

A STUDY ON
SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND OTHER FORMS OF DISPARITY IN
PROVINCES AND LOCAL LEVELS IN NEPAL

Final Report

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Executive Summary

This study has prepared socio-economic indicators to represent and measure the levels of socio-economic and other forms of disparities across all the newly restructured government units of Nepal, which includes 753 local units and seven provincial units.

The study adopts a quantitative methodological approach. In the study period, a series of consultation meetings were held with the officials of NNRFC. Furthermore, a workshop was conducted with twenty nine representatives of government organizations, specific experts and federal policy planners in Nepal. National and international literature was thoroughly reviewed before coming to a consensus on the set of variables to be included in the analysis.

Predominantly, the study uses secondary data compiled by governmental agencies- particularly, by Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) and the Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration (MOFAGA). Lack of data at the level of newly constituted Local Government Units under the federal set up was the main constraint for limiting the number of indicators for the purpose of the study. This limited number is also a major limitation of the study.

The study adopts the popular Alkire Foster approach for developing the Multi-dimensional Disparity Index (MDI) values. To calculate the MDI, the indicators' weights and deprivation scores are calculated. Finally, the MDI value of the local unit is obtained by summing all the indicator values with their respective weights. In addition, the MDI value of Province is derived by computing the Multi-dimensional head count ratio (H) with Intensity of deprivation (A).

Results of this study indicate the level of socio-economic and other forms of disparity or the Multi-Dimensional Disparity Index (MDI). Amongst the six selected dimensions (Economics, Health, Education, Demographics, Living Standard and Climate Vulnerability) in the study, health is found to have the most disparity across all local units. In the contrary, climate is found to have the least disparity. The study reveals that rural municipalities are facing more disparity than metropolitan cities, with a few exceptions. The Lalitpur Metropolitan city, with a MDI value of 0.169, has the least disparity amongst all 753 local units. While, the ChharkaTangsong Rural

Municipality, with a MDI value of 0.620, is recognized as local unit with highest disparity in Nepal. Similarly, Province 6, with MDI value 0.419, is accounted as the Province with the highest disparity, followed by Province 7 with 0.387 and Province 2 with 0.384 MDI values respectively. In the contrary, Province 3, with MDI of 0.294, has the least disparity, followed by Province 4 with MDI of 0.304.

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDI	Climatic Disparity Index
DDI	Demographic Disparity Index
CEHRD	Council for Educational Human Resource Development
DI	Disparity Index
DOHS	Department of Health Services
EDI	Economic Disparity Index
Edu.DI	Educational Disparity Index
EMIS	Education Management Information System
GIS	Geographic Information System
GoN	Government of Nepal
HDI	Human Development Index
He.DI	Health Disparity Index
HH	Household
HMIS	Health Management Information System
HPI	Human Poverty Index
LSDI	Living Standard Disparity Index
MCID	Multidimensional Composite Index of Deprivation
MDI	Multi-dimensional Disparity Index
MOEST	Ministry of Education Science and Technology
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NNRFC	National Natural Resources and Fiscal Commission

NPC	National Planning Commission
SAIMD	South Africa Index of Multiple Deprivations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

1. Introduction

The documented socio-economic history of Nepal has never truly represented all the people of Nepal across the land. Ever since the unification of Nepal by King Prithivi Narayan Shah in the 18th century, social and economic progress has been defined by and limited to the capital Kathmandu. The Shah Kings and the subsequent autocratic Rana rulers limited their focus on Kathmandu to such an extent that Kathmandu was referred to as “Nepal” for a long time and still is in various remote areas of the country. Until the recent advent of Federalism in 2015, the Kathmandu centric progress narrative and policies dominated the bureaucratic and political hallways of the nation. Over the years, this discourse and subsequent policies have led to elevated levels of social and economic disparity across various local levels of the nation.

This chapter is an introduction to Nepal’s first measure of the social and economic disparity at the federal level. It is an *Assessment of Provincial and Local Level Socio-economic Disparity Status in Nepal*. Certain levels of deprivations found across various regions of the countries can be attributed to Nepal’s geographical and cultural diversity. Additionally, the fact that the country is home to some of the harshest terrains in the world and that various cultures have existed in absolute isolation for years makes absolute elimination of the derivations impractical.

The calculation of the disparity indices enables an in-depth study of the deprivations faced by inhabitants of the various units of analysis and allows the relevant stakeholders to increase the efficacy of plans, policies and budget in place to tackle these deprivations. As no specific indicators can truly represent the level of disparities within a unit, a multi-dimensional approach has been adopted.

In the context of Nepal, the only other multi-dimensional approach to calibrate indices was used by the National Planning Commission to calculate the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) in 2018. The MPI offers the background for generating the Multi-dimensional Disparity Index (MDI). While the calculation of the MPI selects the dimensions and indicators limited to “Poverty” as an umbrella, the MDI goes on to include more dimensions and indicators to better represent the whole socio-economic status of the concerned units of analysis. Thus, the MDI also incorporates the non-monetary or the non-income measurements of disparity.

The report is inclusive as it selects 29 indicators across six dimensions in an attempt to analyze the socio-economic disparity of the various local units of Nepal in the best possible way. The selected dimensions — Economics, Health, Education, Demographics, Living Standard and Climate Vulnerability— along with the corresponding indicators have been selected after rounds of discussions with officials from the NNRFC, various experts, scholars, and researchers. The six selected dimensions and indicators are an amalgamation of various internationally recognized measures for disparity and the measures in the socio-economic context of Nepal. Three of the dimensions— Education, Health and Living Standard — are also used in the calculation of the Human Development Index (HDI), initially developed by the UNDP in 1990. This calculated and far-reaching selection of the dimensions and indicators has led to robust conclusions. The MDI was developed for two different levels— local and provincial— of the federal structure of Nepal.

The report consists of the following sections:

Socio Economic Disparity at the (Rural) Municipality Level:

This report calculates the socio-economic disparities for the selected dimensions and their respective indicators for all the 753 local units provisioned by the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nepal 2015.

Socio Economic Disparity at the Province Level:

This report calculates the socio-economic disparities for the selected dimensions and their respective indicators for all the seven provinces provisioned by the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nepal 2015.

Purpose of Nepal's MDI:

The purpose of Nepal's MDI is to measure the various socio-economic deprivations faced by people of Nepal across all local and provincial units. The calculation of the MDI enables the prescription of integrated and multi-sectoral policies at both local and provincial levels. It offers a clear path for designing programs that deliberately target the multi-dimensionally deprived sections of the society to enable them to improve their socio-economic status.

2. Methodology

The Multidimensional Disparity Index (MDI) is employed for measuring the overall deprivation level of local units and provinces of Nepal. To calculate the MDI, the Multi-dimensional Composite Index of Deprivation (MCID) and Global Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) were modified in the context of Nepal. The MCID was developed by Alkire, Roche, Santos and Seth (2011) and Alkire and Santos (2010) and Alkire and Santos (2014) developed the MPI in collaboration with the UNDP. Thus, this study adopted the analogous methodology with some adjustments. Its major adjustment was employing the deprivation scores (C_i) as the MDI of Municipality. Likewise, while obtaining deprivation scores, this study used the mini-max formula. Despite it, this study used the sum between head count ratio (H) and intensity of deprivation (A) for the MDI of province level. However, this study followed the MPI methodology associated with Alkire Foster methodology (NPC, 2018) for obtaining the MDI score of both municipality and provincial level. Overall, this section lays out the methodology used to assess the deprivation score and its pertinent properties. Considering it, the methodology was divulged in the sequential steps to identify the MDI of municipalities and provinces respectively, as follows:

- Step 1 : Defining the Data Source
- Step 2 : Choosing the Unit of Analysis and Identification
- Step 3 : Choosing the Dimensions, Indicators and their Indexing
- Step 4 : Choosing the Indicator's Weight and Deprivation Scores
- Step 5 : Disparity Cut-off
 - Identifying the Municipality MDI score
- Step 6 : Multi-dimensional Deprivation Indices (MDI)
 - MDI score of Province

2.1 Defining the Data Source

As the calculation of the MDI includes six different dimensions and further 29 indicators within them, the required data comes from multiple sources, vis:

- Central Bureau of Statistic (CBS)
- Ministry of Federal Affairs

- Ministry of Health and Population
- Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
- Ministry of Home Affairs
- Ministry of Energy, Water Resources and Irrigation
- Ministry of Federal Affairs and General Administration
- Department of Health Services
- Centre for Education and Human Resource Development

2.2 Unit of Identification and Analysis.

The unit of identification refers to the entity that is identified as either deprived or not deprived. In the case of the MDI of Nepal, there are two units of identification: Municipalities (753 units) and Provinces (7 units). This means that the headcount ratio, the percentage of the total population of the unit is either deemed to be deprived or not deprived.

This study analyzes and reports the findings of two units i.e., municipalities and provinces. Table 1 shows the number of units within provinces:

Table 1

Number of Units within Provinces

S.No.	Province	Number					Total
		Rural Municipality	Urban Municipality	Sub-Metropolitan City	Metropolitan City		
1	1	88	46	2	1	137	
2	2	59	73	3	1	136	
3	3	74	41	1	3	119	
4	4	58	26	-	1	85	
5	5	73	32	4	-	109	
6	6	54	25	-	-	79	
7	7	54	33	1	-	88	
Total		463	276	11	6	753	

2.3 Dimensions, Indicators and their Indexing

The study selects six dimensions for assessing the MDI of municipalities and provinces in the context of Nepal. The identified dimensions are analogous to the identification of Hakizimana and Geyer (2014). They identified Education, Health,

Living Standard, Housing, Economic, and Demographic as the dimension for the South Africa Index of Multiple Deprivation (SAIMD). However, this study adopted five out of those six dimensions as the dimensions for MDI of Nepal and incorporated climate change and vulnerability instead of housing. This modification in the dimensions is due to the contextual differences between South Africa and Nepal. In addition, the data constraints also modified the selection of dimensions and indicators of MDI in the case of Nepal.

The selection of the dimensions, as well as the particular indicators, indexing, and weights is based on a thorough discussion with government officials, representatives of Nepal's statistics office, international organizations, experts in the field, and various consultants.

The global MPI incorporated the three dimensions (Health, Education and Living Standard) and 10 indicators (Santos & Alkiri, 2011). Among them, Health and Education consists two indicators each and living standard consists of six indicators. This study included two indicators in Health, six in Education and four in Living Standard.

For indexing the indicators, the data values are normalized by employing the mini- max process (Mustaffa & Yusof, 2011), as illustrated in the equation below, so that these variables with various forms of units are compared with each other and added and subtracted while deriving the index value.

$$\text{Standardized index} = (\text{Actual value} - \text{Minimum value}) / (\text{Maximum value} - \text{Minimum value})$$

Or

$$\text{Standardized value} = (X_i - X_{\min}) / (X_{\max} - X_{\min})$$

Where, X_i is the actual value of indicator for i^{th} indicator within dimensions, and X_{\max} and X_{\min} are the maximum and minimum values for the variable of each indicator. Table 2 shows the selected dimensions with their indicators, the minimum and maximum values, and the weight they carry in the calculation of C_i with remarks.

Table 2

Dimensions, Indicators, and their Category with Minimum and Maximum Value

Dimensions	Indicator No.	Indicator Codes	Indicators	Values/ Categories	Category number/ min-max	Rationale
Economy	1	EI1	Transport Accessibility	Road access only in Winter (3), No access of transportation (4), Road access throughout the year (2), Black top road (1), Regular air transport service with black top road (1),	4 (min-1, max-4)	Access of road throughout the year provides more opportunity to access basic needs
	2	EI2	Distance from District Headquarters	More than 100km (3), 20-100km (2), less than 20 km (1)	3 (min-1, max-3)	The local bodies far from district headquarters are more deprived in terms of facility than other units
	3	EI3	Telephone and Internet accessibility	Telephone and internet service not available (4), Landline telephone service available (3), Telephone and internet service available (2), Landline telephone and internet service available (1)	4 (min-1, max-4)	Telephone and internet are the basic accessories for communication and ultimately economic growth.
	4	EI4	Access to electricity	No access to electricity (3), access to Micro hydropower (2), connected to national grid (1),	3(min-1, max-3)	Electricity is the basic need for running technology. Micro hydros can usually support household and lighting but not machineries.
	5	EI5	Geography	Mountain (3), Hill (2), and Tarai, Inner Tarai, & Kathmandu Valley (1)	3 (min-1, max-3)	Development activities are comparatively more concentrated in the Kathmandu valley and in the Terai region than the mountainous and hilly regions

	6	EI6	Without Forest	Area percentage	0-1 (min-0.185, max-100)	Forest is an important resource which provides access to fresh air and livelihood opportunities. Hence, municipalities without forest area can be considered deprived.
	7	EI7	% Ownership of ownership either home or land by women	Percentage	0-1 (min-90.5645, max-99.9627)	The ownership of home or land is a type of property ownership. In the context of Nepal, property ownership by women is very low and it indicates high levels of gender disparity.
	8	EI8	Population_establishment_ratio	Ratio	0 – 1 (min-10.322, max-150.799)	The establishment of industries provides employment and this is the prime source of income generation. Thus, a high ratio of population across establishments indicates low disparity.
	9	EI9	ratio_per100female_male_engagement	Ratio	0-1 (min-28.28796, max-1431.304)	The engagement ratio refers to the employment cases where men were more engaged than women. The differences in the pattern of engagement across gender signify the disparity associated with

						economy.
Education	10	EDI10	Access of School/C college	Access of College (1), Higher Secondary School (2), No availability of Higher Secondary School (3)	3 (min-1, max-3)	The local bodies having School/College (education) are less deprived as it is one of the basic human rights.
	11	EDI11	Drop out grade 1-5	Percentage	0-1 (min-0.003255 , max-13.25065)	Drop out in Grade 1-5 shows more perpetuating disparity than dropping out in higher grades
	12	EDI12	School Student Ratio	Range	0 – 1 (min-9, max-1612)	This will consider the low enrollment(high number out of school) and high enrollment(deprived from facilities and services) of the students
	13	EDI13	Not coverage of Gross Enrollment Rate (GER) of secondary school	Percentage	0-1 (min-2.7, max-68.1)	The out of coverage of GER of secondary school is itself one consequence of disparity associated with access of education.
	14	EDI14	Ratio_10 0 female Teacher with male teacher	Ratio	0 – 1 (min-97.0588, Max-2200)	The differences in engagement of teachers across gender points to the social disparity. Considering it, the higher difference in the male-female engagement of teachers, higher the disparity.

