Thani,Hridaya Ram Thani (Nepali:रिदया राम थानी) a politician. He was elected to the Surkhet Constituency 2 in the on behalf of the .

Sebaki Devi Das Tatma,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sebaki_Devi_Das_Tatma,Sebaki Devi Das Tatma (:) is a politician belonging to the . During the campaigns of MJF for autonomy Tatma took parts in rallies of the movement. Following the she was selected by MJF from the quota to represent the party in the assembly. Prior to becoming a Constituent Assembly member the 32-year-old Tatma worked as a domestic servant. She has four children.

Ram Krishna Tamrakar,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ram_Krishna_Tamrakar,"Ram Krishna Tamrakar is a politician. He was elected to the in the on behalf of the . After the election he was first Minister of Industry Commerce and Supplies and then Minister of Health.

Tamrakar is the Treasurer of the Nepali Congress.

In 2005 he was arrested in connection with anti- protests."

Surya Man Dong Tamang,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Surya_Man_Dong_Tamang,Surya Man Dong Tamang (:) is a member of the . He won Kavre–1 seat in CA assembly 2008 from .

Bijay Subedi,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bijay_Subedi,Bijay Subedi is a member of in of . He was elected from for the .

Sushila Swar,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sushila_Swar,Sushila Swar is a politician. She was elected to the in the on behalf of the . When the Nepali Congress was divided she sided with the

Sher Bahadur Tamang,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sher_Bahadur_Tamang,"Sher Bahadur Tamang (:) is a Nepalese politician and was of . He also served as a under . He is a member of the . He won the Sindhupalchowk–2 seat in as part of the .

In July 2018 Tamang gave a controversial remark about female Nepali students studying for their in stating they were ""bound to compromise their honour to claim their certificates."" He publicly apologized but after facing pressure from his party resigned from his post.

In 2040 BS Tamang became the District Committee Chairperson of a student organization of . In 2054 BS he became the District Committee Secretary of and in 2059 BS he was a member of Bagmati Zonal of . He was elected as a member of the Constituent Assembly from Sindhupalchowk-3 in and elected as a member of the House of Representatives from Sindhupalchok-2 in 2074 BS."

Dal Bahadur Sunar,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dal_Bahadur_Sunar,Dal Bahadur Sunar (:) is a Nepali politician belonging to and is coincharge of the party for . He has served as a member of the . He had won the Banke 4 seat in CA assembly 2013 from the .

Sita Subedi,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sita_Subedi,"Sita Subedi is a politician. She was the president of the . She also served as a member of the . She was nominated as a candidate for the Communist Party of Nepal (United Marxist) in the . Subedi contested the -9 constituency but only mustered 55 votes (0.1%).

Ahead of the Subedi was nominated as a candidate by the . She was placed as the top candidate on the Proportional Representation list of the party."

Ram Hari Subedi,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ram_Hari_Subedi,Ram Hari Subedi () is a member of the . He won the Kavre–2 seat at the CA assembly 2013 from the .

Sukra Raj Sonyok (Songyokpa),[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sukra_Raj_Sonyok_\(Songyokpa\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sukra_Raj_Sonyok_(Songyokpa)),"Sukra Raj Sonyok (Songyokpa) (सुकुरा राज सोन्योक born 22 December 1936) is a Nepalese politician and former in Nepal. He was born to a (Songyokpa) family in Eastern . He served as a Member of from 1997 to 2004. During his term in parliament he had served as a of (Democratic) from 2003 to 2004.

He ran for of Nepal in 1991 from Taplejung Constituency - 2 on behalf of Nepali Congress. He also contested for Member of Constitution Assembly on 2010 from Constituency - 2. He played an active role in arm uprising in 1974 (2031 B.S.) as a local commander of (Liberation Army) of Nepali Congress. Before he joined Nepalese Politics he was a Army (1954AD–1970AD). He served as (no:-21140931) in Queen's Gurkha Unit of the Army."

Lila Kumari Bagale Somai,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lila_Kumari_Bagale_Somai,Lila Kumari Bagale Somai () is a politician belonging to the . In April 2008 she won the -2 seat in the defeating the sitting MP . Somai got 12750 votes whereas Pandey got 10929 votes.

Jhakku Prasad Subedi,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jhakku_Prasad_Subedi,"Jhakku Prasad Subedi () is a politician belonging to the . He is a teacher by profession.

In February 1996 Subedi then the Chairman of the Development Committee was arrested. He was released on March 26 1998. According to report Subedi had been tortured whilst in captivity.

In November 2001 Subedi became a member of the the pre-governmental structure instituted by the Maoists.

On April 12 2008 he won the -2 seat in the defeating the general secretary .

Subedi is the Newa State Committee of the ."

Prem Lal Singh,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prem_Lal_Singh,Prem Lal Singh (/ˈpɹēm ˈlɑːl ˈsɪŋh/ ·^a) politician. He was elected to the in the on behalf of the .

Purna Kumari Subedi,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Purna_Kumari_Subedi,Purna Kumari Subedi () is a politician belonging to the who served as the vice chairperson of the Constituent Assembly. In the she was elected from the -4 constituency winning 13884 votes.

Prem Bahadur Singh,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prem_Bahadur_Singh,"Prem Bahadur Singh () is a politician. He is the chairman of the . He was previously a political leader of the .

Singh won the -1 seat in the as a CPN(UML) candidate. Singh got 10813 votes defeating the candidate Netra Bahadur Shahi.

Singh was expelled from CPN(UML) on the ground of supporting the monarchy. After the royal in February 2005 Singh was appointed Minister by .

After the in which SPJPN won one seat Singh was selected to represent the party in the .

On July 3 2009 Singh was appointed Minister for Law and Justice.

He was Minister for Water Supply and Sanitation until he resigned from his post in July 2016. He was sworn in for the same post in January 2017 again. He was the only member of his party in the parliament."

Prakash Man Singh,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prakash_Man_Singh,"Prakash Man Singh () is a Nepalese politician and a leader of the . He is the son of Nepali politician . He has also served as the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Local Development and in Sushil Koirala's Cabinet.

Singh contested the -4 constituency in the . Singh won 36.13% of the votes in the constituency but was defeated by of the (CPN(UML)).

In the he contested the Kathmandu-3 constituency. Singh won 33.77% of the votes in the constituency but was defeated by the CPN(UML) candidate .

Singh was Minister for Population and Environment in 's cabinet formed in 1996. He later became Minister for Supplies in 's cabinet.

In the split in the Singh sided with the break-away . Singh became vice-president of NC(D). Singh also became Minister for Physical Planning and Construction in 's cabinet.

Singh was removed from his ministerial position when took power in February 2005. In February 2005 Singh was arrested for two weeks. Singh was again arrested on April 21 2005 after refusing to appear for a hearing of the Royal Commission for Corruption Control. Singh along with were accused by the RCCC of involvement in a case of corruption relating to the Melamchi Drinking Water Project. Singh had refused to appear in front of the RCCC as he considering the institution as unconstitutional. In July 2005 Singh and Deuba were sentenced to 2 year in jail and a fine of 90 million . Singh was released from jail on February 13 2006 as the Supreme Court of Nepal ordered the dissolution of the RCCC.

After the fall of 's direct rule Singh became a nominated member of the .

After the reunification of NC and NC(D) Singh became vice president of .

In 2008 he won the -1 seat in the being the first candidate to be declared a winner. obtained 14318 votes.

In the 12th General convention of the Party held on September 22 2010 Singh was elected as General Secretary of the Party defeating rival candidate from Deuba Camp.

Singh the son of fielded candidacy for the post of party president leaving the camp in the . He was able to garner nearly 7% voters opening the way for second round of election as who obtained 48% votes was unable to cross 50% mark even joining hands with leader . Later Deuba asked and Singh for support while Singh said he was ready to support Deuba. With this Deuba and Singh came together after almost 12 years."

Kunwar Inderjit Singh,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kunwar_Inderjit_Singh,"Kunwar Inderjit Singh (: ; 1906 – 4 October 1982) popularly known as or just was a Nepali politician and revolutionary who served as the 20th in 1957. He was key in organizing the and was a leader in its militant wing the who later refused to recognize the and was forced to flee the country following a revolt he took part in. In 1955 he returned and formed the and following the installation of the he agitated for its end for which he was jailed. Following his release he went into self-imposed exile and much later returned to Nepal and was elected a member to the . He was known as the ""Robin Hood of the Himalayas"" and was very popular throughout the country.

K.I. Singh was born in the of Nepal and his father was a minor landlord. He was educated in India and also served in the Indian Army where he received medical training. Eventually he set up a medical practice in an Indian town on the India-Nepal border.

Before the revolution he met with Bholanath Sharma a organizer and other Congress members which led to him joining the Congress in their struggle against the . He operated out of Nautanwa and became a manager of the Congress party office there. He was an effective organizer and was able to get support from people he knew through his medical practice and ex-servicemen from India.

When the fighting began he crossed the border into Nepal with a group of around a dozen men and around 8-9 rifles. He set himself up in the village of Myudihawa but was faced with much pressure from government forces which forced him and his men to move to Karabla another village that was more defensible for it was surrounded on three sides by a river. Though he lacked both weapons and food at first he was able to get both from the countryside defeating government forces his old Indian ex-serviceman friends and a wealthy called Radhakumari(popularly called 'Muwa by her well wishers') one of the few zamindar's who took the side of the rebels. He was not however properly supported by Gopal Shumsher the son of a Rana who was in the line of succession but was removed following 's purge in 1934. Gopal was a C-class Rana who was in command of Singh's section of the border but Singh had a history of being hostile to all Rana's even boycotting a merger with the Nepali National Congress and 's Nepali Democratic Congress and therefore did not work effectively with Gopel and did not receive proper support from him.

K.I. Singh's main focus throughout the revolution was the city of Bhairawa (current day) which he tried to take from the forces of the Bada Hakim (leader) of Bhairawa though he was unsuccessful. Singh's most serious clashes were with the local who were extremely unpopular among the peasantry for allegedly bringing in Indian to loot their villages in 1949–50. When the fighting began these zamindars sent their families to India and started cooperating with the Bada Hakim of Bhairawa. Singh's battles with the zamindars was extremely brutal. For example after storming the house of zamindar Bhubaneshwar Shukla nine government soldiers who were inside were gunned down immediately for allegedly mistreating rebels previously and fifty Indian goondas who were there tried to escape but were killed by the villagers who helped Singh with the siege. When he begged Singh for his life one of Singh's followers clubbed him to death with a and the villagers later battered his corpse.

The officially brought about the end of the revolution. It was a compromise between the and which allowed for the creation of a government of a mix between Rana's and Nepali Congress members with remaining as . Though K.I. Singh was asked to stop the fighting he refused to accept the Delhi Accord and was dissatisfied with the leadership of Nepali Congress. He launched another unsuccessful attack on Bhairawa but was soon arrested in February 1951 by Indian and Nepali troops. When he was captured his force was said to number 200-400 men. Following his arrest he quickly escaped but was recaptured and sent to a jail in .

The Raksha Dal was an auxiliary security force set up immediately after the revolution mostly from members of the Nepali Congress' militant wing. In January 1952 a militant revolutionary similar to K.I. Singh who also refused to accept the Delhi Accord started a protest in against Prime Minister and the Delhi Accord. After Rai had made a speech in the city declaring the need for a renewed revolt he was arrested. This arrest led to a revolt of the Raksha Dal in Kathmandu who freed both Ram Prasad Rai and K.I. Singh from jail and occupied the . Rai and Singh tried to negotiate with the government but after a few days the revolting Raksha Dal were defeated for the army and most of the Raksha Dal officers remained loyal to the government. Both Rai and Singh fled Nepal into Tibet to the north but Rai died en route.

Following his escape to Tibet K.I. Singh was allowed in by the Communist Chinese government and stayed in during his exile. During his exile he lived a secluded life and was not heard from for around two years. He also did not receive any support from the Chinese government and apparently did not meet either or . While he was away he became a legend in Nepal and the ""Society of Friends of K.I. Singh"" was formed to agitate for his return.

In 1955 he was sent back to Kathmandu from Beijing for allegedly threatening suicide if he wasn't allowed to return. He re-entered Nepal in August 1955 and was pardoned by . A massive parade was held in Kathmandu to celebrate his return.

In October 1955 K.I. Singh formed the (UDP) or United Democratic Front as an alternative to the a party that had dominated Nepal since the . He claimed that the political parties of Nepal had been unsuccessful and were full of infighting while the people suffered. However it was mostly just a party based solely around Singh rather than a party with any proper platform or ideology. It is also alleged that Singh formed the UDP with funding from to try to counter the influence of Nepali Congress.

Singh did not espouse any particular ideology though he was generally left-wing. Many claimed that he was a communist but he denied it even though many of his views on issues coincided with those of the Communist Party and the communists allegedly assisted in the Raksha Dal Revolt. He was said to be both a royalist and a revolutionary and he espoused nationalist isolationist and anti-imperialist rhetoric. He claimed to not work for any party or have any ideology; rather he was solely working for the betterment of Nepal. His view on India was contradictory both claiming India was an imperialist power who controlled Nepal and talking of the need of Nepali-Indian cooperation.

In July 1957 K.I. Singh was made Prime Minister by Mahendra replacing his predecessor of the . However his 110-day premiership was unremarkable and mostly wasted with conspiracies and attempts to curtail Singh's enemies. He resigned as Prime Minister on 15 November however the reason for this is unclear. There were claims that there were conspiracies against Singh involving foreign powers like the though it is not known for sure. There were also rumors that he resigned due to a disagreement with the King.

In 1959 there were the first democratic elections in Nepali history where Nepali Congress won a massive victory taking 74 of the 109 seats available. Many notable party leaders like K.I. Singh and Tanka Prasad Acharya did not win their seats but their parties still gained some. With Nepali Congress forming a government the second largest party the right-wing Gorkha Parishad who were supported and made up by the became the opposition. However Singh wanted to lead the official opposition party and therefore formed a United Front with Acharya's wing of the Praja Parishad the . This United Front was according to Singh formed to guard Nepal's highest values like nationalism democracy good government and social justice. Later on in 1959 Singh convinced the two members of parliament for Acharya's party to instead join his party leaving Acharya with no political representation.

In 1960 removed the Nepali Congress government and installed the a party-less semi-dictatorial system. At first K.I. Singh supported the move however his opinion began to shift wildly soon after it began changing from ardent support for the king to criticism of the system multiple times. In April 1963 he stated he planned to launch a to agitate for the restoration of parliamentary democracy. Eventually after negotiating with the

King to try to gain some form of political office in March 1964 he announced the satyagraha would go ahead leading to his arrest. Following an appeal to the he was acquitted and released in June 1965 after which he went into self-imposed exile. Many years later he joined the and was elected as a representative in the in the . A year later K.I. Singh died of throat cancer aged 77."

Harka Bahadur Singh,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harka_Bahadur_Singh,Harka Bahadur Singh (:) is a politician belonging to the . In the he was elected from the -1 constituency winning 14506 votes.

Baban Singh,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Baban_Singh,"Baban Singh (:) is a member of parliament and politician who won the -1 seat in the as an . Singh won the seat with 9201 votes. At the time of the election Singh was on the 'most wanted list' of the Nepalese police forces. According to sources Singh was a member of the 'Terai Army' .

Singh did not make any public appearance during the election campaign. Singh's campaign carried the slogan ('Save me') pleading to the voters to use the vote in order to save him from a death penalty. Singh's family was active in running the campaign.

Singh has also been accused of inciting the violent uprising against maoists on March 21 2007 in where 27 were killed.

On May 27 2008 Singh was able to reach the Birendra International Conference Centre to be sworn in as a Constituent Assembly member without being caught by police. On June 1 2008 he surrendered to the Gaur District Court but was released by the court on general date following legal proceedings."

Arjun Jang Bahadur Singh,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arjun_Jang_Bahadur_Singh,"Arjun Jang Bahadur Singh (:) is a politician. He was elected to the in the on behalf of the .

Singh was the NC candidate in the Bahjang-1 constituency for the .

Ganesh Man Singh,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ganesh_Man_Singh,"Ganesh Man Singh (: १९१५-१९९७) (November 9 1915 – September 18 1997) was the leader of the in Nepal. He is revered as the Father of Democracy and the Iron-man of Nepali politics. He joined to protest against the autocratic rule of the Ranas.

Ganesh Man Singh was born on November 9 1915 in Itum Bahal . His father was Gyan Man Singh and his mother was Sanunani Shrestha Singh. His father died when he was young so his grandfather Ratna Man Singh (who was Badakaji in the Rana regime) raised him.

He studied in till class 6 when he was rusticated from the school for not respecting his fellow Rana students. He then went to to study where he completed his matriculation from in the first division. He studied until ISc (Intermediate of Science) then returned to Nepal in 1938.

Ganesh Man Singh was one of the main leaders of the Nepali Congress Movement in 2007 B.S. which was able to overthrow the Rana Regime. In 2015 B.S. he was elected as a Member of Parliament from and later became a Cabinet Minister. After the coup d'état by King Mahendra Singh became one of the main leaders advocating for democracy in Nepal. He ultimately became the Supreme leader of the title he held throughout his life.

He entered into politics formally by joining Praja Parisad the first political party of Nepal. in 1997 B.S. Only after three months into married life with he was handed life imprisonment by Ranas for waging a revolution against their autocratic rule. He successfully escaped from the prison and continued his struggle against the Ranas with Krishna Bahadur Pradhan as his pseudonym.

After the coup of 1960 Singh was held without trial for eight years at the Military Detention Camp.

Recognizing his outstanding contribution in the field of Human Rights Mr. Singh was honored by the with the "Human Rights Award" in 1993. He is the first Statesman from South Asia to receive this prestigious award.

Singh had received the "United States Peace Run Prize" in 1990 for his contribution to peace in Nepal and the world and his leadership quality. He was also decorated by the "U Thant Peace Award".

Ganesh Man Singh Foundation was established in the commemoration of Ganesh Man Singh with the presidency of his son Prakash Man Singh.

Singh made major contributions to Nepal. He was the leader of the anti-Rana Movement in 2007 B.S. as well as the leader of the Nepali Congress. He gave continuous efforts for the establishment of democracy over the autocratic rule of Ranas. He was the commander of the Mass Movement-I (2046 B.S.) Ganesh Man Singh's continued effort led to multi-party democracy's establishment in Nepal. He also showed his great renunciation by refusing the post of prime minister and instead suggesting the name of his friend the post

He died on 2nd of Ashwin 2054 B.S at Kathmandu."

Shashi Shrestha,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shashi_Shrestha,"Shashi Shrestha (: १९५५-१९९५) (Central Committee member of (Amik Sherchan faction). She was appointed as Minister of State for Health and Population on April 29 2007.

Shrestha is the head of the Janamorcha-supported .

Narayan Kaji Shrestha,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Narayan_Kaji_Shrestha,"Narayan Kaji Shrestha (:) alias is a politician. He has been affiliated with a number of throughout his political career holding leadership positions. He was a for the democratic movement to abolish the in the 1980s. He remained in the political mainstream during the and acted as a mediator. After the peaceful settlement of the conflict he formally joined the and has held important political positions since 2008.

He has held the offices of the Member of and Member of among others.

Narayan Kaji Shrestha was born in Jaubari village of Gorkha and holds a master's degree in public administration. He edited the weekly paper ""Mulankyan"" ""Garjan"" and ""Janamat"" . He was a mathematics lecturer in the 1980s at .

He joined Nepal's communist movement in 1980. He was a second rung leader in the before its major leaders formed CPN-Maoist and opted for an armed rebellion in 1996. He however did not join the rebellion on the grounds of working policy but helped it from outside while continuing with his peaceful political activities despite being underground as general secretary of the Unity Centre. Prakash fell away from Prachanda after the CPN-Unity Centre decided to wage an armed revolt in 1996. Addressing his first public function Prakash said the road to republic was still full of obstacles and that all forces that believe in democratic

republic should unite.

He played a role in bringing the seven parties and CPN-Maoist together in creating the 12-point Understanding for the democracy movement in mid-April 2006. The movement culminated into a success with the king agreeing to hand over power to the seven parties.

In July 2008 he became a nominated Constituent Assembly member representing . His party 'Unity Center Masal' united with NCP Maoist on January 13 2009. Prakash became the deputy leader of the parliamentary party of Unified Maoist. After that Prakash got major responsibilities in the unified Nepal communist party Maoist. He was given control of the Parliamentary and governmental procedures before he was made the deputy leader of the Unified Maoist in the parliament.

On 2 August 2011 Shrestha was sworn in as Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister in the final cabinet expansion of the 's (CPN-UML) led government. After Prime Minister Khanal's resignation on 14 August 2011 he remained in those positions in an acting capacity. On 4 September he was sworn in as Deputy Prime Minister and in the new coalition government led by Prime Minister Dr. . On 7 September 2011 he was appointed official government spokesman. From 19–26 September 2011 he participated in the United Nations General Assembly in New York."

Jog Meher Shrestha,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jog_Meher_Shrestha,"Jog Meher Shrestha (August 1927 – 6 December 2009) was a well known politician belonging to the and he was one of the founder members of RPP. He was politically active during the period and served as minister of Home Affairs Panchayat and Land Reforms Health and Water Resources Law and Justice Education and Communication Panchayat and Local Development and Land Reforms. Notably Mr. Shrestha served as the Home Minister during the referudun which took place in May 1980. Mr. Shrestha was appointed Land Reform and Management Minister leading RPP in the coalition government led by in 2004.

After the royal takeover (coup d'etat) of Nepal by on 1st February 2005 when democratically elected members of the country's coalition government led by the Nepali Congress were deposed by Gyanendra King of Nepal and accused of misuse of the Prime Ministers Fund. In March 2005 he was released on bail. In June 2005 he was acquitted.

In 2006 Mr. Shrestha was acting chairman of the RPP.

Mr. Shrestha was admitted to hospital in on 2 December 2009 complaining of bladder pain; he passed away four days later on 6 December 2009 9:00 am at the age of 82. Mr. Shrestha funeral took place on the same day at Pashupati Arya Ghat with state honours."

Gopal Man Shrestha,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gopal_Man_Shrestha,"Gopal Man Shrestha (/ˈɡɒpəl mən ʃrɛstə/ is a politician. He was elected to the in the on behalf of the .

He was Acting President of Nepali Congress Democratic. He is now a senior CWC member.

He is currently the deputy Prime Minister and Education Minister under lead Government. He hails from Syangja District."

Kripasur Sherpa,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kripasur_Sherpa,Kripasur Sherpa (:) is a member of the . He won the Bhojpur–1 seat in the for the .

Uma Kant Sharma,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uma_Kant_Sharma,Uma Kant Sharma (:) is a politician belonging to the . In the he was elected from the -2 constituency winning 17992 votes.

Dilli Raj Sharma,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dilli_Raj_Sharma,Dilli Raj Sharma is a politician. He was elected to the in the on behalf of the .

Dama Kumari Sharma,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dama_Kumari_Sharma,Dama Kumari Sharma (:) is a politician belonging to the . In the she was elected from the -2 constituency winning 20240 votes.

Janardan Sharma,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Janardhan_Sharma,"Janardan Sharma (:) is a Nepalese politician and former Finance Minister of Nepal. He is a three-time parliamentarian. He has previously served as Minister of Home Affairs Energy and Peace and Reconstruction.

Sharma was accused of changing rates inviting unauthorized persons a day before budget for the next fiscal year was announced. first broke the news. He later resigned. Parliamentary Probe Special Committee was formed to investigate the controversy. The committee concluded that they could not confirm the allegations about Sharma inviting outsiders to change the tax rates. He was later re-appointed as Finance Minister."

Astalaxmi Shakya,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Astalaxmi_Shakya,"Astalaxmi Shakya (:) is a Nepalese politician and former of . She is first woman chief minister of Nepal. Governor appointed Shakya as the chief minister as per Article 168 (1) of the after she was unanimously elected parliamentary party leader of the on 18 August 2021 following the resignation of outgoing chief minister as both the parliamentary party leader and chief minister. On 9th March 2023 she was chosen as a candidate in the 2023 Nepalese vice presidential election from .

First elected to parliament in 1999 Shakya served as the from 2004 to 2005 and from 2008 to 2009. She also currently serves as the vice-president of the .

Shakya was born in in 1954. She was born on the eighth day of festival on the day culturally known as Astami which is how she got her name. She was a second child among eight in a family at near Hanuman Dhoka Durbar Square. After the completion of in 1972 she joined a Chinese language class at Basantapur with her friend who is now a writer. The two girls were often seen doing quite unusual activities for girls in those days – like riding bicycles or driving cars swimming and doing physical exercises.

Shakya went to for her further education but dropped out from what she saw as "" education"" after four years. She started studying Chinese from which she learned about communism from her teacher Mahesh Man Shrestha a leftist intellectual and a physician. She was quite impressed by the life and contribution of and read articles on struggles by women activists in China during the revolution.

After having observed Shakya's suspicious activities her parents decided to for her. With the help of her sister Sunita and her friend Sulochana she made a plan to quit her home and devote her life for the party. In 1980 she ran away from home to avoid the marriage. After leaving her home she joined the .

Shakya and her colleagues in a Chinese language class formed a group of around sixty youths to continue to work to change their society through activities such as visiting villages to teach the people about communism and publishing booklets on revolutions and communist leaders. Without having connection with any political party they worked for three years. Her profession as a teacher helped her to participate in

those activities as she could tell her parents that she would go to villages for her school work.

In 1980 she left her home pretending to go to attend a feast at her friend's house. Before that her important books and documents had already been carried out. She had collected all her photos which were with her relatives and burnt them. She donated all her belongings including expensive jewels to the party and took a vow to obey the party directives. At that time the party in-charge of the CPN (ML) in Bagmati Zone was Amrit Kumar Bohara who later became her life partner.

Soon after she entered into her underground life Shakya had to face a kind of test to prove that she was not an ordinary comfort-seeking city-dweller but could struggle for others' cause. Her party assigned her to work in village of located in the eastern side of the . She worked in Piskar for two years to establish the party organization. She stayed in the community of ethnic minorities who live in the area. While staying there she lived in a cave for three months. She taught villagers reading and writing and about public health.

Shakya spent eleven years of underground life in different places of the country before the multi-party system was restored in 1990. She had stayed in of in of Kathmandu as well as in and in eastern Nepal. In 1984 she became a district committee member of Jhapa and in-charge of All Nepal Women Association in Mechi Zone. In 1988 she became a member of Mechi Zonal Committee.

Shakya was given various responsibilities by her party to head Muslim Ittehad Organization Central Law Department and Parliamentary Hearing Committee. She also played an important role to establish the women organization in her party. In February 1981 she along with Gaura Prasai Sushila Shrestha and others organized a secret conference of women cadres of the CPN (ML) in Hetauda where All Nepal Women Association was reformed to become more active. In this conference Shanta Manavi was elected as a president.

Shakya was elected as a member of from a constituency in Kathmandu in the . She also became Minister of Women Children and Social Welfare in the coalition government and Minister of Industry and Commerce.

Shakya was elected Vice President of the CPN-UML party from the general convention. She has been the SC member of JOMPOPS since its formation in early 2010 and was the first elected Chairperson of the JOMPOPS platform.

Shakya was also elected as a Member in November 2014. In 2015 she turned down the nomination of Labor minister to give other politicians a chance to work at the position.

In 1981 Shakya married who is now a member of Standing Committee of the CPN- UML. They both applied in their party for marriage and the party decided to grant them permission. She has two children a son and a daughter. Both spent most of their childhood at her friends' houses growing up separately in different places."

Jagya Bahadur Shahi,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jagya_Bahadur_Shahi,"Jagya Bahadur Shahi (:) is a politician from belonging to the . Shahi is the chairman of the NWPP youth wing the .

Shahi was arrested along with other NWPP activists in Dailekh in connection with pro-democracy protests on March 31 2005.

Shahi was appointed as a Member of Parliament when the was formed in January 2007. Shahi swore his oath as a parliamentarian on January 24 2007.

