

गैरआवासीय नेपाली संघ अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय समन्वय परिषद
Non Resident Nepali Association International Coordination Council
संविधान सुझाव समुह, संविधान सम्वन्धी सुझाव संकलन
Constitution Recommendation Committee,
Suggestions for constitution making in Nepal

सुझाव दिने राष्ट्रिय समन्वय परिषद

Name of the NCC providing the suggestions **NRNA New Zealand**

मिति (Date) **25 March 2009**

(Please kindly send us your suggestion in English or Nepali. If you choose to use Nepali language, please use either *Preeti* font or *Unicode*. आफ्ना सुझावहरूलाई कृपया नेपाली वा अंग्रेजी भाषामा टाइप गरी पठाएर सहयोग गरिदिनु हुन हार्दिक अनुरोध गर्दछौं । नेपाली भाषा प्रयोग गर्दा *प्रीती* फ्रण्ट वा *युनिकोड* मात्र प्रयोग गर्न पनि आग्रह गर्दछौं ।)

क्रम संख्या	Item विषय	Suggestions सुझाव
(A) प्रस्तावना, अधिकार र कर्तव्य सम्वन्धी (Regarding Preamble, Rights and Duties)		
1	What should be included in the Preamble of the constitution? संविधानको प्रस्तावनामा कस्ता कुराहरू समावेश हुनुपर्छ ?	Unified, prosperous and peaceful, "federal state structure", "aspirations of the generation", "global Nepalese diasporas", Democratic Republic system, Secular, pluralism, Sovereign country, democratic republic, united with Vedic culture, Human rights, independent sovereign country, the Himalayan Republic of Nepal. People of Nepal as the sovereign of the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal, spirit of rule of law, a secular state with poly ethnic base More perfect union, Establish Justice, Insure Domestic Tranquility, Promotion of General Welfare and Peace, Liberty to ourselves. Federal structure, Republic setup and democratic system must be honored; Provisions must be there for progressive change and amendment. Basic human rights, Multi party system, Dual citizenship etc and these basic fundamental should not be amendable.

2	<p>What rights and duties of Nepali citizens should be included in the constitution?</p> <p>नेपाली नागरिकका कस्ता अधिकार र कर्तव्यलाई संविधानमा समावेश गरिनु पर्छ ?</p>	<p>All cultures, costume and human right must be respected. All kinds of discrimination based on ethnicity, language, skin, faith, gender should be abolished. All human being should be equal not only on papers but also on action, attitude and behavior. Must be inclusive society. Voting right for NRNs, social security (pension or allowance system), freedom to follow one's own culture and religion, Guarantee of democratic republic in any situation, guarantee freedom of speech and press, respect of Human right , right and right of education and health. Guarantee social, economical, cultural and political rights and responsibilities of the people, regardless of their status and origin, to live and let others live without fear and intimidation.</p> <p>Duties: People obligation to the work, social, political and economical affairs. Protect cultural diversity, heritage and obey the constitution in disciplined manner. Right to live, Right to Freedom of press, Right to economic freedom, PERSONHOOD, CITIZENSHIP AND NATURAL RIGHTS</p> <p>Each & every citizen must have right to speak, organize and demonstrate to protect themselves. Every individual who earns in Nepal must honor its constitution and pay taxes. No government, judiciary and representative body will seize citizenship of Nepalese. Seizure of citizenship of Nepalese will be illegal.</p> <p>Right of expression Right of privacy Right of religion Right of property And the fundamental universal duties of citizen</p> <p>सम्पूर्णरूपले स्वतन्त्र देश (please convert into English)</p>
(B) व्यवस्थापिका सम्बन्धी (Regarding Legislature)		