	15	EDI15	Illiteracy rate	Percentage	0-1 (min-11.31343, max-73.98844)	The literacy rate is one of the indicators of disparity. The high illiteracy of the particular unit points to higher disparity in the unit.
Health	16	HI16	Health Facility (HF)	Health Posts (5), Institutional Clinics, Primary Health Centers (4), Community health Units, Urban Health Centers, District/General Hospitals (3), Zonal Hospitals (2), Specialized hospital & Sub Regional Hospitals (1)	5 (min-1, max-5)	The type of health institution is associated to the quality of health service provided to people. Units with access to facilities with lower services can be considered to be high on disparity.
	17	HI17	Life expectancy	Years	0 – 1(min-61.2, max-72.9)	The life expectancy of people is associated with the health status of people. Thus the units, for which life expectancy is low, point to higher disparity.
Climatic Vulnerability	18	CI18	Household affected in 2017-2018	Percentage	0-1 (min-0, max-7.413664)	The high number of affected households points to higher risks of climate vulnerability which means higher disparity
	19	CI19	Annual precipitation trend significance level	Level of significance Not significant and plus (1), 95 % confidence (2), 99% confidence (3), 99.9 % confidence (4)	4 (min-1, max-4)	Captures the high confidence level precipitation trend and its severity.
	20	CI20	Overall vulnerability index	Very high (5), High (4), Moderate (3), Low (2) and Very low (1)	5 (min-1, max-5)	Extracted from the NAPA vulnerability index and high

						vulnerability indicates the climatic disparity.
Living Standard	21	LI21	percent of house holds without access to electricity	Percentage	0-1(min-1.372998 , max-100)	Availability of electricity is a basic facility to maintain the quality of living standard
	22	LI22	Households not using tap water	Percentage	0-1 (min-0.716846 , Max-99.87805)	Availability of tap water is a basic facility to ensure safe drinking water and it contributes to the quality of living standard
	23	LI23	Households having own house	Percentage	0-1 (min-0.14082, max-67.62147)	Availability of own house is the basic facility to maintain the quality of living standard
	24	LI24	percent of house hold having vehicle	Percentage	0-1(min-60.12583 , max-100)	Availability of vehicle is the basic facility to maintain the quality of living standard
Demography	25	DI25	Sex Ratio 100 Male to Female	Ratio	0 – 1 (min-57.69231 , max-144.1757)	The sex ratio determines the differences between the sexes and high sex ratio leads to gender disparity.
	26	DI26	Household size	Number	0 – 1 (min-3.455121 , max-7.483008)	The household size indicates the average number of family members in the family and it is indicative of population growth and fertility rate.
	27	DI27	Population Density	Number	0 – 1(min-0.6642, max-20371.3)	The population density is also a key factor to determine the infrastructural development

						from governmental side. Population density determines the government's spending of resources.
28	DI28	Percent of Disable people	Percentage	0-1(min-0.47507, max-7.70887)	Disability in itself is a type of disparity and it is commonly a hindrance for the livelihood.	
29	DI29	%dependent population	Percentage	0-1(min-25.813, max-58.1678)	The high ratio of dependent population to active population affects economic growth and ultimately leads to the socio-economic disparity.	

2.4 Weights and Deprivation Scores

It is assumed that every dimension of the MDI carries equal weight and each indicator within a particular dimension will also carry equal weight (Santos & Alkiri, 2011). Hence, the weights used in Nepal's MDI assigns one-sixth of the total weight to each of the six dimensions; Economy, Education, Health, Climate Vulnerability, Living Standard, and Demography. More specifically, the weight of each indicator within the dimensions is calculated as Economy (0.018), Education (0.027), Health (0.083), Climate (0.055), Living Standard (0.041), and Demography (0.033) respectively. Overall, the weights add up to 100% and the weight of indicator will be as follows (Santos & Alkiri, 2011; Hakizimana & Geyer, 2014; NPC, 2018);

$$W_1 = \sum_{i=0}^d w_i$$

Where,

W_1 = weight of indicator first

w_i = weight attached to indicator i

$d =$ no. of dimension

$i =$ weight (0 to 1), where the value is in between 0 and 1

Furthermore, the deprivation score (I) is based on the weights (W) of the indicators. The value of each indicator indicates the intensity of disparity. A value closer to “0” is considered to have low disparity and while a value closer to “1” signifies high disparity for that specific indicator. This consideration is contextualized from the Santos and Alkiri (2011) approaches. They proposed if the value of each indicator is above the weight it is not considered as deprivation and it would be considered ‘0’ and if the indicator value is equal to or below than the weight of indicator it will be considered having disparity and assigned ‘1’ (e.g. Santos & Alkiri, 2011). However, this approach did not calculate intensity of disparity associated with each indicator. Thus, this study adopted the mini-max to represent the intensity of the indicators while standardizing process.

2.5 Disparity Cut Off (Multi-dimensional Disparity)

The Alkire Foster measurement framework employs a disparity-cut off strategy. First, it applies a dimension-specific cut off (deprivation cut off) to each dimension. A municipality is considered deprived in a specific indicator if its value falls below the cut off. Next, a single cross-dimensional deprivation cut-off identifies if each municipality is multi-dimensionally deprived or not. A municipality is considered deprived in certain dimensions if the weighted sum of its deprivations (the deprivation score, D_i) meets or exceeds the multi-dimensional cut off. Likewise, a municipality is identified as deprived in overall dimension if the weighted sum of its deprivations (the deprivation score, C_i) meets or exceeds the multi-dimensional cut-off. The calculated dimensional D_i refers to the Economy Disparity Index (EDI), Educational Disparity Index (Edu.DI), Health Disparity Index (He.DI), Climatic Disparity Index (CDI), Living Standard Disparity Index (LSDI), and Demography Disparity Index (DDI) respectively. In addition, the cross dimensional value of C_i is the MDI for the municipality level.

More specifically, this step provided information for identifying whether a municipality is deprived or not. The calculations of C_i by municipalities are given below.

$$C_i = W_1 I_1 + W_2 I_2 + \dots + W_d I_d$$

Where,

C_i = deprivation indices of municipality (for each dimension and overall)

W_1 = weight of indicator first

I_1 = 1(if the municipality is deprived) or 0 (if the municipality is not deprived) in indicator i

Furthermore, due to the selection of six dimensions for the calculation of C_i (the MDI of municipality) the multi-dimensional deprivation cut off for the municipality level is chosen to be 1/6 or 0.166. Therefore, a municipality with a $C_i \leq 0.166$ is considered to be multi-dimensionally not deprived while $C_i \geq 0.166$ is considered to be multi-dimensionally deprived.

Similarly, the calculation of Dimensional Disparity Index (DDI) is obtained by multiplying with 6 to the overall sum of indicators within the dimension. For instance,

$$D_i = (W_1 I_1 + W_2 I_2 + \dots + W_d I_d) \times 6$$

After obtaining the Dimensional Disparity Index (D_i), the C_i (the MDI of Municipality) can also be calculated by dividing the sum of the all Dimensional Disparity Index. For example;

$$C_i (\text{the MDI of municipality}) = (EDI + Edu.DI + He.DI + CDI + L.SDI + DDI)/6$$

2.6 The MDI for Various Provinces

The multidimensional disparity indices for all provinces are calculated by the product of Multi- dimensional head count ratio (H) and the Intensity of Deprivation (A). More specifically, the 'H' is the ratio of the total sum of the populations of the municipalities, within a given province, and these are deemed to be multi-dimensionally deprived, to the total population of the province.Hence, the MDI is calculated using the formula developed in Alkire, Foster, Seth, Santos, Roche and Ballon (2015) as below.

$$MDI = H \times A$$

Where,

MDI = Multi-dimensional Deprived Indices

H = Multi dimensional head count ratio

A = Intensity of deprivation

Then,

$$H = \frac{q}{n}$$

Where,

q = number of population which is multi-dimensionally deprived

n = total population within the given municipality / province / whole nation

Again,

$$A = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n c_i(k)}{q}$$

Where,

q = number of populations which is multi-dimensionally deprived

n = total population within municipality / province / whole nation

Furthermore, in the formula, if the specific municipality is not deprived, the value of C_1 will be '0' and if the specific municipality is deprived, the value of C_2 will be the calculated value of C_i . Hence, if a municipality is deemed to be not multi-dimensionally deprived, its population will not be a part of the calculation of the MDI for the province.

2.7 Validity of the Methodology:

This study ensured the validity of its methodology through considering content, criterion and construct. First, the content validity was established by incorporating all content, matter and measures of the MDI (e.g. Kerlinger, 2011). For this purpose, this study incorporated the Economy, Education, Health, Climate Vulnerability, Living Standard, and Demography as the dimensions of the MDI. These six dimensions covered the entire dimensions of the MDI (e.g. Hakizimana & Geyer, 2014). In addition, this study included all indicators employed by Hakizimana and Geyer (2014), and NPC (2018). Second, the criterion validity is ensured by comparing the derived score of indicators with other similar types of study (e.g., NPC, 2018) done in the field of disparity indices. Third, the study maintains construct validity by

incorporating the stable quality of indicators based on several relevant literatures. Moreover, rigorous discussion with the subject experts was also carried out to strengthen the validity. Throughout the study, the consultation and sharing meetings were conducted with the officers at NNFC. Similarly, a workshop was conducted with representatives of different ministries and subject experts where findings of the study were shared.

2.8 Interpretation

A MDI value closer to zero (0) indicates lower level of disparity within the mentioned unit while a value closer to one (1) indicates higher level of disparity.

2.9 Addressing the Gaps in the Data:

For indicators where the data were not available or missing for the concerned unit of analysis, the following remedies that were discussed and agreed upon by all the concerned parties, were used.

- Use of Proxy Data: For indicators where data were only available in district (a demarcation under the previous system) level, the district level data were used as the data for the local levels. List of indicators for which the proxy data were used are as follows:
 - Annual precipitation trend and the significance level (Climate Vulnerability),
 - Annual maximum temperature and the corresponding significance level (Climate Vulnerability), and
 - Over all Vulnerability Index (Climate Vulnerability)
- Using the values of adjacent units to calculate missing data: For municipalities where data for a specific indicator was missing, the figures were estimated by averaging the data available from its neighboring municipalities for the same indicator.

3.0 Results

This chapter incorporates a meticulous description of the overall MDI results of Nepal using the secondary data based on Household Census, 2011, Education Management Information System (EMIS), Health Management Information System (HMIS), and from various other sources. The level of disparity across 753 local units, seven provinces and the overall MDI were calculated. These were calculated based on six dimensions and 29 indicators. The disaggregated information is presented in the following sections:

- 3.1 Multidimensional Disparity in Nepal;
- 3.2 MDI by indicators;
- 3.3 MDI across local units and its categories;
- 3.4 Multidimensional Disparity by Province.
 - 3.4.1 The composition of province's MDI by dimensions;
 - 3.4.2 Local units with the least and most disparity within various provinces.

3.1 Multi-dimensional Disparity in Nepal

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) recognize and aim at reducing disparity in all its forms and dimensions. The economic dimension, which has been major indicator measuring disparity in Nepal, encompasses monetary poverty. However, the single dimension cannot measure the overall disparity since it is embedded with multiple factors such as Health, Education, Living Standard, etc. Hence, the study incorporated Multi-dimensional approach to analyze existing situation of disparity at local and province levels of Nepal.

The summary of selected dimension of the MDI is presented in Table 3.

Table 3

Multi-dimensional Disparity Indices of Nepal across the Six Dimensions

Dimension	Max	Min	Mean	N	C _{i(k)}	q	H	A	DI
EI	0.813	0.065	0.327	26493906	244.00962	20884416	0.7882	0.303	0.238
Edu.I	0.661	0.045	0.279	26493906	199.46981	21784019	0.822	0.280	0.230
HI	1	0.113	0.615	26493906	462.26859	24821934	0.936	0.563	0.527
CI	0.678	0	0.198	26493906	136.20817	18039496	0.680	0.248	0.169
LSI	0.760	0.201	0.478	26493906	360.20214	26493906	1	0.459	0.459

De.I	0.551	0.125	0.393	26493906	295.75866	26425259	0.997	0.367	0.366
MDI	0.620	0.169	0.382	26493906	287.80667	26493906	1	0.344	0.344

Note: *EI = Economy Indices, Edu. I = Education Indices, HI = Health Indices, CI = Climatic Indices, LSI = Living Standard Indices, De. I = Demographic Indices, Max = Maximum, Min = Minimum, X = Average, N = Population, Ci(K) = Censored score, q = Population with disparity, H = Head (Unit) count ratio, A = Intensity of disparity and DI= Disparity Indices*

The overall MDI of Nepal is 0.344 where the maximum and minimum disparity of local unit is recorded as 0.62 and 0.169 respectively. The result shows that the Health Index (0.527) is highest among the six selected dimensions. On the contrary, the climatic index is the least disparity (0.169) dimension. Likewise, other dimensions Living Standard (0.459), Demography (0.366), Economy (0.238) and Education (0.23) are ranked respectively.