After the Shahi was nominated to the Assembly by the outgoing cabinet."

Gobinda Bahadur Shah,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gobinda_Bahadur_Shah,Gobinda Bahadur Shah (:) is a politician. He was elected to the in the on behalf of the . Shah was the NC candidate in the Achham-1 constituency for the .

Binod Kumar Shah,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Binod_Kumar_Shah,Binod Kumar Shah is a politician. In the he was elected to the as the candidate of the from the -2 constituency. Shah won with 13640 votes against 6725 votes for of the . Shah later joined the along with his entire team in the districts of Bheri and Karnali zones which caused a rift between NWPP and CPN(UML). In July 2005 he was appointed Assistant Minister for Water Resource by . Now he has been engaging in politics of Nepal being as a Central Committee member of Nepal Communist Party.

Bhakta Bahadur Shah,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhakta_Bahadur_Shah,Bhakta Bahadur Shah (:) is a politician belonging to the . In the he was elected from the -2 constituency winning 11938 votes.

Bharat Kumar Shah,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bharat_Kumar_Shah,"Bharat Kumar Shah is a Nepalese politician. He was elected to the in the on behalf of the . Shah was the NC candidate in the Rupandehi-5 constituency for the and was the candidate in the Rupandehi-5 constituency for the new and won the election.

Bharat Shah has a wife Anita Shah and two sons."

Ajaya Pratap Shah,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ajaya_Pratap_Shah,"Ajaya Pratap Shah (died September 12 ? in) was a politician belonging to the . In he was elected from the -4 constituency with 14091 votes.

After the royal coup d'état in February 2005 Shah went into exile in .

After his death RPP nominated his son to take his parliamentary seat in January 2008."

Abhishek Pratap Shah,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abhishek_Pratap_Shah,"Abhishek Pratap Shah (: born 1 October 1982) is a politician belonging to . He serves as the member of parliament for . He was previously a member of the first and second Constituent Assembly of Nepal representing Kapilvastu 5.

Shah has a Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA) degree from Babu Banarasi Das National Institute of Technology and Management in .

In January 2008 Shah was nominated to the taking the seat of his deceased father who was an MP for the . In March 2008 he resigned from the interim legislature and joined the . In the he was elected from the Kapilvastu 5 constituency winning 15694 votes. Shah was the youngest member elected to the . He was re-elected from the same constituency in the elections.

In 2017 he left the and joined ahead of the . He was elected from securing 20001 votes. He was a member in the Industry Commerce Labour and Consumer Welfare Committee of the ."

Narayan Prakash Saud,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Narayan_Prakash_Saud,"Narayan Prakash Saud (: commonly known as) is a politician currently serving as the since April 2023. A central member of Saud previously served as the from 25 February 2014 to 11 October 2015 in . He is a member of the from having won the seat in the .

First elected to the Pratinidhi Sabha from in the Saud served as the Minister of State for Education and Sports from 1999 to 2001. He opted to switch seat to Kanchapur 2 in the but was defeated by 's . He was

elected from Kanchanpur 2 in the but was again defeated in the . Saud won the seat back in 2022 defeating the sitting member of ."

Golchhe Sarki,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Golchhe_Sarki,"Golchhe Sarki was a politician hailing from the community. In 1988 the was formed with Sarki as its president. In the he was elected to the as the candidate of the . During his tenure as MP he became famous for attacking the minister with his shoe in the assembly.

In 1992 Sarki was reelected as president of the Utpidit Jatiya Utthan Manch.

When the CPN(UML) was divided in 1998 Sarki joined the . He rejoined CPN(UML) in 2002 as the two parties reunified.

Golchhe supported the royal takeover on February 1 2005. As a consequence he was expelled from the party on March 14 2005. In July 2005 he was appointed Assistant Minister for Transport Management by . Golchhe commented his appointment by saying that ""My nomination is an honour for the whole Dalit society"". In December 2005 as the cabinet was reshuffled he was appointed Assistant Minister for Women Children and Social Welfare.

Golchhe died on December 29 2006."

Bidur Prasad Sapkota,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bidur_Prasad_Sapkota,Bidur Prasad Sapkota (:) is politician belonging to the . In 2013 he won the –4 seat in the with total votes of 16 754.

Agni Prasad Sapkota,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Agni_Sapkota,"Agni Prasad Sapkota (: ; born 7 March 1958) is a and former speaker of the . He was elected speaker unopposed on 26 January 2020 after the previous resigned over allegations of attempted sexual assault.

Sapkota previously served as a minister in the cabinets of prime ministers and .

Sapkota started his early political life as a student activist in 1975. He registered as a general member of the in 1978 and served as the founding secretary of the Sindhupalchok district chapter of the party in 1980. He became a full-time political activist in 1991 resigning from the post of headmaster of a high school. He filed his candidacy for the House of Representatives in the but was unable to get on the ballot. Sapkota became a central committee member of the led by in 1995 after the party split from the .

When the CPN (Maoist) decided to initiate he went underground in 1996 and continuously led the movement. He led several party committees and commanded troops of the during the 10-year-long people's war. He was elected politburo member from the party's second national conference held in February 2001. He was also elected a central member of the 41-member a parallel state administration exercised by the Maoists announced in November 2001. Sapkota along with and were members of a dialogue team setup by the Maoists to hold peace talks with the government in 2001 which was unsuccessful in finding a middle ground after three rounds of meetings.

Sapkota has been alleged for the murder of Arjun Lama in 2005. Lama was abducted by maoists on 19 April 2005. Lama's wife tried to file a police report against maoists including Agni Sapkota but the police refused to register fearing reprisals by maoists. Eventually a writ was filed in Supreme Court and the court ordered Kavre Police to register the murder case on 11 August 2008.

After the end of the Maoist insurrection Sapkota was elected to the Constituent Assembly which the Maoists won in a landslide. He was reelected and thus served two terms as a member of the Constituent Assembly from . He served as a standing committee member of the CPN (Maoist Centre) and was a spokesperson of the party and was in-charge of the publicity and education department of the party.

He has served twice as a minister—first as the from May to July 2011 and later as the from October 2015 to July 2016. Despite his very short term as Minister for Information and Communication a frequency policy was formulated under his lead and a frequency distribution system was established. He also ensured budget allocation for different facilities to journalists including life insurance and capacity building training of journalists as a part of the role of the government for promotion and development of the free press. During his tenure as Minister for Forests and Soil Conversation Sapkota visited China on the invitation of the Chinese Minister for State Forestry Administration in January 2016 where in a meeting with his Chinese counterpart China sought for two pairs of one-horned rhinoceros. He proceeded with the proposal of handing over the pair of rhinos and in July 2016 the cabinet officially decided to gift two pairs of the endangered animal to China.

He was a member of the from having been elected in . After then-speaker Krishna Bahadur Mahara resigned in the wake of allegations of sexual assault and attempted rape of a parliamentary staffer Sapkota was elected speaker unopposed on 26 January 2020 after his candidacy was put forth by the ruling and was administered the oath of office the next day by .

Sapkota was elected to the in 2008 from with a margin of over 20000 votes than his next closest opponent. He was reelected in 2013 from the same constituency but with a heavily reduced majority of just 650 votes. For the 2017 federal polls the left alliance consisting of the and Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist Centre) nominated him as a common candidate for and he successfully unseated ' who was then serving as the Minister of Information and Communications winning by over 10000 votes. Only the top two candidates are shown below.

Sapkota was born in Kubhinde in a low-middle class peasant family. He is married to Tara Devi and they have three sons. He completed his secondary school education from Krishna Ratna Ganga High School in .

A post-graduate from Sapkota was a teacher for over 16 years before he formally joining full-time politics. He also served as the general secretary of the ."

Dila Sangraula,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dila_Sangraula,"Dila Sangraula is a Nepali politician and a member of the of the . In May 2019 she was elected the minister of labour of the shadow cabinet formed by the main opposition of the parliament Nepali Congress.

As of 2016 she is the president of the women wing of ."

Ambika Sanwa,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ambika_Sanwa,"Ambika Sanwa

a is a politician. He was elected to the in as the candidate in the constituency.

After the election Sanba was named Minister for Population and Environment in the CPN (UML) cabinet of .

In August 2005 after having been missing for seven months Sanba's family notified the press that he had joined the underground ."

Mahendra Kumar Raya,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahendra_Kumar_Raya,"Mahendra Kumar Raya (:) is a politician. He is the current elected central working committee member of Nepali Congress.

He was elected to the in the on behalf of the ."

Keshar Man Rokka,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Keshar_Man_Rokka,Keshar Man Rokka (:) is a politician. He was elected to the in the on behalf of the . Rokka was the NC candidate in the Rukum-1 constituency for the . He finished second obtaining 4015 votes (10% of the votes in the constituency).

Jun Kumari Roka (Oli),[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jun_Kumari_Roka_\(Oli\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jun_Kumari_Roka_(Oli)),Jun Kumari Roka (Oli) (:) is a politician belonging to the . In the she was elected from the -1 constituency by winning 31410 votes defeating the incumbent MP by a wide margin.

Hari Roka,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hari_Roka,"Hari Roka (:) is a politician. At the age of 13 he was sentenced to seven years imprisonment for having taken part in a demonstration and took HSC at 13.

He has studied at Ph.D-level (yet to be completed) at . In 2007 he was nominated to the . In July 2008 he became a nominated member of the Constituent Assembly on behalf of ."

Minendra Rijal,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Minendra_Rijal,"Minendra Rijal (:) is a politician and former . He is also member of the .

He is a former member of party Central Working Committee. He served as during the of the .

Recently Rijal resigned as Defence minister after he was unable to win internal election of party for general secretary.

He was elected to parliament from in the . Morang-2 is the constituency from where Late PM used to contest the election.

He was also one of the architects of the mixed electoral system that ensured better social and gender diversity in the Constituent Assembly."

Ganesh Prasad Rijal,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ganesh_Prasad_Rijal,"Ganesh Prasad Rijal (: 11 May 1920 – 4 April 1998) was a politician. He took part in the and later in 1959 elected as a member of parliament from district. On 15 December 1960 King Mahendra suspended the constitution dissolved the elected parliament dismissed the cabinet imposed direct rule and imprisoned the then prime minister and his closest government colleagues. After King Mahendra's coup Rijal was exiled to India along with other leaders and workers of party. During his exile he resided in and in Indian state of . He returned homeland in 1975 following government granting amnesty and continued his political career residing in and simultaneously.

Rijal died on 4 April 1998 in in of due to cardiac arrest."

Sarala Regmi,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarala_Regmi,"Sarala Regmi (:) is a politician belonging to the . In January 2007 she was nominated to the on behalf of the pre-split (later renamed UCPN (Maoist)). In April 2008 she won the -1 seat in the defeating veteran leader .

She belonged to the hardline faction inside UCPN (Maoist) and after the split in the party she became a member of the new CPN (Maoist)."

Top Bahadur Rayamajhi,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Top_Bahadur_Rayamajhi,"Top Bahadur Rayamajhi or (:) is a Nepalese politician and former . Rayamajhi was a member of the . Rayamajhi is the secretary of .

He was born in Argha VDC ward number 2 of Arghakhanchi district in year 1961.

Rayamajhi assumed the post of Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Energy in the . He is a standing committee member of . He started his political career back in 1974.

He served as the minister for various ministries of Government of Nepal in the past years including Ministry of Physical Planning and Constructions Ministry of Local Development Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction."

Dhyan Govinda Ranjit,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dhyan_Govinda_Ranjit,"Dhyan Govinda Ranjit

a.k.a. (/: ध्यान गोविन्द रणजित is a politician and a leader of . He is a member of Nepalese constituent assembly/Nepalese Parliament. Ranjit has twice been elected to the from constituency on two consecutive elections. He is an elected member of parliamentary party working committee (Nepali: ध्यान गोविन्द रणजित representing Province-3 (Nepali: Pradesh-3). He was a representative of Nepali Congress in (Nepali: ध्यान गोविन्द रणजित) He is the Past President of District Committee of .

Ranjit has been active in Nepalese politics since the ""civil disobedience movement"" () in 1954 (2014). He was amongst the first group of activists imprisoned in the of 1960 (2017) by for advocating democracy and supporting elected Prime Minister . During 's direct rule after of 1960 (1 Poush 2017) he was accused of Sedition (Nepali: ध्यान गोविन्द रणजित for trying to establish democratic political system against King's direct autocratic system due to which he was imprisoned for around a decade in various prisons in Nepal and spent many years in exile along with leaders like and .

Ranjit was born in Majipat to Narayan Govinda Ranjit and Mohan Devi Ranjit. He obtained school level education from J.P. High School. He was arrested at a young age of 17 during King's direct rule of Nepal for supporting democracy. In spite of being in and out of prison for most of his life for advocating freedom and democracy in Nepal he obtained () and studied and .

Ranjit was active to restore democracy in Nepal during entire 30-year period of autocratic rule by Nepalese Monarchy called as . He was one of the founders of (Nepali:Nepal Bidhyarthi Sangh) and served in various capacity as leader of Nepal Student Union (Nepali:Nepal Bidhyarthi Sangh) and then banned .

He was one of the main leaders involved in restoration of democracy during king's direct rule in Nepal.

Ranjit was imprisoned by the partyless Panchayati Government of Nepal for more than ten years for advocating freedom and multi party democracy in Nepal. During the partyless (1960–1990) he spent many years in exile in along with Supreme Leader of .

After restoration of democracy he ran for election for Member of Parliament in 1994 (2051) from Kathmandu Constituency No. 7 on behalf of .

Ranjit is an elected member of Nepalese Constituent Assembly/Nepalese Parliament. He has been elected to Constituent Assembly for the second time from Kathmandu constituency in November 2013. He was also elected from the same constituency in 2008.

Ranjit was an elected member of the parliamentary party working committee. He was a representative of in (Nepali: राजिन्द्र प्रसाद राय) of Nepalese Parliament an important committee coordinating all activities of /Nepalese Parliament.

Ranjit represented Nepali Congress in which is a thematic committee of .

Ranjit is advisor to numerous social organizations in Nepal. In the past he has been elected to the executive committee of Nepal Council of World Affairs.

In November 2013 Ranjit got elected to Constituent Assembly for the second time from Kathmandu.

He was the coordinator of Mahasamiti preparation committee which successfully carried out preparations for Mahasamiti meeting held from November 1 to November 3 2009 in . The party has 1250 representatives in the Mahasamiti the second powerful body in the party.

He was the chief guest in an interaction programme jointly organized by the Russian Center for Science and Culture and the Nepal Council of World Affairs in February 2009. The interaction programme was titled 'foreign policy of Russia in the present context' and marked the 200th anniversary of the diplomatic day of Russia.

On 29 December 2008 he presented a letter of appreciation to a Korean mountaineer who has climbed all of the world's 14 mountains above 8000 metres. The facilitation programme was organized by Nepal Korea Cooperation Council.

He was the chief guest in the programme organized on 16 June 2008 at the Russian Centre of Science and Culture to mark the 45th Anniversary of the Cosmos Flight by the world's first woman cosmonaut Valentina Terehkova (i.e. on June 16 1963).

In April 2008 he won the Kathmandu-9 seat in the under the first-past-the-post (FPTP) system.

He was the Coordinator of the Martyrs Day Main Organising Committee 2063 (2007) to mark Martyrs Day in Nepal.

In the past he served as the head of seven party alliance delegates overseeing the activities of the city."

Lal Bahadur Rawal,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lal_Bahadur_Rawal,Lal Bahadur Rawal (:) is a member of . He won Bajhang–2 seat in CA assembly 2013 from .

Nagendra Kumar Ray,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nagendra_Kumar_Ray,Nagendra Kumar Ray (:) is a politician. He was elected to the in the on behalf of the .

Arjun Rai,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arjun_Rai,Arjun Rai (:) (b. Khalle) is a politician belonging to the . He is an Alternative Central Committee of RJP. Rai has an in . He had joined in 1979 but later joined the pro-Nepal Youth Organization. He was the chairman of the organization 1986–1989. In 1990 he joined the . During some periods he served as Khotant district chair of the party. When RPP split in 2005 he joined the RJP. After the he became a Constituent Assembly member.

Madhukar Shamsher Rana,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Madhukar_Shamshere_Rana,Madhukar Shamsher Rana (:) (19 July 1941 – 16 October 2019) was a who served as in 2005 and was Professor of at the in Nepal. He was a member of the dynasty of Nepal.

He was the founder of the first finance company in Nepal called Nepal Finance Company Ltd. (NEFINSCO).

When he was the General Manager of the government owned National Trading Limited in the early '70s he left the company with a USD 5 million profit on its books the only GM of National Trading to ever do so."

Sher Dhan Rai,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sher_Dhan_Rai,Sher Dhan Rai (:) ; born 23 February 1971) is a Nepalese politician and Former a province in eastern . He was elected parliamentary party leader of the largest party in the on 9 February 2018. Rai was subsequently appointed chief minister on 14 February 2018. He was previously elected to the winning the Bhojpur–2 seat for the . Rai also served as a cabinet minister in the and was appointed in the .

Rai was born in Pasalbhanjyang in in a farming family to Jagir Man Rai and Ramri Maya Rai. His father was elected thrice as village chief during the and for two more terms after the Panchayat system was replaced by multi-party democracy. Rai has a post-graduate degree in Sociology.

He married Jangmu Sherpa on 24 January 2021."

Mohammad Ishtiyag Rayi,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mohammad_Estiyak_Rai,Mohammad Ishtiyag Rayi (:) (born 2 November 1979) is a Nepali who is served as the Minister for in the ruling coalition government led by Prime Minister and President .

Rai was elected as a Member of Parliament in the House of Representatives from the in the . In the he was elected from the -2 constituency winning 19396 votes."

Purna Prasad Rajbansi,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Purna_Prasad_Rajbansi,Purna Prasad Rajbansi (:) is a politician belonging to the (CPN[M]). In April 2008 as a member of the CPN(M) party at that time known as the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) he won the -3 seat in the with 16685 votes defeating the Home Minister . Some time after 2009 in the breakup and merging of various communist parties in Nepal he was a member of the . This party later merged with other breakaway and minor parties and reunified as the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist Centre) in 2016.

Narayan Singh Pun,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Narayan_Singh_Pun,Narayan Singh Pun (:) (died February 21 2008 in) was a politician. Prior to starting his political career he had been a helicopter pilot and in the .

He was elected to the in the on behalf of the . He was later expelled from the party on the grounds of collaborating with the . He later founded the .

Pun founded in 2001.

Narayan Singh Pun died at a hospital in New Delhi India on February 21 2008 from an infection that had emerged after a kidney transplant. He was 59 years old."

Sunil Prajapati,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sunil_Prajapati,"Sunil Prajapati () is a politician who is the current of belonging to the .

In the Prajapati contested the constituency. He finished second with 13432 votes.

After the fall of 's direct rule in 2006 Prajapati was nominated to the . Prajapati became a member of the .

In April 2008 he won the seat in the ."

Barsaman Pun,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barsaman_Pun,"Barsaman Pun also known by his nom de guerre is a Nepali communist politician and former Minister for Energy Water Resources and Irrigation. He is also a member of the Standing Committee in . He has previously served as Minister of Finance and Minister of Peace and Reconstruction. He was a leader of the during the insurgency period and served as one of 4 deputy commanders of .

He commanded the attack on Holeri police station on February 13 1996 which marked the beginning of the civil war. He was appointed as Eastern divisional commander following the 2002 central committee meeting. Some of the battles he commanded in this capacity include the attack at in September 2002 which led to the death of 49 policemen and the attack on barracks in May 2005. He was appointed as a deputy commander of at the Chunbang conference in 2005.

Following the Second People's movement and Pun transitioned into politics. He was elected to the first Constituent assembly from Lalitpur-1. He contested the second Constituent assembly from Morang in line with the party policy of top Maoist leaders to contest the election from the Terai belt. However he came in third place behind then Congress District Chairman Dik Bahadur Limbu and CPN-UML candidate Ghanashyam Khatiwada. He contested the 2017 House of Representatives election from his home district Rolpa and was elected to Parliament.

MCC began developing the compact at the request of Nepal in 2012 when was prime minister and Barsaman Pun was finance minister of Nepal.

The compact was taken to parliament for ratification on 15 July 2019 when was prime minister and Barsaman Pun was energy minister of Nepal.

He is married to a fellow communist politician and former speaker of the Legislature-Parliament."

Surya Prasad Pradhan,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Surya_Prasad_Pradhan,Surya Prasad Pradhan is a politician. He was elected to the in the on behalf of the . Pradhan is the NC candidate in the Rupandehi-4 constituency for the .

Bhimsen Das Pradhan,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhimsen_Das_Pradhan,Bhimsen Das Pradhan (:) is a member of . He won Kathmandu–6 seat in from . On 26 July 2017 he was appointed Defence Minister of Nepal by .

Purusottam Poudel,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Purusottam_Poudel,"Purusottam Poudel a member of assumed the post of the on 25 February 2014 under -led government.

He is also a member of the . He won the Bara–6 seat in from the .

He was very active leader since from his childhood during while he used to study in gaurishankar school nijgadh bara ."

Sahana Pradhan,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sahana_Pradhan,"Sahana Pradhan (17 June 1927 – 22 September 2014) was a politician from a family in . She resigned as Minister of Foreign Affairs of Nepal on April 16 2008. She also served as of Nepal within the of from 2007 to 2008.

Pradhan was married to communist stalwart and was a leading figure in his . When Pushpa Lal died in 1978 became party leader. In 1986 Pradhan became the leader of the party. In 1987 the party merged with 's faction forming the

When the CPN(UML) was divided in 1998 Pradhan sided with the break-away faction. She became chairperson of . However in 2002 CPN(ML) merged back into CPN(UML).

At the 2003 7th conference of CPN(UML) Pradhan was reelected to the Central Committee.

Pradhan was the number two candidate of CPN(UML) in the list for the .

Sahara pradhan died of a brain hemorrhage on 22 September 2014 at the age of 87 in the Vayodha Hospital in Kathmandu."

Prakash Sharma Poudel,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prakash_Sharma_Poudel,Prakash Sharma Poudel (:) is a member of . He won Baglung–2 seat in CA assembly 2013 from . He was defeated in the December 2017 election.

Shankar Pokharel,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shankar_Pokhrel,Shankar Pokharel (:) (born 1964) is the former of . He was elected as the central secretary of from 1998 to 2008.

Ram Chandra Poudel,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ram_Chandra_Poudel,"Ram Chandra Poudel (; born 15 October 1944) is a politician serving as the third in office since 13 March 2023.

A former senior leader of the Poudel previously served as the speaker of the from 1994 to 1999 and was the and from 1999 to 2002. First elected to in he served in numerous other ministerial positions and was the Leader of Opposition from 2009 to 2013 as the parliamentary party leader of the Nepali Congress.

Ram Chandra Poudel was born on 15 October 1944 in a Brahmin farming family in the remote village of located in the present-day of . He completed his secondary education () from Nandi Ratri Secondary School in Kathmandu and studied at the from 1963 to 1967. He also completed a in from the in 1970 appearing in his examinations while being detained in prison for anti-Panchayat activities.

Poudel got into politics aged just 16 when he joined the protests and movement against the of the and imposition of by in December 1960 and participated in numerous Congress-led armed struggles for the

restoration of democracy in the 1960s. A key campaigner for the students' movement in Nepal he was elected president of the student union at the Saraswati Campus in 1967 and elected general secretary of the Democratic Socialist Youth League in 1968. Poudel took initiatives in organizing the the Congress party's student wing established in 1970 and was the union's founding central committee member.

Poudel entered into mainstream party politics in 1977 when he was elected member of the Nepali Congress Tanahun district committee. He was elected vice-president of the district committee in 1979 and president in 1980. Poudel was appointed coordinator of the Nepali Congress's Central Publicity Committee in 1983 and was appointed member of the party's central committee and chief of the party's central level publicity bureau in 1987.

Poudel was first elected to parliament from in the and served as the Minister for Local Development and Agriculture from May 1991 to 1994.

In the he switched seats and was elected from a seat he then held consecutively until 2017. Poudel was elected speaker of the House of Representatives following the election and served until 1999. Following the he was appointed deputy prime minister and Minister for Home Affairs and he served in those positions until 2002.

Poudel was elected general secretary of the Nepali Congress following the party's general convention in 2006. He played an important role in the peace process as the coordinator of the Peace Secretariat after the end of the civil war and served as the Minister for Peace and Reconstruction from 2007 to 2008. Poudel was elected vice-president of the Nepali Congress in 2008 and defeated former prime minister to become Congress' parliamentary party leader following the . Poudel contested the prime ministerial election in parliament in 2010 but was not elected even after 17 rounds of election. He served as the Congress party's acting president after the death of in 2016 but was defeated by Deuba in the party's 13th general convention later in the year.

Having decided to switch back to his old seat of Tanahun 1 Poudel was defeated by of the CPN (UML) in the . He remained active in party politics and was elected from Tanahun 1 in the .

Poudel spent over 15 years as a prisoner of conscience on various occasions mostly for being an opponent of the panchayat system. He was detained on the following occasions:

Poudel was the candidate from Nepali Congress and its 10-party alliance for the 2023 presidential election and was defeating former speaker of the . He disassociated himself from all party responsibilities and resigned as an active member of the Nepali Congress after being elected president. Poudel resigned as member of Parliament before assuming office as president on 13 March 2023.

Poudel is married to Savita Poudel and the couple have five children: four daughters and one son.

Poudel is an active writer and his political and theoretical affairs are frequently published in national vernaculars including:

Poudel received the for an article titled ""Human Rights Condition in Nepal"" in 1987."

Ram Chandra Pokhrel,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ram_Chandra_Pokhrel,"Ram Chandra Pokhrel

(also) (born January 1 1945) is a politician and journalist in . He is affiliated with the party. He is the eldest son of veteran freedom fighter Govardhan Sharma Pokhrel. Pokhrel is a current member of Constituent Assembly and Former Chief Party Secretary of Nepali Congress.

Pokhrel has been heavily involved in the democratic movement and arrested on many occasions. He served as the chairman of the District Development Committee (DDC) Tanahu district from 1992 to 1997. He was elected council member of Vyas municipality—9 Tanahu Nepal in 1999. In 1968 he founded and served as the principal of the Nirmal high school in Tanahun. Until recently he served a member secretary of the Central Publicity Department in the Nepali Congress Party and member of Foreign Relation Committee. He is older brother of Dr. Jagadish Chandra Pokharel former vice chairman of the national planning commission of Nepal. . He is also the founding general secretary of the federation of district development committees.

From 1973 to 1980 he worked at a journalist for the national news agency in Nepal the RSS. He interviewed several prominent individuals among them Indian Prime Minister in New Delhi (1980). the first woman to climb Mt. Everest and Nobel Peace Prize winner in Kathmandu.

Pokhrel was jailed for over three-and-a-half years by different regimes (total). His first jail time began when he was barely 17 years old in 1960. King Mahendra's regime put him behind bars for 18 months without any hearing when Pokhrel protested again the dissolution of first democratically elected government of B.P. Koirala. Pokhrel has been arrested over 50 times in different occasions.

Pokhrel boycotting the elections to the 1981; Civil disobedience movement 1986; Led the Mass movement for democracy in (1990).

During the peaceful mass movements led by seven party alliance against the regressive royal move of oct 4 2002 led the mass movement in the district of Tanahun and put into custody by the police during protest rallies against the royal government.

during the last and decisive movement at Balaju the western part of metro Kathmandu and put into police detention camp at Maharajgunj. The administration issued an order for three months' detention to all 200 held there arrested at different parts of the capital city.

Ram Chandra Pokhrel is current Chief Party Secretary of .

As the Chairman of the District Development Committee he was involved in several major development projects in Tanahun after the restoration of democracy. Prominent among them Literacy campaign raised literacy from 39% to 63% in the district in five years. Connected all by road. Increased grain production from 70000 metric tons to more than 100000 metric tons per year. Increased vegetable production from 3000 metric tons to 18000 metric tons per year attaining self-sufficiency. The district introduced off-season vegetables including cucumbers and cauliflower.