3	<p>Should it be a presidential (such as the one that exists in the USA) or parliamentary (similar to the one in the UK) or a mixed system (such as the one to be found in France) of governance?</p> <p>तपाईंको विचारमा हाम्रो संविधान कस्तो प्रणालिमा आधारित हुनु पर्छ - राष्ट्रपतीय (संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिकामा जस्तो) वा संसदीय (बेलायतमा जस्तो) वा मिश्रित (फ्रान्समा जस्तो)?</p>	<p>Mixed system (5 votes), Presidential (3 votes) Parliamentary (1 vote) Multi-party democracy with mixed electoral system (1 vote) Presidential form of Government which will be elected by all the people of the country aged 18 and above, There should not be prime minister मिश्रित प्रणाली</p>
4	<p>How should the electoral system be? Should it be-</p> <p>a) fully proportional b) fully first-past-the-post system (directly elected) c) or a mixed system such as the one adopted in the election for the present CA? (If mixed, what should be the proportion between the directly elected and proportional representation?)</p> <p>हाम्रो मुलुकले कस्तो निर्वाचन प्रणाली अपनाउनु वेश हुन्छ -</p> <p>क) पूर्णसमानुपातिक ख) पहिलो हुने निर्वाचित हुने (प्रत्यक्ष निर्वाचित) ग) वा संविधान सभाको निर्वाचनमा प्रयोग भएको जस्तो मिश्रित व्यवस्था ? (मिश्रित भए प्रत्यक्ष निर्वाचित र पूर्णसमानुपातिक बिचको अनुपात कति हुनुपर्छ ?)</p>	<p>2/3 +1/3, (2 vote) 70+30 percent, (1 vote) 75+25 (1 vote) fully elected (3 votes) 50 % from election and 50 % from disadvantaged group representation (1 vote) President will nominate 25 seats of those 5 seats will be for prominent people from different walk of life and other remaining 20 seats for the schedule casts and tribes in upper house. There should be all together 60 seats in upper house and 210 should be in the parliament of which 75% should be for direct election and 25% seats should be mix election. Mixed System (2votes) 75 percent FPP system and 25% proportional Fully proportional 60% by the election and 40% by the proportional representation</p>
5	<p>If proportional system is to be used, should we have some minimum threshold level of secured votes to qualify for the proportional part of the parliamentary quota? If so, what should be that percentage of the secured votes?</p> <p>समानुपातिक प्रणालि लागु हुने हो भने कुल मतको कुनै न्यूनतम प्रतिशत मत पाएका दललाई मात्र व्यवस्थापिकामा समानुपातिक प्रतिनिधित्वका लागि योग्य मान्ने प्रावधान राख्छ उचित होला ? यदि त्यस्तो प्रावधान राख्ने भए कम्तिमा कति प्रतिशत मत तोक्न वाञ्छनीय ठान्नु हुन्छ ?</p>	<p>5% (3 votes) 3% (3 votes) 13-15% (1 vote) The cut off point to qualify for the national level party should be based on total numbers of members in proportion to the total eligible voters. (1 vote) The parties which secure minimum 10 % of the total votes should be taken in the parliament assembly 5% threshold for proportional part of the parliamentary quota Five percent प्रत्यक्ष निर्वाचित</p>

6	<p>Any other suggestion not included in the above list</p> <p>माथिका बाहेक अन्य कुनै महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव</p>	<p>Some MPs quota should be allocated for highly backward ethnic groups such as Raute, Kusunda, Santhal. etc. these groups never come into competition at least next 100 years. The president should be elected directly by the people</p>
(C) कार्यपालिका सम्बन्धी (Regarding Executive Authority)		
7	<p>How should the chief executive be elected by the people- directly (as in the US, France, or Russia) or by majority votes of parliament (as in Germany, India, or Italy)?</p> <p>देशको कार्यकारी प्रमुखको निर्वाचन कसरी हुनु पर्ला- अमेरिका, फ्रान्स, रुस आदि देशमा झैं प्रत्यक्ष निर्वाचनद्वारा अथवा भारत, जर्मनी, इटाली आदि देशमा जस्तो संसदको बहुमतद्वारा ?</p>	<p>Like in the USA (2 votes). by direct election by the people for the period of 4 years. Only a Nepali citizen by birth can be chief executive (5 votes) From the parliament (1 vote) Note: It is difficult to through the executive person elected by people even if it does politically bad thing. Political parties and leaders have not demonstrated strong political trust so the republican system can make president dictator which increases risk of military Koo. Parliamentary system suits in the weak political institution. Majority votes of Parliament the chief executive be elected by the people- directly Directly elected by like in US, France</p>
8	<p>Should the cabinet members be allowed to come from outside of parliament? Or should members of parliament be prohibited from becoming ministers?</p> <p>के व्यवस्थापिका बाहिरका व्यक्तिहरु पनि मन्त्री हुन सक्ने प्रावधान राख्नु उचित होला ? अथवा व्यवस्थापिका सदस्यले मन्त्री नै बन्न नपाउने व्यवस्था गर्नु आवश्यक ठान्नु हुन्छ ?</p>	<p>Yes (7 votes) Not: a. The parliamentary members should have voting right to elect the cabinet members. b. They should be selected from experts. The Chief Executive should be given the full authority to assemble his/her team (cabinet) to govern the country (1 vote) 3 years term should be included and 2 terms should be given Can be in some instances, when needed for highly caliber person for specific portfolio, in case of lacking such type of person in parliament. cabinet members must be allowed to come from inside and outside of parliament Like in America, the president can decide and it should be approved by the parliament</p>