3.2 MDI by Indicators

In the study, 29 indicators are incorporated from six selected dimensions. The maximum, minimum and average values of the indicators are presented in Table 4. The result and information provided in the Table below are self-explanatory.

Table 4

Basic Statics of Indicators

S.No	Indicators Code	Indicators	Max	Min	Mean
1	EI1W1	Transport Accessibility	0.019	0.000	0.005
2	EI2W2	Distance from District Headquarter	0.019	0.000	0.007
3	EI3W3	Telephone and Internet Accessibility	0.019	0.000	0.005
4	EI4W4	Access to Electricity	0.019	0.000	0.003
5	EI5W5	Geography	0.019	0.000	0.007
6	EI6W6	Without Forest	0.019	0.000	0.011
7	EI7W7	Percent of Female Ownership either Home or Land	0.019	0.000	0.011
8	EI8W8	Population with Establishment Ratio	0.019	0.000	0.004

9	EI9W9	Ratio per 100 female with Male Engagement	0.019	0.000	0.002
10	EDI10W10	Access to School/College	0.028	0.000	0.005
11	EDI11W11	Drop out Grade 1-5	0.028	0.000	0.007
12	EDI12W12	School Student Ratio	0.028	0.000	0.003
13	EDI13W13	Not coverage of Gross Enrollment Rate (GER) of Secondary School	0.028	0.000	0.016
14	EDI14W14	Ratio of 100 Female Teacher with Male Teacher	0.028	0.000	0.003
15	EDI15W15	Illiteracy Rate	0.028	0.000	0.012
16	HI16W16	Health Facility	0.083	0.000	0.072
17	HI17W17	Life Expectancy	0.083	0.000	0.031
18	CI18W18	Household Affected by Disaster in 2017-2018	0.056	0.000	0.001
19	CI19W19	Annual Precipitation Trend (significance level)	0.056	0.000	0.003
20	CI20W20	Overall Vulnerability Index	0.056	0.000	0.029
21	LI21W21	Percent of Households Access No Electricity	0.042	0.000	0.019
22	LI22W22	Households using No Tap Water	0.042	0.000	0.020
23	LI23W23	Households having Own House	0.042	0.000	0.004
24	LI24W24	Percent of Households Having Vehicle	0.042	0.000	0.036
25	DI25W25	Sex Ratio 100 Male to Female	0.033	0.000	0.020
26	DI26W26	Household Size	0.033	0.000	0.014
27	DI28W28	Population Density	0.033	0.000	0.001
28	DI28W28	Percent of Disable People	0.033	0.000	0.009
29	DI29W29	Percent of Dependent Population	0.033	0.000	0.023
Multi-dimensional Disparity Index (MDI)			0.621	0.170	0.382

3.3 MDI across Local Units and its Category

The MDI is measured in existing 753 local units of mahanagarpalika (metropolitan cities, upanagarpalika (sub-metropolitan citeis), nagarpalika

(municipalities) and gaunpalika (rural municipality) accordingly. The summary statistics of estimated MDI across category of local units are summarized in Table 5:

Table 5

MDI of Local Units across its Categories

S.N	Category of Unit	Unit	Max	Min	Mean
1	Rural Municipality	460	0.620	0.277	0.406
2	Municipality	276	0.522	0.208	0.349
3	Sub-metropolitan City	11	0.318	0.194	0.265
4	Metropolitan City	6	0.267	0.169	0.219
Overall		753	0.620	0.169	0.382

On average, Rural Municipality is the local unit with the highest disparity followed by Municipalities, Sub-metropolitan City and finally Metropolitan City. The overall disparity on average was calculated to be 0.382.

Table 6

Disparity Indices of Metropolitan Cities of Nepal

S. No.	Local Code	Metropolitan City	District	Province	MDI	Overall Rank
1	30802	Lalitpur Metropolitan City	Lalitpur	3	0.169	1
2	40504	Pokhara Lekhnath Metropolitan City	Kaski	4	0.192	2
3	11214	Biratnagar Metropolitan City	Morang	1	0.212	6
4	31304	Bharatpur Metropolitan City	Chitwan	3	0.215	8
5	30608	Kathmandu Metropolitan City	Kathmandu	3	0.260	28
6	20807	Birgunj Metropolitan City	Parsa	2	0.267	36

Out of the six Metropolitan Cities of Nepal, Lalitpur of Province 3 has the lowest amount of disparity with an MDI of 0.169 while Birgunj has the highest with 0.267. Kathmandu, the capital, falls right behind with a score of 0.260.

Table 7

Disparity Indices of Sub-metropolitan Cities of Nepal

S.No.	local Code	Sub-Metropolitan City	District	Province	MDI	Overall Rank
1	50802	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	Rupandehi	5	0.194	3
2	31206	Hetauda Sub-Metropolitan City	Makwanpur	3	0.214	7
3	51002	Ghorahi Sub-Metropolitan City	Dang	5	0.236	14
4	51106	Nepalganj Sub-Metropolitan City	Banke	5	0.250	19
5	70813	Dhangadhi Sub-Metropolitan City	Kailali	7	0.252	23
6	51003	Tulsipur Sub-Metropolitan City	Dang	5	0.262	32
7	20315	Janakpur Sub-Metropolitan City	Dhanusha	2	0.283	57
8	11301	Dharan Sub-Metropolitan City	Sunsari	1	0.290	66
9	11306	Itahari Sub-Metropolitan City	Sunsari	1	0.300	93
10	20703	Jitpur Simara Sub-Metropolitan City	Bara	2	0.316	135

Out of the 10 Sub Metropolitan Cities of the country, Butwal in Rupandehi District has the lowest disparity with a score of 0.194 while Jitpur Simara in Bara District has the highest with a score of 0.316.

Table 8

Ten Least Deprived Municipalities

S.No.	local Code	Municipality	District	Province	MDI	Overall Rank
1	61006	Birendranagar Municipality	Surkhet	6	0.208	4
2	40704	Shuklagandaki Municipality	Tanahu	4	0.210	5
3	30803	Godawari Municipality	Lalitpur	3	0.215	9
4	30703	Madhyapur Thimi Municipality	Bhaktapur	3	0.222	10
5	30702	Bhaktapur Municipality	Bhaktapur	3	0.234	11
6	30909	Panauti Municipality	Kavrepalanchok	3	0.234	12
7	50605	Tansen Municipality	Palpa	5	0.235	13
8	70904	Bhimdatta Municipality	Kanchanpur	7	0.246	15
9	41101	Baglung Municipality	Baglung	4	0.248	16
10	50811	Siddharthanagar Municipality	Rupandehi	5	0.250	17

Birendranagar has the least disparity with a MDI of 0.208 among the municipalities of Nepal; Shuklagandaki in Tanahu and Godawari in Lalitpur with scores of 0.210 and 0.215 respectively stand second and third in the ranking. It is interesting to note that four municipalities from Province 3, two each from Province 4 and 5 and 1 each from Province 6 are recorded 10 least disparity municipalities in the country. Nevertheless, none of the municipalities from Province 1 found its place among the least deprived municipalities of the country.

Table 9

Ten Most Deprived Municipalities

S.No.	local Code	Municipality	District	Province	MDI	Overall Rank
1	70108	Budhiganga Municipality	Bajura	7	0.522	732
2	60105	Tripurasundari Municipality	Dolpa	6	0.513	728
3	60704	Chhedagad Municipality	Jajarkot	6	0.512	725
4	60503	Raskot Municipality	Kalikot	6	0.498	718
5	60707	Tribeni Nalagad Municipality	Jajarkot	6	0.490	709
6	70109	Tribeni Municipality	Bajura	7	0.489	707
7	70202	Bungal Municipality	Bajhang	7	0.487	701
8	60606	ChamundaBindrasaini Municipality	Dailekh	6	0.487	700
9	60507	Tilagupha Municipality	Kalikot	6	0.485	698
10	70708	Kamal bazar Municipality	Achham	7	0.485	697

The municipality with the highest level of disparity in Nepal is the Budhiganga of Bajura District in Province 7 with a score of 0.522 followed by Tripurasundari of Dolpa in Province 6. The top 10 Municipalities with the highest disparity are either from Province 6 or 7.

Table 10

Ten Least Deprived Rural Municipalities

S. No.	Local Code	Rural Municipalities	District	Province	MDI	Overall Rank
1	50606	Ribdikot Rural Municipality	Palpa	5	0.277	48
2	30506	MeghangRural	Nuwakot	3	0.278	49

Municipality						
3	11102	Buddhashanti Rural Municipality	Jhapa	1	0.279	51
4	30804	Konjyosom Rural Municipality	Lalitpur	3	0.281	55
5	40709	Bandipur Rural Municipality	Tanahu	4	0.290	67
6	30806	Bagmati Rural Municipality	Lalitpur	3	0.290	68
7	50604	Baganaskali Rural Municipality	Palpa	5	0.291	70
8	30512	Kakani Rural Municipality	Nuwakot	3	0.294	77
9	30805	Mahankal Rural Municipality	Lalitpur	3	0.297	83
10	50603	Rambha Rural Municipality	Palpa	5	0.300	92

Ribdikot of Palpa in Province 5 is the Rural Municipality with the least disparity with a score of 0.277. Meghang of Nuwakot and Buddhashanti of Jhapa with scores of 0.278 and 0.279 respectively follow Ribdikot of Palpa in disparity ranking.

Table 11

Ten Most Deprived Rural Municipalities

S. No.	Local Code	Rural Municipality	District	Province	MDI	Overall Rank
1	60108	Chharka Tangsong Rural Municipality	Dolpa	6	0.620	753
2	60101	Dolpo Buddha Rural Municipality	Dolpa	6	0.610	752
3	60104	Mudkechula Rural Municipality	Dolpa	6	0.603	751
4	60102	Shey Phoksundo Rural Municipality	Dolpa	6	0.592	750

5	60301	Chankheli Rural Municipality	Humla	6	0.577	749
6	60307	Tanjakot Rural Municipality	Humla	6	0.566	748
7	60103	Jagadulla Rural Municipality	Dolpa	6	0.564	747
8	60201	Mugumakarmarog Rural Municipality	Mugu	6	0.560	746
9	60501	Palata Rural Municipality	Kalikot	6	0.558	745
10	70104	Swami Kartik Rural Municipality	Bajura	7	0.556	744

Chakra Tangsong Rural Municipality in Dolpa District has the highest disparity with a score of 0.620. Dolpo Buddha Rural Municipality and Mudkechula Rural Municipality, both from the same district, with a score of 0.610 and 0.603 respectively follow Chakra Tangsong Rural Municipality in Dolpa District. Dolpa District of Province 6 houses 9 out of 10 most deprived rural municipalities of the country.

3.4 Multidimensional Disparity by Province

This section incorporates the MDI with maximum, minimum and average value of Provinces.

Table 12

Province-wise MDI and their Rankings

S.No.	Province	Population	No. of Units	Max.	Min.	Mean	MDI	Rank
1	1	4534345	137	0.491	0.212	0.366	0.335	3
2	2	5404145	136	0.473	0.267	0.402	0.384	5
3	3	5529452	119	0.458	0.169	0.337	0.294	1
4	4	2403757	85	0.546	0.192	0.351	0.304	2
5	5	4499272	109	0.487	0.194	0.360	0.338	4
6	6	1570418	79	0.620	0.208	0.460	0.419	7

7	7	2552517	88	0.556	0.246	0.423	0.387	6
<i>Overall</i>		26493906	753	0.620	0.169	0.382	0.344	

At the provincial level, Province 3 has the least amount of disparity, with a score of 0.294, followed by Province 4 and then Province 1. Province 6 has the highest amount of disparity with a score of 0.419.

3.4.1 Composition of Province's MDI by Dimensions

This section presents the dimension-wise disparity of seven Provinces. The information is tabulated in Tables 13 to 19.

Table 13

Dimension-wise Disparity of Province 1

S.No.	Dimension	Max	Min	Mean
1	Economy	0.656	0.065	0.302
2	Education	0.481	0.140	0.258
3	Health	0.802	0.164	0.622
4	Climate Vulnerability	0.344	0.001	0.166
5	Living Standard	0.667	0.292	0.484
6	Demography	0.459	0.230	0.362
<i>Overall</i>		0.491	0.212	0.366

Within Province 1, the dimension of health ranks highest in disparity with a mean value of 0.622 followed by living standard (0.484) and demography (0.362) respectively. The least deprived dimension in this Province is climate (0.166).

Table 14

Dimension wise Disparity of Province 2

S.No.	Dimension	Max	Min	Mean
1	Economy	0.485	0.163	0.295
2	Education	0.572	0.250	0.397
3	Health	0.646	0.113	0.549
4	Climate Vulnerability	0.419	0.166	0.236

5	Living Standard	0.720	0.306	0.540
6	Demography	0.545	0.304	0.393
<i>Overall</i>		0.473	0.267	0.402

Within Province 2, like in Province 1, Health has the highest disparity with a mean score of 0.549 followed by Living Standard with the score 0.540 and Education with 0.397. The least deprived dimension in this Province is Climate Vulnerability with the score of 0.236.

Table 15

Dimension wise Disparity of Province 3

S.No.	Dimension	Max	Min	Mean
1	Economy	0.667	0.070	0.284
2	Education	0.443	0.065	0.220
3	Health	0.443	0.065	0.220
4	Climate Vulnerability	0.678	0.0833	0.257
5	Living Standard	0.760	0.201	0.375
6	Demography	0.488	0.125	0.345
<i>Overall</i>		0.458	0.169	0.337

Within Province 3, unlike in the Province 1 and Province two, Living Standard is the dimension with the highest disparity with a mean score of 0.375 followed by Demography (0.345) and Economy (0.284). Education and Health with score of 0.220 are the least deprived dimensions for this Province.