During his tenure his district Tanahun was recognized as ""model district"".

Pokhrel has published eight books two in the process of publication and he has published over 200 articles. His publication primarily focuses on democratic values/social justice democratic socialism and local development.

Political books:

Novels:

Arrest news:

Others:"

Bidhyanath Pokhrel,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bidhyanath_Pokhrel,"Bidhyanath Pokhrel (: 9 June 1918 – 25 August 1994) was a poet and politician. He was an anti-Rana democratic politician. He took charge of the during the .

Pokhrel died on 25 August 1994 in due to cardiac attack."

Laxmi Prasad Pokhrel,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laxmi_Prasad_Pokhrel,Laxmi Prasad Pokhrel (:) is a member of . He won Dailekh–2 seat in from .

Pushpa Raj Pokharel,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pushpa_Raj_Pokharel,Pushpa Raj Pokharel is a politician belonging to the . He is a former Member of Parliament and a former Mayor of .

Giriraj Mani Pokharel,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Giriraj_Mani_Pokharel,"Giriraj Mani Pokharel is a politician and the former . He is also a member of the Standing Committee of the .

On April 12 2007 of which he was then a vice-chairman nominated him as the new Minister of Health. Pokharel was appointed to the said position on April 29 2007. In April 2008 he won the -1 seat in the as a candidate of (). He then served a second term as Minister of Health and Population in the government formed under the leadership of the after it won the most seats in the .

Pokharel's second term as Minister of Health and Population was from 31 August 2008 until 4 May 2009 when then Prime Minister () resigned along with his cabinet and dissolved the government. Pokharel began his second term as the sole representative in the government of his party . However in January 2009 and its parent party the united with the Communist Party of Nepal to become the . Pokharel completed his second term as Minister of Health and Population as a representative of the .

After the unification of the two parties Pokharel was elected to the party's Standing Committee. He is also in-charge of the party's Health Department."

Aananda Pokharel,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aananda_Pokharel,"Aananda Pokharel (; born on 12 March 1960) is Nepali politician and former Minister for . He is currently holding position of Central Committee Member and also Committee Secretary of . He was elected Member of Parliament from 2056 to 2063 BS as Dolakha Constituent. He again got elected in 2070 BS as a Member of the Second Constitutional Assembly after the failure of the first assembly to promulgate a constitution. Also he is chairman of Nepal China Himalayan Friendship Society (NeChIFS) Nepal which has been major contributor in construction of School and Community building in Nepal-China border districts since decade.

Pokharel was born in 1960 AD to an agricultural family in . After completion of SLC level of studies from local school Baiteshwor Ma.Vi. he then joined in Chitwan district where he also started his political career as member of All Nepal Free Student Union (ANSFU) and later he chaired the committee in 2037 BS for 5 years. In the meantime he also engaged in mainstream politics through the then CPN (ML) - Alliance of Nepal Revolutionary coordination Committee.

Pokharel completed Masters of Arts (Agricultural development) from in 1983 AD and Bachelor in Law from in 1979 AD yet he is non-practicing lawyer."

Narayan Sharma Paudel,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Narayan_Sharma_Paudel,Narayan Sharma Paudel is a politician. He was elected to the in the on behalf of the .

Rameshwor Phuyal,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rameshwor_Phuyal,Rameshwor Phuyal (:) is a member of . He won Kathmandu–3 seat in from .

Kashi Paudel,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kashi_Paudel,Kashi Paudel (:) is a politician. She was elected to the in the on behalf of the .

Govinda Paudel,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Govinda_Paudel,Govinda Paudel (:) is a politician belonging to the . In the he was elected from the -1 constituency winning 23102 votes.

Ananta Prasad Paudel,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ananta_Prasad_Paudel,Ananta Prasad Paudel (:) (born 28 July 1962) is a member of . He won Makwanpur–3 seat in CA assembly 2013 with 14267 votes. He also served as a district secretary from 1997 to 2002.

Bishnu Prasad Paudel,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bishnu_Prasad_Paudel,"Bishnu Prasad Paudel (:) is a Nepalese politician who is the vice-chairman of . Paudel served as the and in the .

He has earlier served as Deputy Prime Minister (2021) and headed other prominent Ministries such as Finance (2020-2021 2015-2016) Home Affairs (2021) Industry (2021) Water (2021 2008-2009 1994-1999) and Defence (2011).

He is a member of the House of Representatives elected from Rupandehi district in the election of the Federal Parliament held in 2017. He won the election with a huge margin of 22000 votes at that time. During the second Constituent Assembly Election in 2013 he defeated the former prime minister from Rupandehi 4.

Paudel previously successfully served as the Minister of Finance from 5 November 2015 to 1 August 2016 in the first cabinet of prime minister . He also served as from 6 February 2011 to 29 August 2011 under prime minister and as the Minister for Water Resources from 18 August 2008 to 25 May 2009 under prime minister . He has also served as the Minister for Youth Sports and Culture in 1997 under prime minister .

Bishnu Prasad Paudel was born to Devilal Paudel and Devaki Paudel on 20 November 1959 in Nepal. He joined politics in 1976. During the Panchayat System in Nepal he faced jail time.

In 1977 he passed the SLC examination and moved to Rupendehi from Syangja to start the career as a Primary School teacher and he influenced by the communist activists. He resigned from the teaching profession and joined the Communist Party at the age of 18. Paudel broke the Bhairahawa Jail and went back to people's movement. Paudel was taken to Bhairahawa jail with three thousand rupees fine in charge of state of affairs after facing the case for 3 years. He revolted in the jail after 45 days comprehensive preparation.

Paudel is a five time parliamentarian. He is one of the influential leader of Nepal Communist Party (UML). Currently he is working as the Minister of Finance of the Government of Nepal. This is his third term as finance minister. He was elected from Palpa in the mid-term elections of 2051 and since then he has been contesting from Rupandehi in all the 5 elections. In which he was elected 4 times and was defeated once in 2056.He is among the very few leaders who have been elected many times in the elections of both the party and parliament under the leadership of CPN-UML. He was an elected member in the 2nd Constituent

Assembly from Rupandehi when he competed against former Prime Minister Baburam Bhattarai who came third. He won for fifth time from the in ."

Biswendra Paswan,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vishwendraman_Pashwan,"Biswendra Paswan (:) is a politician and activist. He was the chairman of the . He is the president of the and an avowed . He was a member of the Nepalese Constituent Assembly. He served as Minister of Science Technology Environment and Population Govt. of Nepal. He belongs to community and follows .

Vishwendra Paswan is known as the "" of Nepal"".

In the the Dalit Janajati Party won 1 seat through the vote. The party selected Paswan as its representative in the assembly."

Tilak Pariyar,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tilak_Pariyar,"Tilak Pariyar (:) is a politician currently serving as the Governor of . He was appointed as per the Article 163 (2) of the by the President on the recommendation of the of the on 9 November 2021. He previously served as the 2nd Governor of of Nepal. He is former member of the from -1 constituency.

Pariyar was born in Liwang Rolpa district on 31 October 1943 to Hasta Bahadur Pariyar and Bhakti Devi Pariyar. He did his secondary education and from India. Pariyar is married to Chandra Pariyar with whom he has four sons and four daughters."

Hari Parajuli,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hari_Parajuli,"Hari Parajuli (:) is a member of was the from 25 February 2014 to 2 July 2015 under -led government.

Parajuli tendered his resignation to Party President and the Prime Minister on 2 July 2015 following the criticism made via media over his alleged indecent behavior with women while participating in paddy plantation in Mulpani at a function of National paddy day on 1 July 2015. Prime Minister Koirala approved his resignation according to the article 38(8) of the Nepal's Interim Constitution 2007."

Urbadutta Pant,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urbadutta_Pant,"Urbadutta Pant is a politician a member of the . He was elected to the in the .

He later became a member of the (Upper House of Parliament). In 2004 he was named State Minister for Labour and Transport Management in the cabinet of when the CPN(UML) joined that government. Pant was appointed as a Member of Parliament when the was formed in January 2007."

Raghuji Pant,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raghuji_Pant,"Raghuji Pant (:) is a politician belonging to the . He was previously working as a journalist. He is now head of the Publicity Department of CPN(UML). He is also a member of CPN(UML).

Pant won the -3 parliamentary seat in the and the .

In July 2004 he was named Minister of Labour and Transport Management in 's cabinet.

In April 2008 he contested the Lalitpur-3 seat in the but was defeated by the candidate ."

Sunil Babu Pant,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sunil_Babu_Pant,"Sunil Babu Pant (:) currently Bhikshu Kashyap (:) is a former activist and politician. He was the first national-level legislator in Asia. Since 2021 he has become a Buddhist monk and is known as Bhikshu Kashyap.

Pant was born to a family in of Nepal. He has a master's degree in computer science from . He enrolled at but dropped out after six months to volunteer for the victims of the . In 2001 he formed the Blue Diamond Society Nepal's first organisation which in 2008 had 120000 members.

Pant hosted a television talk show on LGBT rights called for two years. He was among the 29 Human Rights leaders who were signatories of the formulated in November 2006. The in decriminalized homosexuality and allowed in 2008.

Impressed with the support that Pant canvassed from LGBT voters the offered him one of the five proportional support seats it had secured in the in 2008. Pant was a member of the Fundamental Rights committee in the new constituent assembly and was instrumental in securing full protection for the LGBT community in the new draft constitution. He resigned as the director of Blue Diamond Society in June 2013 after he was accused of drawing two salaries one as a parliamentarian and one as the director. Pant and his supporters joined the in 2013 though he was not given one of the 175 seats won by them as they had ruled out all leaders who had served in the previous assembly.

Pant founded the Peace Environment Development NGO to work on issues concerning climate change. He also established Nepal's first gay travel agency Pink Mountain which offered tailor-made tourist services to gay couples. In June 2011 Pant conducted the first public gay marriage ceremony in Nepal between a lawyer and a professor from . He was nominated by Norwegian MPs and for the .

Pant attracted much media attention in 2012 when he wrote an open letter to and urging to allow its users to list their gender as ""Other"" . a documentary by filmmakers and Johnny Symons is said to be inspired by his life story. The film follows the journey of Bemz Benedito a leader of an LGBT political party and her bid to become the first transgender woman elected to the Congress."

Som Prasad Pandey,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Som_Prasad_Pandey,"Som Prasad Pandey (:) Member of Parliament Ex-Minister of Industry.

A politician belonging to the .

Member of Parliament.

Ex-minister of Industry and commerce.

Pandey won the -2 parliamentary seat in the and the . He served as the Chairman of Human Rights and

External Affairs Committee of the . In April 2008 he contested the Palpa-2 seat in the but was defeated by the candidate ."

Shanker Prasad Pandey,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shanker_Prasad_Pandey,Shanker Prasad Pandey (:) is a politician. He was elected to the in the on behalf of the .

Mohan Prasad Pandey,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mohan_Prasad_Pandey,Mohan Prasad Pandey (:) is a politician belonging to the . In the he was elected from the -3 constituency winning with 18419 votes.

Pandey was elected for the first time with two other congress candidates in the district.

Mahendra Bahadur Pandey,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahendra_Bahadur_Pandey,"Mahendra Bahadur Pandey is a Nepalese politician and diplomat. A politburo member of the on 25 February 2014 he assumed the post of the under-led government. Since April 2020 he is the . Due to the he assumed his post from Kathmandu until September 2020.

Pandey was born to father Fatta Bahadur Pandey and mother Bishnu Maya Pandey in in May 1948.

He earned his Bachelor of Education (B. Ed.) in English M.Ed from of Nepal. He studied Conflict Management from Ulster University N.Ireland. He holds a Bachelor of Law (LLB) too. He served as the Associate Professor of English in Tribhuvan University for 20 years from 1975 to 1995.

He is married to Mrs Bhim Kumari Thapa. They have a daughter Liberty and a son Wisdom.

Since his student life he was deeply inspired to fight for the democratic rights of the and for the just and equitable society. That drew him to the leftist movement in 1966. Later on he joined the in 1977. He was eventually elected to the House of Representatives for in 1999 and served as the Chief of his party from 2006 to 2007.

He also served as the Member Secretary of Social Welfare Council in 1995.

Apart from his cabinet responsibility he holds the post of the Chief of Education and Human Resource Department of the ."

Surendra Pandey,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Surendra_Pandey,"Surendra Pandey is a nepalese politician and current vice chairman of . He was a member of the . He won the Chitwan–1 seat in from the .

A CPN-UML's Vice Chairman and Ex- Finance Minister Surendra Pandey was born on August 25 1958 in Gajuri-8 of Dhading to parents of Netra Raj and Man Maya Pandey and grew up in . When he was of small age his family moved from Dhading district and settled to Chitwan district. He was born to a brahmin family.

Pandey was elected to the National Council in 1999 was the CA member in the first Constituent Assembly Election of 2008 from proportional representation. He was also the in the -led government. Pandey then said his budget would focus on job creation boosting law and order creating a better investment climate and implementing power projects to end a crippling shortage of electricity that has stunted economic growth. Pandey is specially known within CPN-UML for his contributions towards assisting the party in developing economic reform plans. His economic development ideologies have appeared in numerous platforms putting him in the forefront of CPN-UML's economic policy planners.

Pandey's term at the Nepal Government as the Finance Minister was considered very successful thus thwarting initial skepticism. Thus CIAA's charges against Pandey on 4 December 2015 was understood as a personal grudge. It was believed that the then CIAA Chief Lok Man Singh Karki was furious over Pandey's position against CIAA's unconstitutional jurisdictional overstepping and thus pressed charges against Pandey as a show of power. Lok Man Singh Karki was later sacked in 21 October 2016 as he was proven under-qualified for the appointment to the office of the chief of the Commission for Investigation of Abuse of Authority."

Binda Pandey,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Binda_Pandey,"Binda Pandey (:) (Born December 30 1966) is a Nepalese politician who was a member of the representing the . She was Deputy General Secretary of (GEFONT) in 2004–08.

Pandey was born in Rawalswara in the second youngest of twelve. Her parents had sent her brothers to the traditional Hindu religious school Gurukul. She has two master's degrees in Gender and Development Studies and in Botany as well as two bachelor's degrees in Education and in Law. She has completed her PhD from School of Education of Kathmandu University in 2017.

On March 27 1981 on the day of a general strike a rally was organized by students at her school against then autocratic . One of the demands of students was to release student activists who had been arrested in Kathmandu some days before one of whom was her youngest elder brother. She took part in a rally walking in the front row chanting anti-Panchayat slogans.

After the elections of Free Student Unions were held in 1981 in which Pandey's panel won a district level convention of the All Nepal National Free Students' Union (ANNFSU) was held and she was elected as a treasurer. Later she and her comrades had a dispute with a school principal and she went to Kathmandu to continue her studies. In Kathmandu she joined Kanti Ishwori Secondary School.

Pandey was involved in the Student movement for more than a decade from 1980 to 1992. In 1992 she joined the (ANWA) which was affiliated with the CPN(UML). She was elected as a treasurer of ANWA in November 1992. She was given a responsibility to organize women laborers through its Central Women Workers Department (CWWD) of General Federation of Nepalese Trade Unions (GEFONT). She later became the secretary of the CWWD for which she worked until 2000.

Working in the trade union movement Pandey represented GEFONT in the Committee for Asian Women (CAW) a regional organization working for women workers in 13 Asian countries. She spent three years in as a program coordinator of CAW from 1994 to 1997. After returning from Hong Kong in August 1997 Pandey continued her role as secretary of CWWD and then took over additional responsibilities as a secretary of the Foreign Department and as a member of the Education Department of GEFONT. In the third congress of GEFONT in 2000 she was elected as a chief of the Education department. Since 2004 she has served as a deputy general secretary of GEFONT. After working closely with laborers and women activists inside and outside of the country she decided to obtain some more academic knowledge and joined a master's course on Gender and Development Studies in Asian Institute of Technologies in Bangkok in 2002.

During her tenure as a member of the (NWC) from 2002 to 2004 she concentrated on drafting NWC's bill gender analysis of the constitution and preparing recommendation on gender perspectives. She was elected as a member of the Constitution Assembly through the proportional representation of the CPN (UML). She along with other feminist members in the assembly protested when the Nepali word was used for President for its male-centric connotation. The group had proposed to replace the title with another word but it is yet to be implemented. She has said that the job of making all the members convince on women's issues is tougher than taking women's issues to the streets. but says she will ""continue to fight to make the coming constitution really sensitive to gender issue"". She has been elected as member of house of representative of federal parliament of Nepal in 2017 through the proportional representation of the CPN (UML) once again.

In 2011 Pandey was elected as the Deputy Member of ILO Governing Body for three years and reelected for next tenure in 2014 and 2017. As a politician she was elected as central committee member of CPN-UML as open contestant in 2009 by eighth national general convention and politburo member in 2014 after ninth national general convention.

Her book was released in 2019."

Bal Chandra Poudel,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bal_Chandra_Poudel,"Bal Chandra Poudel (; born 8 Asaar 2016) is a Nepali Politician from the party. He was Party President for the district of for several decades. Poudel spent most of his youth in prison fighting against the Panchayat regime. He contested several parliamentary elections representing but lost it all times: one in 1991 against popular leader ; a founding member of .

Poudel entered politics in 1974 inspired by the social-democratic ideals of . His political career is believed to be very honest and ideal. Poudel is well known for his keen participation in anti-panchayat movements in Nepal. It is believed in the district of that Poudel was the only one to actively involve in anti-panchayat movements and movements of civil rights in until multi party democracy was introduced. He actively participated in the (Jana Aandalon) of 1990 which led to the end of the and the removal of the ban on political parties. Poudel stood as a candidate for the from in 2051 B.S. He lost the election by few hundred votes which went on very hard to in the as it was left out few seats behind by to become the largest party of Nepal.

Poudel was the president of the Nepali Congress party for the district of Rasuwa for decades before multi party democracy was introduced in Nepal. He actively held the responsibility as district president of from 2004 to 2008.

In 2006 Poudel was arrested for organizing a protest rally in and chanting slogans like ""बुद्धि राजा छोड्नुहोस्"" Which literally means: Burglar King leave my country. During the period of direct rule by he was arrested along with other party members during a protest rally on 18 February 2005.

Poudel was a candidate in the Constituent Assembly election of 2008 (2064) On 1 April 2008 during the election period in Rasuwa he and other Nepali Congress members were attacked by in . The NC had announced the event as ""indefinite shutdown in Rasuwa district protesting the Maoists' attack on NC candidate Bal Chandra Poudel and its cadres on Tuesday April 01 2008."" . He was taken to the Teaching Hospital by air. A total 25 people were arrested from after the incident.

On 15 August 2020 in a television interview with popular journalist Poudel claimed that ""Our current party president is the most ineffective and unsuccessful president throughout the history"". Furthermore he lashed out at president citing Deuba's ineffectiveness as a leader of the opposition in the .

In the same interview Poudel even criticized other leaders like by stating that ""We are being unfair by coercing our leaders to carry load of the party"".

Pradip Paudel,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pradip_Paudel,"Pradip Paudel (;) is a Nepali politician and a Central Committee Member of Party. He was elected as the central committee member of the party with top 5 votes in the 13th General Convention of Nepali Congress. Paudel is from Tanahun and began his political career with the the student wing of the . He was a member of the Nepali Congress Central Committee accepting the appointment from on September 17 2014.

Paudel started his political life from as a leader. He was elected as a Free Student Union president in 1996. Between 2000 and 2002 Paudel served on the central committee of the . He was vice president of for three terms between 2002 and 2007 after which he served as president of the from 2007 to 2012.

Paudel was the candidate for the Provincial Assembly of Gandaki Province from Tanahun-2(A). He lost the office by five votes to Asha Koirala of the and protested the result claiming the elections were rigged.

He is seen in the fore front leading movements by .

In the he was elected as the member of the .

Paudel was appointed Central Committee Member of Nepali Congress by Party President . He took part in 14th general convention of Nepali Congress as the candidate of General Secretary but he lost the election. However in 13th general convention he was elected as Central Committee Member with 1709 votes. He was a member of the committee drafting amendments in party's constitution."

Sarbadev Ojha,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sarbadev_Ojha,Sarbadev Ojha (;) is a politician belonging to the . Ojha is the president of MJF in the . In April 2008 he won the Banke-3 seat in the .

Om Prasad Ojha,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Om_Prasad_Ojha,Om Prasad Ojha is a politician belonging to the . He was elected to the in the from the constituency with 10402 votes.

Puskar Nath Ojha,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Puskar_Nath_Ojha,Puskar Nath Ojha (;) is a politician. He was elected to the in the on behalf of the .

KP Sharma Oli,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khadga_Prasad_Oli,"KP Sharma Oli (; born 22 February 1952) is a Nepalese politician former and the current leader of the Opposition. He has served three terms as prime minister from 11 October 2015 to 3 August 2016 from 15 February 2018 to 13 May 2021 as the first prime minister to be appointed following the first general election under the and from 13 May 2021 to 13 July 2021.

Oli is noted for taking a more hardline stance with regard to the during and in the aftermath of the . He strengthened relations with as an alternative to Nepal's traditional close trade ties with and updated the map of Nepal by constitutional amendment including for which he has received some domestic praise and a reputation as a . While in office Oli was marred by controversy for frequent use of tongue-in-cheek remarks hostility towards critics and the media silence on corruption by colleagues and business aides failing to deliver on economic growth and for deviating from promised budgetary expenditures despite a historic majority in the .

Oli was born on 22 February 1952 in as the eldest child of Mohan Prasad and Madhumaya Oli in a family of farmers. He belongs to a family. Oli was raised by his grandmother Rammaya after his mother died of smallpox when he was four. He completed his primary school education in Tehrathum and moved to in 1962. Oli adheres to .

Oli began his political career in 1966 in opposition to the partyless in place at the time. He joined the in February 1970. He was involved in subversive politics and was arrested for the first time in 1970. A year later he became a district committee member of the party and soon the chief of the Organizing Committee in 1972. Oli was imprisoned for 14 consecutive years from 1973 to 1987 for being against autocratic Panchayat system. After his release from prison in 1987 he became a central committee member of and in-charge of the until 1990.

After the he was elected to the from Jhapa–6 . He was appointed chief of the foreign relations department of the CPN (UML) in 1992.

He was re-elected to the parliament and served as the in 's . He was re-elected from from Jhapa constituencies 2 and 6 upon which he gave up his Jhapa–6 seat.

Oli was appointed and as part of the interim government of in 2006. He was also assigned to look into the death of fellow politician and the investigation committee later declared it to be an unsolved murder. He was defeated in the from Jhapa–7. He also lost the election for the position of chairman to during the eight general convention of CPN (UML) in 2009.

He was elected from Jhapa–7 in the and became leader of the CPN (UML) parliamentary party on 4 February 2014 defeating party chairman Khanal by a vote of 98 to 75 in the parliamentary party. Oli was subsequently elected as the chairman of CPN (UML) in July 2014 during the party's ninth general convention.

Oli was elected Prime Minister in a parliamentary vote on 11 October 2015 receiving 338 votes out of 597 members in the . Oli's candidacy was supported by the and along with 13 other small parties. He was sworn in on 12 October.

His first stint was dominated by the imposed by India upon the promulgation of the . He took a defiant stance against India's position to amend the constitution and signed trade and transit treaties with China to counter Indian dependence.

Following the withdrawal of support from CPN (Maoist Centre) on 13 July 2016 from the existing coalition government and subsequent registration of a no-confidence motion by the party on 14 July 2016 the CPN (UML)–led government and prime minister Oli seemingly shrank into a minority pressuring him to resign. However CPN (UML) decided to discuss the filed no-confidence motion in the house which led to a three-day parliamentary meeting of the concerned parties. During the process two other major parties the Rastriya Prajatantra Party and Madhesi Jana Adhikar Forum also withdrew their support from the coalition. On the third day 24 July 2016 after addressing the opposition parties in parliament Oli announced his resignation. The was accused of conspiring in bringing down Oli as he stood firmly against the economic blockade imposed by India; an allegation categorically rejected by the of India.

Oli was appointed Prime Minister for a second time on 15 February 2018 after CPN (UML) became the largest party in the following the with support from the same party whose withdrawal of support had led to resignation in his first term. He passed a motion of confidence with on 11 March 2018 with 208 out of 268 votes in the 275-member House of Representatives. The left alliance of the CPN (UML) and CPN (Maoist Centre) merged to form the on 17 May 2018 turning Oli's coalition government to a majority and giving him a two-third majority in the House.

In May 2020 the Oli government unveiled new maps of the country including the disputed territories of Lipulekh and Limpiyadhura in response to the inauguration of a road across the by the Indian government which led to a "cartographic war" between the two countries. The government swiftly brought to amend the official map and in the parliament which was passed unanimously in both houses before being authenticated by .

In December 2020 the Oli government recommended the and called for fresh elections on 30 April and 10 May 2021; a step that was readily endorsed by the president. Oli took this step after a series of infighting in the ruling NCP which culminated with a faction of the party led by former prime ministers and planning to register a motion of no-confidence against Oli in the House. Oli's reluctance in withdrawing a controversial Constitutional Council Act further led to tensions in the ruling party. This decision from Oli was overturned by the on 23 February 2021 when a constitutional bench led by deemed the dissolution of the House to be unconstitutional and called for the House to be reinstated and a meeting of the Parliament to be held within 13 days. Oli accepted the verdict of the Supreme Court and called for a meeting of the parliament on 7 March.

On 7 March 2021 the Supreme Court delivered a landmark ruling awarding the Nepal Communist Party to after he had challenged the 's ruling of providing the name of his party to the NCP formed after the merger of CPN (UML) and CPN (Maoist Centre). The court's verdict invalidated the ruling party jointly led by Oli and Dahal effectively reviving the former CPN (UML) and CPN (Maoist Centre) parties. This reduced Oli's government back to a coalition further mounting political tensions in the country. The CPN (Maoist Centre) recalled its ministers on 13 March 2021 and withdrew its support from the Oli government on 5 May 2021 effectively turning it into a minority government.

On 10 May 2021 Oli failed to obtain a vote of confidence gaining only 93 of the total 232 votes cast in the House of Representatives which fell 43 votes short of reaching the 136-vote majority required to win the confidence vote. His status was subsequently converted to that of a caretaker prime minister until the appointment of another prime minister by the president.

Oli was appointed Prime Minister for a third time on 13 May 2021 by President Bidya Devi Bhandari albeit as a minority prime minister as none of the opposition parties were able to form a majority government or lay their claim for it in the provided time frame. Following the dissolution of the House of Representatives by the president at midnight on 22 May 2021 the Oli government turned into an interim government until fresh elections were held from .

On 12 July 2021 the constitutional bench of the formed to hear writs against the dissolution of the House of Representatives filed by the opposition alliance; the Supreme Court stated that president 's decision to dissolve the House of Representatives on the recommendation of prime minister Oli was unlawful and ordered the appointment of president as prime minister within 28 hours.

Recently Oli has been appointed as chairman of CPN (UML) from his party convention that happened in Chitwan.

He has been elected to the from Jhapa in and on a CPN (UML) ticket. He contested and won from two constituencies in the 1999 election and gave up his Jhapa–6 seat. He lost the but was elected . Since the promulgation of the new constitution he has contested two elections from seat one in and other in and won both by scoring majority of votes. Only the top two candidates are shown below.

Oli is married to Radhika Shakya. He met his wife a fellow communist after he was released from prison. They first met during party activities and married later.

Oli has twice undergone kidney transplant. The first transplant was done in 2007 in . The second transplant was carried out in 2020 in . For the second transplant he received kidney from 32-year-old Samikshya Sangraula who is reportedly Oli's niece by relation. A senior transplant surgeon from New Delhi who had done his transplant in 2007 was also present to assist the procedure in Kathmandu.

Oli is known for his tongue-in-cheek remarks and use of various and proverbs (ः) often with double meanings and criticism; some directed to his own party. Oli claims he learnt this technique during the when he was underground to entertain his colleagues. Some of his controversial claims are:"

Kedar Neupane,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kedar_Neupane,"Kedar Neupane (ः) is a politician. He is vice chairperson of the .