9	<p>Should we have term limits for President and (or) Prime Minister?</p> <p>राष्ट्रपति एवं (अथवा) प्रधानमन्त्रीको पदावधि तोक्नु आवश्यक छ ? छ भने कतिपटक सम्म आफ्नो पदमा बहाल रहन पाउने व्यवस्था गरिनु वान्छनीय ठान्नु हुन्छ?</p>	<p>Yes, two times like in USA (5 votes) Term: 4 years (7 votes) 5 years (1 vote) There should be the provision to remove president, ministers including chief justice with 2/3 majority of both houses. Yes, Maximum Two Terms. 5 years term 4-5 years for one term but not more than 2 times दुईपल्ट भन्दा बढि कसैलाई पनि मौका दिनु हुन्न । गर्नेले दुईपल्टमा नै देशलाई धेरै गर्न सक्छन ।</p>
10	<p>What should be the provision to remove the chief executive and the ministers? To change the government, should we require the opponent to present the complete set of the new government (PM and the key cabinet names) with some minimum support of the parliament members?</p> <p>कार्यकारी प्रमुख र मन्त्रीहरूलाई हटाउन कस्तो प्रावधान राख्नु पर्ला ? सरकार परिवर्तन गराउन प्रस्ताव राख्ने विपक्षी दलले नयाँ प्रधानमन्त्री लगायत पूर्ण मन्त्रिमण्डलको स्वरूप र त्यसलाई संसद सदस्यहरूको आवश्यक न्युनतम समर्थन रहेको प्रमाण समेत पेश गर्नुपर्ने प्रावधान राख्न वान्छनीय होला ?</p>	<p>No confidence vote of 75 % members of parliament for chief executive, Opposition party should have presented complete set with majority By party whip 60 percent of parliamentary people No power to remove but for any wrong doing he or she should be punished hard after tenure Opposition party should present no confidence evidences from people like making certain percentage signature of people like in Switzerland Provision for the impeachment with at least 2/3 majority can be an option. Central Government should have power of dealing foreign policy, military and budget. The state resources should be allocated by 60% to the concerned state and 40 % should taken by the centre. Yes in both cases. Finding guilty, the Chief Executive should be impeached immediately and action should be taken accordingly. Simple majority in lower house or parliament or representative body By the impeachment not like majority votes of the parliament कम्तिमा पनि ५ प्रतिशत</p>