Table 16

Dimension wise Disparity of Province 4

S.No.	Dimension	Max	Min	Mean
1	Economy	0.684	0.104	0.311
2	Education	0.473	0.045	0.204
3	Health	0.835	0.128	0.582
4	Climate Vulnerability	0.501	0.166	0.240

5	Living Standard	0.588	0.286	0.387
6	Demography	0.528	0.128	0.379
<i>Overall</i>		0.546	0.192	0.351

Within Province 4, Health is the dimension with the highest disparity with a mean score of 0.582, followed by Demography (0.379) and Living Standard (0.387). Education (0.204) is the least deprived dimension of this Province.

Table 17

Dimension wise Disparity of Province 5

S.No.	Dimension	Max	Min	Mean
1	Economy	0.586	0.094	0.279
2	Education	0.416	0.149	0.259
3	Health	0.866	0.218	0.645
4	Climate Vulnerability	0.416	0	0.099
5	Living Standard	0.707	0.274	0.469
6	Demography	0.507	0.234	0.408
<i>Overall</i>		0.620	0.208	0.460

Within Province 5, the dimension of Health has the highest disparity with a mean score of 0.645, followed by, Living Standard (0.469) and Demography (0.408). Climate is the least deprived dimension of this Province with a mean score of 0.099.

Table 18

Dimension wise Disparity of Province 6

S.No.	Dimension	Max	Min	Mean
1	Economy	0.813	0.145	0.467
2	Education	0.661	0.159	0.313
3	Health	1	0.227	0.740
4	Climate Vulnerability	0.411	0.083	0.234
5	Living Standard	0.714	0.345	0.566
6	Demography	0.551	0.285	0.439

<i>Overall</i>	0.620	0.208	0.460
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Within Province 6, Health is the dimension with the highest disparity (0.740), followed by Living Standard (0.566) and Economy (0.467). Climate (0.234) is the dimension with the least disparity in this Province.

Table 19

Dimension wise Disparity of Province 7

S.No.	Dimension	Max	Min	Mean
1	Economy	0.716	0.148	0.426
2	Education	0.595	0.132	0.279
3	Health	0.883	0.205	0.685
4	Climate Vulnerability	0.274	0.083	0.161
5	Living Standard	0.659	0.368	0.530
6	Demography	0.551	0.285	0.439
<i>Overall</i>		0.556	0.246	0.423

Within Province 7, the dimension of Health with the mean value of 0.685 has the highest disparity, followed by Living Standard and Demography with the scores of 0.530 and 0.439 respectively. Climate with a mean score of 0.161 is the dimension with the least disparity scale.

Overall, dimension of Health has the highest disparity in all provinces except Province 3 and apart from Province 3 and 4 the dimension of Climate is found least disparity. However, Living Standard is found highest disparity in Province 3 whereas Education is noted least disparity in Provinces 3 and 4.

3.4.2 Local Units with the Least and Most Disparity within Provinces

This section in Tables 20 to 30 presents the information on the Province-wise ten least and most deprived local units.

Province 1

Table 20

Ten Local Units with the Least Disparity in Province 1

S.No.	District	Local Level	N	MDI	Overall Rank
1	Morang	Biratnagar Metropolitan City	218526	0.212	6
2	Dhankuta	Dhankuta Municipality	38629	0.250	18
3	Terhathum	Myanglung Municipality	20337	0.261	30
4	Ilam	Illam Municipality	49330	0.266	35
5	Jhapa	Bhadrapur Municipality	66629	0.270	37
6	Jhapa	Mechinagar Municipality	112997	0.273	41
7	Jhapa	Arjundhara Municipality	60480	0.274	42
8	Morang	Letang Municipality	32782	0.276	46
9	Jhapa	Buddhashanti Rural Municipality	41624	0.279	51
10	Jhapa	Kankai Municipality	40294	0.281	54

For Province 1, Biratnagar in Morang District is the least deprived local unit with a MDI of 0.212 followed by Dhankuta Municipality (0.250) and Myanglung Municipality (0.261).

Table 21

Ten Local Units with the Most Disparity in Province 1

S.No.	District	Local Level	N	MDI	Overall Rank
1	Sankhuwasabha	Bhotkhola Rural Municipality	6576	0.491	710
2	Taplejung	Phaktanlung Rural Municipality	12017	0.488	704
3	Taplejung	Mikwakhola Rural Municipality	9160	0.478	688

4	Taplejung	Sirijanga Rural Municipality	15806	0.473	679
5	Taplejung	Meringden Rural Municipality	13284	0.461	667
6	Taplejung	Yangwarak Rural Municipality	13591	0.457	657
7	Taplejung	AatharaiTribeni Rural Municipality	13784	0.449	642
8	Panchthar	Tumbewa Rural Municipality	13454	0.449	639
9	Sankhuwasabha	Makalu Rural Municipality	13572	0.448	636
10	Sankhuwasabha	Sabhapokhari Rural Municipality	10492	0.440	616

For Province 1, Bhotkhola Rural Municipality in Sankhuwasabha is the most deprived local unit with a MDI of 0.491 followed by Phaktanlung (0.488) and Mikwakhola (0.478) both of Taplejung District.

Province 2

Table 22

Ten Local Units with the Least Disparity in Province 2

S.No.	District	LocalLevel	N	MDI	Overall Rank
1	Parsa	Birgunj Metropolitan City	244086	0.267	36
2	Dhanusa	Janakpur Sub-Metropolitan City	162842	0.283	57
3	Bara	Nijagadh Municipality	35403	0.288	62
4	Rautahat	Chandrapur Municipality	72085	0.288	63
5	Rautahat	Gaur Municipality	35370	0.298	85
6	Saptari	Rajbiraj Municipality	68899	0.298	90
7	Sarlahi	Malangawa Municipality	46557	0.311	123
8	Bara	JitpurSimara Sub-Metropolitan City	118398	0.316	135
9	Siraha	Lahan Municipality	92040	0.317	139
10	Bara	Kalaiya Sub-Metropolitan City	123363	0.3181 629	142

For Province 2, Birgunj Metropolitan City is the unit with the least disparity with a score of 0.267 followed by Janakpur Sub-Metropolitan city (0.283) and Nijagadh Municipality (0.288).

Table 23

Ten Local Units with the Most Disparity in Province 2

S.No.	District	LocalLevel	N	MDI	Overall Rank
1	Bara	Pacharauta Municipality	34194	0.473	678
2	Saptari	Balan-Bihul Rural Municipality	21842	0.472	676
3	Bara	Aadarsha Kotwal Rural Municipality	27552	0.470	674
4	Saptari	BelhiChapena Rural Municipality	29498	0.460	665
5	Mahottari	Ram Gopalpur Municipality	30412	0.458	662
6	Mahottari	Sonama Rural Municipality	38747	0.453	648
7	Sarlahi	Basbariya Rural Municipality	23568	0.451	647
8	Saptari	Tirahut Rural Municipality	22037	0.451	645
9	Dhanusha	MukhiyapattiMusaharmiya Rural Municipality	25482	0.450	644
10	Saptari	Dakneshwori Municipality	42833	0.450	643

For Province 2, Pacharauta Municipality, with a score of 0.473 is the unit with the most disparity, followed by Balan-Bihul Rural Municipality (0.472) of Saptari District and Aadarsha Kotwal Rural Municipality (0.470) of Bara District.

Province 3

Table 24

Ten Local Units with the Least Disparity in Province 3

S.No.	District	LocalLevel	N	MDI	Overall Rank
1	Lalitpur	Lalitpur Metropolitan City	292848	0.169	1
2	Makwanpur	Hetauda Sub-Metropolitan City	154660	0.214	7
3	Chitwan	Bharatpur Metropolitan City	285167	0.215	8
4	Lalitpur	Godawari Municipality	80376	0.215	9
5	Bhaktapur	Madhyapur Thimi Municipality	84142	0.222	10
6	Bhaktapur	Bhaktapur Municipality	83658	0.234	11
7	Kavrepalanchok	Panauti Municipality	47549	0.234	12
8	Nuwakot	Bidur Municipality	55650	0.251	21
9	Lalitpur	Mahalaxmi Municipality	62624	0.251	22
10	Bhaktapur	Suryabinayak Municipality	78845	0.253	24

For Province 3, Lalitpur Metropolitan city with a MDI of 0.169 is the unit with the least disparity followed by Hetauda Sub-Metropolitan City (0.214) of Makwanpur District and Bharatpur Metropolitan City (0.215) of Chitwan District.

Table 25

Ten Local Units with the Most Disparity in Province 3

S.No.	District	LocalLevel	N	MDI	Overall Rank
1	Ramechhap	Khandadevi Rural Municipality	25786	0.458	663
2	Dhading	Rubi Valley Rural Municipality	9562	0.454	649
3	Dolakha	Bigu Rural Municipality	18592	0.448	637
4	Ramechhap	Doramba Rural Municipality	22773	0.446	630
5	Dhading	Ganga Jamuna Rural	21784	0.439	614

Municipality					
6	Sindhuli	Hariharpurgaghi Rural Municipality	27727	0.434	596
7	Ramechhap	Sunapati Rural Municipality	18148	0.433	594
8	Ramechhap	Likhu Rural Municipality	23135	0.428	584
9	Dolakha	Melung Rural Municipality	20287	0.425	569
10	Ramechhap	Gokulganga Rural Municipality	20074	0.422	556

For Province 3, Khanadevi Rural Municipality in Ramechaap District has the highest disparity with an MDI of 0.458 followed by Rubi Valley Rural Municipality (0.454) of Dhading and Bigu (0.448) of Dolakha.

Province 4

Table 26

Ten Local Units with the Least Disparity in Province 4

S.No.	District	LocalLevel	N	MDI	Overall Rank
1	Kaski	Pokhara Lekhnath Metropolitan City	413934	0.192	2
2	Tanahu	Shuklagandaki Municipality	49611	0.210	5
3	Baglung	Baglung Municipality	59270	0.248	16
4	Syangja	Putalibazar Municipality	45510	0.251	20
5	Tanahu	Byas Municipality	71051	0.255	25
6	Myagdi	Beni Municipality	34878	0.274	44
7	Parbat	Kushma Municipality	40374	0.280	53
8	Lamjung	Bensi Shahar Municipality	40599	0.286	59
9	Tanahu	Bandipur Rural Municipality	20077	0.290	67
10	Nawalparasi East	Devchuli Municipality	42667	0.292	73

For Province 4, Pokhara Lekhnath Metropolitan City with a MDI of 0.192 has the least disparity followed by Shuklagandaki Municipality (0.210) of Tanahu and Baglung Municipality (0.248) of Baglung District.

Table 27

Ten Local Units with the Most Disparity in Province 4

S.No.	District	LocalLevel	N	MDI	Overall Rank
1	Manang	Naraphu Rural Municipality	554	0.546	738
2	Mustang	Dalome Rural Municipality	1569	0.513	727
3	Mustang	Lomanthang Rural Municipality	2350	0.493	714
4	Manang	Neshang Rural Municipality	2414	0.459	664
5	Manang	Nashong Rural Municipality	2094	0.454	650
6	Gorkha	Chumanubri Rural Municipality	7417	0.446	628
7	Gorkha	Dharche Rural Municipality	13264	0.427	581
8	Mustang	Thasang Rural Municipality	3093	0.427	577
9	Gorkha	Sulikot Rural Municipality	25399	0.419	537
10	Myagdi	Dhawalagiri Rural Municipality	14112	0.414	510

For Province 4, Naraphu Rural Municipality of Manang, with a score of 0.546, is the unit with the most disparity followed by Dalome Rural Municipality (0.513) and Lomanthang Rural Municipality (0.493) of Mustang District.

Province 5

Table 28

Ten Local Units with the Least Disparity in Province 5

S.No.	District	LocalLevel	N	MDI	Overall Rank
1	Rupandehi	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	141262	0.194	3
2	Palpa	Tansen Municipality	52538	0.235	13
3	Dang	Ghorahi Sub-Metropolitan City	158628	0.236	14

4	Rupandehi	Siddharthanagar Municipality	64566	0.250	17
5	Banke	Nepalganj Sub-Metropolitan City	141241	0.250	19
6	Arghakhanchi	Sandhikharka Municipality	41772	0.261	29
7	Dang	Tulsipur Sub-Metropolitan City	142869	0.262	32
8	Rupandehi	Tilottama Municipality	100438	0.271	38
9	Gulmi	Resunga Municipality	33225	0.274	43
10	Palpa	Ribdikot Rural Municipality	18770	0.277	48

For Province 5, Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City, with a MDI of 0.194 is the unit with the least disparity followed by Tansen Municipality (0.235) of Palpa District and Ghorahi Sub-Metropolitan City (0.236) of Dang District.

Table 29

Ten Local Units with the Most Disparity in Province 5

S.No.	District	LocalLevel	N	MDI	Overall Rank
1	Rolpa	Sukidaha Rural Municipality	20009	0.487	702
2	Rolpa	Duikholi Rural Municipality	20778	0.483	696
3	Rolpa	Lungri Rural Municipality	23631	0.481	694
4	Rolpa	Sunchhahari Rural Municipality	16034	0.478	689
5	Rolpa	Madi Rural Municipality	17986	0.475	682
6	Rolpa	Thawang Rural Municipality	10881	0.475	681
7	RukumEast	Bhoome Rural Municipality	18641	0.467	671
8	Rolpa	Tribeni Rural Municipality	24110	0.449	640
9	RukumEast	PuthaUttanganga Rural Municipality	17999	0.447	631
10	Rolpa	Runtigadhi Rural Municipality	28517	0.446	627

For Province 5, Sukidaha Rural Municipality of Rolpa with a MDI of 0.487 is the most deprived followed by Duikholi Rural Municipality (0.483) and Lungri Rural Municipality (0.481). Interesting to note is that eight out of ten most deprived Rural Municipalities i.e., local units are found in Rolpa District.