In 1999 he was elected to the upper house of the Nepalese parliament.

Neupane was the number five candidate of CPN(UML) in the list for the ."

Mukunda Neupane,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mukunda_Neupane,"Mukunda Neupane () is a and politician. Presently he is at number three in after and . Neupane is the president of the . Neupane was born in the but moved to the at the age of 17.

In 1971 he joined the militant peasants movement. In 1973 he took part in building an embryo of a trade union movement in . Mukunda became an underground politician activist and stayed underground until 1990. In 1991 he was elected to parliament.

Neupane won the Bara-1 seat in the with 17953 votes. In the he got 20646 votes but was defeated by the candidate .

Neupane was a candidate of CPN(UML) in the list for the ."

Lekh Nath Neupane,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lekh_Nath_Neupane,Lekh Nath Neupane () is a politician. He was elected to the in the on behalf of the .

Kul Prasad Nepal,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kul_Prasad_Nepal,"Kul Prasad Nepal () is a politician belonging to the . In April 2008 he won the -3 seat in the .

Elected to the Constituent Assembly from constituency no. 2 of Palpa CA member Kul Prasad Nepal is a member of CPN-UMLs district committee. Fifty-seven-year-old Nepals political career began in 1967 when he joined Left politics. He spent three years in jail on the charges of involvement in anti-Panchayat activities. During the run-up to the democratic movement in 1989 he was the president of Bammorchas district committee for Palpa and since 1991 he has been a member of CPN-UMLs district committee. He is a graduate in Political Science. He says that partys agenda and his broad public relations accounts for his victory in the CA polls. Nepal who had taken part in the 1991s parliamentary elections is besides politics is interested in social service. He believes that the new constitution to be drafted through consensus and coordination of all the parties can sketch out the future of new Nepal. He says that institutionalization of democratic republican order ad inclusive representation of all in state affairs are the two agendas he wants to raise in the Constituent Assembly."

Basanta Kumar Nemwang,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basanta_Kumar_Nemwang,Basanta Kumar Nemwang is a politician and former .He also served as and in . He is Member of Parliament belonging to the . Nembang has contested the constituency in all three legislative elections held since 1991. His main opponent in all three elections have been leader .

Farmud Nadaf,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Farmud_Nadaf,"Farmud Nadaf () is a politician and province secretary of .

He was a member of the Development Committee during the early 2000s.

He had joined the after the peace process had begun. Nadaf was sworn in as a member along with on August 6 2010 as a representative of the . Nadaf and Paswan were sworn in after two Maoist CA members (and) had been expelled from the Assembly after having split away from the Maoist party.

Nadaf's appointment caused protests amongst Maoist cadres in Dhanusa. The local party organization had suggested Tara Mahato (widow of a Maoist martyr). After Nadaf was sworn in 75 members of the Mithila Madhes State Council resigned."

Madhav Kumar Nepal,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Madhav_Kumar_Nepal,"Madhav Kumar Nepal (; born 6 March 1953) is a Nepalese politician and former . He served as from 25 May 2009 to 6 February 2011 for nearly two years.

He previously served as the Deputy Prime Minister along with the charges of important ministries like and in the cabinet of . He was previously the executive General Secretary of for 15 years.

Since 18 August 2021 he has been serving as the chairman of the a new party formed through split in citing arrogance and monopoly of the party president .

Madhav Kumar Nepal was born into a family to Mangal Kumar and Durgadevi Upadhaya. He graduated in commerce from in 1973 and worked in banking and civil service before turning to full-time politics. He has two brothers Binod Kumar Upadhyaya and Saroj Kumar Upadhyaya and three sisters Kalika Bhandari Indira Neupane and Basudha Pokharel.

Nepal joined the movement in 1969 (2026 B.S.). During the underground struggle he used party names such as 'Subodh' 'Sunil' 'Ranjan' and 'Bibek'. In 1971 he became a district committee member of the . At a conference held in June 7–8 1975 Nepal was elected as a bureau member of the . When the ANCRCC (ML) founded the in 1978 Nepal was elected a member of the new party.

He was the Deputy Prime Minister in the minority government in 1994-1995 as well as the leader of the opposition in the during the 1990s. He argued for the to be solved through talks and did not believe that mobilization of the army was the solution and as the leader of was one of the three key Nepali leaders the other two being prime minister and rebel leader crucial in bringing the Maoists into the peace process and signing the 12 point peace accords that ended the decade long war.

Nepal was arrested in 2001 during a crackdown on anti-government protest. Following the he called for Prime Minister to step down though later joined forces with him to launch a campaign against 's assumption of executive powers.

On 12 April 2008 Nepal resigned as General Secretary of the after having lost the seat to candidate in the . Subedi was a comparatively obscure candidate. Nepal was also defeated in Rautahat-6 constituency by candidate Devendra Patel. He later won both and seats in the of 2013. Nepal later chose . He won the constituency again in the by a margin of 14000 votes.

In June 2008 the proposed that Nepal become the country's first President following the declaration of a republic though the idea did not materialise after disagreement with the ruling .

He became the on 25 May 2009 after his predecessor Prachanda resigned over a conflict with the president over the dismissal of the army's chief of staff.

Nepal himself resigned as prime minister on 30 June 2010 in an effort to help the government move past its deadlock and to pave the way for a national consensus government as demanded by the opposition.

Nepal returned to after the Supreme court decision to dissolve the party merger between and . Since 18 August 2021 he has been serving as the chairman of the a new party formed through split in citing arrogance and monopoly of the party president .

He is married to Gayatri Acharya. He has a son and a daughter Saurav and Suman Nepal. There have been widespread rumours claims that he adopted as his new faith and has been promoting conversion of to

Pujan Rai Yadav and Rambha Devi."

Chandra Lal Meche,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chandra_Lal_Meche,"Chandra Lal Meche (:) is a politician from belonging to the Communist Party of Nepal.

After the Meche was not included amongst those elected through the vote something that caused local Maoist activists in Charali to vandalise their party office in protest. Meche was however later nominated to the Constituent Assembly.

Meche is a close friend of Anirban Roy writer of the best-selling book—Prachanda: The Unknown Revolutionary."

Farmullah Mansoor,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Farmulla_Mansur,Farmullah Mansoor is a politician. Mansoor is Deputy general secretary of . He is also the member of . He was elected to the in the on behalf of the .

Farmullah Mansoor,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Farmulha_Mansur,Farmullah Mansoor is a politician. Mansoor is Deputy general secretary of . He is also the member of . He was elected to the in the on behalf of the .

Suresh Malla,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suresh_Malla,Suresh Malla (:) is a politician. He was elected to the in the on behalf of the .

Ram Bir Manandhar,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ram_Bir_Manandhar,"Ram Bir Manandhar (:) is a Nepalese politician belonging to .

Manandhar is a former State Minister for . Manandhar was a member of . He had won Kathmandu 7 seat in from ."

Kali Bahadur Malla,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kali_Bahadur_Malla,Kali Bahadur Malla (:) is a politician belonging to the Communist Party of Nepal. In the he was elected from the -1 constituency winning 19009 votes.

Sapana Pradhan Malla,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sapana_Pradhan_Malla,"Sapana Pradhan Malla (born November 15 1963 -) is a Supreme Court Judge since August 1 2016 and a former member of the . As a lawyer and politician she is a well-known figure in Nepal due to her work to advance women's rights and increase inclusive language in the country's constitution. She is a former president of the Forum for Women Law & Development. In 2008 she was a joint winner of the . Born in Nawalparasi district Malla has a master's degree in Comparative Law from the . She also has a Mid-Career Masters from . She was a member of the (CAT) 2014–2017 term.

Malla was born on November 15 1963 in Nawal Parasi in Nepal.

Malla received a master's degree in Comparative Law (MCL) from the University of Delhi India in 1990 Mid Career Master in Public Administration dministration(MC/MPA) from Harvard University USA and a bachelor's degree in Law from in Kathmandu Nepal in 1987.

Malla served as a member of the Nepalese Constituent Assembly or parliament from May 2008 to May 2012 during which time she advocated for women's rights in all areas—from to citizenship. When asked about the challenges she faces as an advocate for women's rights she told PassBlue: She is a former Senior Advocate of Nepal.

In 2008 Malla and were joint winners of the (given by the Peter and Patricia Gruber Foundation) for her work related to ""public interest litigation in [Nepal] including equality in inheritance legalization of abortion criminalization of marital rape equality in marriage and family law.""

Malla was a member of the (CAT) during the 2014 to 2017 term. She has extensive experience as an advisor to the UN and WHO. Please see her complete curriculum vitae for complete details.

Malla recently received social media backlash when she presided over a bench of the Honorable Supreme Court of Nepal which granted interim-bail on medical grounds during COVID-19 to an accused who was involved in a fatal drunk driving car accident in the capital in December 2019."

Radha Krishna Mainali,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Radha_Krishna_Mainali,"Radha Krishna Mainali better known as R. K. Mainali (born September 26 1946 in Chokpur) is a politician. In the early 1970s he was one (along with his brother) of the radical communists who led the Jhapa rebellion inspired by the movement in .

R.K. Mainali was imprisoned in 1973 and was not released until 1986. After his release he argued that the communists should form broadbased movements for democratic change. By this time he was a leading member of the . He was a prominent leader of the 1990 as the Acting Chairman of the and was one of four Jana Andolan leaders to appear on national TV on April 8 1990 to declare that the movement for democracy had been victorious.

He later became a leading figure in the (which the CPN(ML) had merged into). R.K. Mainali contested the -5 constituency in the . He won the seat with 16361 votes defeating the candidate Surya Narayan Tajpuriya. After the election he became Minister for Agriculture Land Reforms and Management in the CPN(UML) minority government headed by . Mainali was Minister of Health in the coalition government led by between March 12 1997 and October 6 1997.

In 1998 he took part in a split and the formation of the . He became a member of the new CPN(ML). He was a candidate of CPN(ML) in the but lost his seat.

In 2002 when CPN(UML) and CPN(ML) reunified Mainali returned to CPN(UML) and became a member of the party's Standing Committee. However in July 2003 his party membership was suspended due to his disagreements with the party. Mainali had criticized the tactics of the party and advocated rapprochement with King .

After the royal coup on February 1 2005 R.K. Mainali sided with the monarch and became Minister for Education & Sports in his cabinet. Following the overthrow of the royal cabinet in April 2006 Mainali has denied responsibility for the repression unleashed on protestors during the (Loktantra Andolan). In September 2010 Mainali joined the .

Keshav Prasad Mainali,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Keshav_Prasad_Mainali,"Keshav Prasad Mainali (:) is a politician. He currently belongs to . He was the chairman of the . He joined the in the late 1960s. He later became the president of the committee. He left the Nepali Congress and founded the Chure Bhawar Ekta Samaj in 2006. This organization later became the Chure Bhawar Rastriya Ekta Party Nepal.

In the the party won 1 seat through the vote. Mainali became the representative of the party in the assembly.

In 2010 Mainali was expelled from the Chure Bhawar Rastriya Ekta Party Nepal and he founded a new party ."

C. P. Mainali,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chandra_Prakash_Mainali,"C. P. Mainali more commonly known as (born August 22 1951 in) is a politician in Nepal and former .

In the early 1970s he was one (along with his brother) of the radical communists who led the inspired by the movement in .

From 1965 onwards he was involved in the student movement. In 1970 Mainali joined the . During his years as a political activist he had aliases ('party names') such as Jay Subhas Devi and Kanchan.

In 1971 Mainali was one of a group of young leaders of the Committee of the . The other main leaders of this group were Mainali's brother and . The group was inspired by the in and its leader . In May 1971 the group initiated an armed rebellion killing landlords and other perceived class enemies.

The leadership of the party did not approve of the methods used by the Jhapa movement and Mainali and his fellows were now an independent grouping. The rebellion was rapidly crushed by the state forces and hundreds of its followers were killed jailed or forced into exile. Nevertheless the group continued to conduct clandestine political work amongst the peasants of Jhapa.

In 1975 the survivors of the Jhapa movement took the initiative to found the . Other small groups merged with ANCRCC (ML). On December 26 1978 ANCRCC (ML) organized the founding congress of the . Mainali was elected general secretary of the party. CPN (ML) was an underground party and conducted small-scale armed activities against the regime and feudal landlords.

The tactics of armed struggle however did not prove to be successful for CPN (ML). The party changed its political approach and started to focus more on mobilizing mass movements for a democratic change. Mainali clearly identified with the initial militant phase of the party was removed from his post of general secretary and replaced by .

Later CPN (ML) would merge into .

When CPN (UML) under 's premiership formed a minority government in 1994 C.P. Mainali was nominated to become the speaker of the legislative. He was however defeated by the nominee . Mainali was then named Minister for Local Development and Supply.

In 1998 was torn by internal strife. Mainali and led a break-away group that was named . CPN (ML) briefly joined a government led by . In the CPN (ML) failed miserably to challenge the domination of CPN (UML). The party did get an impressive 6.4% of the national vote but failed to win a single seat.

At the time of the 2000 CPN (ML) party congress Mainali challenged for the post of general secretary. Whereas Gautam upheld the line of People's Multiparty Democracy as formulated by (which was also the political line of CPN (UML)) Mainali argued for a more radical political approach.

In 2002 CPN (ML) and CPN (UML) re-unified. C.P. Mainali did however refuse to go along with the merger and refounded . He remained as the general secretary of the party.

During the anti-government protests in 2002–2006 Mainali is one of the main leaders of the . He has served as ULF chairman for a period. Following the February 1 2005 royal coup d'état Mainali was placed in house arrest. He was released on February 25.

In January 2007 Mainali was inducted into the . He was the chairman of the Natural Resources Committee of the interim parliament. After the Mainali became a Constituent Assembly member.

Mainali served as deputy prime minister for a brief period in the first Oli cabinet. He was also assigned Minister for Women Children and Social Welfare."

Rajendra Mahato,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajendra_Mahato,"Rajendra Mahato (; born 19 November 1958) is a who was serving as the and since 4 June 2021 but was removed from the post by Supreme Court on 22 June 2021 making the tenure of just 18 days and shortest till date. He was the parliamentary party leader of the although the status matter of conflict within the party. Though weak today due to continuous party change he once was a well known leader of Terai-Madhesh based political alliance. Now he is thought to move to . He has previously contested the election from and where his party could win no local level head position and got clean swept in recent election.

He started his political career from 1990. In the he stood as the candidate in the constituency -2. He came second with 10173 votes. In the he won the seat with 14750 votes defeating former of the . Mahato resigned from the on January 19 2008.

In 2007 Mahato broke away from and formed his own party which later acquired the name . Mahato has never had a stable political party. He joined Rastriya Janata Party. Later he joined Janata Samajbadi Party. In few months he broke the party to join .

In April 2008 he won the -4 seat in the .

Mahato lost his seat in the to Mahendra Rai Yadav of the Terai Madesh Sadhbhawana Party Nepal. The party nominated his wife Sahil Devi Mahato to the Constituent Assembly from the two seats assigned to the party under proportional representation.

Mahato had also become a leader for the and stated concerns about Nepal's proposed constitution calling it a ploy to subjugate the Madhesi. On 4 June 2021 he surprisingly joined led by KP Oli whom he criticized the most.

Mahato was born in of eastern on 19 November 1958 as the first child of Khobhari Mahato but it remains disputed and a large mass of people believe him to have born in Bihar India. This claimed by CPN-UML youth wing's present vice-president Sanjeev Jha.

After the promulgation of Constitution of Nepal a long strike was brought in light by the then Madheshi morcha mainly in terai of Nepal. Mahato burned a copy of Constitution of Nepal at the premises of Narayani Sub-regional hospital Birgunj stating that he cannot accept the constitution which failed to integrate and maintain the Madhesi's rights at any cost. Mahato in one of this statement said,"The constitution in favour of Koirala Oli and Dahal promulgated amid violence initiated by the government itself will never be acceptable to us." He pictured Prime-minister Oli of being the biggest enemy of Madhesh and Madheshi people many times in past. He had once said,"Oli's patriotism protest against India won't benefit country."" On 4 June 2021 he surprisingly joined

Mahato was rumoured to be one of eight politicians whose citizenship were annulled in August 2019 when the cabinet decided to cancel the citizenship of individuals who acquired Nepali citizenship through forged documents. Although the government has published the name of the individuals their full details are yet undisclosed. This came into light after few youth of UML's youth organization pleaded for cancelling the citizenship of Mahato and re-verify it. For the same purpose a group of youth including Sanjeev Jha submitted an application to the then incumbent Home minister shakti Bahadur Basnet during . On 21 June 2021 a note was pasted on main gate of by to restrict the entry of Mahato in the premises. On 22 June 2021 a complain numbered was lodged at the concerned authority again to investigate his citizenship by advocate Birbhadra Joshi Tulsī Ram Parajuli and Anil Bajgain.

On 4 June 2021 a group of lead by Mahantha Thakur accepted the proposal of of joining the government. Rajendra Mahato led a group of 8 ministers and 2 state ministers to government. However a statement of him was highly criticized. Mahato included a line; "We remain committed to building an alternative power and will safeguard identity and rights of our people. As long as we are in power we will pursue good governance. We will prepare for a nationwide movement to set up multi-nation state in Nepal." The comment drew quick criticism on social media twitter Facebook and tik-tok which accused Mr. Mahato of playing divisive politics. It was disliked by many high-ranked political leader of leading the government. Yogesh Bhattarai a UML leader famous among youth urged Prime Minister Oli to advise his ministerial colleagues to be restrained in public comments. On the other hand protest was organised on Saturday by the All Nepal National Free Students Union (ANNFSU) that demanded prime-minister Oli to step down over the comments. This statement was also criticized by 12 different wings of Due to high pressure and criticism Mahato had no other alternative than taking his statement back. Due to this took his statement back on mid-night of 5 May 2021.

As of 2013 Mr. Mahato has given candidacy in 5 election from 1991 to 2013 where he lost in 3 while won in only one from and each of 3 elections and 2 respectively. In 2017 he filled his candidacy from Dhanusha-3 due to dispute between him and for as both were in same party while Yadav remained much powerful in the constituency of Mahato. Hence he came to a prominent constituency of where majority voters are Yadav-Sudi. Due to this factor and alliance between - where UML supported externally as none among - alliance and led could win single-handedly as a result he won here with joint votes of duo alliance."

Muga Lal Mahato,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muga_Lal_Mahato,Muga Lal Mahato (:) is a politician belonging to the . In April 2008 he won the -4 seat in the with 19945 votes.

Ram Sharan Mahat,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ram_Saran_Mahat,"Ram Sharan Mahat was the of under the government led by .

Mahat represented in the parliament for four consecutive term and currently a parliamentarian from Nuwakot -2.

He was a member of the . He won the Nuwakot-2 seat in from the .

Mahat was born to a middle-class family in Nuwakot Nepal on 1 January 1951. He is the eldest of seven children of Khadga Bahadur Mahat and Tol Kumari Mahat.

He passed the School Leaving Certificate at the age of 13 in 1964. Ram Sharan Mahat got his master's degree in Economics from in 1972. He was gold medalist in his college and university life. Following graduation from college at the age of 17 Mahat worked as a high school headmaster in of Nepal. He briefly worked as a lecturer in economics at the Department of Tribhuvan University.

Despite being selected for scholarship he was denied an opportunity to go abroad for advanced studies by the Panchayat government because of his political background. Instead he was incarcerated for two years (1973-75) under Security Act without any charge sheet. After his release he went to in Pune India in 1976 for his Ph.D under a Government of India scholarship. He completed his degree in 1979.

Mahat was also a recipient of US Government's 1987/88 and was associated with the School of International Studies of the American University Washington DC US. He was a recipient of the Francis Humbert Humphrey Award for leadership role in the public service by the USIA and the Institute of International Education USA. He is an honorary fellow of the University of Connecticut/Bridgeport.

Mahat joined the UN service in 1980 and served at UNDP office in Kathmandu New York and Pakistan. In his last assignment he coordinated UNDP cross border humanitarian programme in Afghanistan (1989-1990). After the restoration of democratic politics in Nepal 1990 he left the UNDP job to join electoral politics in his country.

Dr. Ram Sharan Mahat a senior leader of Nepali Congress combines a rare background of an active politician and a technocrat. Born in a middle-class family in Nuwakot district of rural Nepal he became politically active since early student days. He was imprisoned at the age of 14 while participating in a student demonstration. One of the leading student activists in his college and university days in Nepal he was imprisoned several times by the autocratic monarchical regime in the sixties and seventies. After graduating in 1968 with a gold medal he taught in a secondary school in a remote Lamjung district and became its headmaster at the age of 19. In 1971 he became the General Secretary of Nepal Students Union the largest students association affiliated with Nepali Congress – outlawed by the autocratic regime from 1961 until 1990.

He campaigned actively for multiparty democracy in Nepal during the national referendum of 1980. He subsequently joined UNDP/Nepal as a programme officer and subsequently served as Area Officer in UNDP Headquarters Asia and Pacific Bureau in New York.

After losing the parliamentary elections from constituent-1 of Nuwakot district in 1991 he was appointed the Economic Advisor to the Prime Minister of Nepal. He then served as the deputy chairman of the National Planning Commission of Nepal for three years (1991-1993). He was elected Member of Parliament first time in 1993 from constituent-2 of Nuwakot district which he has successfully retained to date. He won that seat for the fourth time in the November 2013 general election for the Constituent Assembly/Parliament.

A man of integrity and believer of probity and transparency in public life he has voluntarily resigned as Finance Minister from cabinet twice. The first time in 1997 to facilitate judicial investigation when the opposition raised question about his foreign exchange accounts in a NEW York Bank. He was acquitted of the charge and subsequently reinstated to his position. The second time he resigned in 2002 protesting the Prime Minister's unexpected announcement to dissolve the parliament.

Following the royal takeover of political power in 2002 he actively participated in Nepal's 'anti-regression movement' which culminated in the mass uprising of April 2006 leading eventually to the abolition of monarchy. He was the Finance Minister of the first national unity government formed afterwards which eventually included the ex Maoist rebels also.

In Nepal's turbulent political transition following the decade-long Maoist insurgency in Nepal Mahat also served as member of the Special Committee for the Integration and Rehabilitation of Maoist Army Combatants which saw the successful resolution in 2013 on the future of some 17000 former combatants.

He has also served in the board of trustees of the Asian Institute of Technology Bangkok (1993/4).

Mahat has several publications to his credit including the widely acclaimed book (2005)."

Suresh Ale Magar,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suresh_Ale_Magar,"Suresh Ale Magar is a politician belonging to the . He was previously working as a lecturer in at the .

Ale was the founding General Secretary of the and the . He has also been the president of the .

In 1999 Ale was arrested three times under the Public Security Act. In late 1999 expressed concern over the possibility that Ale had ". However after the visit of an AI official to Nepal Ale was released by the state authorities in early 2000.

In 2004 Ale was arrested by authorities and handed over the regime in Nepal. Ale was at the time active in the International Department of CPN(Maoist) and the . and were arrested along with Ale.

In the he was elected from the -1 constituency winning 17744 votes."

Chandra Maharjan,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chandra_Maharjan,"Chandra Maharjan (:) is a member of . He won Lalitpur-2 seat in from . He is also a Former President of Jyapu Samaj Yala.

Chandra Maharjan was born on 16 November 1954 in Subahal Lalitpur-8 to Chandra Man Maharjan and Buddhi Maya Maharjan. He has two sons and three daughters. He holds a bachelor's degree in Political Science. He is the vice-president of Jyapu Samaj-Yala general secretary of Ganeshman Singh Study Foundation and founder member of Rotary Club.

Maharjan began his political career from CPN (Fourth Convention) in 1972. He was a representative of General Convention. He was initially inclined to communist philosophy but joined NC after the referendum of 1980. He also served as the central member of NC's association of ethnic communities. Maharjan has also worked as district president and was also elected as deputy mayor of Lalitpur Sub-metropolitan City in 1992. In the Maharjan was defeated from Lalitpur-2 with 16392 votes."

Onsari Gharti Magar,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Onsari_Gharti_Magar,"Onsari Gharti Magar (:) is a Nepali communist politician and current parliamentarian. She was the first female Speaker of the . She was elected unopposed as Speaker on October 16 2015.

She served as Deputy Speaker of Parliament and was Minister of Youth and Sports in the cabinet of . She was elected to the (CA) from constituency-2 in the second CA election. She was elected to the in 2017 under party list.

She is married to . Barshaman Pun is former secretary of the ."

Krishna Bahadur Mahara,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Krishna_Bahadur_Mahara,"Krishna Bahadur Mahara is a politician belonging to the . He was a prominent Maoist leader during the . After the maoists entered the peace process he was elected to parliament/constituent-assembly multiple times and also became cabinet minister. Following his election to the house of representatives in the he was elected House Speaker but resigned in October 2019 after allegations of attempted rape were made by a parliamentary staffer. He was acquitted in February 2020.

In the he was elected from the -3 constituency winning 20784 votes. He was subsequently appointed as Minister of Information and Communication in the Cabinet headed by CPN (M) Chairman and sworn in on 22 August 2008.

In September 2019 an employee of the parliament secretariat came forward alleging attempted rape by a drunk Mahara at her apartment on the night of 29 September. Mahara resigned as Speaker on 1 October at the behest of his party and was subsequently arrested."

Purna Kumar Sharma Limbu,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Purna_Kumar_Sharma_Limbu,"Purna Kumar Sharma Limbu (:) is a politician belonging to the . In 2005 Sherma was nominated to the Central Working Committee of the Nepali Congress.

In the he was elected from the -1 constituency winning 12920 votes."

Prakash Chandra Lohani,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prakash_Chandra_Lohani,"Prakash Chandra Lohani (:) (born 21 April 1944) is a politician and member of the ARPPR.

He has served as a Minister of Foreign Affairs Minister of Agriculture Minister of Labour & Transportation and Minister of Housing & Physical Planning in governments formed during the era and in governments formed after the restoration of multi-party democracy.

Lohani was appointed in July 1983 and June 2003. During his tenure as the Finance Minister for the first time in Nepal he initiated the process of financial liberalization by introducing policies in favor of of public enterprises. Growth in Nepal's financial market especially the emergence of banking sectors financial institutions can be attributed to the policies enacted by him during his tenure as a finance minister. Nepal's first joint venture backed bank Nepal Arab Bank Limited (now) was established during his tenure.

Lohani along with his love toward politics has a keen interest in finance and economics. He has shared his ideas and views at various national and international forums such in Washington DC (chairman) 41st session of the in Bangkok and (chairman) Nepal Aid Group meeting in 2004. Dr. Lohani has also published papers in prestigious journals like the .

He was a who taught as an assistant professor of finance at the California US (1968–1969). Dr. Lohani has an MBA degree from and PhD from (UCLA).

Lohani was a member of Nepal's historic erstwhile which had been tasked with drafting a new constitution. At present Lohani is the chairman of the Rastriya Prajatantra Party."

Til Kumar Menyangbo Limbu,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Til_Kumar_Menyangbo_Limbu,"Til Kumar Menyangbo Limbu (:) is a politician belonging to the . He was elected to the in the .

Balaram Gharti Magar,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Balaram_Gharti_Magar,"Balaram Gharti Magar is a political leader of Nepal. He became minister 11 times in the past during and after the declaration of multi-party system. Roughly he remained in different governments as a minister for about 30 years in the past. He is a Central Committee Member Senior Member of (RPP). He is still actively taking part in his party activities. He has been visiting his birthplace and Rolpali people time to time.

He was born at VDC Ward No 5 District in on 18 Shrawan 1994 . His parents were Nar Bahadur Gharti Magar and Tika Kumari Gharti Magar. He has two brothers and one younger sister Krishnakala. He lost his mother when he was 15 years old. When he was 16 years of age due to his grandfather's suggestion and request he married Belmati (Ramjali) Gharti Magar of Mijhing VDC Ward No 7 . He has seven daughters and resides at Sub-Metropolitan city permanently. He did not get any formal opportunity to study as present day children do get due to his family background he got education at home from his father and grandfather. Later he got opportunity to study informally in India.

