



Parties Fail to Find Consensus

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Though the main political party Nepali Congress, CPN (UML), UCPN (M) leaders had been saying that the constitution would be promulgated on January 22, the constitution-drafting process could not move forward as per the Constituent Assembly timetable. The Constitutional Political Dialogue and Consensus Committee of the Constituent Assembly held continuous discussion and talks on the disputed issues of the Constituent Assembly; however, there was no progress on the main contentious issues of state restructuring, form of government, judicial system and other issues.

The plan of the main parties and the government to hold a national political conference with parties outside the Constituent Assembly including CPN (M) and other parties to seek consensus on constitution-drafting also could not take place. The main reason was the agenda put up for discussion. The parliamentary meeting also got interrupted continuously due to issues in the implementation of past agreement between the ruling coalition and the opposition parties. The constitution-drafting timetable got affected because there was no consensus among the main parties, the national political conference with CPN (M) could not take place, and disputes remained between the ruling coalition and the opposition parties. This created doubts on the political parties' claim of promulgating the constitution through process on January 22.

Timetable Affected

In the meeting of the Constitutional Political Dialogue and Consensus Committee, majority of the parties agreed on the Constitution of Nepal as the name of the new constitution; barring candidates with corrupt, morally bankrupt, and those convicted of serious offense; establishment of seven constitutional commissions; Nepal becoming federal democratic republic among others. However, Rastriya Janamorchha and RPP-Nepal opposed the proposal for making Nepal a federal democratic republic.

While there were agreement on various issue in the Dialogue Committee, Congress, UML, and UCPN (M) held discussions on the most disputed issues of the constitution of state restructuring and form of government. As the possibility of an agreement among the three parties became unlikely until the second week of September, Congress and UML started discussions on the alternatives. Congress and UML started stressing on deciding on the disputed issues if there was no consensus through voting in the Constituent Assembly. And instead of finding a consensus on the disputed issues, UCPN (M) started stressing on taking the constitution-drafting process ahead only after the national political conference with CPN (M).¹ Prachanda believed that the party can be reunited with Vaidya Maoist faction in the pretext of finding a consensus on constitution-drafting and he kept trying. This

¹ September 5, 2014. Kantipur TV.

was the main reason for deferring the Constituent Assembly timetable.² Congress and UML who were reading to go for voting if there was no consensus by September 6 rejected the UCPN (M) proposal. Congress and UML were in favour of forwarding the agreed and disputed issues to the Constituent Assembly but UCPN (M) wanted to extend the deadline. Congress vice-president Ram Chandra Paudel said, "Let's forward the agreed and disputed issues to the Constituent Assembly. Let's stick to the process and not think that issues will be omitted in the process".³ However, UCPN (M) chairperson Dahal reacted, "The constitution was amended before, so why can't the regulations be amended now? Let's extend the deadline by one month. The sky won't fall if there is no constitution on January 22."⁴

Again, Congress, UML, and UCPN (M) sat down for talks trying to find a consensus. There was no progress on that front. The Constituent Assembly failed to find a consensus within the timetable.⁵ The meeting of Dialogue Committee on September 6 decided to forward its report including the disputed issues to the Constituent Assembly. While Congress and UML were insisting on following the process if there was no consensus, the UCPN (M)-led Federal Republican Front insisted that the constitution should be drafted through consensus. The meeting of the Front reached a conclusion that if the constitution-drafting process was taken forward against the agreements, it would not be acceptable to them.⁶

The Baburam Bhattarai, chair of the Dialogue Committee submitted its report to Constituent Assembly chairperson Subash Chandra Nemwang asking for more time for finding a consensus on disputed issues. In the meeting of the parliamentary party the same day, the Constituent Assembly members suggested to give additional time to the Committee to find a consensus. While presenting the report, chairperson Bhattarai stated that there was pressure not to be active in constitution-drafting. He said, "Some are trying to create psychological fear threat in me by questioning why I am so keen on constitution-drafting when there will be no constitution in the end".⁷