11	<p>What constitutional provisions would you suggest to guarantee internal democracy in major political parties?</p> <p>मुख्य दलहरुभित्र आन्तरिक लोकतन्त्रलाई सुनिश्चित गर्न संविधानमा कस्तो व्यवस्था गर्न आवश्यक ठान्नु हुन्छ ?</p>	<p>It is nothing to with the national constitution; however political parties should respect and obey it.</p> <p>All political parties required to show accountability and transparency in the Source of funding, annual auditing, code of conduct, taxes and timely conduct of elections for the party executives.</p> <p>Should have regular election to choose the party leader.</p> <p>To be a party they themselves should come up by party election at least for key post</p> <p>They should be punished hard publicly for any false charges.</p> <p>All political parties should have their constitutions and manifestation in the spirit of the new constitution. They should adhere to their constitution and make their decisions and activities open and transparent to public.</p> <p>There should be minimum 4 and maximum 5 zones and 75 districts. the state chief minister should be elected by all the people of the state aged 18 and above. The state ministers should be 5-6 including chief minister. In each state there will be chief district officer and under him there should be unified offices. In the village there will be mayor in the municipalities and village chief in each village directly elected by the people.</p> <p>Political parties must be democratic not only externally, in their goals, but also democratic internally, in their organizational practices. The very interdependence between political parties and democracies should promote the parties' adherence not only to democratic goals and activities but also to democratic internal structures. Such internal democracy must be mandatory, and that, in rare cases, there is valid justification for banning political parties that lack internal democracy.</p> <p>Compulsory periodic election in every political party is a must</p> <p>Parties should be fully democratic.</p> <p>The constitution must have some conditions to form a party. Every party must have published its periodic financial statement to the public. This should be the first</p>
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12	<p>Any other suggestion not included in the above list</p> <p>माथिका बाहेक अन्य कुनै महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव</p>	<p>The choosing of ministers and autocrats should be based on qualification and their in-depth knowledge about the job.</p> <p>To choose ambassador and executive of the government, only the president should have independent right through parliamentary approval.</p> <p>Youths participation in the Government</p> <p>For the up-lift of the women and other marginalized and other ethnic groups, the government should allocated quotas in different organizations at the same time, these groups should be taken in the upper house.</p>
(D) संघीयता सम्बन्धी (Regarding Federalism)		
13	<p>What should be the future federal structure of the country?</p> <p>a) purely along ethnic lines</p> <p>b) based on three ecological belts: Mountains, Hill and Terai</p> <p>c) based on the existing five development region model</p> <p>d) based on a mix of ecology, geography, economy, mixed resource endowment (mountains and plains) and ethnicity</p> <p>e) or any other basis ?</p> <p>हाम्रो मुलुकले कस्तो संघीय स्वरूपलाई अपनाउनु हितकर हुन्छ :</p> <p>क) पूर्णतः जातीय आधारमा</p> <p>ख) हिमाल, पहाड, र तराई तीन भौगोलिक क्षेत्रका आधारमा</p> <p>ग) हालको पाँच विकास क्षेत्रको मोडेलमा</p> <p>घ) पर्यावरण, भूगोल, आर्थिक तथा प्राकृतिक स्रोत सम्पन्नता एवं जातीयताको मिश्रित आधारमा</p> <p>ड) अथवा अरु कुनै आधारमा ?</p>	<p>On the basis of the development regions administered by the Governing Council based on the existing five development region model based on three ecological belts: Mountains, Hill and Terai (should be vertically separated from East to West)</p> <p>It should be mixed, and each federal should content all geographic regions.</p> <p>Geo-economic basis</p> <p>8 development index basis</p> <p>Federation should be created based on comparative advantages, taking geographical and resources under consideration, but not on ethnic lines.</p> <p>Based on three ecological belts: Mountains, Hills and Terai based on a mix of ecology, geography, economy, mixed resource endowment (mountains and plains) and ethnicity</p> <p>Federalism should be based on geographical and economical factors.</p> <p>हालको पाच विकासक्षेत्रमा के नै कमी छ र परिवर्तन गर्न ?</p>

14	<p>How should the powers be divided or allocated between the centre and federal entities?</p> <p>संघीय एकाई एवं केन्द्रकाबिच शक्तिको बाँडफाँड कसरी हुनु पर्छ ? केन्द्रले कस्ता अधिकार राख्ने र प्रदेशले के पाउने हुनुपर्दछ?</p>	<p>Monetary, military, national and foreign policy should be with the centre. Rests should be decentralized. (5 votes)</p> <p>Federal government should have limited to implementing the policy (2 votes)</p> <p>Federal states should have only economic and social right should follow central policy which is passed by all representatives from federal states Should be based on decentralized principle.</p>
15	<p>Any other suggestion not included in the above list</p> <p>माथिका बाहेक अन्य कुनै महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव</p>	<p>Name of the state should not reflect the ethnicity rather should reflect geographical identity</p>
<p>(E) समावेशिकरण सम्बन्धी (Regarding Inclusiveness)</p>		