In 2017 BS he went to Kanpur where he spent a year. He was influenced by political activities there. Although political activities in Nepal were banned in India it was free to open different unions. Every day after hearing the speeches from the Union leaders there he learnt the methods of conducting speeches and dealing with the political masses. He returned to Rolpa in 2018 BS and met resident of Gajul VDC Khadananda Subedi. He was party leader of Rolpa and was Member of Parliament (MP) during the Nepali Congress-led Government. Subedi advised him to take active participation in politics. Gharti Magar was influenced by Nepali Congress party during that time.

During the election of he was elected as a of his village in 2018 BS. He was 24 years old when he became for the first time. The next year there was District Panchayat's election he got elected as a of District t. National Member (NPM) election was held in the same year and he was elected without any opposition. In Baishakh 2020 BS meeting of National was held formally. One of his well wishers knowing he was so young had suggested him not to be a minister because that post would have destroyed him. He was only 25 years of age at that time. The third election was held in Chaitra 2030 BS and he was reelected in NPM and in the meantime he became Assistant Minister of Home Affairs for the first time. He was 37 years old at that time. Later he became Defence State Minister. After one year he became Construction and Transport State Minister in 2035 BS under the premiership of Dr . In 2034 BS when Kirti Nidhi Bista became Prime Minister (PM) he became Construction and Transport Minister. Later when became PM he became Defence Minister. There was another election in 2038 BS he was again reelected with huge majority of votes with about 28000. After becoming Defence Minister for one year he became Local Development Minister. After one year he became Industry Minister. Meantime he became Health Minister too. In 2040 BS he remained only NPM during the premiership of . There was another election during 2043 BS he was reelected in NPM.

After the multiparty democracy in Nepal in 2051BS he was elected as Member of Parliament (MP) from RPP. When Surya Bahadur Thapa became PM he was appointed as Construction and Transport Minister. Later when became PM he became Housing and Physical Planning Minister. Later again when Sher Bahadur Deuba became PM he became Science and Technology Minister for the last time.

He has published five books: and . He has just published his autobiography ""Aitihasik Ghatanakram Part 1"" in which he has compiled his experience in Nepalese politics.

He is awarded with Gorkha Dakshin Bahu First and Second Class Trishakti Patta Second Class Shubharajyavishek Padak Birendra Aishwarya Sewa Padak Sewa Padak and Coronation Medal."

Hari Raj Limbu,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hari_Raj_Limbu, Hari Raj Limbu (:) is a politician belonging to the Communist Party of Nepal. In April 2008 he won the -2 seat in the .

Ramesh Lekhak,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ramesh_Lekhak, "Ramesh Lekhak (:) is a politician and member of the . He was elected to the in the and on behalf of the .

On April 1 2007 he was appointed Minister of State for Labour & Transport Management on behalf of .

In the he was elected as a member of the ."

Bishwodip Lingden Limbu,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bishwodip_Lingden_Limbu, Bishwodip Lingden Limbu (:) is a politician belonging to the . In the he won the -7 seat in the with 16099 votes defeating his nearest rival .

Tirtha Bahadur Lama,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tirtha_Bahadur_Lama, "Tirtha Bahadur Lama (:) is a Nepali politician belonging to . Lama who is the minister for Drinking water Energy and Irrigation of Bagmati province is currently serving as member of . Lama was elected from .

Lama is also a former member of . He won Kavre-1 seat in CA assembly 2013 from ."

Dil Bahadur Lama,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dil_Bahadur_Lama, "Dil Bahadur Lama (21 March 1930 – 25 March 2014) popularly known as was a leader of and former of . He was elected to the in the on behalf of the . In 2001 he was included as an Assistant Minister of General Administration in 's expanded cabinet. In that cabinet he served under Minister of General Administration . After the Lama was included in a Parliamentary Sub-Committee organized to investigate the assets of the .

Lama had in his function as a police official issued an arrest warrant in the 1980s for Mayalu who was then considered as a by the Nepalese government.

Dil Bahadur Lama had joined the on Fagun 28 2007 BS as the Warrant Officer 1 at the then Sadar Nepal Armed Constabulary and upgraded to the IGP post on Asar 1 2039 BS. The Nepal Police hospital school and community police service was established during his tenure. Considered by many of his former colleagues one of the most influential Lama is credited with establishing Nepal Police Hospital and Nepal Police School; promoting recruitment of female officers; introducing separate uniform for traffic officers; and publishing police bulletins among others.

Former IGP Dil Bahadur Lama was arrested in 1987 along with after being charged by His Majesty's Government in the involvement in and . Lama was arrested late in July 1987 on charges of accepting payoffs from prominent businessmen and criminal networks involved in smuggling not only but gold as well. Lama was imprisoned for a period of 5 years.

Ex-I.G.P. DB Lama had been the chairman of the until his demise (aged 84 years) on 25 March 2014 in Nuwakot. Nepali Congress Nuwakot President Jagadishwor Nar Singh informed that Lama was pronounced dead at Trishuli Hospital where he was rushed after he fell unconscious at around 10pm on Tuesday. The Nepal Police has paid heartfelt tributes to its former chief Inspector General (IG) Dil Bahadur Lama amidst a program at its headquarters Naxal on the morning of March 28 2014. Home Secretary Janardan Nepal incumbent IGP former sitting DIGs and senior officials of Nepal Police offered last respects to the late Lama by laying flowers and wreaths on his mortal remains. This is said to be the first event that the Nepal Police organised a condolence gathering for its departed members on the headquarters premises. The late Lama was presented a funeral guard of honour. The Nepal Police organised a condolence assembly for its former chief Lama at the request of his family. He is survived by two wives three sons and two daughters."

Mani Lama,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mani_Lama, "Mani Lama is a politician. He was elected to the in the on behalf of the from the constituency. He later joined 's break-away party in which he became a member.

After the royal on February 1 2005 Lama was appointed State Minister for Health and Population by . Following his inclusion in the royal cabinet NC(D) expelled him from their party. As a minister he accused the of supporting ."

Dan Bahadur Kurmi,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dan_Bahadur_Kurmi,"Dan Bahadur Kurmi () is a politician belonging to the . He was elected to the in the from the -1 constituency as a candidate of the . He won by 14494 votes defeating the incumbent of the . In February 2008 Chaudhari resigned from the parliament and the CPN(UML) and joined the . In the he was elected from the -2 constituency winning 8434 votes."

Chinak Kurmi,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chinak_Kurmi,"Chinak Kurmi () is a politician belonging to the . During the Kurmi was arrested. He was released in 2003. In the he was elected from the -4 constituency winning 10592 votes."

Sher Bahadur Kunwor,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sher_Bahadur_Kunwor,"Sher Bahadur Kunwor () is a politician who is currently serving as the Minister of in the ruling coalition led by Prime Minister and President . He is currently a member of the CPN (Unified Socialist).

He was elected from the 1 constituency winning 21631 votes. He is the current Member of of Nepal representing Sudurpaschim Pradesh."

Narendra Bahadur Kunwor,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Narendra_Bahadur_Kunwor,Narendra Bahadur Kunwor () is a politician belonging to the Communist Party of Nepal. In the he was elected from the -1 constituency winning 27130 votes.

Sujata Koirala,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sujata_Koirala,"Sujata Koirala () born 9 February 1954) is a politician and the only daughter of former . She was made Foreign Minister under Prime Minister . Sujata was promoted to Deputy Prime Minister on October 12 2009. She has a daughter named Melanie Koirala Jost.

Koirala is the Immediate Chief of the International Relations Department of Nepali Congress and a member of the Central Working Committee. She is the former Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nepal. She is the second women to become deputy prime minister in Nepal. The first Shailaja Acharya was Koirala's niece.

Koirala is an active member of several international committees including the following:"

Sushil Koirala,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sushil_Koirala,"Sushil Koirala (; 12 August 1931 – 9 February 2016) was a politician and the from 11 February 2014 to 10 October 2015. He was also President of the from 2010 to 2016 having earlier served under various capacities in the party.

Koirala was born to Bodh Prasad and Kumudini Koirala on 12 August 1939 in second-largest city of Nepal. A member of the politically prominent he was the cousin of former prime ministers and .

Koirala entered politics in 1954 inspired by the social-democratic ideals of the . In 1958 he keenly participated in (Civil Disobedience Movement) launched by the Nepali Congress. In 1959 he actively involved himself in the party's objective of carrying out the democratic elections. The election saw become the first elected prime minister of the country. However planned and executed a coup in December 1960 and expelled the elected government led by B.P. Koirala. This resulted in the exile of several members of the to India which included Sushil Koirala. He remained in political exile in India for 16 years following the of 1960. Koirala also spent three years in Indian prisons for his involvement in . While in exile Koirala was the editor of the official party publication. He has been a member of the Central Working Committee of the party since 1979 and was appointed General Secretary of the party in 1996 and Vice President in 1998.

In 2001 he lost the leadership ballot for Nepali Congress' parliamentary party to former prime minister . Koirala was appointed acting president of the party in 2008 by president . The of the Nepali Congress on 22 September 2010 elected him party president.

The Nepali Congress emerged as the largest party in the under Koirala's leadership. He was elected leader of the Congress' parliamentary party securing 105 out of 194 votes against former prime minister Deuba's 89 votes and on 10 February 2014 he was nominated as prime minister by the . During his tenure as prime minister his government was criticized for its slow aid response to the . A historic agreement among the country's four major political parties was also made that year which paved the way for the promulgation of . Due his major role he is also known as the ""Father of the Constitution"" Honouring a pledge to stand down as prime minister once the new constitution came into effect Koirala resigned on 10 October 2015. He sought re-election but was defeated by leader of Congress' former coalition partners the .

Koirala was elected to the from the constituency in and while he was defeated in . He lost in the from finishing third behind the candidates of the MJFN and the UCPN (Maoist). He contested and won from both Banke–3 and Chitwan–4 in the . He later relinquished the Chitwan–4 seat and represented Banke–3 in the .

Only the top two candidates are shown below.

Koirala remained unmarried throughout his life and was known to live a simple life. He was fondly known among his friends and supporters as '. Although Koirala was believed to have completed formal education with an Intermediate of Commerce (I. Comm.) degree from a college in India according to his sister-in-law he refuted those claims and maintained to have only received informal education.

A heavy smoker Koirala was diagnosed with in 2006 and in June 2014. He died on 10 February 2016 at 12:50 AM of in at the age of 76."

Shekhar Koirala,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shekhar_Koirala,"Shekhar Koirala () is a central working committee member of the and a member of the .

He is the current member of . He represented which constitutes total 20 wards of 3 local level government of including Ward No 4 5 6 7 9 11 12 of all 7 wards of and Ward No 2 3 4 5 6 7 of . He was elected in the from the area. He previously served as vice chancellor of an autonomous Health Science University. He was the person to garner highest number of votes for the post member of Central Working Committee.

ran for the post of Party Chairman in which he lost to in 2nd round. He along with formed the alliance (-) and gave the candidacy in all posts winning 1 Vice-Chairman () 1 General Secretary () 2 Joint General Secretary (and) and 34 cenral committee members.

crossing 50%(+1) votes.

Dr. Koirala () was hospitalised at Norvic International Hospital after serious health problems. Back when his uncle was arrested he was sent letter by Indian PM to return to active politics in Nepal.

He was born on 25 August 1950 to father Keshav Prasad Koirala and Nona Koirala belonging to of politicians.

He is a physician by profession. He worked at and Koshi Zonal Hospital."

Shashanka Koirala,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shashanka_Koirala,"Shashanka Koirala (; born 24 October 1958) is a Nepalese politician and Member of House of Representatives belonging to the political dynasty of . Shashanka is also a renowned .

He was the General Secretary of being elected in the party's 2016 general convention with 1417 votes against 1017 votes secured by nearest rival

In the he was elected from the -1 constituency winning 17430 votes. He was the sole member of the to get elected through the system.

He retained his seat in the as well as in the .

He is the third son of former Nepalese Prime Minister .

1. Lipoprotein Profile in Hypertensive Retinopathy - 1985
2. Epidemiology and Microbiology of Corneal Suppuration in
3. Corneal Surface Injury and Role of Early Prophylactic Antibiotic Therapy. (Editor (1994).
4. Efficacy of Antibiotic Prophylaxis for Ocular Surface Trauma Instituted Through Existing Primary Units of Health Care System of - 1996.
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6. Fellow of Royal and Surgeon Pakistan
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Prakash Koirala,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prakash_Koirala,"Prakash Koirala (:) is a Nepalese politician and former who held the portfolios of Environment Science and Technology. He was elected to the in the on behalf of the . He is the son of former Nepalese prime minister and is the father of actress and an actor .

On 15 July 2005 he was appointed as the cabinet minister of for Environment Science and Technology in the royal cabinet of erstwhile when government was sacked."

Raju Khanal,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raju_Khanal,Raju Khanal (:) is a member of . He won Dang–3 seat in from . His son Gaurav Khanal is studying in and is determined to follow in his footsteps of politics and strives to enter once he is done with his studies.

Shankar Bahadur Khadka,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shankar_Bahadur_Khadka,Shankar Bahadur Khadka (:) is a politician belonging to the Communist Party of Nepal. In the he was elected from the -2

constituency winning 13895 votes.

Jhala Nath Khanal,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jhala_Nath_Khanal,"Jhala Nath Khanal (; born 20 May 1950) is a Nepalese politician who was the 35th from February 2011 to August 2011. He was previously the chairman of the (CPN (UML)) and Leader of the Constituent Assembly Parliamentary Party of the CPN (UML).

Since 18 August 2021 he has been serving as the senior leader of the a new party formed through split in citing arrogance and monopoly of the party president .

Khanal was born in of .

Khanal was a member of the and was its General Secretary from 1982 to 1986. Later he became member of the .

Khanal served for a time as in the 1997 coalition government under .

Khanal won the seat of the constituency in the . He led the CPN (UML) as from 2008 to February 2009 and was elected as the Chairman of the CPN (UML) on February 16 2009.

On 3 February 2011 after seven months of political gridlock in which no candidate could muster enough votes to be elected as Prime Minister Jhala Nath Khanal was elected as Prime Minister by the . Khanal received 368 votes in the 601-member parliament while his nearest rivals of the got 122 votes and of got 67 votes.

had no proper government since resigned in June 2010. ran interim government for nearly eight months. Sixteen rounds of voting in parliament since July were unable to produce a new as no could muster a majority. However on 3 February 2011 the withdrew its candidate and backed Khanal. As a result he became the third since it became a federal democratic republic in 2008.

Khanal resigned on 29 August 2011 after nearly six months after the parties failed to agree on the constitution drafting and the peace process amidst a new political crisis. The extended duration of Constituent Assembly were to expire on 31 August 2011.

The Neapli Congress and the Madhesi parties had asked the Prime Minister to resign immediately after being unsuccessful in completing peace process and drafting a new constitution. Even the party leaders increased pressure on Mr. Khanal in order to prevent the party from notoriety."

Bishal Khadka,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bishal_Khadka,"Bishal Khadka is Nepalese politician. He is currently Forest and Environment Minister of . He has served as a Central Committee Member of and deputy In-charge of Dolakha District of . He is a current elected representative of Province 3 Dolakha-1 (A).

He has served as a Central Committee Member of and deputy In-charge of Dolakha District of . He is a current elected representative of Province 3 Dolakha-1 (A).

He has married to Sobi Budhathoki since March 10 2013."

Narayan Khadka,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Narayan_Khadka,"Narayan Khadka is a central member of who has served as the Foreign minister of Nepal since 2021. He has worked previously as under -led government.

He is a member of the . He won the Udayapur–1 seat in from the . He was appointed as by on September 22 2021.

Narayan Khadka was born on 20 March 1949 in to Chitra Bahadur Khadka and Dharma Kumari Khadka. He has done his Ph.D. in Economics from Pune .

He joined politics in 1967. He had served as the vice-chairman of .

He was also the member of where he was a member of the National Interest Preservation Committee."

Hari Bahadur Khadka,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hari_Bahadur_Khadka,Hari Bahadur Khadka (:) is a member of . He won Baglung–1 seat in CA assembly 2013 from .

Gauri Shankar Khadka,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gauri_Shankar_Khadka,Gauri Shankar Khadka (:) is a politician belonging to the . In April 2008 he won the -2 seat in the with 18580 votes.

Rajendra Kumar KC,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajendra_Kumar_KC,"Rajendra Kumar KC (:) is a member of the and . He won Kathamandu–10 seat in from defeating .

In the he was elected as the member of the ."

Kailash Nath Kasudhan,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kailash_Nath_Kasudhan,Kailash Nath Kasudhan (:) is a politician. He was elected to the in the on behalf of the .

Sushila Karki,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sushila_Karki,"Sushila Karki (:) (born 7 June 1952 in) is a Nepalese jurist. She is the former Chief Justice of the and the only woman to have held the post. Karki became on 11 July 2016. The Constitutional Council headed by the Prime Minister recommended her for the post.

On 30 April 2017 an impeachment motion was submitted in the against Karki by Maoist Centre and . However the impeachment motion was later withdrawn after public pressure and an interim order by the Supreme Court ordering the Parliament not to proceed with the motion.

Karki is the eldest child among her parents' seven children. She belongs to Karki family of Biratnagar. She married Durga Prasad Subedi whom she met while studying in . Durga Subedi was a popular youth leader of at that time. Subedi is most known for his part in the hijacking of an aircraft during the Nepali Congress' protest against the .

In 1972 she completed a Bachelor of Arts (BA) degree from the Mahendra Morang Campus Biratnagar. In 1975 Karki earned her master's degree in political science from Varanasi India. She earned her bachelor's degree in law from in Nepal in 1978.

In 1979 she started her law practice in Biratnagar. Karki initially worked as an assistant teacher in Mahendra Multiple Campus Dharan in 1985. She became a senior Advocate in 2007. Karki was appointed an Ad-Hoc Justice at the Supreme Court on 22 January 2009 and a permanent Justice on 18 November 2010. Karki served as acting Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Nepal from 13 April 2016 to 10 July 2016 then as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court until 7 June 2017.

Karki has published two books. Her first autobiographical book was published on September 28 2018.

Her second book was a novel named which was published in December 2019. It is set in Biratnagar Jail where Karki herself was kept during ."

Ram Karki,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ram_Karki,"Ram Karki (:) (born 16 October 1956) also known as is a Nepali politician belonging to the . As of August 2016 he is the minister for Information and Communications of Nepal.

He was born on 14 October 1956 at Rumjatar of Okhaldhunga district. He remained underground for 10 years during the decade-long insurgency in the country. He has been active in politics for the past 35 years and held several posts within the Maoist party. He was the party's Chief of International Bureau for many years. He was a nominated MP in the early 2010sand later Minister for Communication. He is considered an intellectual leader focused on creating modern Maoist party manifestos and interpretations of Marxist theory. He is married to civil servant Sherap Shenga who was born and raised in Sikkim India. Together they have a son and a daughter. These days he lives in Dhulabari Jhapa. </ref>"

Dipak Karki (Dhanusha politician),[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dipak_Karki_\(Dhanusha_politician\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dipak_Karki_(Dhanusha_politician)),Dipak Karki (Dhanusha politician) is a Nepalese politician belonging to the currently serving as a member of the . In the he won the election from .

Dipak Karki (Jhapa politician),[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dipak_Karki_\(Jhapa_politician\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dipak_Karki_(Jhapa_politician)),Dipak Karki (Jhapa politician) is a politician belonging to the . In April 2008 he won the -6 seat in the with 14196 votes.

Birendra Kumar Kanodia,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Birendra_Kumar_Kanudiya,"Birendra Kumar Kanodia is a politician and member of the . He was elected as parliamentary party leader. He is the current leader of the opposition of Lumbini Province.

He was elected to the in the on behalf of the . In 2001 he was appointed as Assistant Minister for Water Resources in 's expanded cabinet.

Recently he was elected in a provincial election as a MLA from Kapilvastu constituency 3 sub-constituency 2."

Yam Lal Kandel,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yam_Lal_Kandel,Yam Lal Kandel (:) is a politician belonging to the . He is the standing member of CPN-UML and parliamentary leader of CPN-UML in Karnali Province. In the he was elected from the -2 constituency winning 16297 votes. He completed his postgraduation in Commerce from Tribhuvan University in 1990 and has been engaged in full-time politics since 1979. He was nominated as minister in 1998 parliamentarian in 1994 and mayor in 1992.

Gyanu K.C.,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gyanu_K.C.,Gyanu K.C. (:) is a politician. She was elected to the in the on behalf of the .

Dipak Bahadur K.C.,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dipak_Bahadur_K.C.,Dipak Bahadur K.C. is a politician belonging to the . In the he was elected from the -2 constituency winning 12857 votes.

Nilam K.C. (Khadka),[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nilam_K.C._\(Khadka\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nilam_K.C._(Khadka)),Nilam K.C. (Khadka) (:) is a politician belonging to the . After the she became a Constituent Assembly member.

Tanka Prasad Sharma Kadel,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tanka_Prasad_Sharma_Kadel,Tanka Prasad Sharma Kadel is a politician. He was elected to the in the on behalf of the .

Chitra Bahadur K.C.,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chitra_Bahadur_K.C.,"Chitra Bahadur K.C. (:) is a politician and Former Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Poverty Alleviation Of Nepal. He is current chairman of the .

Chitra Bahadur K.C. belonged to the . In the 1983 he sided with and joined the . Chitra Bahadur K.C. contested the -2 constituency in the . He finished second with 15089 votes. He was elected to the in the as a candidate of (the electoral front of the) in the constituency of Baglung-2 with 24124 votes.

When was formed in 2002 through the merger of RJM and Chitra Bahadur K.C. became a member of JMN. When JMN split in 2006 he sided with (the parent party of JMN) general secretary in rejecting participation the government. Effectively JMN was split. A conference of the JMN led by Chitra Bahadur K.C. was held in 25–26 May 2006 in which he was elected chairman of this JMN faction. The Chitra Bahadur K.C.-led JMN was renamed as the in 2007.

Chitra Bahadur K.C. won the -2 seat in the the sole RJM candidate to win a seat in the system. He got 12594 votes.

Chitra Bahadur K.C. has been a staunch opponent of Federalism especially Federalism on the basis of ethnic identity."

Arjun Narasingha K.C.,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arjun_Narasingha_K.C.,"Arjun Narasingha K.C. (:) (born 27 September 1950) is a belonging to the . KC was appointed minister five times in different coalition governments. He most served as the in the from 2016 to 2017. KC has been elected to the national legislature a total of three times from his constituency of .

He was the Joint General Secretary of the (NC) and the spokesperson of the party.

KC holds a master's degree in . He was a Professor in the Political Science department at the .

KC won a seat in the contesting as an independent at the instructions of the senior Congress leadership. KC first served as the State Minister for Health under from 1982 to 1983 and then as the Minister for Health Education and Physical Planning from 1995 to 1999. KC was elected as a member of parliament twice in the 1991 and 1994 parliamentary elections.

KC lost in the to Narayan Khatiwada . He is now a senior member of the Central Committee of the party. In the KC played a leading role forming the Koirala-KC-Thapa panel.""

Shiv Raj Joshi,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shiv_Raj_Joshi,Shiv Raj Joshi (:) is a politician. He was elected to the in the on behalf of the . He is the founder of Nepali Congress in Karnali. He was elected to the House of Representatives from Surkhet in the 2048 2051 and 2056 BS. elections on behalf of the Nepali Congress. He has been a Minister of the three times. Initially an Assistant Minister for the second time Minister of State and also Minister of Information Communications and Transport he rose to the prestigious position of the country. Joshi's father Dharmaraj Joshi was a Jimuwal of the Rekcha Panchayat period. According to the people of Surkhet the locals were known by the name of Shivraj Joshi. Joshi was born in the former Midwestern Development Region Rekcha Panchayat now Karnali Pradesh Surkhet Chaukune village municipality. Joshi is a permanent resident of Chaukune Village Municipality Ward No. 8 Gutu.

Padma Jyoti,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Padma_Jyoti,"Padma Jyoti (:) is a industrialist and politician. Trained in and technology Jyoti is the former Chairman of Jyoti Group of Companies and was the president of the Federation of Nepalese Chamber of Commerce and Industry. In 2002 he was elected as of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry (SCCI) at the 8th SCCI General Assembly. He holds a degree from a MIT. He oversees many operations for several industries under Jyoti Group.

The Jyoti Group developed from a business house established by his grandfather in the 1930s in and subsequently expanded by his father Maniharsha Jyoti. It conducted trade between Nepal India and over the caravan route across the .

Laxman Dutta Joshi,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laxman_Dutta_Joshi,Laxman Dutta Joshi (:) is a politician belonging to the Communist Party of Nepal. In the he was elected from the -1 constituency winning 25404 votes.

Hari Lal Joshi,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hari_Lal_Joshi,Hari Lal Joshi (:) is a politician. He was elected to the in the on behalf of the . He later left the party and joined

Nabindra Raj Joshi,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nabindra_Raj_Joshi,"Nabindra Raj Joshi (; 8 January 1964 – 26 March 2021) was a Nepali politician and former . Joshi joined politics as a student becoming the general secretary of in 1986. After the re-establishment of democracy he was elected deputy mayor of Kathmandu serving from 1992 to 1997. After the he was twice elected to the constituent assembly in and . He was the minister of industry from 2016 to 2017 in the coalition government of and under the leadership of . In the he lost to of whom he had defeated in the previous elections.

Joshi entered politics as a student joining the fight against the as a member of the student wing of Nepali Congress. He was elected the general secretary of the union in 1986.

After the restoration of democracy following the Joshi was elected deputy mayor of in 1992. Aged 27 Joshi was the youngest ever to serve as an office bearer. He held the office until 1997.

Joshi was elected to both the and from . In the 2008 election he received 11005 votes. He defeated of to be elected to the second constituent assembly in 2013 receiving 13774 votes to Shrestha's 6106.

He became the minister of industry of the in 2016. He held the office until September 2017. Revival of Nepal Drug Limited the publicly-owned drug-maker was among the achievements of his term.

Joshi was unsuccessful in his bid for election to in the . As a candidate for the from he received 12953 votes losing by 444 votes to of .

Joshi served as the spokesperson of his party from 2008 to 2013. He was a central committee member of Nepali Congress when he died in 2021. He was the founder and president of Ganeshman Singh Adhyayan Pratishthan.

Joshi was a native of . He had a wife and a daughter.

Joshi had suffered a minor heart attack in 2017 from which he recovered following an .

Joshi was rushed to at 3:00 am on 26 February 2021 and later moved to . He underwent surgery that same day having suffered brain haemorrhage in the right part of his brain due to . Kept under ventilator support for a month he died on 26 March.

Nepali Congress president remembered Joshi as ""an excellent organiser"" and ""an honest and faithful leader"". The party called an emergency meeting on 27 March. It decided to fly the party's flag at half-mast for three days and to postpone all party activities except mourning programmes for the same duration. Joshi's body was laid in state at the party's head office in where Deuba draped his body in the party's flag and various politicians of major political parties paid their respects. He was cremated by his family at the the same day."

Dev Raj Joshi,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dev_Raj_Joshi,Dev Raj Joshi (:) is a politician belonging to the . He was Appointed as per the Article 163 (2) of the by the President on the recommendation of the of the on 9 November 2021. In the he was elected from the -1 constituency winning 19271 votes.