There was discussion on the report submitted by the Dialogue Committee to the Constituent Assembly. In the discussions, majority of the Constituent Assembly members suggested to extend the deadline for the Committee one more time to find consensus. As per the suggestion, the Constituent Assembly meeting of September 20 decided to extend the deadline until September 30 for the Committee to find a consensus. Then the Committee extended the deadline of its sub-committees and the Committee chairperson Baburam Bhattarai held separate discussions with smaller parties. He also asked the Committee members to create pressure for consensus in the

² Dhakal, Amit. *Will the constitution be ready by January 22 with Prachanda tactic of waiting for Vaidya?* Retrieved October 4, 2014 from <http://setopati.com/raajneeti/17216/>

³ Pandey, Balram. September 6, 2014. *Sharp disagreement on deadline extension*. The Nagarik, p.1.

⁴ Pandey, Balram. September 6, 2014. *Sharp disagreement on deadline extension*. The Nagarik p.1.

⁵ Dhungana, Chiranjibi and Saud, Narendra. September 7, 2014. *Dialogue committee fails to find consensus*. The Annapurna Post, p.1.

⁶ *The Front insists on consensus for constitution-drafting*. Retrieved October 4, 2014 from <http://setopati.com/raajneeti/17119/>

⁷ Phuyal, Rajendra. September 12, 2014. *'Pressure not to be active in constitution-drafting'*. The Kantipur, p.1.

Dialogue Committee meetings. However, there was no progress on the major issues. Instead, UCPN (M) and other opposition parties decided to move forward by forming a common opinion on the disputed issues of the constitution, and Congress and UML also started to form common concepts on the issues of the constitution. After consensus kept eluding the Committee and the parties, the Dialogue Committee chairperson Baburam Bhattarai said of the new constitution, “Nepali people will not receive the constitution on January 22; I am saying this in all seriousness, not out of emotional outburst”.⁸

Baburam Proposes an Alternative

After there was no clear outline for consensus despite several discussion with the three main parties, Dialogue Committee chairperson Bhattarai brought proposal for consensus on state restructuring, form of government, and election system where there three alternatives for state restructuring of ten, nine, and eight states.

Similarly for form of government, his proposal included directly elected executive presidential system, directly elected prime minister and ceremonial president elected from the parliament, directly elected executive president, prime minister elected from the parliament or executive president elected from an electoral college. For elections, he proposed multi-member direct proportional system, mixed parallel system, or mixed-member proportional representation system.⁹ There was discussion on the proposal by Baburam but there was no agreement on any of them.

⁸ Timilsina, Prakash, September 29, 2014. *Not possible by January 22*. The Nagarik, p.1.

⁹ (I) *State restructuring*

(a): 10 states: Tarai-Madhes 2, hills 8. Names will be decided by the state assemblies.

(b) 9 states: 1) Mithila-Bhojpur Madhes Pradesh, 2) Tharuwan-Avadh-Lumbini Pradesh (Madhesi majority districts Sunsari and Morang in the east in Madhes and Tharu majority districts Kailali and Kanchanpur in the west in Tharuwan), 3) Limbuwan-Mechi Pradesh, 4) Kirant-Koshi Pradesh, 5) Tamsaling-Sailung Pradesh, 6) Newa-Bagmati-Rajdhani Pradesh (including Makawanpur, Chitawan, and plain areas of Nawalpur), 7) Tamuwan-Gandaki Pradesh, 8) Magarat-Dhaulagiri Pradesh, 9) Karnali-Khaptad and Khasan Pradesh

(c) 8 states: 1) Mithila-Bhojpur Madhes Pradesh, 2) Tharuwan-Avadh-Lumbini Pradesh ((Madhesi majority districts Sunsari and Morang in the east in Madhes and Tharu majority districts Kailali and Kanchanpur in the west in Tharuwan), 3) Kirant-Limbuwan-Koshi Pradesh, 4) Tamsaling-Sailung Pradesh, 5) Newa-Bagmati-Rajdhani Pradesh, 6) Tamuwan-Magarat-Gandaki Pradesh, 7) Karnali-Bheri Pradesh, 8) Mahakali-Khaptad Pradesh ('autonomous region', 'protected region' and 'special region' for different majority ethnic and linguistic groups within the state)