Province 6

Table 30

Ten Local Units with the Least Disparity in Province 6

S.No.	District	LocalLevel	N	MDI	Overall Rank
1	Surkhet	Birendranagar Municipality	105107	0.208	4
2	Rukum West	Musikot Municipality	33882	0.310	119
3	Salyan	Sharada Municipality	34242	0.314	128
4	Surkhet	Gurbhakot Municipality	44359	0.323	164
5	Dailekh	Narayan Municipality	27922	0.331	182
6	Surkhet	Lekabeshi Municipality	31583	0.334	187
7	Jumla	Chandannath Municipality	20371	0.342	215
8	Surkhet	Bheriganga Municipality	41865	0.370	334
9	Salyan	Chhatreshwori Rural Municipality	21452	0.382	371
10	Surkhet	Barahatal Rural Municipality	26820	0.382	372

For Province 6, Birendranagar Municipality of Surkhet District, with a MDI of score of 0.208, is the least deprived unit followed by Musikot Municipality (0.310) of Rukum West and Sharada Municipality (0.314) of Salyan.

Table 31

Ten Local Units with the Most Disparity in Province 6

S.No.	District	LocalLevel	N	MDI	Overall Rank
1	Dolpa	ChharkaTangsong Rural Municipality	1451	0.621	753
2	Dolpa	Dolpo Buddha Rural Municipality	2137	0.610	752
3	Dolpa	Mudkechula Rural Municipality	5165	0.604	751
4	Dolpa	SheyPhoksundo Rural Municipality	3136	0.593	750
5	Humla	Chankheli Rural Municipality	5541	0.578	749
6	Humla	Tanjakot Rural Municipality	5976	0.566	748
7	Dolpa	Jagadulla Rural Municipality	2322	0.565	747
8	Mugu	Mugumakarmarog Rural Municipality	5423	0.560	746
9	Kalikot	Palata Rural Municipality	15303	0.559	745
10	Humla	Adanchuli Rural Municipality	7140	0.553	743

For Province 6, ChharkaTangsong Rural Municipality, of Dolpa District, with a MDI of 0.621 is the most deprived unit, followed by Dolpo Buddha Rural Municipality (0.610) and Mudkechula Rural Municipality (0.604). It is interesting to note that four most deprived local units are from Dolpa District.

Province 7

Table 32

Ten Local Units with the Least Disparity in Province 7

S.No.	District	LocalLevel	N	MDI	Overall Rank
1	Kanchanpur	Bhimdatta Municipality	106666	0.246	15

2	Kailali	Dhangadhi Sub-Metropolitan City	149818	0.252	23
3	Dadeldhura	Amargadhi Municipality	22241	0.259	27
4	Darchula	Mahakali Municipality	21881	0.302	95
5	Kailali	Godawari Municipality	79686	0.305	101
6	Kailali	Tikapur Municipality	76940	0.307	105
7	Baitadi	Dasharathchand Municipality	35211	0.312	122
8	Doti	DipayalSilgadhi Municipality	36038	0.324	163
9	Kailali	Joshipur Rural Municipality	36459	0.342	214
10	Kailali	LamkiChuha Municipality	76007	0.346	225

For Province 7, Bhimdatta Municipality of Kanchanpur District, with a MDI score of 0.246 is the least deprived, followed by Dhangadhi Sub-metropolitan City (0.252) and Amargadhi Municipality (0.259) of Kailai District and Dadeldhura District respectively.

Table 33

Ten Local Units with the Most Disparity in Province 7

S.No.	District	LocalLevel	N	MDI	Overall Rank
1	Bajura	Swami Kartik Rural Municipality	12790	0.557	744
2	Bajura	HimaliRural Municipality	9229	0.552	742
3	Bajhang	Kanda Rural Municipality	2193	0.550	740
4	Bajura	GaumulRural Municipality	8515	0.537	737
5	Bajura	Chhededaha Rural Municipality	18741	0.526	735
6	Achham	Turmakhand Rural Municipality	24782	0.523	733
7	Bajura	Budhiganga Municipality	21700	0.522	732
8	Achham	DhakariRural Municipality	21570	0.518	730
9	Bajura	Pandab Gufa Rural Municipality	9432	0.506	721
10	Achham	Chaurpati Rural Municipality	25215	0.496	717

For Province 7, Swami Kartik Rural Municipality, of Bajura District, with a MDI of 0.557 is the most deprived local unit followed by Himali Rural Municipality (0.552) of the same District and Kanda Rural Municipality (0.550) of Bajhang District.

Conclusion

This report has presented the Multi-dimensional Disparity Index (MDI) for all the 753 local units and the seven provinces of the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal. The significance and diversity of the choice of indicators across various dimensions of the society has allowed for holistic calculation of the MDI and its robust analysis.

Rural Municipalities, unsurprisingly, are the local units with the highest level of disparity. The mean MDI for rural municipalities is almost double the mean MDI for metropolitan cities. This fact goes a long way in illustrating the country's failure to decentralize development work over the years. Furthermore, insight into the MDI scores from the different provinces indicates that even within the provinces, the disparity level is very high. Local units in districts such as Rolpa, Dolpa, Ramechap, Taplejung were repeatedly found to be worse off in comparison with other units within the respective provinces. This is indicative of the fact that focusing development work on local units in these districts can drastically reduce the intra-provincial disparity levels.

It is hoped that the government officials, relevant stakeholders, and the general public can use the calculations of the MDI and further information in this report to create concrete action plans to meet various local and national objectives. This report can be an important resource for efficient allocation of the available resources to various local units. It can also be used to forming public policies that reflect varying needs of people across different local units. The calculation of dimension specific MDIs of local units enables the policy makers to prioritize the policy formulation and

development work. Moreover, by allowing provincial and local governments to make calculated use of the power entrusted in them by the constitution, this report can be used as a baseline for the smooth and efficient transition of Nepal into a Federal Republic.

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Annex 1

The MDI of Local Units

DC	District	local Unit	local Code	P	EDI	EdDI	HDI	CDI	LSDI	DDI	MDI (Ci)	Rank
01	Taplejung	PhaktanlungGaunpalika	10101	1	0.642	0.284	0.802	0.323	0.497	0.381	0.488	704
01	Taplejung	MikwakholaGaunpalika	10102	1	0.610	0.307	0.802	0.257	0.484	0.412	0.479	688
01	Taplejung	MeringdenGaunpalika	10103	1	0.466	0.306	0.802	0.257	0.536	0.403	0.462	667
01	Taplejung	MaiwakholaGaunpalika	10104	1	0.456	0.314	0.677	0.268	0.433	0.415	0.427	578
01	Taplejung	AatharaiTribeniGaunpalika	10105	1	0.419	0.267	0.802	0.261	0.525	0.425	0.450	642
01	Taplejung	Phungling Municipality	10106	1	0.191	0.165	0.552	0.265	0.561	0.349	0.347	228
01	Taplejung	YangwarakGaunpalika	10107	1	0.362	0.306	0.802	0.310	0.536	0.429	0.458	657
01	Taplejung	SirijangaGaunpalika	10108	1	0.578	0.258	0.802	0.285	0.537	0.383	0.474	679
01	Taplejung	SidingbaGaunpalika	10109	1	0.468	0.186	0.677	0.256	0.543	0.424	0.426	571
09	Sankhuwasabha	BhotkholaGaunpalika	10201	1	0.656	0.413	0.695	0.186	0.606	0.391	0.491	710
09	Sankhuwasabha	Makalu Gaunpalika	10202	1	0.443	0.425	0.695	0.199	0.576	0.355	0.449	636
09	Sankhuwasabha	SilichongGaunpalika	10203	1	0.544	0.370	0.570	0.226	0.507	0.392	0.435	602
09	Sankhuwasabha	ChichilaGaunpalika	10204	1	0.355	0.398	0.695	0.190	0.552	0.405	0.433	590
09	Sankhuwasabha	SabhapokhariGaunpalika	10205	1	0.398	0.388	0.695	0.175	0.606	0.381	0.441	616
09	Sankhuwasabha	Khandabari Municipality	10206	1	0.264	0.236	0.444	0.171	0.487	0.326	0.321	155
09	Sankhuwasabha	Panchakhapan Municipality	10207	1	0.377	0.320	0.695	0.182	0.510	0.398	0.414	505
09	Sankhuwasabha	Chainapur Municipality	10208	1	0.269	0.230	0.570	0.174	0.411	0.389	0.340	210
09	Sankhuwasabha	Madi Municipality	10209	1	0.351	0.262	0.695	0.171	0.408	0.368	0.376	353
09	Sankhuwasabha	Dharmadevi Municipality	10210	1	0.316	0.216	0.695	0.177	0.354	0.393	0.359	282
11	Solukhumbu	Khumbu PasanglhamuGaunpalika	10301	1	0.495	0.312	0.674	0.274	0.424	0.231	0.402	442
11	Solukhumbu	MahakulungGaunpalika	10302	1	0.569	0.298	0.674	0.279	0.464	0.355	0.440	615
11	Solukhumbu	SotangGaunpalika	10303	1	0.468	0.269	0.549	0.268	0.430	0.376	0.393	417
11	Solukhumbu	DhudhakoshiGaunpalika	10304	1	0.446	0.301	0.674	0.268	0.374	0.393	0.409	488
11	Solukhumbu	DhudhaKoushikaGaunpalika	10305	1	0.471	0.283	0.674	0.260	0.398	0.385	0.412	498
11	Solukhumbu	NechaSalyanGaunpalika	10306	1	0.394	0.217	0.549	0.261	0.425	0.362	0.368	320
11	Solukhumbu	SoluDhudhakunda Municipality	10307	1	0.254	0.224	0.424	0.261	0.386	0.320	0.312	121
11	Solukhumbu	Likhu Pike Gaunpalika	10308	1	0.507	0.321	0.674	0.254	0.422	0.385	0.427	576
12	Okhakdhunga	ChishankhuGadhiGaunpalika	10401	1	0.466	0.301	0.600	0.255	0.509	0.402	0.422	555
12	Okhakdhunga	Siddhicharan Municipality	10402	1	0.137	0.320	0.475	0.260	0.434	0.339	0.328	175
12	Okhakdhunga	MolungGaunpalika	10403	1	0.363	0.317	0.600	0.252	0.405	0.380	0.386	390
12	Okhakdhunga	KhijiDembaGaunpalika	10404	1	0.385	0.324	0.600	0.253	0.391	0.384	0.389	401
12	Okhakdhunga	LikhuGaunpalika	10405	1	0.405	0.339	0.600	0.258	0.454	0.426	0.413	503
12	Okhakdhunga	ChampadeviGaunpalika	10406	1	0.431	0.323	0.475	0.254	0.532	0.413	0.404	468
12	Okhakdhunga	Sunkoshi Gaunpalika	10407	1	0.294	0.259	0.600	0.250	0.414	0.408	0.371	336
12	Okhakdhunga	ManebhanjyangGaunpalika	10408	1	0.276	0.217	0.600	0.270	0.471	0.384	0.370	328
13	Khotang	KepilasgadhiGaunpalika	10501	1	0.400	0.216	0.614	0.255	0.546	0.395	0.404	463
13	Khotang	AiselukharkaGaunpalika	10502	1	0.385	0.194	0.489	0.253	0.512	0.398	0.372	341
13	Khotang	LamidandaGaunpalika	10503	1	0.325	0.257	0.614	0.250	0.498	0.429	0.396	420
13	Khotang	HalesiTuwachung Municipality	10504	1	0.315	0.221	0.614	0.273	0.513	0.419	0.393	414
13	Khotang	RupakotMajhuwagadhi Municipality	10505	1	0.311	0.251	0.364	0.263	0.389	0.378	0.326	170
13	Khotang	SakelaGaunpalika	10506	1	0.377	0.303	0.614	0.261	0.514	0.396	0.411	492
13	Khotang	DiprunGaunpalika	10507	1	0.390	0.203	0.614	0.255	0.548	0.417	0.404	467
13	Khotang	KhotechangGaunpalika	10508	1	0.341	0.251	0.614	0.263	0.492	0.414	0.396	421
13	Khotang	Jante DhungaGaunpalika	10509	1	0.515	0.219	0.489	0.257	0.553	0.403	0.406	473
13	Khotang	BarahaPokhariGaunpalika	10510	1	0.459	0.291	0.614	0.260	0.529	0.454	0.434	597
10	Bhojpur	Shadananda Municipality	10601	1	0.332	0.346	0.570	0.180	0.558	0.391	0.396	423
10	Bhojpur	SalpaSilichhoGaunpalika	10602	1	0.430	0.342	0.695	0.195	0.553	0.382	0.433	592
10	Bhojpur	TyamkeMaiyumGaunpalika	10603	1	0.358	0.317	0.695	0.173	0.573	0.378	0.416	515