<p>16</p>	<p>What provisions should be included to empower women and others belonging to various marginalized, indigenous and other ethnic groups?</p> <p>महिला, आदिवासी र अन्य जाति-जनजाति समुहका सीमान्तकृत जनतालाई अधिकारसम्पन्न बनाउन संविधानमा के कस्ता प्रावधानहरू राख्न आवश्यक ठान्नु हुन्छ ?</p>	<p>They should be treated as human being and equal to others so called privileged groups. Some reservation quota should be allocated in each opportunity and decision making organizations.</p> <p>Make a long term plan for its upliftment</p> <p>No quota system which increase conflicts in future (4 votes)</p> <p>But have to provide for social security and financial support.</p> <p>Empower them by boosting their moral providing them the facilities</p> <p>Encourage them for basic education, empower skills, allow easy access and give priority to increase their confidence level.</p> <p>Allocation of quota for women and marginalized group in the field of education...health....and social security till certain duration. (2 vote)</p> <p>Empowerment.... Allocation of national fund for capacity building and professional development</p> <p>Provide some reservation for disadvantaged people but scrap the reservation quota for uplifted groups based on referendum in each 4 election cycles. This policy should clearly stated in the constitution to respect people's aspirations and avoid future conflicts. (1 vote)</p> <p>There should be classification as indigenous groups as for the country every community and ethnic group has equal importance and rights.</p> <p>The full and complete development of a country, the welfare of the world and the cause of peace require the maximum participation of women on equal terms with men in all fields.</p> <p>Bearing in mind the great contribution of women to the welfare of the family and to the development of society, so far not fully recognized, the social significance of maternity and the role of both parents in the family and in the upbringing of children, and aware that the role of women in procreation should not be a basis for discrimination but that the upbringing of children requires a sharing of responsibility between men and women and society as a whole. Aware that a change in the</p>
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<p>17</p>	<p>What provisions should be included to make the system of governance as inclusive as possible?</p> <p>राज्य संयन्त्रलाई बढि भन्दा बढि समावेशी बनाउन संविधानमा के कस्ता प्रावधानहरु राख्न उचित ठान्नु हुन्छ?</p>	<p>All existing social discriminations like PANI, BHAT, POOJA NACHALNE should be scrapped. Law should be in place in line of constitution. Give equal respect and do not mention local ethnic name in the constitution. We should not appoint incapable people just in the name inclusive system. Goods and services should be provided to the people in no time .civil servants should be clean enough moral should be boost up for these separate laws need to be make. A more inclusive development process will assist the Government to promote greater balance in development of different regions of the country; improve access of the poor to basic services, opportunities for economic advancement, and participation in the development process; and address the needs of disadvantaged women, ethnic groups, and lower castes.</p> <p>Participatory processes. Community and beneficiary participation will be substantially strengthened in all phases of project design and implementation to ensure the involvement and commitment of local communities.</p> <p>Mainstreaming inclusion. Opportunities to assist poor women, disadvantaged ethnic and caste groups, and the rural population will be examined in all assistance activities.</p> <p>Transparency and accountability. Decentralization, public participation, and measures to help reduce corruption. The strategies should be based on (i) extensive consultations with all stakeholders-private sector, academia, excluded groups, civil society, local community representatives, women activists, experts, and political parties in all five development regions; (ii) the analysis of Nepal's development constraints and poverty conditions. Discrimination against language, tribe, groups, skin color, religion, gender must be illegal.</p>
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18	Any other suggestion not included in the above list माथिका बाहेक अन्य कुनै महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव	There should be 2/3 majority in both houses.
(F) संशोधन र नियन्त्रण सम्बन्धी (Regarding Amendment and Control)		
19	What should be the requirement to amend the constitution? संविधानको संशोधन गर्न कस्ता प्रावधानहरूको पालना गर्न जरुरी ठान्नु हुन्छ ?	2/3 rd majority required for amendment without compromising territorial integrity of the country, national sovereignty, multiparty democratic system, republican state, independent judiciary and freedom of the press and speech. (6 votes) From general consensus. (1 vote) respond to the changing times and socio-political realities and address emerging challenges. बहुमतबाट ।
20	What powers should parliament or president or cabinet have in ratifying Nepal's treaties with other nations? अन्य देशसँग गरिने सन्धीलाई अनुमोदन गर्ने प्रक्रिया कस्तो हुनुपर्छ र सरकार वा राष्ट्रपति वा संसदसँग यस सम्बन्धमा कस्तो अधिकार हुनु पर्छ ?	Parliament should have rights to ratify treaties except for some fundamental topics keeping national sovereignty safe (8 votes) Treaty should pass by both houses and then president will rectify it. Parliament should decide on voting basis कालापानीको गलति भै अर्को गलति नदोहोरिने गरी । राजनीति भन्दा माथि उठेर देशको हितमा निर्णय गर्न संसदबाट अनुमोदन हिन अति आवश्यक देख्दछु
21	Under which conditions can a state of emergency be declared? कस्तो अवस्थामा राज्यलाई आपत्कालीन स्थितिको घोषणा गर्ने अधिकार हुनुपर्छ ?	In case of risk to national security and peace (1 vote) If national sovereignty is in threat (7 votes) but should come through parliament. If the internal and external condition of the country is threatened by rivals groups. Foreign powers the president should declare emergency power with the consultation of both houses. Demolition of Law and Order situation;