(II) *Form of government*: a) directly elected executive presidential system, inclusive proportional bicameral parliament, referendum after one term, b) directly elected executive prime minister, ceremonial president elected from the parliament (with the prime minister holding veto powers as in the American system, c) mixed system of directly elected executive president and prime minister elected from the parliament, d) president elected from an electoral college (e.g, chancellor of Germany)

(III) *Election system*: a) multi-member directly proportional system, b) mixed parallel system (50/50 percent), c) mixed-member proportional representation (MMPR) system (inclusive-proportional representation of women and Dalit and Janajati and Madhesi and Arya-khas and Muslim and distressed class)

Political Conference in Disarray

CPN (M) which was active in disrupting the Constituent Assembly elections had been demanding a high-level political conference arguing that a people's constitution cannot be promulgated from the Constituent Assembly. As the Constituent Assembly timetable was not being followed, political parties in the Constituent Assembly kept their attempts at consensus. As a result, they seemed to be in favour of a political conference as demanded by CPN (M). The September 1 meeting of Thought Management Committee of UCPN (M) concluded that an all-party political conference is appropriate.¹⁰ The next day, there was a meeting of Congress, UML, UCPN (M), RPP, CPN (ML), and other parties. In the meeting, leaders argued that decisive talks would be with CPN (M) and were positive towards a political conference for that.

There was an agreement to hold a national political conference in a meeting of Prime Minister Sushil Koirala and leaders from Congress, UML, UCPN (M) and Maoist leaders in a meeting at the Office of the Prime Minister at Baluwatar. Then a confusion arose as to whether constitution-drafting should be taken forward immediately or to until after the national political conference. UCPN (M) proposed to Congress and UML to take forward the process of constitution-drafting only after the conference. However, they rejected the UCPN (M) proposal.¹¹ Then the parties focused on fixing the date for the conference. Congress and UML were in favour of the conference at the earliest but UCPN (M) wanted to hold it a later date. The parties formed a working group.¹² The working group composed of leaders from Congress, UML, UCPN (M), and CPN (M) finalised the details of the national political conference.

As the situation became favourable, the government announced the national political conference for September 16 which CPN (M) welcomed as a positive step. The leaders of Congress, UML, UCPN (M) and CPN (M) and members of the working group decided to include the 33 parties led by CPN (M). However, RPP-Nepal opposed the decision. RPP-Nepal decided not to participate in the conference as it would only amount to being a witness to the process.¹³ The political parties were ready for the political conference. On the day of the conference on September 16, a meeting of leaders of Congress, UML, UCPN (M), and CPN (M) took place in the residence of the prime minister at Baluwatar. There was disagreement of political parties over the agenda of the conference and the decisions it would take. CPN (M) demanded that along with the discussions on constitution-drafting, there should also be discussion on the remaining issues of the peace process.

Congress and UML insisted that only issues concerning the constitution could be discussed. They said that only constitution-related issues would be discussed and decisions of these discussions

¹⁰ *CPN (M)-proposed all-party political conference relevant: UCPN (M)*. Retrieved October 4, 2014 from <http://setopati.com/raajneeti/16842/>

¹¹ September 5, 2014. Kantipur TV.

¹² The working group comprised of Krishna Prasad Sitaula and Narahari Acharya from Congress, Bhim Rawal and Agni Kharel from UML, Krishna Bahadur Mahara and Khimlal Devkota from UCPN (M) and Dev Gurung and Pampha Bhusal from CPN (M).

¹³ September 15, 2014. Kantipur TV.

would be submitted to the Constituent Assembly. The leader of CPN (M) insisted that the issues of the constitution should be announced. After there was no agreement in the meeting, CPN (M) leaders headed to its party office in Buddhanagar saying they needed to discuss with other party leaders. Prime Minister Sushil Koirala, Minister of Law and Justice Narahari Acharya, UML chairperson KP Sharma Oli, UCPN (M) chairperson Pushpa Kamal Dahal and other leaders reached Constituent Assembly site in Baneshwor. CPN (M) leaders did not reach the conference venue in the scheduled time. The CPN (M) chairperson Mohan Vaidya informed Prime Minister Sushil Koirala through telephone that they would not participate in the conference. Then the conference got disrupted. CPN (M) had demanded that there should be a four-party written agreement on the peace process, internal issues of the constitution, and management of transitional politics before participating in the conference.¹⁴