		Municipality									
05	Morang	Urlabari Municipality	11208	1	0.189	0.222	0.415	0.087	0.479	0.337	0.288
05	Morang	Ratuwamai Municipality	11209	1	0.227	0.263	0.540	0.094	0.549	0.337	0.335
05	Morang	Sunwarshi Municipality	11210	1	0.255	0.285	0.665	0.090	0.560	0.333	0.365
05	Morang	Rangeli Municipality	11211	1	0.237	0.249	0.415	0.087	0.540	0.320	0.308
05	Morang	GramthanGaunpalika	11212	1	0.175	0.312	0.540	0.096	0.526	0.253	0.317
05	Morang	BudhigangaGaunpalika	11213	1	0.170	0.234	0.665	0.087	0.520	0.260	0.323
05	Morang	Biratnagar Metropolitan City	11214	1	0.148	0.202	0.165	0.090	0.407	0.264	0.213
05	Morang	KatahariGaunpalika	11215	1	0.197	0.481	0.665	0.088	0.562	0.302	0.382
05	Morang	DhanapalthanGaunpalika	11216	1	0.233	0.387	0.665	0.087	0.580	0.326	0.380
05	Morang	JahadaGaunpalika	11217	1	0.243	0.356	0.665	0.125	0.649	0.342	0.397
06	Sunsari	Dharan Sub-Metropolitan City	11301	1	0.122	0.183	0.695	0.171	0.308	0.263	0.290
06	Sunsari	Baraha Municipality	11302	1	0.188	0.238	0.570	0.188	0.483	0.357	0.337
06	Sunsari	KoshiGaunpalika	11303	1	0.322	0.291	0.695	0.184	0.580	0.354	0.404
06	Sunsari	BhokrahaGaunpalika	11304	1	0.217	0.289	0.695	0.177	0.544	0.420	0.390
06	Sunsari	Ramdhuni Municipality	11305	1	0.121	0.228	0.695	0.167	0.483	0.301	0.333
06	Sunsari	Itahari Sub-Metropolitan City	11306	1	0.117	0.217	0.570	0.186	0.445	0.267	0.300
06	Sunsari	Duhabi Municipality	11307	1	0.222	0.264	0.695	0.173	0.516	0.277	0.358
06	Sunsari	GadhiGaunpalika	11308	1	0.251	0.268	0.570	0.173	0.508	0.322	0.349
06	Sunsari	Inarwa Municipality	11309	1	0.141	0.222	0.445	0.171	0.472	0.321	0.295
06	Sunsari	HarinagaraGaunpalika	11310	1	0.342	0.390	0.570	0.177	0.509	0.425	0.402
06	Sunsari	DewangunjGaunpalika	11311	1	0.339	0.337	0.695	0.172	0.525	0.357	0.404
06	Sunsari	BarjuGaunpalika	11312	1	0.240	0.332	0.570	0.173	0.512	0.312	0.357
14	Udayapur	Belaka Municipality	11401	1	0.231	0.261	0.664	0.344	0.604	0.387	0.415
14	Udayapur	Chaudandigadhi Municipality	11402	1	0.206	0.230	0.539	0.343	0.478	0.394	0.365
14	Udayapur	Triyuga Municipality	11403	1	0.066	0.216	0.414	0.340	0.453	0.326	0.302
14	Udayapur	RautamaiGaunpalika	11404	1	0.210	0.193	0.664	0.333	0.486	0.422	0.385
14	Udayapur	Sunkoshi Gaunpalika	11405	1	0.309	0.195	0.664	0.337	0.533	0.460	0.416
14	Udayapur	TapliGaunpalika	11406	1	0.360	0.211	0.664	0.343	0.543	0.449	0.428
14	Udayapur	Katari Municipality	11407	1	0.168	0.214	0.414	0.345	0.497	0.401	0.340
14	Udayapur	UdayapurgadhiGaunpalika	11408	1	0.212	0.243	0.664	0.343	0.590	0.417	0.412
15	Saptari	Saptakoshi Municipality	20101	2	0.167	0.313	0.567	0.378	0.562	0.325	0.385
15	Saptari	Kanchanrup Municipality	20102	2	0.232	0.295	0.442	0.356	0.544	0.356	0.371
15	Saptari	Agmisair Krishna SabaranGaunpalika	20103	2	0.262	0.417	0.567	0.336	0.544	0.355	0.413
15	Saptari	RupaniGaunpalika	20104	2	0.240	0.345	0.567	0.353	0.560	0.360	0.404
15	Saptari	Shambhunath Municipality	20105	2	0.179	0.329	0.567	0.355	0.618	0.363	0.402
15	Saptari	Khadak Municipality	20106	2	0.213	0.290	0.442	0.344	0.569	0.382	0.373
15	Saptari	Surunga Municipality	20107	2	0.270	0.364	0.442	0.349	0.631	0.360	0.403
15	Saptari	Balan-BihulGaunpalika	20108	2	0.375	0.445	0.567	0.346	0.720	0.382	0.472
15	Saptari	Bode Barsain Municipality	20109	2	0.306	0.289	0.567	0.341	0.653	0.376	0.422
15	Saptari	Dakneshwor Municipality	20110	2	0.307	0.430	0.567	0.339	0.674	0.384	0.450
15	Saptari	BelhiChapenaGaunpalika	20111	2	0.372	0.474	0.567	0.333	0.647	0.372	0.461
15	Saptari	BishnupurGaunpalika	20112	2	0.243	0.399	0.567	0.345	0.579	0.352	0.414
15	Saptari	Rajbiraj Municipality	20113	2	0.214	0.263	0.192	0.338	0.482	0.304	0.299
15	Saptari	MahadewaGaunpalika	20114	2	0.298	0.428	0.567	0.346	0.640	0.345	0.437
15	Saptari	TirahutGaunpalika	20115	2	0.323	0.486	0.567	0.368	0.619	0.345	0.451
15	Saptari	HanumannagarKankalini Municipality	20116	2	0.255	0.303	0.317	0.420	0.605	0.362	0.377
15	Saptari	TilathiKoiladiGaunpalika	20117	2	0.277	0.398	0.442	0.351	0.620	0.337	0.404
15	Saptari	ChhinnamastaGaunpalika	20118	2	0.277	0.312	0.567	0.352	0.617	0.360	0.414
16	Siraha	Lahan Municipality	20201	2	0.225	0.287	0.319	0.250	0.467	0.355	0.317
16	Siraha	Dhangadhima Municipality	20202	2	0.206	0.316	0.569	0.254	0.485	0.346	0.362
16	Siraha	Golbazar Municipality	20203	2	0.227	0.335	0.569	0.252	0.534	0.351	0.378
16	Siraha	Mirchaiya Municipality	20204	2	0.250	0.328	0.444	0.252	0.504	0.347	0.354
16	Siraha	Karjanha Municipality	20205	2	0.280	0.324	0.569	0.252	0.532	0.389	0.391
16	Siraha	Kalyanpur Municipality	20206	2	0.297	0.332	0.569	0.254	0.532	0.401	0.397
16	Siraha	NarahaGaunpalika	20207	2	0.342	0.437	0.569	0.250	0.542	0.379	0.420
16	Siraha	BishnupurGaunpalika	20208	2	0.322	0.292	0.569	0.254	0.546	0.392	0.396

19	Sarlahi	RamnagarGaunpalika	20515	2	0.401	0.418	0.621	0.171	0.678	0.403	0.449	635
19	Sarlahi	Balara Municipality	20516	2	0.403	0.446	0.496	0.168	0.638	0.366	0.420	539
19	Sarlahi	Godaita Municipality	20517	2	0.372	0.429	0.621	0.171	0.622	0.394	0.435	600
19	Sarlahi	BishnuGaunpalika	20518	2	0.347	0.392	0.621	0.173	0.695	0.393	0.437	607
19	Sarlahi	KaudenaGaunpalika	20519	2	0.367	0.513	0.621	0.183	0.587	0.416	0.448	632
19	Sarlahi	Malangawa Municipality	20520	2	0.226	0.278	0.371	0.167	0.450	0.378	0.312	123
32	Rautahat	Chandrapur Municipality	20601	2	0.177	0.260	0.332	0.171	0.453	0.339	0.289	63
32	Rautahat	Gujara Municipality	20602	2	0.217	0.369	0.582	0.167	0.603	0.396	0.389	397
32	Rautahat	PhatuwaBijayapur Municipality	20603	2	0.280	0.409	0.582	0.172	0.651	0.416	0.419	531
32	Rautahat	Katahariya Municipality	20604	2	0.320	0.341	0.457	0.283	0.630	0.431	0.410	490
32	Rautahat	Brindaban Municipality	20605	2	0.288	0.480	0.582	0.169	0.541	0.449	0.418	529
32	Rautahat	Gadhima Municipality	20606	2	0.346	0.336	0.582	0.174	0.575	0.412	0.404	461
32	Rautahat	Madhav Narayan Municipality	20607	2	0.356	0.403	0.582	0.172	0.602	0.423	0.423	559
32	Rautahat	Garuda Municipality	20608	2	0.292	0.331	0.582	0.169	0.542	0.439	0.392	413
32	Rautahat	DewahiGonahi Municipality	20609	2	0.346	0.335	0.582	0.168	0.628	0.447	0.418	526
32	Rautahat	Maulapur Municipality	20610	2	0.336	0.440	0.582	0.168	0.629	0.432	0.431	589
32	Rautahat	Boudhimai Municipality	20611	2	0.334	0.418	0.582	0.172	0.607	0.456	0.428	582
32	Rautahat	Paroha Municipality	20612	2	0.270	0.470	0.582	0.178	0.596	0.459	0.426	572
32	Rautahat	Rajpur Municipality	20613	2	0.250	0.514	0.457	0.175	0.624	0.509	0.422	552
32	Rautahat	YamunamaiGaunpalika	20614	2	0.274	0.454	0.582	0.175	0.540	0.425	0.408	483
32	Rautahat	Durga BhagawatiGaunpalika	20615	2	0.239	0.392	0.457	0.175	0.571	0.374	0.368	319
32	Rautahat	Rajdevi Municipality	20616	2	0.275	0.405	0.582	0.178	0.585	0.359	0.397	427
32	Rautahat	Gaur Municipality	20617	2	0.224	0.250	0.332	0.179	0.436	0.368	0.298	85
32	Rautahat	Ishanath Municipality	20618	2	0.273	0.422	0.582	0.174	0.599	0.472	0.420	544
33	Bara	Nijagadh Municipality	20701	2	0.169	0.272	0.478	0.170	0.306	0.337	0.289	62
33	Bara	Kolhabi Municipality	20702	2	0.305	0.337	0.478	0.168	0.486	0.360	0.356	269
33	Bara	JitpurSimara Sub-Metropolitan City	20703	2	0.189	0.290	0.478	0.175	0.439	0.326	0.316	135
33	Bara	ParawanipurGaunpalika	20704	2	0.291	0.435	0.603	0.174	0.414	0.423	0.390	404
33	Bara	PrasauNiGaunpalika	20705	2	0.276	0.427	0.603	0.188	0.489	0.411	0.399	438
33	Bara	BishrampurGaunpalika	20706	2	0.296	0.411	0.603	0.171	0.522	0.427	0.405	470
33	Bara	PhetaGaunpalika	20707	2	0.362	0.413	0.603	0.175	0.476	0.441	0.412	496
33	Bara	Kalaiya Sub-Metropolitan City	20708	2	0.219	0.287	0.353	0.174	0.472	0.404	0.318	142
33	Bara	KaraiyamaiGaunpalika	20709	2	0.328	0.472	0.603	0.171	0.541	0.389	0.417	523
33	Bara	BaragadhiGaunpalika	20710	2	0.323	0.437	0.603	0.170	0.574	0.502	0.435	599
33	Bara	Aadarsha Kotwal Gaunpalika	20711	2	0.404	0.572	0.603	0.183	0.517	0.546	0.471	674
33	Bara	Simroungadh Municipality	20712	2	0.322	0.492	0.603	0.184	0.553	0.512	0.444	623
33	Bara	Pacharauta Municipality	20713	2	0.432	0.560	0.603	0.173	0.529	0.545	0.474	678
33	Bara	Mahagadhimai Municipality	20714	2	0.264	0.441	0.478	0.187	0.493	0.435	0.383	374
33	Bara	DevtaGaunpalika	20715	2	0.385	0.498	0.603	0.178	0.569	0.447	0.447	629
33	Bara	SubamaGaunpalika	20716	2	0.486	0.420	0.478	0.178	0.572	0.473	0.434	595
34	Parsa	ThoriGaunpalika	20801	2	0.262	0.285	0.613	0.257	0.519	0.329	0.378	361
34	Parsa	JirabhawaniGaunpalika	20802	2	0.336	0.476	0.613	0.251	0.544	0.347	0.428	580
34	Parsa	JagarnathpurGaunpalika	20803	2	0.396	0.448	0.613	0.262	0.565	0.405	0.448	633
34	Parsa	PaterwaSugauliGaunpalika	20804	2	0.302	0.471	0.613	0.256	0.490	0.390	0.420	542
34	Parsa	SakuwaPrasauNiGaunpalika	20805	2	0.339	0.464	0.613	0.253	0.451	0.381	0.417	518
34	Parsa	Parsagadhi Municipality	20806	2	0.163	0.410	0.488	0.261	0.474	0.376	0.362	296
34	Parsa	BirgunjMetropolitan City	20807	2	0.195	0.283	0.113	0.254	0.413	0.346	0.268	36
34	Parsa	Bahudarmai Municipality	20808	2	0.235	0.456	0.613	0.255	0.425	0.435	0.403	455
34	Parsa	Pokhariya Municipality	20809	2	0.243	0.501	0.363	0.250	0.531	0.429	0.386	389
34	Parsa	KalikamaiGaunpalika	20810	2	0.409	0.372	0.613	0.250	0.448	0.424	0.419	536
34	Parsa	DhobiniGaunpalika	20811	2	0.410	0.403	0.488	0.262	0.542	0.432	0.423	560
34	Parsa	ChhipaharmaiGaunpalika	20812	2	0.366	0.415	0.613	0.258	0.579	0.443	0.446	626
34	Parsa	PakahaMainpurGaunpalika	20813	2	0.269	0.429	0.613	0.250	0.540	0.429	0.422	553
34	Parsa	BindabasiniGaunpalika	20814	2	0.239	0.422	0.613	0.265	0.515	0.420	0.412	502