22	<p>Who should have residual powers and how should this be defined and used?</p> <p>अवशिष्ट अधिकार (बाधाअडचन फुकाउने अधिकार) लाई कसरी परिभाषित गर्ने र त्यस्तो अधिकार कसले प्रयोग गर्ने व्यवस्था हुनुपर्छ?</p>	<p>The chief executive will have this power but will decentralise the authority to different levels depending on its kind and conditions (4 votes).</p> <p>Judiciary High court/Ministry of Justice Chief justice, after the recommendations from parliament members. President of the Country Parliament, judiciary and referendum</p>
23	<p>What other provisions should be included in the constitution to strengthen democracy, human rights, rule of law and promote economic development?</p> <p>मुलुकको लोकतन्त्र, मानव अधिकार, विधिको शासन तथा आर्थिक विकासको प्रवर्धन एवं सुदृढिकरणकालागि संविधानमा अन्य कस्ता प्रावधान राख्न जरुरी ठान्नु हुन्छ ?</p>	<p>All kind of nepotism, favoritism, impunity, colorism, etc should be abolished completely not only on papers but also on action. To foster rule of law, a strong and unbiased institution must be there from village level to central level. All activities or decisions should be valued against economic interest of society. For example, people are poor and struggling with hand to mouth problem why Nepali society needs so many temples in town and villages. There must be an independent judiciary and anti-graft body. All political leaders, bureaucrats and judges must be behind the bars if found guilty. different Commissioners to be nominated to oversee and help the chief executive implement these matters.</p> <p>Judiciary should appointed through independent body and any complain against judiciary should look after only by parliamentary body, meaning responsible to the parliament. Maximum emphasis should be given for privatization and hydro electric power to develop.</p>