Govinda Raj Joshi,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Govinda_Raj_Joshi,"Govinda Raj Joshi is a Nepalese . Govinda Raj Joshi was born in 1949 at Khalte village in Rupakot Village Development Committee of Tanahun district He stepped into the field of politics in 1964 when he had just begun his student life. Joshi who regards late BP Koirala as his ideal was the president of the free student union (College of Education) and Gandaki Student Council in 1967. Joshi was a member of Tarun Dal the youth wing of the Nepali Congress Party in the year 1969 in Tanahun district He formed the Nepali Congress Tanahun district committee and was the secretary of Nepali Congress Tanahun in 1976 He was the secretary of the multiparty campaign committee of Nepali Congress Party in 1979 He was the vice- president of Tanahun district and eventually made it to the central committee member of the party in the year 1997. Likewise Mr. Joshi was elected as a central committee member of the party in the year 2000. Twice a central committee member; Mr. Joshi has already held the post of a joint general secretary of the party. He actively worked as a coordinator while the construction of the Nepali Congress Party Building was underway at Sanepa Lalitpur. Joshi who started his career as a teacher was also the founder of Tribhuvan High School Tanahu district. He was the founding headmaster of the school and taught at the very school for six years as a volunteer and spent his personal money to establish a high school in his own village. Later on he was the headmaster of Shiva Secondary School Rising and also the founder of Adikabi Bhanubhakta Multiple College Tanahun. He taught at the very college for two years as a volunteer.

A student of Law Mr. Joshi also practiced for 12 years and was also president of Nepal Bar and vice president of Nepal bar western regional court Pokhara and associated with Nepal Bar Association and Amnesty International. Mr. Joshi was jailed at the inception of the Nepal Student Union in the year 1970 and He was imprisoned for the first time in 1966 vs. During the course of the struggle carried out by the Nepali Congress Party for the restoration of Democracy Joshi was jailed on and off for a total length of 3 and a half years. Joshi was elected as a member of the Nepalese parliament in the parliamentary elections held in the years 1991 1994 and 1991. Mr. Joshi also worked as a cwc member of the Nepali Congress Party. A chief whip of the party in the parliament in the year 1991.

He also held several important portfolios in the governments formed by Nepali Congress Party in different years: Minister for Education Culture and Social Welfare (1991-1994) Education Minister (1995-1996) Home Minister (1998) Home and General Administration Minister (1998) Minister for Water Resource (1999) Home Minister again in 2000 Minister for Local Development and later Minister for Culture Tourism and Civil Aviation (2001).Mr. Joshi has already served as president in different unions as the chairman of the Nepal Olympic Committee and has worked as the chairperson of the Nepal National Commission and Education Improvement Commission for UNESCO. Mr. Joshi s publication are:-Mera Anubhatiharu Part one Mera Anubhatiharu Part Two Mera Anubhatiharu Part Three Sabdachitrama NepalNepali Congress (Bigat Bartaman ra Bhabisya)Nepalma Shanghiya Shasan Pranali)Mr. Joshi has visited Pakistan United Arab Emirates Singapore Australia China North Korea South Korea France Germany Denmark Switzerland United Kingdom United States of America Japan and Canada.

He has headed the Nepali delegations in various seminars conventions and conferences conducted both home and abroad. Mr. Joshi took part in the people's movement after the royal takeover in 2002. Being all senior leaders in prison he as a joint general secretary of the Nepali Congress was the one to announce stiff protest programs from the Nepali Congress Party side. Mr. Joshi who was the one to design the basic concept of a five-party alliance was also the one to go to Delhi to formally initiate the talks with the Maoists. The role he played during the splitting up of the Nepali Congress Party and the construction of the party office building is still exalted by everyone. He has represented from Tanahun district in all the parliamentary elections held after the restoration of democracy in 1989. He is also portrayed as the potential leader of the party.

Joshi who started his career as a teacher was also the founder of Tribhuvan High School Tanahu district Principal of Shiva Secondary School Rishing and also the founder of Bhanubhakta Multiple College Tanahun. He taught at the very college for two years as a volunteer. A student of Law Mr Joshi also practiced for 12 years and was also associated with Nepal Bar Association and Amnesty International. Mr. Joshi was jailed at the inception of the Nepal Student Union in 1970 and during the course of the struggle carried out by Nepali Congress Party for the restoration of Democracy was jailed on and off for a total length of 3 and a half years.

Govinda Raj Joshi has a Masters in Political Science Bachelor of Law and Bachelor of Education from Tribhuvan University Kathmandu.

Elected as a member of the Nepalese parliament in the parliamentary elections held in the years 1991 1994 and 1991. Mr. Joshi also worked as a member secretary of the Nepali Congress Party. A chief whip of the party in the parliament in 1991. Mr. Joshi also held several important portfolios in the governments formed by Nepali Congress Party in different years: Minister for Education Culture and Social Welfare (1991–1994) Education Minister (1995–1996) Home Minister (1998) Home and General Administration Minister (2005) Minister for Water Resource (1999) Home Minister again in 2000 Minister for Local Development and later Minister for Culture Tourism and Civil Aviation (2001).

Mr. Joshi has already served as president in different unions and has worked as the chairperson of Nepal National Commission and Education Improvement Commission for UNESCO.

Mr. Joshi has visited India Bangladesh Pakistan Sri Lanka Thailand Malaysia United Arab Emirates Singapore Australia China North Korea South Korea France Germany Denmark Switzerland United Kingdom United States of America Japan and Canada. He has headed the Nepali delegations in various seminars conventions and conferences conducted both home and abroad.

Joshi took part in the people's movement after the royal takeover in 2002. He was the one to announce stiff protest programs from the Nepali Congress Party side. Mr Joshi who was the one to design the basic concept of the five-party alliance was also the one to go to Delhi to formally initiate the talks with the Maoists. The role he played during the splitting up of the Nepali Congress Party and the construction of the party office building is still exalted by everyone. He has represented from Tanahun district in all the parliamentary elections held after the restoration of democracy in 1989. He used to be portrayed as the potential leader of the party. However it is believed that following the court's decision to send him to jail for one and a half years his political career is over.

The Special Court Kathmandu on 25 July 2012 convicted Mr. Joshi of and sentenced him with a jail term of one and a half years and Rs 21.61 million fine and the same amount as to the state through the confiscation of property. The Supreme Court is hearing on an appeal by former minister and Nepali Congress leader Govinda Raj Joshi who had challenged a Special Court verdict convicting him of corruption two years ago."

Chandeshwor Jha,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chandeshwor_Jha,"Chandeshwor Jha

(;) (born 1953) is a Nepali politician from Mohattori. He is a permanent resident of Ward 7.

In the 2013 election he was elected from the Mohattori-4 constituency as an independent candidate. He was also unanimously elected as the chairman of the development committee of the local campus Mohattori.

Jha proposed the utilization of 5 million provided by the Local Development Ministry for the construction of a 900-metre road in his village. The villagers had unanimously elected him the Chairman of the road consumer committee. He was also the member of 49-member panel formed to draft CA regulations. The committee had to form other necessary sub committees to carry out jobs related to constitution drafting management of CA meetings and drafting regulations and policies required to perform other works in line with Article 78 of the Interim Constitution-2007.

Jha joined the movement with other madhesi political parties for equal rights for the . He joined the on 1 September 2017."

Bhanu Bhakta Joshi,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhanu_Bhakta_Joshi,Bhanu Bhakta Joshi (;) is a politician belonging to the . In the he was elected from the -1 constituency winning 13955 votes and in he was elected from winning 12603 votes. He also served as Minister for Forests and Soil Conservation in .

Bedanand Jha,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bedanand_Jha,"Bedanand Jha (;) was a politician. In 1951 he founded the seeking autonomy for the region. Later he became an important politician during the period. He was a cabinet minister at several times. Jha was also chairman of the and ambassador to .

Jha died on January 21 2006. He was chairman of the standing committee at the time."

Arjun Prasad Joshi,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arjun_Prasad_Joshi,Arjun Prasad Joshi is a politician. He was elected to the in the on behalf of the which was claimed that he grabbed ticket from another candidate and won rigging. In the he was elected from the -1 constituency winning 13258 votes.

Sadrul Miya Haque,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sadrul_Miya_Haque,"Sadrul Miya Haque (;) was a politician who won the -5 seat independently in the as an . Haque won the seat with 10603 votes.

Haque was murdered Bishanpur (Kalyanpur-2) in May 2013. He was 55 years old at the time."

Ram Kumar Gyawali,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ram_Kumar_Gyawali,Ram Kumar Gyawali is a politician belonging to the . He was elected MP in 990k but lost his seat in 19th 99. He is the deputy in charge of of CPN(Unified Socialist).

Anil Kumar Jha,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anil_Kumar_Jha,Anil Kumar Jha (;) is a Nepali politician who served as a member of the representing constituency from 2017-2022.

Radha Gyawali,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Radha_Gyawali,Radha Gyawali a member of the assumed the post of the on 25 February 2014 under -led government. She also became the Energy minister under -led government.

Tek Bahadur Gurung,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tek_Bahadur_Gurung,"Tek Bahadur Gurung (:) is a member of the party who assumed the post of the on 25 February 2014 under -led government.

He is a member of the . He won the Manang–1 seat in from the .

Tek Bahadur Gurung was born on 26 November 1954 in Tanki-3 to Kazi Gurung and Pulama Gurung. He has acquired school education up to Grade 10.

He is the founder chairperson of Manang Marsyandi Club and also a of a celluloid film – . He has two sons and two daughters.

One of his son is businessman Karma Bahadur Gurung

Gurung started his political career in 1979 from . He was also a district chairperson of of ."

Surya Man Gurung,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Surya_Man_Gurung,Surya Man Gurung is a politician district president of the in . He contested the in the Taplejung-1 constituency but was defeated by the candidate by a margin of 164 votes. Gurung is the NC candidate in the Taplejung-1 constituency for the . He was declared a labour and employment minister by President on August 26 2016

Pradeep Kumar Gyawali,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pradip_Kumar_Gyawali,"Pradeep Kumar Gyawali (:) is a politician. He served as the from 14 March 2018 to 4 June 2021 under prime minister . He is a central committee member of the . He currently serves as the Member of Parliament from having been elected in the with a majority of over 7000 votes. He previously served as the member of parliament from from 1999 to 2013. Gyawali also served as the from May 2006 to April 2007 under prime minister .

He was born on 13 September 1962 in of western Nepal. He is married to Aryal Gyawali and they have three children.

His political career started in 1970s through his affiliation with Nepali Left Movement and subsequent involvement in student politics in 1973. Associated with Communist Coordination Committee in 1977 he got the Communist Party membership in 1978. During his involvement in the underground party work in 1979-90 he worked as Gulmi District Committee member of the Party from 1979 to 1989. He served the Party as District Secretary during 1989-93 at Arghakhanchi district before assuming the responsibility of the Zonal Secretary from 1994 to 1995. He had been in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Nepal (United Marxist Leninist) since 1997 when he was elected as a member of the Committee.

Now he is the member of the Standing Committee of the Nepal Communist Party (NCP). Prior to this he was elected as a member of the Constituent Assembly in 2008 as well as a member of House of Representatives in 1999. He was a member of State Affairs Committee of the Parliament from 1999 to 2012 and a member of Parliamentary Proceedings Advisory Committee during his tenure as the member of Constituent Assembly from 2008 to 2012. As an MP he led different parliamentary investigations on corruption cases.

Gyawali also served as Minister for Culture Tourism and Civil Aviation from May 2006 to April 2007. He was one of the key members of the government team that negotiated with the then Maoist rebels. His role is highly appreciated in Nepali peace process.

Gyawali has a number of literary works ranging from poetry fiction essays as well as critiques on political and philosophical commentaries to his credit. They include a novel (1990) a collection of short stories (2003) and poetic works such as (1994) (2002) and (2016). Similarly essays and critiques include (Creative Use of Marxism) (2000) (2002) (2003) (2005) (Nationality Identity and Social Transformation) (2013) and (Cultural Transformation: An Analysis) (2015). He worked as editor-in-chief of magazines such as (monthly) and (weekly). He also contributes articles to the national dailies as a columnist."

Prakash Bahadur Gurung,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prakash_Bahadur_Gurung,Prakash Bahadur Gurung is a politician. He was elected to the in the on behalf of the . He represented Constituency 3 of the .

Mahadev Gurung,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahadev_Gurung,Mahadev Gurung (:) is a politician. He was elected to the in the on behalf of the .

Palten Gurung,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palten_Gurung,"Palten Gurung (:) is a politician belonging to the .

Gurung contested the seat in the as an . Gurung won the seat getting 2315 votes. In the he was elected unopposed from the same seat running as a Nepali Congress candidate.

In February 2001 Gurung was named Minister of Labour and Transport Management in 's cabinet. In July 2001 he was appointed to the same position in the ministry of .

In April 2008 Gurung contested the Manang seat in the . He got 1209 votes but was defeated by the Local Development Minister ."

Kiran Gurung,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kiran_Gurung,"Kiran Gurung (:) is a politician. He is a member of the . In the he was elected from the -3 constituency winning 14786 votes.

In the Maoist led Government Gurung was appointed as the Forest and Soil Conservation Minister."

Kul Bahadur Gurung,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kul_Bahadur_Gurung,"Kul Bahadur Gurung (:) is a politician and leader of the party. Gurung has worked as general secretary of the party. He had been Minister of Education in the cabinet of in 1997.

Nepali Congress has raised Gurung as the candidate for the President Election 2015.

A resident of Gurung had fought for democracy and spent many years in jail for the same charge.

In the he was elected to the from the -3 constituency winning 16286 votes. At 73 years Gurung was the oldest assembly member elected through the system. He was the acting chairman of the Constituent Assembly until the election of to the post. The first session of the first Constitution Assembly chaired by Gurung ended the 270 years old monarchy in Nepal and declared Republic.

In July 2008 there were reports that Gurung is associated with a dissident tendency inside the Nepali Congress."

Hit Kaji Gurung,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hit_Kaji_Gurung,"Hit Kaji Gurung (:) is a politician belonging to the . In the he was elected from the -1 constituency winning 22733 votes.

In the he was elected from the Syangja-1 constituency winning 18101 votes."

Dev Gurung,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dev_Gurung,"Dev Gurung (:) is a politician belonging to the . Gurung became Minister of Law and Justice on 22 August 2008. And on 20 August 2022 he became General

Secretary of Communist party of Nepal (Maoist) In 2002 Gurung became the president of the All Nepal National Free Students Union.

After the party had declared in 1996 Gurung was arrested. Following the arrest the party killed a village committee chairman in accusing him of responsibility for the capture of Gurung.

Gurung was released by the state in exchange for a police officer Thule Rai who had been captured by the Maoists. During the last phases of the war Gurung formed part of the Maoist talks team during peace negotiations.

After the fall of 's direct rule in 2006 Gurung was nominated to the . Gurung became the deputy leader of the Maoist legislative group.

In December 2006 the CPN (M) leadership was reorganized. Gurung was included in the 11-member central secretariat of the party. Gurung was assigned to lead the ethnic front work of the party.

When the Maoists joined the government in April 2007 Gurung was included as Minister for Local Development. Along with the rest of the Maoist ministers he resigned from his position in September 2007. In December 2007 the Maoists rejoined the government and Gurung again became Minister for Local Development.

In April 2008 he won the seat in the defeating the sitting MP . Dev Gurung received 1652 votes whereas Palten Gurung attracted 1209 votes. The candidate in the constituency Mangal Gurung had withdrawn his candidature to enable the victory of Dev Gurung. After extended power-sharing discussions between parties Gurung was appointed as Minister of Law and Justice in a Cabinet headed by CPN (M) Chairman and sworn in on 22 August 2008."

Chandra Bahadur Gurung,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chandra_Bahadur_Gurung,Chandra Bahadur Gurung (:) is a politician belonging to the . In the he was elected from the -1 constituency winning 2456 votes.

Brijesh Kumar Gupta,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brijesh_Kumar_Gupta,"Brijesh Kumar Gupta (:) is a politician belonging to the . In the he was elected from the -3 constituency .

Gupta was born to and his wife in a village named Thulo Bargadawa previously known as Sahu Bargadawa in Kapilvastu Municipality-5 of Kapilvastu Nepal."

Bhagwan Das Gupta,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhagwan_Das_Gupta,Bhagwan Das Gupta (; ; 1 January 1940 – 15 November 1998) was a and two time from . His son is also a from and also served as . He born in family in Nepal. His father name was Late Pashupati Sahu. Former of Kapilvastu is his brother.

Om Prakash Yadav Gulzari,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Om_Prakash_Yadav_Gulzari,Om Prakash Yadav Gulzari (:) is Nepali politician belonging to the . In 2007 Yadav was accused of the murder of two regional leaders. In the he was elected from the -2 constituency winning 10612 votes.

Janak Raj Giri,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Janak_Raj_Giri,Janak Raj Giri (:) is a politician. He was elected to the in the on behalf of the .

Gehendra Giri,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gehendra_Giri,Gehendra Giri (:) is a politician. He was elected to the in the on behalf of the .

Deepak Giri,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deepak_Giri,"Deepak Giri{{Infobox officeholder

 name	= Deepak Giri
 native_name	=
 office	=
 term_start	= 26 August 2016
 term_end	= 31 May 2017
 office1	= Member of
 term_start1	= 22 December 2022
 term_end1	=
 predecessor1	=
 constituency1	=
 office2	= Member of the
 term_start2	= 21 January 2014
 term_end3	= 14 October 2017
 constituency3	= Dang 5
 predecessor3	=
 successor3	=
 president	=
 primeminister	=
 party	=

| nationality =
| birth_date = 2 April 1962
| birth_place =
| honorific_prefix = Honourable
| honorific_suffix = MP

(:) is a member of . He won Dang–5 seat in from . He became the irrigation minister of Cabinet.

In the he was elected as the member of the ."

Sushma Sharma Ghimire,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sushma_Sharma_Ghimire,Sushma Sharma Ghimire (:) is a politician belonging to the Communist Party of Nepal. In the she was elected from the -5 constituency winning 17062 votes.

Krishna Kishor Ghimire,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Krishna_Kishor_Ghimire,Krishna Kishor Ghimire (:) is a politician. He was elected to the in the on behalf of the .

Dharma Prasad Ghimire,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dharma_Prasad_Ghimire,Dharma Prasad Ghimire (:) is a politician belonging to the Communist Party of Nepal. In the he was elected from the -1 constituency winning 15276 votes.

Shiv Raj Gautam,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shiv_Raj_Gautam,Shiv Raj Gautam (:) is a politician belonging to the Communist Party of Nepal. In the he was elected from the -4 constituency winning 18854 votes.

Sanjay Kumar Gautam,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sanjay_Gautam,Sanjay Kumar Gautam (:) is a member of the . He won the Bardiya–2 seat in from the .

Rishikesh Gautam,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rishikesh_Gautam,Rishikesh Gautam (:) (born in 1941) was a politician from Nepal. He was elected to the in the on behalf of the .

Jaypuri Gharti,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jaypuri_Gharti,Jaypuri Gharti (:) is a politician Central Committe member to Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist centre). In the she was elected from the -1 constituency winning 26505 votes.

Bam Dev Gautam,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bam_Dev_Gautam,"Bam Dev Gautam (:) is a Nepalese politician and the former and Deputy Prime Minister of Nepal. A member of Gautam is a former Senior vice Chairman of . He is currently member of nominated by President.

Gautam left on 4 September 2021 and has not joined any party yet. It was reported that he may join or float a new party of his own very soon. Later Gautam wrote election song for after which he is thought to have joined internally. Although Gautam announced his own party on 28 June 2022 named .

After completing his SLC Gautam started teaching as a profession. He is married to who is also a Member of .

Bam dev Gautam joined the in 1964 and participated in full-time party activities from in 1969. He became District Secretary of CPN in 1972. He played a major role in establishing Mukti Morcha with and . He later became Central member of in 1980. After the merger he was made a Politburo member of and also attained the position of Deputy General Secretary of the party.

He was elected MP from in first and . Later he became the and in February 1997.

Bam Dev Gautam played a major role in splitting the over the issue of with India and later formed on 5 March 1998. He was elected General Secretary of the party in March of that year.

The party failed to get a single seat in House in next election. Later Bam Dev Gautam again joined the .

On 31 August 2008 Bam Dev Gautam was appointed as the and in the Maoist-led Coalition Government.

In February 2009 Bam Dev Gautam was elected one of the vice-chairman of in Butwal General Convention.

On 2 May 2010 during Maoist protests Bam Dev Gautam called for the Prime Minister to resign to end the current political stalemate.

He was a member of the . He won the and seat in CA assembly 2013 from the .

In the he was defeated by of inspire of left alliance forged between and . Presently he is a member of nominated by on recomentadion of council of ministers."

Bijay Kumar Gachhadar,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bijay_Kumar_Gachhadar,"Bijay Kumar Gachhadar (; born February 1 1954) is a politician and leader of the . He has served five terms as under the government of and . He was the second vice-president of .

In April 2008 he won the with 23769 votes. Gachhadar was previously in the and and was Minister of Water Resources. Gachhadar was formally expelled from in March 2008 by that time he had already joined PRF. He was subsequently appointed as Minister and sworn in on 22 August 2008.

On 4 June 2009 he was appointed as the for the first time keeping in consideration his contribution to establish 's .

Again as per the poll in the cabinet he was again appointed as the in the government led by Prime Minister Baburam Bhattarai. On 16 Oct 2017 his party merged with . He was nominated Vice-president of Nepali Congress alongside till 2021.

He was suspended from on 5 February 2020 due to corruption charges."

Mahendra Dhoj G.C.,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahendra_Dhoj_G.C.,Mahendra Dhoj G.C. () is a politician belonging to the . In the he was elected from the -2 constituency winning 12166 votes. He has been engaged in politics since his early 20s and has been continuously engaged ever since. In the last Constitutional Assembly he was the Parliamentary Secretary of the Nepali Congress Party. He has engaged his entire life in social service spearheading many development projects in the villages and is the most popular leader of Nepali Congress Party in Nawalparasi District.

Janardan Dhakal,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Janardan_Dhakal,Janardan Dhakal () is a member of . He won Rasuwa–1 seat in from .

Ram Hari Dhungel,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ram_Hari_Dhungel,Ram Hari Dhungel () is a politician. He was elected to the in the on behalf of the .

Ramnath Dhakal,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ramnath_Dhakal,Ramnath Dhakal (: 20 December 1962 – 5 April 2015) was a politician belonging to the . In the he was elected from the -5 constituency winning 11080 votes. On 5 April 2015 Dhakal died of and other diseases at the in .

Rameshwor Prasad Dhungel,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rameshwor_Prasad_Dhungel,"Rameshwor Prasad Dhungel () a regional chairman of is a member of the . He won the Bhaktapur–2 seat in from the .

Rameshwor Prasad Dhungel was born on 12 July 1960 in Katunje to Dasharath Dhungel and Lila Kumari Dhungel. He holds Bachelor's Degree in Humanities Faculty.

He started his political career since 1979. He was elected as Chairman of Katunje VDC in 1992 and in 1997 twice. He also served as the chairman of Kajunte Ghattekhola Drinking Water Project Zonal Representative of Nepal Children's Organization Central Representative of National Cooperative Association Founding Chairman of Ganesh Man Memorial Foundation."

Nav Raj Dhami,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nav_Raj_Dhami,Nav Raj Dhami () is a politician belonging to the . In the he was elected from the -1 constituency winning 10100 votes.

Pushpa Kamal Dahal,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pushpa_Kamal_Dahal,"Pushpa Kamal Dahal (; born 11 December 1954) alias (: meaning ""fierce"") is a Nepalese politician currently serving as the . He previously held the prime ministerial post from 2008 to 2009 as the first prime minister of the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal and again from 2016 to 2017.

Dahal was born in and spent most of his childhood in where he received a diploma of science in agriculture from (IAAS) in Rampur Chitwan. He joined left-wing political parties after in his youth. In 1981 he joined the and later became general secretary of the in 1989. This party later became the . Dahal was the leader of the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) during the and In the CPN(M) emerged as the largest party and Dahal became Prime Minister in August of that year. He resigned from the post on 4 May 2009 after his attempt to sack the then army chief General was opposed by then President .

Dahal was sworn in as Prime Minister for the second time in 2016 as per an agreement to form a rotational government by Congress and CPN (Maoist Centre). He resigned from the post of Prime Minister on 24 May 2017. Following the with an alliance with political parties including and Dahal was sworn in as Prime Minister once again in 2022.

He was born Ghanashyam Dahal on 11 December 1954 in to Muktiram and Bhawani a Hindu family. He later changed his name during a to Pushpa Kamal (meaning:). At the age of eight his family migrated to a fertile lowland region in southern and settled in . In the 1950s his father Muktiram moved to Indian state of where he worked as a firewood collector and returned home in 1961. In 1971 Pushpa Kamal Dahal moved to for his studies and was enrolled in for two years. He moved back to Chitwan and received a diploma of science in agriculture from (IAAS) in . After completing studies and failing to find jobs in bureaucracy Dahal became a school teacher in a village where he worked until 1979.

Dahal became drawn to left-wing political parties after in his youth. He joined the in 1981. He became general secretary of the in 1989 this party later became the . Dahal was underground even after the restoration of democracy in 1990. Not yet widely known he controlled the clandestine wing of the party while represented the in parliament.

On 4 February 1996 gave the government led by Prime Minister a threatening civil war if they were not met. The demands related to ""nationalism democracy and livelihood"" and included such line items as the ""domination of foreign capital in Nepali industries business and finance should be stopped"" and ""discriminatory treaties including the should be abrogated"" and ""land under the control of the feudal system should be confiscated and distributed to the landless and the homeless."" After that and until 26 April 2006 Dahal directed the military efforts of the towards establishing areas of control particularly in the mountainous regions and in western Nepal. The 40 demands were whittled down to 24 in subsequent political negotiations.

In late 2004 or early 2005 relations between Dahal and Baburam Bhattarai soured. This was reportedly due to disagreement on power-sharing inside the party. Bhattarai was unhappy with the consolidation of power under Dahal. At one point Dahal expelled Bhattarai from the party though he was later reinstated. They later reconciled at least some of their differences. On 22 November 2005 Dahal and the released a 'twelve-point agreement' that expressed areas of agreement between the CPN(M) and the parties that had won a large majority in the last parliamentary election in 1999. Among other points this document stated that the dictatorial monarchy of was the chief impediment to progress in Nepal. It claimed further that the were committed to human rights and and a of government. It pledged self-criticism and the intention of the Maoists and the Seven Parties to not repeat past mistakes.

On 26 April 2006 announced a with a stated duration of 90 days. The move followed weeks of massive protests—the — in and elsewhere that had forced to give up the personal dictatorship he had established on 1 February 2005 and restore the parliament that had been dissolved in May 2002. A new government was then established by the Seven-Party Alliance. The parliament and the new government supported the ceasefire and started negotiations with the Maoists on the basis of the twelve-point agreement. The two sides agreed that a new constituent assembly would be elected to write a new constitution and decide the fate of the monarchy. The Maoists wanted this process to end with Nepal becoming declared as a republic.

Dahal met for talks with Prime Minister on 16 June 2006 which was thought to be his first visit to the capital Kathmandu in more than a decade. This meeting resulted in the to dissolve parliament incorporate the CPN(M) into a new interim government draft a new constitution and disband the CPN(M)'s ""people's governments"" operating in rural Nepal. The two sides also agreed to disarm at a later date under international supervision. On 18 September 2007 the CPN(M) left the coalition government ahead of the demanding the declaration of a republic by parliament and a system of in the election. The CPN(M) rejoined the government on 30 December 2007 after an agreement to abolish the monarchy following the election and to have a system of partial proportional representation in the election. Following power-sharing discussions that lasted several months Dahal was elected as Prime Minister by the Constituent Assembly on 15 August 2008 and he was sworn in as Prime Minister on 18 August 2008.

The decade-long war ultimately led the Maoists to Nepal's parliament. After winning a remarkable majority in the Constitutional Assembly elections Dahal was nominated for the Prime Ministership by the party. In the April 2008 Constituent Assembly election he was elected from Kathmandu constituency-10 winning by a large margin and receiving nearly twice as many votes as his nearest rival the candidate of the . He also won overwhelmingly in Rolpa constituency-2 receiving 34230 votes against 6029 for Shanta Kumar Oli of the CPN(UML). With the CPN(M) appearing to have won the election Dahal pledged that the party would work together with other parties in crafting the new constitution and he assured the international community particularly India and China that the party wanted good relations and co-operation. He also said that the party

had expressed its commitment to multi-party democracy through the election.