35	Chitwan	IchchhaKamanaGaunpalika	31303	3	0.187	0.280	0.633	0.257	0.432	0.383	0.362	294
35	Chitwan	BharatpurMetropolitan City	31304	3	0.104	0.147	0.133	0.252	0.371	0.284	0.215	8
35	Chitwan	Ratnagar Municipality	31305	3	0.135	0.147	0.383	0.258	0.361	0.287	0.262	31
35	Chitwan	Khairahani Municipality	31306	3	0.125	0.105	0.508	0.323	0.361	0.313	0.289	65
35	Chitwan	Madi Municipality	31307	3	0.181	0.129	0.383	0.268	0.761	0.408	0.355	265
36	Gorkha	ChumanubriGaunpalika	40101	4	0.592	0.416	0.603	0.278	0.456	0.335	0.447	628
36	Gorkha	AjirkotGaunpalika	40102	4	0.425	0.354	0.603	0.250	0.383	0.380	0.399	439
36	Gorkha	SulikotGaunpalika	40103	4	0.377	0.356	0.603	0.250	0.491	0.440	0.419	537
36	Gorkha	DharcheGaunpalika	40104	4	0.497	0.330	0.603	0.274	0.414	0.450	0.428	581
36	Gorkha	AarughatGaunpalika	40105	4	0.382	0.294	0.478	0.252	0.459	0.393	0.376	356
36	Gorkha	BhimseGaunpalika	40106	4	0.382	0.247	0.603	0.252	0.463	0.386	0.389	398
36	Gorkha	SiranchowkGaunpalika	40107	4	0.397	0.225	0.478	0.253	0.357	0.399	0.352	249
36	Gorkha	Palungtar Municipality	40108	4	0.321	0.216	0.478	0.251	0.394	0.371	0.338	203
36	Gorkha	Gorkha Municipality	40109	4	0.239	0.220	0.353	0.252	0.465	0.318	0.308	109
36	Gorkha	Shahid Lakan Gaunpalika	40110	4	0.349	0.285	0.603	0.254	0.369	0.367	0.371	339
36	Gorkha	Gandaki Gaunpalika	40111	4	0.398	0.331	0.478	0.253	0.351	0.387	0.366	312
41	Manang	NaraphuGaunpalika	40201	4	0.654	0.439	0.836	0.472	0.521	0.355	0.546	738
41	Manang	NeshangGaunpalika	40202	4	0.471	0.348	0.836	0.487	0.418	0.198	0.460	664
41	Manang	CharmeGaunpalika	40203	4	0.331	0.215	0.586	0.472	0.455	0.129	0.364	302
41	Manang	NashongGaunpalika	40204	4	0.478	0.245	0.836	0.502	0.364	0.303	0.455	650
42	Mustang	DalomeGaunpalika	40301	4	0.679	0.473	0.836	0.278	0.515	0.301	0.514	727
42	Mustang	GharpajhongGaunpalika	40302	4	0.371	0.177	0.836	0.309	0.352	0.169	0.369	325
42	Mustang	BahragaunMuktikshetraGaunpalika	40303	4	0.375	0.298	0.586	0.309	0.313	0.218	0.350	246
42	Mustang	LomanthangGaunpalika	40304	4	0.684	0.328	0.836	0.278	0.561	0.277	0.494	714
42	Mustang	ThasangGaunpalika	40305	4	0.495	0.274	0.711	0.371	0.379	0.334	0.427	577
43	Myagdi	Annapurna Gaunpalika	40401	4	0.448	0.128	0.622	0.175	0.353	0.446	0.362	295
43	Myagdi	RaghugangaGaunpalika	40402	4	0.269	0.231	0.622	0.173	0.378	0.504	0.363	298
43	Myagdi	DhawalagiriGaunpalika	40403	4	0.406	0.265	0.622	0.186	0.479	0.529	0.414	510
43	Myagdi	Malika Gaunpalika	40404	4	0.436	0.230	0.497	0.177	0.471	0.445	0.376	355
43	Myagdi	Mangala Gaunpalika	40405	4	0.342	0.149	0.622	0.170	0.444	0.519	0.374	348
43	Myagdi	Beni Municipality	40406	4	0.175	0.171	0.372	0.172	0.357	0.400	0.274	44
40	Kaski	Madi Gaunpalika	40501	4	0.298	0.132	0.628	0.281	0.345	0.428	0.352	254
40	Kaski	MachhapuchchhreGaunpalika	40502	4	0.279	0.148	0.503	0.279	0.293	0.390	0.315	131
40	Kaski	Annapurna Gaunpalika	40503	4	0.286	0.114	0.628	0.280	0.317	0.358	0.330	181
40	Kaski	Pokhara LekhnathMetropolitan City	40504	4	0.164	0.045	0.128	0.281	0.286	0.253	0.193	2
40	Kaski	Rupa Gaunpalika	40505	4	0.266	0.063	0.628	0.278	0.399	0.405	0.340	208
37	Lamjung	DordiGaunpalika	40601	4	0.329	0.315	0.584	0.335	0.418	0.405	0.398	430
37	Lamjung	MarshyangdiGaunpalika	40602	4	0.264	0.307	0.584	0.357	0.332	0.415	0.376	357
37	Lamjung	KwholaSotharGaunpalika	40603	4	0.327	0.260	0.584	0.335	0.413	0.392	0.385	385
37	Lamjung	Madhya Nepal Municipality	40604	4	0.232	0.156	0.584	0.338	0.425	0.360	0.349	243
37	Lamjung	Bensi Shahar Municipality	40605	4	0.158	0.208	0.334	0.337	0.355	0.325	0.286	59
37	Lamjung	Sundarbazar Municipality	40606	4	0.221	0.159	0.459	0.336	0.350	0.369	0.316	132
37	Lamjung	Rainas Municipality	40607	4	0.280	0.297	0.584	0.335	0.383	0.398	0.380	367
37	Lamjung	DudhapokhariGaunpalika	40608	4	0.319	0.320	0.459	0.333	0.388	0.387	0.368	317
38	Tanahu	Bhanu Municipality	40701	4	0.244	0.191	0.511	0.169	0.373	0.370	0.310	117
38	Tanahu	Byas Municipality	40702	4	0.152	0.136	0.386	0.168	0.364	0.326	0.255	25
38	Tanahu	MyagdeGaunpalika	40703	4	0.180	0.145	0.636	0.169	0.365	0.356	0.308	113
38	Tanahu	Shuklagandaki Municipality	40704	4	0.160	0.146	0.136	0.167	0.325	0.333	0.211	5
38	Tanahu	Bhimad Municipality	40705	4	0.250	0.150	0.511	0.170	0.435	0.390	0.318	140
38	Tanahu	GhiringGaunpalika	40706	4	0.362	0.194	0.636	0.168	0.589	0.446	0.399	440
38	Tanahu	RhishingGaunpalika	40707	4	0.307	0.262	0.636	0.174	0.551	0.447	0.396	424
38	Tanahu	DevghatGaunpalika	40708	4	0.290	0.232	0.636	0.168	0.398	0.385	0.352	252
38	Tanahu	BandipurGaunpalika	40709	4	0.246	0.212	0.386	0.167	0.376	0.355	0.290	67
38	Tanahu	AanbuKhirenGaunpalika	40710	4	0.172	0.210	0.636	0.167	0.358	0.345	0.315	129
48.E	Nawalparasi_East	Gaidakot Municipality	40801	4	0.147	0.126	0.706	0.168	0.327	0.285	0.293	74

48.Et	Nawalparasi_East	BulingtarGaunpalika	40802	4	0.252	0.227	0.581	0.172	0.442	0.472	0.358	278
48.Et	Nawalparasi_East	BungdikaliGaunpalika	40803	4	0.228	0.187	0.706	0.168	0.517	0.477	0.381	369
48.Et	Nawalparasi_East	HupsekotGaunpalika	40804	4	0.222	0.191	0.706	0.169	0.322	0.429	0.340	209
48.Et	Nawalparasi_East	Devchuli Municipality	40805	4	0.104	0.132	0.706	0.169	0.311	0.334	0.293	73
48.Et	Nawalparasi_East	Kawasoti Municipality	40806	4	0.117	0.165	0.706	0.169	0.338	0.340	0.306	103
48.Et	Nawalparasi_East	Madhya Bindu Municipality	40807	4	0.118	0.144	0.581	0.169	0.408	0.372	0.299	89
48.Et	Nawalparasi_East	BinayiTribeniGaunpalika	40808	4	0.159	0.211	0.706	0.169	0.517	0.399	0.360	290
39	Syangja	Putalibazar Municipality	40901	4	0.181	0.089	0.396	0.196	0.313	0.331	0.251	20
39	Syangja	PhedikholaGaunpalika	40902	4	0.224	0.153	0.646	0.194	0.292	0.370	0.313	125
39	Syangja	AandhikholaGaunpalika	40903	4	0.266	0.149	0.521	0.199	0.307	0.401	0.307	107
39	Syangja	Arjun ChoupariGaunpalika	40904	4	0.290	0.140	0.646	0.200	0.299	0.411	0.331	183
39	Syangja	BhirkotMunicipaity	40905	4	0.211	0.106	0.646	0.197	0.341	0.393	0.316	133
39	Syangja	BiruwaGaunpalika	40906	4	0.269	0.085	0.646	0.202	0.385	0.392	0.330	180
39	Syangja	HarinasGaunpalika	40907	4	0.360	0.085	0.646	0.197	0.420	0.407	0.352	256
39	Syangja	Chapakot Municipality	40908	4	0.309	0.083	0.646	0.197	0.361	0.421	0.336	195
39	Syangja	Walling Municipality	40909	4	0.262	0.086	0.521	0.197	0.353	0.360	0.296	82
39	Syangja	Galyang Municipality	40910	4	0.263	0.098	0.521	0.198	0.306	0.404	0.298	87
39	Syangja	KaligandakiGaunpalika	40911	4	0.337	0.076	0.646	0.198	0.357	0.400	0.336	194
44	Parbat	Modi Gaunpalika	41001	4	0.161	0.154	0.600	0.280	0.312	0.401	0.318	143
44	Parbat	JaljalaGaunpalika	41002	4	0.184	0.274	0.600	0.294	0.445	0.348	0.358	277
44	Parbat	Kushma Municipality	41003	4	0.175	0.166	0.350	0.280	0.375	0.338	0.281	53
44	Parbat	Phalebas Municipality	41004	4	0.221	0.170	0.600	0.280	0.377	0.406	0.342	216
44	Parbat	MahashilaGaunpalika	41005	4	0.364	0.148	0.475	0.282	0.450	0.415	0.356	271
44	Parbat	BihadiGaunpalika	41006	4	0.352	0.141	0.600	0.281	0.337	0.413	0.354	260
44	Parbat	PaiyuGaunpalika	41007	4	0.316	0.138	0.600	0.283	0.348	0.423	0.351	248
45	Baglung	Baglung Municipality	41101	4	0.185	0.176	0.289	0.168	0.339	0.333	0.248	16
45	Baglung	KathekholaGaunpalika	41102	4	0.289	0.162	0.664	0.180	0.291	0.411	0.333	186
45	Baglung	TarakholaGaunpalika	41103	4	0.328	0.229	0.664	0.168	0.311	0.408	0.352	250
45	Baglung	TamankholaGaunpalika	41104	4	0.473	0.243	0.664	0.176	0.350	0.414	0.387	391
45	Baglung	Dhorpatan Municipality	41105	4	0.371	0.167	0.539	0.214	0.399	0.408	0.350	245
45	Baglung	NisikholaGaunpalika	41106	4	0.471	0.257	0.664	0.174	0.459	0.457	0.414	506
45	Baglung	BadigadGaunpalika	41107	4	0.403	0.290	0.664	0.181	0.384	0.465	0.398	431
45	Baglung	Galkot Municipality	41108	4	0.325	0.130	0.539	0.174	0.335	0.406	0.318	144
45	Baglung	BarengGaunpalika	41109	4	0.422	0.167	0.664	0.175	0.400	0.427	0.376	354
45	Baglung	Jaimuni Municipality	41110	4	0.341	0.212	0.539	0.173	0.311	0.414	0.332	184
54.E	Rukum_East	PuthaUttangangaGaunpalika	50101	5	0.586	0.395	0.568	0.171	0.550	0.417	0.448	631
54.E	Rukum_East	SisneGaunpalika	50102	5	0.417	0.220	0.693	0.185	0.468	0.409	0.399	434
54.E	Rukum_East	BhoomeGaunpalika	50103	5	0.528	0.386	0.693	0.180	0.525	0.495	0.468	671
53	Rolpa	SunchahariGaunpalika	50201	5	0.459	0.374	0.783	0.281	0.524	0.453	0.479	689
53	Rolpa	ThawangGaunpalika	50202	5	0.533	0.286	0.783	0.280	0.481	0.492	0.476	681
53	Rolpa	DuikholiGaunpalika	50203	5	0.419	0.400	0.783	0.287	0.531	0.482	0.484	696
53	Rolpa	SukidahaGaunpalika	50204	5	0.409	0.372	0.783	0.287	0.586	0.489	0.488	702
53	Rolpa	Madi Gaunpalika	50205	5	0.406	0.370	0.783	0.288	0.546	0.462	0.476	682
53	Rolpa	TribeniGaunpalika	50206	5	0.411	0.210	0.783	0.285	0.551	0.456	0.449	640
53	Rolpa	Rolpa Municipality	50207	5	0.198	0.235	0.533	0.290	0.492	0.411	0.360	286
53	Rolpa	RuntigadhiGaunpalika	50208	5	0.436	0.254	0.658	0.290	0.580	0.458	0.446	627
53	Rolpa	SubarnabatiGaunpalika	50209	5	0.368	0.300	0.783	0.283	0.442	0.469	0.441	617
53	Rolpa	LungiGaunpalika	50210	5	0.449	0.376	0.783	0.282	0.492	0.508	0.482	694
52	Pyuthan	GaumukhiGaunpalika	50301	5	0.381	0.307	0.866	0.086	0.501	0.495	0.439	612
52	Pyuthan	NaubahiniGaunpalika	50302	5	0.363	0.313	0.866	0.088	0.489	0.500	0.437	606
52	Pyuthan	JhimarukGaunpalika	50303	5	0.358	0.258	0.866	0.084	0.387	0.475	0.405	469
52	Pyuthan	Pyuthan Municipality	50304	5	0.198	0.259	0.741	0.087	0.379	0.406	0.345	221
52	Pyuthan	Sworgadwari Municipality	50305	5	0.263	0.244	0.616	0.084	0.420	0.462	0.348	237
52	Pyuthan	MandaviGaunpalika	50306	5	0.314	0.327	0.866	0.089	0.367	0.458	0.404	457
52	Pyuthan	MallaraniGaunpalika	50307	5	0.209	0.231	0.741	0.083	0.393	0.459	0.353	257
52	Pyuthan	AairawatiGaunpalika	50308	5	0.327	0.381	0.866	0.094	0.407	0.465	0.423	561