24	<p>What provisions should be included in the constitution to control corruption by politicians and public officials?</p> <p>सार्वजनिक पद धारण गर्ने व्यक्ति एवं राजनीतिक नेतृत्वबाट हुने भ्रष्टाचारलाई नियन्त्रण गर्न संविधानमा कस्तो व्यवस्था गर्न आवश्यक ठान्नु हुन्छ ?</p>	<p>Leaders should set the examples themselves first. Strict law should be written against the corruption and should be followed.</p> <p>Control by implementing the rule of law is enough</p> <p>The convicted shouldn't be eligible for any constitutional activities and should be punished publicly. the most emphasis should be given to control the corruption of the country. up to life imprisonment should be given and good moral should be established.</p> <p>Corruption must be stated as serious financial crime which will attract at least 20yrs of jail sentence, if any legitimate body proves it. If Party head found guilty of corruption, that party must be penalized and banned for at least for 10 years after all compensation. If party cadres under the party chief found guilty, banned for 5 years.</p> <p>देशभन्दा माथि कोही पनि हुनु हुन्न तसर्थ कानूनी राज्यको सही पालना हुनु अति आवश्यक हुन्छ ।</p>
25	<p>Any other suggestion not included in the above list</p> <p>माथिका बाहेक अन्य कुनै महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव</p>	<p>Dual citizenship should be granted</p>
<p>(G) गैरआवासीय नेपाली सम्बन्धी (Regarding Non-Resident Nepali)</p>		

<p>26</p>	<p>What provisions should be included in the constitution to enable NRNs' contribution in nation-building? In addition to the provision on dual nationality, what else should be included to ensure the NRNs' participation in the governance of the country?</p> <p>राष्ट्रनिर्माणमा गैरआवासीय नेपालीहरूको संलग्नतालाई प्रोत्साहित गर्न दोहोरो नागरिकता लगायत संविधानमा अन्य के कस्ता प्रावधान राख्न आवश्यक ठान्नु हुन्छ ?</p>	<p>Nepal should be for all Nepalese therefore, if NRN would like to come back to Nepal and would like to contribute for nation, he/she must always be welcomed by nation. Non Resident Nepali (NRN) to be defined as Nepalese of Nepali origin living abroad.</p> <p>Provision of dual nationality to NRNs and voting rights to be given if they have been physically present for 3 months in the country prior to the incoming election.</p> <p>Dual citizenship system to help NRNs to contribute towards the development of the country.</p> <p>Same right as citizen</p> <p>Voting right for presidential and parliamentary election</p> <p>Double citizenship and Voting right</p> <p>Lure NRN for the investment and governmental security of the investment</p> <p>-Voting right from overseas only for party and executive authority (if presidential system). They cannot vote candidate for local electorate.</p> <p>Dual Citizenship</p> <p>The cohesive relation between the investor, NRN and the government of Republic Nepal is must to develop the infrastructure of Nepal. The Non-resident Nepalese residing various corners of the world should harmonize the relation with various international investors to contribute in infrastructure development of Nepal.</p> <p>Seizure of citizenship by the state must made illegal at any circumstances</p> <p>Dual citizenship's provision with some rights should be included in constitution.</p> <p>नेपाली जनताको जे अधिकार छ त्यही नै हुनु पर्दछ । आर्थिक सहयोगको लागि मात्रै गैर आवासियलाई सम्झने क्रियामा क्रमभंग हुन अति जरुरी छ</p>
<p>27</p>	<p>Any other suggestion not included in the above list</p> <p>माथिका बाहेक अन्य कुनै महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव</p>	<p>NRN people should demonstrate their responsibilities from different contributions (financial, intellectual and symbolic) in and aboard for Nepal and Nepali people.</p>

28	<p>Do you think Basic Structure of the constitution is necessary? If yes what provisions should be incorporated as Basic Structure?</p> <p>(NOTE: Basic Structure means one or more provisions of the constitution which can not be amended or repealed.)</p>	<p>Independence of the Judiciary, protection of Civil Servants, national Defence</p> <p>Yes (3 votes)</p> <p>The basic structure should be standard, take reference from developed countries. (3 votes)</p> <p>The independence and autonomy of the judiciary should be upheld and protected.</p> <p>Nepal has weak institution and bargaining power in international treaty and negotiation. Therefore, new constitution should state a unamendable point that no any international or bilateral treaty can bind the government to utilize its resources or opportunities to benefit Nepali people and for national building.</p> <p>A Sovereign Democratic Republic The Provision of Social, Economic and Political Justice Liberty of Thought, Expression, Belief, Faith and Worship Equality of Status and Opportunity</p>
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