In August 2016 Pushpa Kamal Dahal was elected for a second stint as Prime Minister of Nepal. Dahal became the 24th prime minister since Nepal's adoption of multi-party democracy in 1990 and the eighth since the in 2008. He resigned from the post of Prime Minister on 24 May 2017 and was succeeded by of the Nepali Congress in June.

Pushpa Kamal Dahal was appointed for the third time on 25 December 2022 following the . He won the vote of confidence in the House on 10 January 2023 after 268 out of the present 270 members voted in favor of him.

Pushpa Kamal Dahal married Sita Poudel when he was fifteen. They have three daughters (including) and a son."

Ek Nath Dhakal,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ek_Nath_Dhakal,Ek Nath Dhakal (Nepali: एकनाथ धकल) (born 13 August 1974) is a politician belonging to the and served as Minister for the Ministry of Peace and Reconstruction of the Government of Nepal. He is the head of the Nepal chapter of the Universal Peace Federation a United Nations ECOSOC status international Peace organization.

Dhakal was born in 1974 in the . He received his formal education from the in where he studied political science for two years followed by three years of study in sociology and anthropology. His public life started as an independent student leader and social activist carrying out humanitarian service project. He has received honors from both and abroad including the "Youth of the Year" award with gold medal in 2007. He is married to Mrs. Blessie Gadon Dhakal who is from .

In the the Nepal Pariwar Dal won one seat through the vote. The party selected Dhakal as its representative in the assembly.

Dhakal served on various parliamentary committees such as the Security Special Committee International Relations and Human Rights Committee and Constitutional Committee during 2008–2012. Dhakal also serves as secretary general of the Youth Federation of World Peace Asia.

In 2009 Dhakal made a statement on the agenda entitled at the Second Committee of the United Nations' 64th session of the General Assembly.

On October 31 2010 the magazine published by criticized Dhakal for the arrangements surrounding Vice President 's visit to on October 7 2010. Dhakal brought to Nepal to promote relations between Nepal and S Korea.

Nepali Times covered the detail story of South Korea's Unification Church is affiliated to a Nepali political party that has a minister in the cabinet and ""A religious group that mixes business and politics"" on it April edition of 2016 reported by Reporter Seulki Lee.

Dhakal serves in the Constitutional Committee of the Constituent Assembly and was appointed as a cabinet Minister on May 16 2012; he is the first Minister for of the Government of Nepal. Dhakal is a convener of the (SAPI) and is involved in Nepal's ongoing peace process. In January 2013 Dhakal told the international community that Nepalese political leaders are capable to short out the political deadlock of the country.

On January 24 2013 Dhakal met with the president in New Delhi India. Dhakal has undertaken a poverty alleviation project in the Gorkha district with the aim to improve conditions for the 25.2% poor people of the country.

Dhakal is a comparative new figure in Nepalese politics and in February 2013 his name was brought out by Nepalese media as a possible candidate for prime minister to lead Nepal's consensus government for the purpose of holding elections.

Dhakal launches National Public Awareness Campaign with motto ""Nation and People First"" throughout the nation.

Dhakal's party ""Nepal Pariwar Dal"" announced candidates in all 240 constituency of Nepal for the election of the Constituent Assembly scheduled on November 19 2013. On October 9 2013 Dhakal claimed that is fourth political power in Nepal. Dhakal wishes to develop his party as alternative democratic forces in his country.

Dhakal was re-elected in the for a four-year term. Dhakal serves in the most powerful parliamentary committee . Dhakal serves as Global Vice President of based in Korea. Dhakal also a Member of the based in . Dhakal advocates and said at one of the religious function organized in his district that representatives do not belong to a particular religion and ethnicity instead they represent the whole country and goodness of all faiths. Ek Nath Dhakal founded for building a culture of peace based on rule of law democracy service and universally shared values on November 6 2014. The inaugural assembly was presided by Speaker of the Legislature Parliament of Nepal Subash Chandra Nembang and lawmakers from Nepal and India were in attendance. Peace advocate Dhakal is active in promoting multidimensional peace in South Asia.

Ek Nath Dhakal is a pro traditional family values activist. He organized a ""Multicultural Family Educational Peace Festival 2015"" at in Kathmandu Nepal on February 21 2015 which attracted seventy thousand people. Dhakal urged India that its ""unequivocal recognition"" of Nepalese constitution would go a long way in reducing the current tensions and restoring cordial relations between the two countries during his meeting with Indian politicians in New Delhi on October 4 2015. Ek Nath Dhakal is appointed as Minister for the by Prime Minister KP Sharma Oli. Ek Nath Dhakal was also nominated as Chairman of the International Association of Parliamentarians for Peace (IAPP) Asia. Dhakal shared his views with Republica on Feb. 17 2018 and asked Nepali youth to seriously consider joining politics if they do not want to be ruled by those they do not like.

Ek Nath Dhakal was one of the key person organized Asia Pacific Summit 2018 - Nepal on November 30 to December 3 2018 in Kathmandu Nepal. The Summit was aim to highlight Nepal's success in peace process and constitution-making according to Eknath Dhakal. The Summit was one of the biggest event of its kind organized in Nepal and was also most debated event. Nepal Prime Minister KP Sharma Oli presided and opened the Summit along with several current heads of state and government. Dhakal met with many world leaders heads of state and government on his peace mission including Myanmar's democratic icon Aung San Suu Kyi. Eknath Dhakal's "Family Party" making forays in Nepal politics on lines of India's Aam Admi party (AAP) seeking to create "New Nepal". Ek Nath Dhakal is named as "Special Global Envoy" of World Summit during the 7th Rally of Hope. On November 22 2022 Dhakal is re-elected as President of Nepal Family Party from the 3rd General Convention of the Party conducted with theme 'Let us eliminate all sorts of discriminations: build a cultured prosperous and inclusive Nepal'. Dhakal's party has joined UML led political alliance to contest general election to be held on November 20 2022. Dhakal is contesting a seat in the .Ek Nath Dhakal elected as the Member of the House of Representatives of the Federal Parliament of Nepal for the 3rd time from the general election held on November 20 2022."

Tirtha Ram Dangol,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tirtha_Ram_Dangol,Tirtha Ram Dangol (:) is a politician. He was elected to the in the on behalf of the .

Sher Bahadur Deuba,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sher_Bahadur_Deuba,"Sher Bahadur Deuba

(; born 13 June 1946) is a Nepali politician and former . He has also been serving as the president of the since 2016. Deuba has served five terms as the prime minister (1995–1997 2001–2002 2004–2005 2017–2018 and 2021–2022) and is the for the parliamentary constituency of .

Born and raised in a remote village in Deuba completed his primary education there and secondary education in . He completed his higher education from In 1991 he was elected to the and served as the in the cabinet led by . Deuba became prime minister after tried to dissolve the parliament for a second time in two years in 1995. He oversaw the signature of the with during his first term. His second premiership started in July 2001 amidst the and he later declared a and listed the as a ""terrorist organisation"". He was dismissed by in October 2002 but after public backlash he was reappointed prime minister in June 2004. He was arrested after by the and was released in February 2006 after the Supreme Court declared his arrest unlawful.

Deuba was sworn in as prime minister for a fourth stint in June 2017 as per an agreement to form a rotational government by Congress and CPN (Maoist Centre). His government successfully conducted the elections of all three levels of government in different phases in 2017. On 12 July 2021 the ordered the appointment of Deuba as prime minister within 28 hours and he was appointed prime minister for a fifth term by in accordance with Article 76(5) of the the next day.

Deuba is married to . They have one son.

Deuba was born on 13 June 1946 in a remote village in of (present-day). He received his primary education from Asigram Primary School and secondary education from Mahendra Higher Sec. School and Sitaram Higher Secondary School in . After completing Deuba was enrolled in the for higher education.

He registered at the (LSE) in 1989 under the ""research fee"" category which allowed him ""to use the LSE library and have a professor assigned for general guidance but not take classes"". Deuba however never published any work at the LSE. Deuba was in London when the broke out where he campaigned for the revolution. The had cancelled his ; subsequently he had to depend on a loan given by Nepalis worked for the irregularly and temporarily lived at a restaurant. He left the school in 1990.

He began his political career as a student and alongside others founded the a student wing of the . From 1971 to 1980 he served as president of the student wing. During the 1960s and 1970s Deuba was jailed intermittently for nine years for working against the .

Deuba was an active campaigner during the which dissolved the partyless Panchayat system and ushered in the beginning of multiparty democracy. In the he was elected to the from Dadeldhura 1. He served as the in the cabinet of . After Koirala dissolved the parliament and his government was defeated in the Deuba was elected parliamentary party leader of the Nepali Congress. After tried to dissolve the parliament again in 1995 which was declared unconstitutional by the Deuba was appointed Prime Minister in 1995 and led a coalition government with the .

On 12 February 1996 he signed the with the regarding the development of the watershed of the . His administration which witnessed the beginning of the fell in March 1997 and he was succeeded by who led a minority coalition government.

Following the resignation of Girija Prasad Koirala as prime minister Deuba defeated to become the parliamentary party leader of the Nepali Congress and was appointed Prime Minister for a second time on 26 July 2001. He became prime minister shortly after the and during the heights of the Maoist insurgency and he soon announced a ceasefire with the . In August 2001 he began peace talks with the Maoists but after the Maoists pulled out of talks and attacked the army in November 2001 Deuba declared a and the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) was listed as a ""terrorist organisation"".

In early 2002 Deuba requested a dissolution of the parliament in order to hold fresh elections. The same year he founded the breakaway party . In October 2002 took over the democratically elected Government led by Sher Bahadur Deuba.

After two other governments in two years Deuba was reappointed as prime minister by King Gyanendra on 4 June 2004. A year later following the led by the king who suspended the constitution and assumed direct authority Deuba and his cabinet members were put under house arrest and ""key constitutional rights were suspended soldiers enforced complete censorship and communications were cut"". In July 2005 he was sentenced to two years in prison by former but was subsequently released on 13 February 2006 after the prison sentence was outlawed by the Supreme Court of Nepal. In September 2007 Deuba dissolved his splinter party and rejoined the Nepali Congress.

In the held on 10 April 2008 Deuba was nominated by the Nepali Congress as its candidate for both Dadeldhura 1 and constituencies. He won from both the constituencies and gave up his Kanchanpur 4 seat where he was replaced by Harish Thakulla of the who he defeated in the general election after a by-election.

In the subsequent vote for prime minister held in the on 15 August 2008 Deuba was nominated as the Nepali Congress candidate but was defeated by of the . Deuba received 113 votes while Dahal received 464.

In 2009 after the fall of the Dahal-led government and the ailing health of party president Girija Prasad Koirala Deuba put up his candidacy to become the parliamentary party leader of the Nepali Congress in a bid to become the prime minister again but was defeated by .

Deuba a veteran leader of was chosen party president for the first time from the 13th general convention of the party beating . He ran alongside Senior Congress Leader as his General Secretary and as his Treasurer. He eventually assigned as party Vice-president Purna Bahadur Khadka as general secretary and deputy general secretary.

After the death of in 2016 Deuba was elected president of the Nepali Congress at the party's thirteenth general convention defeating his intra-party rival Ram Chandra Poudel receiving almost 60% of the votes cast.

In August 2016 Deuba struck a deal with Pushpa Kamal Dahal to lead a rotational government led by the CPN (Maoist Centre) and the Nepali Congress for nine months each in the lead to the general elections in late 2017. Per the agreement he was sworn in as Prime Minister for a fourth stint on 7 June 2017. On 17 October 2017 all ministers from the CPN (Maoist Centre) left the cabinet after they formed an electoral alliance with the in preparation for the and rescinded support to the Deuba government.

Deuba was in charge of the government that successfully conducted elections of all three levels (and) in different phases in 2017. He resigned on 15 February 2018 paving way for leader of the the largest party in the 2017 polls to become prime minister.

On 12 July 2021 the constitutional bench of the formed to hear writs against the dissolution of the House of Representatives filed by the opposition alliance ruled that president 's decision to dissolve the House of Representatives on the recommendation of prime minister Oli was unlawful and ordered the appointment of Deuba as prime minister within 28 hours legitimising his earlier claim.

Deuba was elected second time as party president of . Deuba was unable to win in the first round after none was able to secure 51% votes as per the Constitution of the party. The condition went against him when his close confidant and party vice president filed candidacy for the post. In the second round he was elected president for the second time after receiving support from and . Garnering nearly 60% votes Deuba was elected party president for the second time.

He has been elected to the from Dadeldhura 1 in and on a Nepali Congress ticket. He won from Dadeldhura 1 in both the and Constituent Assembly elections. He contested and won from two constituencies in the 2008 CA election and gave up his Kanchanpur 4 seat. Only the top two candidates are shown below."

Dr. Darshana entered into the politics from activism against Nepal Bandha or conditional national strike. She was active in the rescue activities during the . She has mobilized youths in peaceful protest against corruption especially in the medical sector reform drive of Dr.

Darshana has committed to keep working in the social field to correct the politics of society even after being defeated in the mayoral election.

Arzu Rana Deuba,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arzu_Rana_Deuba,"Arzu Rana Deuba (born 26 January 1962) is a member of the Party of Nepal since 1996 and elected Central Committee member of the party since December 2021. She is currently serving as a member of the . In the she was elected as a proportional representative from the category. She is the wife of former PM .

She was a member of the Constitution Drafting Committee and served as Chair of the Women Parliamentarians Coordination Committee. Deuba is a gender activist and social worker and has established a number of women and children related NGOs in Nepal including RUWDUC Saathi SMNF and established SAMANTA a research-based institute for social and gender equality. She served as an elected regional councilor for South and East Asia for and currently serves as the board of and the based in New Delhi.

Deuba graduated from St. Bedes College . She obtained her master's degree from . She also obtained her Ph.D. in organizational Psychology in 1990 from .

Deuba has established a number of women and children issues related non-government organizations (NGOs) in Nepal which include- Saathi (1992) which works on elimination of violence against women; The Rural Women's Development and Unity Centre (1995) which works in areas with the lowest human development indicators; The Safe Motherhood Network Federation (1996) which works in the area of reproductive health and rights; and Samanata – Institute for Social & Gender Equality (1997) which is a research-based organization.

Deuba was elected as regional councilor of the (IUCN) during its fourth world congress held in Barcelona in October 2008. Deuba is the first candidate to be elected from Nepal in IUCN's highest decision-making body. She served for two terms as an elected regional councilor for South & East Asia for IUCN (2008 – 2016). She currently serves on the board of IPAS USA (2014 ongoing) and the Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Education for Peace and Sustainable Development which is a UNESCO Type I institution based in New Delhi India (2014 ongoing). She is also associated with the White Ribbon Alliance for safe motherhood. Deuba was a panelist on discussion on preventable maternal mortality and morbidity and human rights at the 34th session of the Human Rights Council (Geneva 2017).

She is married to former Prime Minister and President of Nepali Congress Party ."

Sushila Chaudhary,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sushila_Chaudhary,Sushila Chaudhary (:) is a member of . She won Dang–2 seat in from .

Kamal Prasad Chaulagain,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kamal_Prasad_Chaulagain,"Kamal Prasad Chaulagain is a politician. He was elected to the in 1991 then belonging to the . When the Samyukta Janamorcha Nepal split in 1994 he sided with the group of (the other more militant section would form the).

He contested the in the constituency coming second with 7215 votes.

In 1995 Chaulagain deserted the SJM and joined the .

When the CPN(UML) split in 1998 Chaulagain joined the break-away . He became a member of CPN(ML). When CPN(ML) reunified with CPN(UML) in 2002 he rejoined CPN(UML) and became a Central Committee member of the party.

On November 8 2002 Chaulagain resigned from CPN(UML). A few days after leaving CPN(UML) he was appointed by as Minister for Labour and Transport Management as well as Minister for Population and Environment in the cabinet led by .

Chaulagain is the Chief Adviser of the National Integrated Study and Research Centre of Nepal an organization that maintains links with ."

Tek Bahadur Chokhyal,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tek_Bahadur_Chokhyal,"Tek Bahadur Chokhyal (:) is a politician and a leader of . He was elected to the in the on behalf of the . He joined the during the split in the party.

Chokhal is the NC candidate in the Kailali-6 constituency for the .

Chokhal was the law minister in a cabinet led by in 2002. He was elected as Member of House of Representatives twice. He also became a whip and a chief whip of NC parliamentary party.

Nepali Congress leader and former minister Tek Bahadur Chokhal died in Kathmandu on 13 November 2009. Chokhyal's death was attributed to excessive bleeding from his nose although he had previously reported problems with both his lungs and liver.

He is survived by his wife two sons and a daughter."

Shanta Chaudhary,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shanta_Chaudhary,"Shanta Chaudhary (:) is a social reformer and Former Member of (CA). Chaudhary was an illiterate forced child labourer as part of the now abandoned system.

Chaudhary was forced to become a Kamlari when she was eight. She was leased for Rs 7000 a year by her parents who had nine other children. She was sent to work for a family in . During this time she was forced to work for 19 hours a day and she lived in the cowshed. She was reprimanded for her mistakes and sometimes beaten by the landlord's wife. Chaudhary remained as a servants until she was eighteen during which time she became active in politics. She represented Dang in a forum for the lands rights movement.

In 2008 Chaudhary was chosen to lead the Parliamentary Committee on Natural Resources and Means. Her illiteracy was a problem in the CA and she started taking classes. Eventually in 2013 she published a book about her experiences.

In 2016 she was diagnosed with and is currently receiving treatment."

Rukmini Chaudhary,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rukmini_Chaudhary,Rukmini Chaudhary (:) is a politician. She was elected to the Second Constituent Assembly in the as a Proportional Representation candidate of the .

Balbir Prasad Chaudhary,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Balbir_Prasad_Chaudhary,Balbir Prasad Chaudhary (:) is a member of the . He won the Bara–4 seat in CA assembly 2013 from the .

Laxmilal Chaudhary,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laxmilal_Chaudhary,Laxmilal Chaudhary is a politician belonging to the . After the in which NLSD won one seat Chaudhary was selected to represent the party in the . Chaudhary stood as a representative for the .

Rupa So.Si. Chaudhari,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rupa_So.Si._Chaudhari,Rupa So.Si. Chaudhari (:) is a politician belonging to the . In the she was elected from the -1 constituency winning 21780 votes.

Damodar Chaudhary,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Damodar_Chaudhary,Damodar Chaudhary (:) (d. April 29 2010) was a politician from belonging to the . He was elected to the in the 2007 election through the vote. In the Constituent Assembly he sat in the Committee for Determining the Structure of the Legislative Body and the Development Committee.

Parbata D.C.,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parbati_Chaudhary,Parbata D.C. (:) is a member of . She won Dang–1 seat in from .

Umakant Chaudhary,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uma_Kanta_Chaudhari,"Umakant Chaudhary (:) is a politician and the former minister for of Nepal. He was elected to the in the on behalf of the .

He was appointed in 2004 as minister of state for agriculture and cooperation. In 2009 he became Health Minister. He hails from Bara and elected from ."

Smriti Narayan Chaudhary,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smriti_Narayan_Chaudhari,Smriti Narayan Chaudhary is a politician and a member of the Provincial Assembly of Province No. 2. He was elected to the in the on behalf of the under the voting system. He was elected to the from the of the party. He is a leader close to the Vice-president and former . They both come from the same district and municipality.

Phulmati Devi Chaudhari,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phulmati_Devi_Chaudhari,Phulmati Devi Chaudhari (:) is a politician belonging to the . After the she became a Constituent Assembly member for elected through the proportional representation system.

Ramcharan Chaudhari (Tharu),[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ramcharan_Chaudhari_\(Tharu\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ramcharan_Chaudhari_(Tharu)),Ramcharan Chaudhari (Tharu) (:) is a politician belonging to the . In the he was elected from the -4 constituency winning 24444 votes.

Krishna Kumar Chaudhari,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Krishna_Kumar_Chaudhari,Krishna Kumar Chaudhari (:) is a politician belonging to the . In the he was elected from the -4 constituency winning 27547 votes.

Devi Lal Chaudhari,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Devi_Lal_Chaudhari,Devi Lal Chaudhari (:) is a politician belonging to the . In the he was elected from the -2 constituency winning 18284 votes.

Dan Bahadur Kurmi,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dan_Bahadur_Chaudhari,"Dan Bahadur Kurmi (:) is a politician belonging to the .

He was elected to the in the from the -1 constituency as a candidate of the . He won by 14494 votes defeating the incumbent of the .

In February 2008 Chaudhari resigned from the parliament and the CPN(UML) and joined the .

In the he was elected from the -2 constituency winning 8434 votes."

Dharmashila Chapagain,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dharma_Sila_Chapagain,"Dharmashila Chapagain (:) is a politician belonging to the [CPN(M)]. In January 2007 she was nominated to the on behalf of the CPN(M). In April 2008 she won the -4 seat in the with 19289 votes.

In 2011 she was serving as the Minister of State for Health and Population."

Bir Man Chaudhari,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bir_Man_Chaudhari,"Bir Man Chaudhari(:) is a politician belonging to the and current . In the he was elected from the -3 constituency winning 19739 votes.

He was elected to the from .He contested and won from ."

Gyan Kumari Chhantyal,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gyan_Kumari_Chantyal,"Gyan Kumari Chhantyal (:) (1953/1954 – 1 July 2020) was a member of . She won Baglung–3 seat in CA assembly 2013 from . Gyan was born in Tamankhola rural Municipality-5 of Baglung

Gyan Kumari was admitted to Sahid Gangalal National Heart Centre in where she died on 1 July 2020 morning. She was 66. Gyan underwent heart surgery on June 28 after three out of the four valves blocked in her heart. Gyan's funeral rites will be performed at Pashupati Aryaghat on 1 July 2020."

Narendra Bahadur Bum,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Narendra_Bahadur_Bum,Narendra Bahadur Bum (:)is a politician. He was elected to the in the on behalf of the . Bam was the NC candidate in the Baitadi-1 constituency for the .

Renu Chand (Bhatt),[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Renu_Chand_\(Bhatt\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Renu_Chand_(Bhatt)),Renu Chand (Bhatt) (:) is a politician belonging to the . In the she was elected from the -2 constituency winning 20021 votes.

Khem Bahadur Bam,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khem_Bahadur_Bum,Khem Bahadur Bam (:) is a politician belonging to the . In the he was elected from the -2 constituency winning 10929 votes.

Keshav Kumar Budhathoki,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Keshav_Kumar_Budhathoki,"Keshav Kumar Budhathoki (:) is a politician belonging to the . He was the President of . In April 2008 he won the -5 seat in the with 16466 votes.

He was inducted in the central working committee of Nepali Congress on February 25 2012. He was appointed as zonal coordinator of sagarmatha region on April 28 2013."

Janak Kumari Chalise,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Janak_Kumari_Chalise,"Janak Kumari Chalise (:) is a politician of district a member of the Central Committee of and the .

After the she became a member."

Nar Bahadur Chand,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nar_Bahadur_Chand,Nar Bahadur Chand (:) is a member of . He won Baitadi–2 seat in CA assembly 2013 from .

Binayadhoj Chand,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Binayadhoj_Chand,Binayadhoj Chand is a politician. He was elected to the in the on behalf of the . Chand is the NC candidate in the Baitadi-2 constituency for the .

Karn Jit Budhathoki,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karn_Jit_Budhathoki,Karn Jit Budhathoki (:) is a politician belonging to the . In the he was elected from the -1 constituency winning 13318 votes.

Sita Devi Boudel,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sita_Devi_Boudel,Sita Devi Boudel (:)is a politician belonging to the . In the she was elected from the -3 constituency winning 13535 votes.

Sabitri Bogati (Pathak),[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sabitri_Bogati_\(Pathak\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sabitri_Bogati_(Pathak)),Sabitri Bogati (Pathak) (:) is a politician elected to the in the on behalf of the .

Gunakhar Basyal,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gunakhar_Basyal,Gunakhar Basyal (:) is a politician belonging to the . In the he was elected from the -2 constituency winning 15678 votes.

Raj Bahadur Budha,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raj_Bahadur_Budha,Raj Bahadur Budha (:) is a politician belonging to the . In the he was elected from the -2 constituency winning 16292 votes.

Post Bahadur Bogati,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Post_Bahadur_Bogati,"Post Bahadur Bogati (18 July 1953 – 15 September 2014) represented in the CA Election-2008. He was assigned as the General Secretary from the 7th convention of UCPN- Maoist held in Hetauda. He was the as well as . He was also the vice-chairman of UCPN (Maoist).

Bogati died on 15 September 2014 due to cardiac arrest followed by brain hemorrhage in Norvic International Hospital Nepal."

Buddhiram Bhandari,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buddhiram_Bhandari,Buddhiram Bhandari (:) is a member of . He won Dang–4 seat in from .

Ram Bahadur Bohara,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ram_Bahadur_Bohara,Ram Bahadur Bohara (:) is a politician belonging to the . In the he was elected from the -1 constituency winning 9723 votes.

Mirza Dilshad Beg,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mirza_Dilshad_Beg,"Mirza Dilshad Beg was a parliamentarian with the dubious record of links with . He was murdered in 1998 at around 9:30 pm in Siphail in at the time of Football World Cup.

Hailing from near Mirza began his forays into the underworld around late eighties. He grew in notoriety through car thefts assault kidnapping and of course murders; he later thought of his antecedents as petty crimes.

Mirza's graduation to the big league began after a chance meeting with in Mumbai in the early eighties when both were struggling to carve a niche for themselves in India. Besides Dawood Mirza also had links with the brothers and members of the . However he shot to prominence only after his association with Pakistan's operatives in India and Nepal.

The porous Indo-Nepal border helped him sneak in and out of his home state and into Nepal. From then on his notoriety grew so much that the UP police announced a reward for his arrest.

Beg the elusive crook found Kathmandu safer than UP. Dawood's reputation of transforming crooks into kings in India also helped him in Nepal. Playing the communal card in the election Mirza represented the Muslim minority in Hindu Nepal and won with a thumping majority. Beg had been elected to the House of Representatives from the of in 1994 and held ministerial portfolios in two governments.

He resigned from the and joined the winning two consecutive terms from the constituency in south-west Nepal. Finally his shady past became his nemesis and began to erode his popularity as a politician. officers believed that Mirza regularly used his Krishna Nagar mansion to shelter gangsters on the run from Indian enforcement agencies.

His residence was also used for other illegal activities including confinement of abductees drug-trafficking gun-running and forging of documents.

He was so effective that Dawood whose reach had spread from to and to regarded Kathmandu as his strongest base. In fact the mafia don even considered shifting to Kathmandu for a while following the murder. The Indian government had tried to extradite his lieutenant for the murder and had turned the heat on the to secure Salem's custody. However it was Mirza's declining clout which forced him to change his mind making him opt for the ISI sanctuary in Karachi.

Mirza's greed turned him towards gun-running smuggling arms procured from the Afghan and the ISI into India.

Mirza's exploits allegedly include an aborted bid on the life of UP Chief Minister in . Mirza's murder had also stunned the Mumbai underworld as most fugitives had at some point in time used Mirza's good offices for passage out of the country.

Mirza Dilshad Beg was shot dead on June 29 1998 around 9:30 pm as he was on his way to visit his second wife in Chabahil area. As he climbed from his car and was walking towards the residence killers gunned him down. His driver who was parking the car was also killed. In an interview published in the Indian newsmagazine Rajendra Sadashiv Nikhalje alias took the responsibility of killing Beg and alleged that ""through the ISI he (Beg) was spreading terror in India"".

The intelligence reports available with the Indian Authorities list three reasons why Beg was being targeted. Firstly while Beg had initially helped Babloo Srivastava obtain a Nepalese passport he did not come to his rescue when he was eventually arrested in Singapore in 1995. Babloo Srivastava's Nepalese citizenship was cancelled and he was handed over to the Indian authorities.