52	Pyuthan	SarumaraniGaunpalika	50309	5	0.325	0.236	0.866	0.100	0.513	0.477	0.420	538
46	Gulmi	Kali Gandaki Gaunpalika	50401	5	0.353	0.261	0.706	0.086	0.313	0.435	0.359	284
46	Gulmi	SatyawotiGaunpalika	50402	5	0.334	0.184	0.581	0.085	0.346	0.430	0.327	171
46	Gulmi	ChandrakotGaunpalika	50403	5	0.334	0.244	0.706	0.085	0.314	0.407	0.348	240
46	Gulmi	Musikot Municipality	50404	5	0.402	0.198	0.706	0.085	0.376	0.439	0.368	315
46	Gulmi	IsmaGaunpalika	50405	5	0.403	0.204	0.706	0.083	0.467	0.480	0.390	406
46	Gulmi	Malika Gaunpalika	50406	5	0.421	0.322	0.706	0.084	0.505	0.484	0.420	545
46	Gulmi	MadaneGaunpalika	50407	5	0.358	0.320	0.706	0.087	0.516	0.447	0.406	472
46	Gulmi	DhurkotGaunpalika	50408	5	0.349	0.226	0.581	0.087	0.500	0.448	0.365	309
46	Gulmi	Resunga Municipality	50409	5	0.171	0.219	0.456	0.088	0.356	0.357	0.274	43
46	Gulmi	Gulmi Durbar Gaunpalika	50410	5	0.231	0.268	0.706	0.085	0.280	0.448	0.336	196
46	Gulmi	ChhatrakotGaunpalika	50411	5	0.292	0.242	0.581	0.084	0.308	0.448	0.326	169
46	Gulmi	RuruGaunpalika	50412	5	0.273	0.180	0.581	0.086	0.341	0.429	0.315	130
51	Arghakhanchi	ChhatradevGaunpalika	50501	5	0.337	0.253	0.560	0.085	0.378	0.462	0.346	224
51	Arghakhanchi	MalaraniGaunpalika	50502	5	0.350	0.224	0.685	0.088	0.421	0.441	0.368	324
51	Arghakhanchi	Bhumikasthan Municipality	50503	5	0.280	0.316	0.685	0.087	0.409	0.430	0.368	318
51	Arghakhanchi	Sandhikharka Municipality	50504	5	0.182	0.175	0.435	0.085	0.351	0.338	0.261	29
51	Arghakhanchi	Panini Gaunpalika	50505	5	0.340	0.199	0.685	0.084	0.419	0.466	0.366	310
51	Arghakhanchi	Shitaganga Municipality	50506	5	0.285	0.239	0.560	0.090	0.533	0.426	0.356	268
47	Palpa	Rampur Municipality	50601	5	0.247	0.225	0.426	0.004	0.371	0.403	0.279	52
47	Palpa	PurbakholGaunpalika	50602	5	0.347	0.165	0.676	0.007	0.387	0.463	0.341	211
47	Palpa	Rambha Gaunpalika	50603	5	0.337	0.176	0.551	0.002	0.302	0.433	0.300	92
47	Palpa	BaganaskaliGaunpalika	50604	5	0.173	0.205	0.676	0.000	0.303	0.395	0.292	70
47	Palpa	Tansen Municipality	50605	5	0.157	0.160	0.426	0.001	0.377	0.289	0.235	13
47	Palpa	RibdikotGaunpalika	50606	5	0.179	0.150	0.551	0.003	0.365	0.417	0.277	48
47	Palpa	RainadeviChhaharaGaunpalika	50607	5	0.300	0.156	0.676	0.004	0.464	0.436	0.339	204
47	Palpa	TinauGaunpalika	50608	5	0.241	0.179	0.676	0.006	0.420	0.374	0.316	134
47	Palpa	MathagadhiGaunpalika	50609	5	0.331	0.288	0.676	0.004	0.428	0.417	0.357	276
47	Palpa	NisidiGaunpalika	50610	5	0.358	0.244	0.676	0.000	0.487	0.489	0.376	352
48.V	Nawalparasi_ West	Bardaghat Municipality	50701	5	0.156	0.166	0.456	0.183	0.400	0.337	0.283	56
48.	Nawalparasi_ West	Sunawal Municipality	50702	5	0.137	0.171	0.706	0.170	0.406	0.332	0.320	150
48.	Nawalparasi_ West	Ramgram Municipality	50703	5	0.171	0.198	0.456	0.167	0.430	0.330	0.292	71
48.	Nawalparasi_ West	PalhinandanGaunpalika	50704	5	0.313	0.230	0.581	0.177	0.447	0.398	0.358	279
48.	Nawalparasi_ West	SarawalGaunpalika	50705	5	0.289	0.223	0.706	0.232	0.476	0.357	0.380	368
48.	Nawalparasi_ West	PratapapurGaunpalika	50706	5	0.300	0.194	0.581	0.172	0.451	0.373	0.345	222
48.	Nawalparasi_ West	SustaGaunpalika	50707	5	0.289	0.210	0.706	0.171	0.472	0.401	0.375	350
49	Rupandehi	Devdaha Municipality	50801	5	0.169	0.202	0.696	0.004	0.381	0.335	0.298	84
49	Rupandehi	Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	50802	5	0.152	0.186	0.320	0.001	0.274	0.234	0.195	3
49	Rupandehi	Sainamaina Municipality	50803	5	0.155	0.188	0.696	0.000	0.368	0.328	0.289	64
49	Rupandehi	Kanchan Gaunpalika	50804	5	0.225	0.241	0.696	0.002	0.460	0.389	0.335	192
49	Rupandehi	GaidahawaGaunpalika	50805	5	0.267	0.238	0.696	0.001	0.537	0.419	0.360	285
49	Rupandehi	SuddhodhanGaunpalika	50806	5	0.236	0.219	0.696	0.000	0.439	0.371	0.327	173
49	Rupandehi	SiyariGaunpalika	50807	5	0.237	0.203	0.696	0.001	0.428	0.367	0.322	158
49	Rupandehi	Tilottama Municipality	50808	5	0.132	0.153	0.696	0.000	0.344	0.303	0.271	38
49	Rupandehi	Om SatiyaGaunpalika	50809	5	0.235	0.261	0.571	0.006	0.434	0.370	0.313	124
49	Rupandehi	Rohini Gaunpalika	50810	5	0.268	0.321	0.571	0.002	0.479	0.404	0.341	212
49	Rupandehi	SiddharthanagarMunicipality	50811	5	0.149	0.164	0.570	0.004	0.330	0.285	0.250	17
49	Rupandehi	MayadeviGaunpalika	50812	5	0.262	0.276	0.696	0.001	0.499	0.425	0.360	287
49	Rupandehi	Lumbini Sanskritik Municipality	50813	5	0.295	0.270	0.571	0.002	0.484	0.459	0.347	227
49	Rupandehi	KotahimaiGaunpalika	50814	5	0.310	0.256	0.696	0.000	0.545	0.431	0.373	343
49	Rupandehi	SammarimaiGaunpalika	50815	5	0.303	0.394	0.696	0.003	0.602	0.450	0.408	481
49	Rupandehi	MarchawariGaunpalika	50816	5	0.321	0.417	0.571	0.003	0.594	0.430	0.389	400

69	Achham	Panchdebal Binayak Municipality	70701	7	0.522	0.283	0.746	0.268	0.569	0.499	0.481	693
69	Achham	RamaroshanGaunpalika	70702	7	0.529	0.345	0.746	0.257	0.513	0.491	0.480	691
69	Achham	MellekhGaunpalika	70703	7	0.567	0.381	0.746	0.266	0.451	0.537	0.491	711
69	Achham	Sanphebagar Municipality	70704	7	0.301	0.210	0.746	0.262	0.543	0.451	0.419	535
69	Achham	ChaurpatiGaunpalika	70705	7	0.593	0.406	0.621	0.261	0.600	0.494	0.496	717
69	Achham	Mangalsen Municipality	70706	7	0.223	0.233	0.496	0.269	0.595	0.425	0.374	346
69	Achham	BannigadhiJayagadhGaunpalika	70707	7	0.487	0.360	0.746	0.267	0.589	0.479	0.488	705
69	Achham	Kamal bazar Municipality	70708	7	0.511	0.236	0.746	0.262	0.655	0.503	0.486	697
69	Achham	DhakariGaunpalika	70709	7	0.592	0.365	0.746	0.275	0.603	0.525	0.518	730
69	Achham	TurmakhandGaunpalika	70710	7	0.610	0.383	0.746	0.266	0.617	0.517	0.523	733
71	Kailali	MohanyalGaunpalika	70801	7	0.272	0.209	0.748	0.200	0.636	0.446	0.419	534
71	Kailali	ChureGaunpalika	70802	7	0.250	0.234	0.748	0.083	0.600	0.441	0.393	415
71	Kailali	Godawari Municipality	70803	7	0.197	0.186	0.498	0.085	0.466	0.400	0.305	101
71	Kailali	Gauriganga Municipality	70804	7	0.224	0.188	0.623	0.085	0.558	0.419	0.350	244
71	Kailali	Ghodaghodi Municipality	70805	7	0.229	0.201	0.748	0.083	0.653	0.384	0.383	375
71	Kailali	BardagoriyaGaunpalika	70806	7	0.259	0.287	0.748	0.090	0.492	0.424	0.383	376
71	Kailali	LamkiChuha Municipality	70807	7	0.211	0.176	0.748	0.084	0.453	0.406	0.346	225
71	Kailali	Janaki Gaunpalika	70808	7	0.274	0.264	0.748	0.084	0.480	0.359	0.368	321
71	Kailali	JoshipurGaunpalika	70809	7	0.282	0.224	0.623	0.084	0.493	0.344	0.342	214
71	Kailali	Tikapur Municipality	70810	7	0.219	0.196	0.497	0.084	0.493	0.352	0.307	105
71	Kailali	Bhajani Municipality	70811	7	0.273	0.283	0.623	0.127	0.527	0.388	0.370	330
71	Kailali	KailariGaunpalika	70812	7	0.244	0.244	0.623	0.084	0.659	0.372	0.371	338
71	Kailali	Dhangadhi Sub-Metropolitan City	70813	7	0.149	0.132	0.372	0.092	0.449	0.319	0.252	23
72	Kanchanpur	Krishnapur Municipality	70901	7	0.246	0.195	0.735	0.083	0.483	0.410	0.359	283
72	Kanchanpur	Shuklaphanta Municipality	70902	7	0.179	0.186	0.735	0.086	0.486	0.410	0.347	226
72	Kanchanpur	Bedket Municipality	70903	7	0.155	0.243	0.735	0.085	0.471	0.396	0.347	230
72	Kanchanpur	Bhimdatta Municipality	70904	7	0.156	0.136	0.358	0.084	0.428	0.316	0.246	15
72	Kanchanpur	Mahakali Municipality	70905	7	0.282	0.204	0.735	0.086	0.540	0.424	0.378	365
72	Kanchanpur	LaijhadiGaunpalika	70906	7	0.301	0.222	0.735	0.083	0.561	0.436	0.390	402
72	Kanchanpur	Punarbas Municipality	70907	7	0.242	0.177	0.735	0.085	0.524	0.446	0.368	323
72	Kanchanpur	Belouri Municipality	70908	7	0.305	0.263	0.610	0.084	0.485	0.420	0.361	292
72	Kanchanpur	BeldandiGaunpalika	70909	7	0.344	0.216	0.610	0.086	0.628	0.429	0.385	387

Annex 2

MDI of Provinces

P	N	Ci(k)	q	Ci(k)*n	H	A	MDI of Province (H*A)	Rank
1	4534345	50.179	4534345	1522971.7	1	0.336	0.336	3
2	5404145	54.696	5404145	2076093.2	1	0.384	0.384	5
3	5529452	40.198	5529452	1626985.5	1	0.294	0.294	1
4	2403757	29.842	2403757	731018.82	1	0.304	0.304	2
5	4499272	39.274	4499272	1522014.5	1	0.338	0.338	4
6	1570418	36.364	1570418	659022.14	1	0.420	0.420	7
7	2552517	37.254	2552517	988874.18	1	0.387	0.387	6