Secondly following killing in Mumbai the main hit-man -- a close associate of -- had absconded to and his local hideout was raided by the Nepal police. Even as the modalities for Wahi's surrender were being worked out his dead body -- hacked into pieces -- was recovered at the Indo-Nepal border near Krishnanagar. Besides Wahi's associates including Karan Singh Magga -- who was to eventually gun down Beg on 29 June 1998 along with underworld don 's associate Rohit Verma -- harbored a grudge against him.

The third angle to the Nepal MP's killing the intelligence report states related to Shafi Mohammad Khan of Krishnanagar who was arrested in a narcotics case by the Nepal Police in Mumbai. Like he too was of the view that Mirza had made no efforts to secure his release after arrest nor was he extended sufficient help during his trial.

This along with the internecine were the main reasons for Mirza's murder. Chhota Rajan is believed to have contacted Rohit Verma in Nepal to organise the killing and advised him not to strike in Kathmandu. Babloo Srivastava then contacted Shafi Mohammad and gave him some money to arrange for a safe house in Kathmandu. Despite taking the money Shafi was not able to find the place. The gang made its first attempt on Beg on 27 June 1998 and finally succeeded two days later when the MP was shot six or seven times before he finally collapsed ending a bloody chapter of the Mumbai mafia's free run in the Himalayan kingdom.

In an interview to a key lieutenant of Chhota Rajan admitted to being one of the main architects of the murder of Nepal's member of Parliament Mirza Dilshad Baig who was killed in Kathmandu in 1998."

Damodar Bastakoti,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Damodar_Bastakoti,Damodar Bastakoti (:) is a politician. He was elected to the in the on behalf of the .

Tek Bahadur Basnet,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tek_Bahadur_Basnet,Tek Bahadur Basnet (:) is a politician belonging to the In the he was elected from the -1 constituency winning 27421 votes defeating .

Mohan Bahadur Basnet,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mohan_Bahadur_Basnet,"Mohan Bahadur Basnet (:) is a Nepalese politician. He served as a member of the and the from having been elected in the and elections representing .

He served as the from 2017–2018 in the having previously served as the under from 2001–2002."

Shakti Bahadur Basnet,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shakti_Bahadur_Basnet,"Shakti Bahadur Basnet (:; born 14 April 1971) is a Nepalese politician and former . He is a Central Committee Member of .

He served as . He inaugurated the campaign ""Police My Friend"". On December 2015 he had taken actions against the protesters hurling petrol bombs towards President at . PM KP Oli expressed discontent with him after he acted against the PM's instruction to stop the transfer of CDOs. He served as under the prime minister . He was elected in the from constituency number 1.

In 1990 he began his active career into politics with alias Suresh Singh. In 1998 he was selected as Central Committee Member of UCPN Maoist.

He was born in Nepal to father Danda Bir Basnet and mother Dharma Kumari Basnet. He is married to fellow politician Satya Pahadi."

Hari Bahadur Basnet,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hari_Bahadur_Basnet,"Hari Bahadur Basnet is a politician. He is the head of the Foreign Relations Department of the . Basnet holds a in Engineering.

Basnet entered politics in 1970. Three times he was elected to the . He joined the when it was formed and became a Central Committee member of the party. He also headed the International Relations department of RPP.

In 2003 he was appointed Minister of Law Justice and Parliamentary Affairs Education and Sports Industry Commerce and Supplies in the cabinet of ."

Sudarshan Baral,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sudarshan_Baral,"Sudarshan Baral is a politician belonging to the . He was arrested in October 2004. In 2007 he was appointed to the .

In the he was elected from the -1 constituency winning 14165 votes."

Dipak Prakash Baskota,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dipak_Prakash_Baskota,"Dipak Prakash Baskota is a politician. He is a former State Home Minister and executive chairman of the National Cooperative Federation of Nepal. Baskota has upheld the cooperative principle as part of the agenda of Nepali Congress founder .

Baskota is the president of the Himalayan Orthodox Tea Producers Association and chairperson of the Tea Development Alliance. He is also an advisor to the National Cooperative Bank Ltd.

Baskota has contested the elections to the in the constituency thrice. He won the seat in 1994 and came second in 1991 and 1999. He is also founder of cooperative movement in Nepal.

www.ncfnepal.com.np"

Hari Nath Bastola,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hari_Nath_Bastola,"Hari Nath Bastola (is a politician belonging to the . He was elected to the in the from the constituency with 16922 votes. This was the second election to take place after King Birenda agreed to introduce in 1990 and to become a after increasing protests by the which Bastola's wife Uma Bastola and son Taj Nath (Mukesh) Bastola participated in.

In recognition of his ""contribution to the establishment restoration and protection of democracy"" the Foundation conferred the Democracy Fighter Honor on Bastola and 10 other Nepali leaders in June of 2022.

Bastola was a pro-democracy activist who was a political prisoner several times prior to his election to the Pratinidhi Sabha. He advocated for a constitutional monarchy and a multi-party democracy in Nepal. For over 25 years Bastola served as President of Sunsari District's Nepali Congress party an office to which appointed him. He is one of the longest-serving District Presidents of the Nepali Congress party. His home served as a field office for the party's Eastern Region. This was at a time when the Nepali Congress was banned by the monarchy and operating underground.

Bastola was known as an honest and dedicated leader by his Sunsari constituency. His constituency is a multi-ethnic region on the outskirts of Nepal bordering India. In Parliament he fought for legislation to bring equal representation of minority ethnicities such as the people as well as stronger infrastructure and economic development in his district.

Prior to his tenure in Parliament he operated Pindeshwor Feed Industry which he owned in Dharan.

Bastola's wife Uma Bastola and son Taj Nath (Mukesh) Bastola took part in the . Uma Bastola mobilized women in the district to join the movement and even ran for a seat in the Pratinidhi Sabha from in Dharan. She was also the President of Sunsari district's and later served as a Central Member of the association.

Eldest son Taj Nath (Mukesh) Bastola was appointed President of 's Sunsari district where he served under the leadership of national President . Mukesh Bastola also was a political prisoner prior to the introduction of democracy when Nepali Congress was still a banned party.

Middle son Rajesh Nath Bastola is a high-ranking law enforcement officer currently serving as a Senior Superintendent of the (SSP).

Upon ending his term on the Pratinidhi Sabha Hari Nath Bastola worked for the Nepali Congress party where he travelled around the country continuing to organize for the party and expand its base.

Hari Nath Bastola now travels between the United States and Nepal to see his family but remains an active voice against corruption and discrimination even in his own party. He is actively involved in social work in his own constituency as well. A current project he is working on is the creation of a in which he hopes will develop the area through internal tourism and increase the public welfare and revenue of the community. He has fundraised internationally to support this project."

Khadgajeet Baral,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khadgajeet_Baral,"Khadgajeet Baral (:) (April 17 1928 – May 19 2021) was a politician and . After serving as the he also served as the to and (and)

as a of the (UNTAC)

and also as a (MP) of .

Khadgajeet Baral was promoted to (IGP) at the age of 43 becoming one of the youngest in the history of Nepal. He was the first police officer to be recommended by the then 'National ' to as the Inspector-General of Police.

IGP Baral and his predecessor IGP are the only pair to remain chiefs for a period of six years the standard tenure being four years.

During his tenure as police chief Baral was known for his work in the administrative sectors of the . The establishments of the and in the Nepal Police Headquarters are a few of his accomplishments. He established the Nepal Police Mountaineering & Adventure Foundation; it conquered many Himalayan peaks exclusively by Nepalese mountaineers; the Tukuiche Himal (6921m) and Pabil Himal (7104m) conquered in 1976 A.D. and 1978 A.D. respectively are prime examples. The construction of the (present-day Nepal Police Hospital) also commenced in his tenure.

I.G.P. Baral's remarkable establishment of the in 1975 which consisted of four imported state-of-the-art vehicles from and about a dozen elite Nepalese officers for crime prevention is considered admirable even now.

I.G.P. Baral was a major reformist in Nepal Police.

He had made available to all of the low-ranking police and made the provision of possible. In order to manage the busy traffic in the he introduced " i.e. officers on horses.

During the reign of the then Khadgajeet Baral had been appointed the for a six-year tenure.

Khadgajeet Baral had also been accredited the of to and during the same time when he had been the ambassador to .

During Ambassador Baral's six-year tenure as an ambassador to French Indo-China and Indonesia there had arisen some political tension between the neighboring countries and . K.J.S. Baral had used this an opportunity to make use of his diplomatic skills to establish between Nepal and Indonesia.

Baral had also served as the Vice President of the Nepal Badminton Association after his retirement from .

Baral had served as the President of the Nepal Judo Association for six years during the 1990s. During his tenure as president many reforms were introduced in Nepalese Judo. During the second 'Rajiv Gandhi International Judo Championship' of 1995 the then President Baral had led a Judo team from Nepal to compete during the championship.

Baral also founded the Nepal Hockey Association remaining president for a period of 8 years. He promoted the standard of by bringing in two hockey players from . He alone is responsible for introducing hockey and making famous in Nepal and as such is regarded as the .

Khadgajeet Baral was an active member of ""The Of Pashupati"" and an active golfer at the (RNGC)."

Kanchan Chandra Bade,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kanchan_Chandra_Bade,"Kanchan Chandra Bade (:) (21 April 1967) is a Nepali politician and Leader of . He is currently a member of representing Nepali Congress. Bade entered politics as a student joining the fight against the Panchayat regime as a member of Nepal Students Union the student wing of Nepali Congress. He was elected to the in 2013 from Kavre–3.

He was the State Minister of Industry Commerce and Supplies from 2016 to 2017 in the coalition government of Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist Centre) and Nepali Congress under the leadership of Pushpa Kamal Dahal."

Durga Kumari B.K.,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Durga_Kumari_B.K.,Durga Kumari B.K. is a politician belonging to the . In the she was elected from -4 constituency winning 14866 votes. At the age of 26 she was the youngest female Assembly member elected through the system.

Salim Miya Ansari,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salim_Miya_Ansari,"Salim Miya Ansari is a politician. In the he was elected to the as the candidate of the from the Bara-4 constituency. Ansari won with 20148 votes against 16145 votes for of the . Ansari served as Minister of Forest and Soil Conservation in the CPN(UML) government formed in 1994. When the CPN(UML) was divided in 1998 Ansari joined the and later became Minister of Tourism in the coalition government. When CPN(ML) and CPN(UML) reunited Ansari again became a CPN(UML) leader.

In December 2002 Ansari left CPN(UML). He was then a member of the party. He subsequently formed the .

In July 2005 Ansari was appointed Minister of Forest and Soil Conservation by .

On January 30 2007 Ansari was arrested following riots in the . He was released on February 18 2007"

Bhagat Bahadur Baduwal,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhagat_Bahadur_Baduwal,Bhagat Bahadur Baduwal is a politician belonging to the . In the he was elected from the -2 constituency winning 21219 votes.

Urmila Aryal,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urmila_Aryal,"Urmila Aryal (:) is a politician. She is a member of the of the .

Aryal came second in the Parsa-4 seat in the with 9288 votes losing to candidate . In she defeated Rijal winning the seat with 17095 votes.

In May 2006 she was named Minister for Women Children and Social Welfare.

Aryal is currently the number four candidate of CPN(UML) in the list for the .

She left to join UCPN(Maoist) and contested the 2013 Constituent Assembly election from -5. She lost to Jaya Prakash Tharu of CPN-UML election by coming third with 7340 votes.

She was born in Nepal."

Raghav Lal Baidya,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raghav_Lal_Baidya,Raghav Lal Baidya (Nepali:रघुलाल बैद्य) is the Attorney General of . He was previously a judge in the Appellate Court. Baidya was appointed to Attorney General on August 21 2008 by upon the recommendation by .

Dilendra Prasad Badu,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dilendra_Prasad_Badu,"Dilendra Prasad Badu is a politician who has served as the of Nepal since 2021. Elected through a proportional election system he is currently serving as a Member of Parliament in the Nepali House of Representatives from Darchula and he is currently in its Parliamentary Committee for State Affairs and Good Governance. Before this he was elected to the in the on behalf of the .

D. P. Badu is member of central working committee for since 2003 2 tenure as appointed and 2 tenure elected. He also served as of the party from 2010 to 2016. He has been Member of Parliament for times and minister for 3 times so far.

He started active politics in 1989 as a secretary of District Committee . Before coming into active politics he worked as a teacher in secondary school of Darchula (1977-1979) and as a faculty member and campus chief for (1981-1990).

In the he was elected as the member of the ."

Ram Nath Adhikari,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ram_Nath_Adhikari,"Ram Nath Adhikari (:) is a politician. He was elected to the in the on behalf of the .

In the he was elected as the member of the ."

Shesh Nath Adhikari,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shekha_Nath_Adhikari,Shesh Nath Adhikari (:) is a member of the . He won the Chitwan–2 seat in from the .

Madan Bahadur Amatya,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Madan_Bahadur_Amatya,Madan Bahadur Amatya (:) is a member of . He won Lalitpur–3 seat in from .

Ram Bachhan Ahir (Yadhav),[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ram_Bachhan_Ahir_\(Yadhav\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ram_Bachhan_Ahir_(Yadhav)),Ram Bachhan Ahir (Yadhav) is a politician belonging to the . In the he was elected from the -5 constituency winning 13641 votes.

Ghan Shyam Yadav Ahir,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ghan_Shyam_Yadav_Ahir,Ghan Shyam Yadav Ahir (:) is a politician belonging to the . Yadav is the Secretary of CPN(Maoist). In the he was elected from the

Rupandehi-1 constituency winning 12624 votes.

Rabindra Prasad Adhikari,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rabindra_Prasad_Adhikari,"Rabindra Prasad Adhikari (4 May 1969 – 27 February 2019) was a politician and three-time parliamentarian belonging to the (NCP). He was from 16 March 2018 until his death in a helicopter crash. He was the secretary of the party. In the Adhikari was elected from the Kaski-3 constituency with 13386 votes. In the he was re-elected from the Kaski-3 constituency with 15456 votes. In 2017 CPN-UML candidate Rabindra Adhikari won parliamentary elections from Kaski Constituency No. 2. Representing the left alliance Adhikari secured 27207 votes to defeat Nepali Congress candidate Dev Raj Chalise who got 18661 votes. After his demise his wife won Kaski Constituency-2 with a wide margin of 8403 votes in the by-election. Bhattarai secured 24394 votes while her nearest contender Khem Raj Poudel from main opposition Nepali Congress got 15991. Likewise Socialist Party's Dharma Raj Gurung got 1922 votes. He authored the books .

He became president of Free Student Union of in 1993. He became national president of All Nepal National Free Students Union the student wing of the communist party in 1999.

He left to join the breakaway and rejoined following reunification.

After the 2nd Constituent Assembly Election he became the chairman of the Development Committee of the Legislature Parliament.

The subcommittee formed by the Public Accounts Committee of the to probe the wide body aircraft purchase concluded that he was complicit in corruption. He died while the matter was being investigated by the . Rabindra Prasad Adhikari along with six other people died in a while returning from Taplejung Nepal on 27 February 2019."

Narayan Prasad Adhikari,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Narayan_Prasad_Adhikari,Narayan Prasad Adhikari is a politician belonging to the . In the he was elected from the -1 constituency winning 13096 votes.

Mohan Chandra Adhikari,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mohan_Chandra_Adhikari,"Mohan Chandra Adhikari (:) is a former politician in . He is from a family in . Adhikari studied B.A. but didn't appear in the final exams. Adhikari had been a follower of but turned more radical than his mentor. Adhikari became a leader of the group in the Committee of the which in the early 1970s intended to initiate a on the lines of the insurgency in .

Adhikari was arrested and sentenced to life imprisonment. He was saved from death sentence through a royal pardon. Whilst in jail he was associated with the . Adhikari would spend 17 years in prison. He was sometimes called the " of Nepal.

After being released from jail Adhikari became an advisory-member of the . He also represented the party in the . He was arrested during the 2006 .

Adhikari later broke with communism and became a leader. After the declaration of Nepal as a secular state Adhikari participated in a meeting organised by the ."

Haribhakta Adhikari,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Haribhakta_Adhikari,Haribhakta Adhikari is a politician. He was elected to the -the then lower house of Parliament - in the on behalf of the .

Khagaraj Adhikari,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khagaraj_Adhikari,"Khagaraj Adhikari (:) is a nepalese politician and was of . He served in this post since 4 June 2021 but was removed from the post by Supreme Court on 22 June 2021 making the tenure of just 18 days and shortest tenure till date. He is a member of He also assumed the post of the on 25 February 2014 under -led government.He is mostly known for Launching Government Health insurance plan.

An autobiography of Adhikari Maya Mareko Manchhe was published in 2014 co-authored with ."

Lekh Nath Acharya,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lekh_Nath_Acharya,Lekh Nath Acharya (:) is a politician. He was elected to the in the on behalf of the .

Drona Prasad Acharya,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drona_Prasad_Acharya,Drona Prasad Acharya was a politician writer and journalist from . He was elected to the in the as a candidate in the -1 constituency with 13721 votes (34.22%).

Narahari Acharya,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Narahari_Acharya,"Narahari Acharya (: १९५३-२०२१) was a central member of assumed the post of the on 25 February 2014 under -led government.

He is a member of the . He won the Kathmandu–5 seat in from the .

Narahari Acharya was born on 27 September 1953 in Bisharnagar to Umanath Acharya and Rewati Acharya. He holds a Master's Degree in Humanities and has taught for 16 years at the . He is married to the writer and has two daughters.

Acharya involved in politics joining in 1968 though he only took the party membership in 1997. He became a member of the National Assembly in 1992 and was appointed as .

He won the from constituency with 13245 votes defeating general secretary who had received 9120 votes. He was also jailed for 1 year in course of his political activities."

Mahadev Bajgai,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahadev_Bajgai,"Mahadev Bajgai (:) is a Nepalese politician and Former of of . He is secretariat Member of Sudurpaschim Province Committee. He has been in the limelight time and again for his pro-citizen decisions and activities. He has diverted funds earmarked for the purchase of vehicles into the construction of a hospital instead. A budget of Rs 7.5 million was allocated to vehicle purchases for municipality officials. But by the third municipal council meeting Bajgain decided to divert the vehicle purchase funds to the construction of a hospital in Ward No 10. He is chairman of Thakur Baba Business Group growing industry in and Growing Poultry industry in western Nepal.In the Bajgain was proposal of to his Candidacy for the post of Party Chairman.

Mahadev Bajgain was born on 23 February 1978 in a family . He is the second son of Maniram Bajgain and Durpata devi Bajgain. He started His Political life in .

He was elected to the of in . He lost the for the post of of .

He has been elected to the Mayor of Lamkichuha Municipality in defeating Bhakta Bahadur Thapa candidate by the margin of 667 votes.

In Mahadev Bajgain lost the election with Sushila Shahi. Susila Shahi was a mayor candidate from the Alliance of 5 Political Parties that are and . Mahadev Bajgain was believed to be a strongest Candidate but he

became the Victim of Alliance of 5 Political Party. Kailali District Committee Chairman Ratan Bahadur Thapa was removed from the post of Party District Chairman for playing a role in defeating the party's official candidate Bajgain in the local elections."

Shailaja Acharya,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shailaja_Acharya,"Shailaja Acharya (:) (1944 – 12 June 2009) was a Nepali revolutionary politician and diplomat. She was the first Nepali woman and the first Nepali woman .

A member of the influential Acharya entered active politics as a student and was held political prisoner for three years as a teenager after she showed a black flag to in protest of by the monarchy against the democratically elected government in 1961. Upon release she went into self-exile in India where she fostered a close friendship with Indian leaders notably while she continued to advance the democratic struggle against the . She played an instrumental role in organising the youth movement collecting and smuggling arms and ammunition for a possible armed conflict and publishing a paper to raise political awareness. She accompanied when the latter returned to Nepal and was immediately arrested upon arrival. She spent a total of five years in jail during the Panchayat regime.

After the Acharya was elected twice to parliament in and . Between 1991 and 1993 she was the a post she resigned in protest of corruption in the government. In 1997 she became the first woman and in 1998 she became the first woman deputy prime minister. After suspended democracy in another coup she continued to support constitutional monarchy publicly in defiance of her party's position. She was appointed ambassador to India in 2007.

Acharya was diagnosed with in 2007. She died of pneumonia in Kathmandu on 12 June 2009. She is remembered for her principled positions her defiance of tyranny at a young age her role in the fight for democracy and her philanthropic activities. She was awarded the honour of by the government of Nepal in 2014.

Acharya was born in 1944. Her mother Indira Acharya had participated in the and was one of the first four Nepali women to be arrested by the . Acharya had a sister Madhu Bastola and a brother Pradeep Acharya.

Acharya is the niece of former Nepal prime ministers BP Koirala and . Bollywood actress is her niece. She was close friends with former India prime minister Chandra Sekhar. She had an degree. She did not marry.

She was a senior leader in rising to the post of party vice-chair. Among the second generation of Nepali Congress leaders she was considered one of the few ideological pathfinders. She was deeply involved with her constituency in .

On 18 February 1961 she showed a black flag to King Mahendra in protest of the latter suspending democracy in Nepal and imprisoning the democratically elected prime minister BP Koirala who was also her uncle. She was jailed for three years for the offence. She spent a total of five years in prison during her struggle against the Panchayat system.

She spent nine years in self-imposed exile to India. During her stay there she was one of the most prominent leaders in organising and mobilising the democratic resistance from India. She along with and was instrumental in re-organising the youth wing of the party in 1973-74. The three oversaw the logistics of the Tarun Dal meeting at a school in Baburi village of . She was also the Chief Editor of which was published from Varanasi during the same period. She was instrumental in collecting arms and ammunition — along with and Chakra Prasad Bastola another veteran Nepali Congress leader who was also her brother-in-law — in an effort to smuggle arms into Nepal to conduct an armed revolution. Some of the arms were later used in the . After the party abandoned the ides of armed struggle the arms and ammunition were donated to the Bengali people who were fighting against the government of .

She returned to Nepal in 1976 along with BP Koirala but she and everyone else were immediately arrested upon landing at and taken directly to Sundarijal jail.

After the reinstatement of democracy in Nepal in 1990 she won two terms to parliament from her home district of Morang. She won her first term in May 1991 from Morang-5 constituency. In the Nepali Congress government formed by Girija Prasad Koirala in 1991 she was given an opportunity to choose her own ministerial portfolio. She chose the ministry of agriculture and forests which she led until 1993. In 1993 she resigned from the cabinet charging the government with nepotism and rampant ""commission culture"". Incidentally as Girija Prasad Koirala's niece she too was a beneficiary of Koirala's alleged nepotism.

She won her second term in parliament in the 1994 election again from Morang. In 1997 she became the minister of Water Resources and for a brief period in 1998 she became the first Nepali woman Deputy Prime minister. She was also the first woman to become Minister of Water Resources. Since then she was slowly sidelined in the party.

Acharya drew widespread criticism for her opposition to the seven-party alliance against the direct rule by the king. Her support for constitutional monarchy and opposition to the effectively ended her prospects in active politics.

In 2007 she was appointed Nepal's ambassador to India succeeding Karna Dhoj Adhikari. She faced opposition from other parties in the coalition government due to her controversial stance against the revolution of 2006 but was eventually cleared for appointment by the parliamentary committee overseeing the ambassadorial appointments.

Acharya was involved with several and other charity work mainly in the field of women empowerment and welfare. She established the in memory of her maternal grandfather and donated financial and other support to the establishment of Shailaja Acharya Polytechnic Institute in a rural village in her constituency in Morang which was named after her in recognition of her contributions to its founding. She had donated 1.5 of land for the construction site of the institute and later negotiated a partnership with to provide accessible skills training to poor women and girls in the community.

In her final years she was in poor health having been diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease and dropped out almost completely from public life. After a long battle with Alzheimer's disease and pneumonia she died around 4:25 am on 12 June 2009 at the age of 65. She had previously sought treatment in Bangkok for nine months as well as in New Delhi and two days before her death had been admitted to in Kathmandu where she was on ventilator support in the ICU.

Her body was kept for public viewing at Nepali Congress Party Headquarters in where Girija Prasad Koirala draped her body with the party's flag. She was also given a gun-salute by an army-contingent. She was cremated at the Pashupati Aryaghat later that same day. The parliament passed a resolution of condolences over her demise.

Acharya was awarded the Maha Ujjwal Rashtadip ('Super-luminescent Light of the Nation') by a cabinet decision on 28 May 2014 for her contributions.

Acharya has been remembered as an inspiring figure and ""a rebellious personality"" by senior Nepali Congress leader . Former minister has characterised her as a lifelong devotee to democracy with a ""clean image"". The then prime minister speaking at her funeral called her an icon of democratic values and principles further stating that her determined fight against ""corruption irregularities and wrongful attitudes even when she was in power"" was exemplary.

She was the first and at the time of her death only Nepali woman to become deputy prime minister. Her cousin became the second woman deputy prime minister in October 2009. Her showing the black flag to King Mahendra in 1961 for which she spent three years in jail is considered a landmark event in the history of Nepalese struggle for freedom and democracy.

Despite her success she is considered to have underachieved. Even labelled the "most famous nobody of Nepal" attempted explanations for her underachievement in Nepali politics have centred around her conservative stances specially her support for constitutional monarchy at a time when the whole country was moving towards republicanism and overshadowing by keen uncle Girija Prasad Koirala who did not relinquish his position in the party or the national politics to make way for the second generation of leaders among whom Acharya was in the top-tier for most of her political career. However Acharya herself attributed it to sexism claiming that she was not taken seriously because of her gender and her contributions and sacrifices were undervalued or ignored.

Nepal Press Union Morang awards Shailaja Acharya Memorial Journalism Award in her honour. promotes Acharya's ideals. In her home constituency in Morang Shailaja Acharya Memorial Scholarship Fund grants free scholarships to deserving school students."

Mahesh Acharya,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahesh_Acharya,"Mahesh Acharya (:) was the minister of Forest and Soil Conservation of Nepal under the government led by . Acharya won the Morang–6 seat in Nepalese Constituent Assembly election 2013 from the Nepali Congress. Acharya is the member of the he is a central member of Nepali congress Acharya plunged into politics since panchayat era from NC by taking part in the anti-panchayat movement with leaders including .

Mahesh Acharya was born to Ganesh Prasad Acharya and Shanta Acharya on 6 August 1954 in Biratnagar Nepal.

He participated in 1989 and 2006 democratic movements too. From various committees of to different units and organization of the NC he took responsibility with key roles. He was from 1991 to 1994 and from 1999 to 2001. He lost the election in 2017 from Morang - 4."

Dilaram Acharya,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dilaram_Acharya,"Dilaram Acharya is a politician. He was elected to the in the as a candidate of (the electoral front of the) in the constituency of with 23452 votes.

When was formed in 2002 through the merger of RJM and Acharya became a member of JMN. When JMN split in 2006 Acharya sided with (the parent party of JMN) general secretary and in rejecting participation the government. Effectively JMN was split. A conference of the JMN led by Chitra Bahadur K.C. was held in May 25–26 2006 in which Acharya was elected General Secretary of this JMN faction. The Chitra Bahadur K.C./Dilaram Acharya-led JMN was renamed as the in 2007."

Bhim Acharya,https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhim_Acharya,"Bhim Acharya secretary of is the former of . Governor appointed Bhim Acharya as the chief minister as per Article 168 (1) of the after He was unanimously elected parliamentary party leader of the on 26 August 2021 following the resignation of outgoing chief minister as both the parliamentary party leader and chief minister. He assumed the post of the on 25 February 2014 under -led government.

He is a member of the . He won the Sunsari–6 seat in from the .

Bhim Acharya was born on 27 April 1959 in Toliya-6 . He is the son of Bala Prasad and Laxmi Devi Acharya. He has obtained master's degree in management.

Acharya joined students movement in 1975. He joined in 1979.

He won the from Sunsari-6 constituency with 15606 votes defeating Narendra Bahadur Basnet of . He was appointed as the Chief Whip of the Parliamentary Party of the .

Bhim Acharya was elected as the leader of the CPN-UML's state-1 parliamentary party on 26 August 2021"