Congress, UML and UCPN (M) accused CPN (M) for cancellation of the conference. CPN (M) stated, “Although it was said to be an all-party conference, the ruling parties did not agree to its agenda, authority and other issues. There was no meaning and justification for the conference after the ruling coalition stated that the conference would be restricted to issues of the constitution only, which would be limited to receiving suggestions and feedback from the parties without any political decisions from the conference, and the four parties did not agree to a written agreement on preparation of the conference, its agenda and modality. Therefore, our party and the 33-party Front have decided not to take part in the government-sponsored all-party conference”.¹⁵

Even the conference was cancelled, CPN (M) did not close the doors to dialogue. It stated, “While continuing the talks and dialogues, there is no justification of the conference until there is a written agreement among the parties on the agenda of the conference and its authority and alternatives for issues that cannot be addressed by the conference; therefore, we demand of all the stakeholders that the conference should only be held after a written agreement on policy outline”.¹⁶ Congress, UML, and UCPN (M) asserted that CPN (M) had lost an opportunity. UML chairperson Oli said, “Now the possibility of getting results from an outside mechanism is over”.¹⁷ Congress vice-president Paudel said, “The conference was organized as per their (CPN (M)) demand, but Vaidya and his cohorts ran away. They also lost an opportunity”.¹⁸

Parliament Still Obstructed

As there was no agreement between the ruling coalition and the opposition parties, the parliament continued to be obstructed. Chairperson Subash Chandra Nemwang cautioned the parties that constitution-drafting is also affected by parliamentary obstruction. Chairperson of the Dialogue Committee Baburam Bhattarai also stated that parliamentary obstruction is also causing emotional

¹⁴ Adhikari, Balkrishna. September 17, 2014. *All-party conference cancelled*. The Nagarik, p.1.

¹⁵ Press release of CPN (M). September 16, 2014.

¹⁶ Press release of CPN (M). September 16, 2014.

¹⁷ *Vaidya lost an opportunity: Main parties*. September 16, 2014. The Kantipur, p.1.

¹⁸ *Vaidya lost an opportunity: Main parties*. September 16, 2014. The Kantipur, p.1.

effect in the Constituent Assembly.¹⁹ Leaders of Congress, UML, and UCPN (M) had multiple discussions to resume the parliament. However, there was no agreement. Initially, Congress and UML were not even ready to form a political committee. Congress vice-president Paudel stated that since the political committee had given in the Constituent Assembly as per the Maoists demand, and that precludes the possibility of forming a high-level committee.²⁰

CPN (M)-led Federal Republic Front decided to let the conference go ahead if its demands were fulfilled. While discussing the demands raised by the opposition, there was dispute in the leadership of the high-level political committee. UCPN (M) claimed the leadership of the mechanism. However, Congress and UML stressed that UCPN (M) should not be given its leadership on a permanent basis. On which, UCPN (M) chairperson Dahal had to say this, “I had proposed Girijababu to become the coordinator of the high-level political mechanism then, why can’t the ruling coalition do the same now?” He further said, “Congress and UML has some phobia within them, sometimes they say it’s done and sometimes they get scared and say coordinator can’t be given”.²¹ UML leader Jhalanath Khanal stated a high-level political mechanism should not be formed to prop up someone as a leader.²² Congress and UML proposed to rotate the leadership of any such mechanism, to which UCPN (M) was not receptive. So there was no agreement between the ruling coalition and the opposition and obstructed parliament could not resume. They accused each other for failure to resume the parliament.²³ Congress vice-president Paudel accused the opposition of continuing the obstruction of the parliament when the ruling coalition is ready to implement the four-point agreement to the letter.²⁴ Thus continued the accusations and counter-accusations between the ruling coalition and the opposition on the issue of implementing the high-level agreement.

Conclusion

The main disputed issues of the constitution including state restructuring, form of government were discussed more in the discussions of the three main parties rather than in the Constitutional Committee. Although the chairperson of the Dialogue Committee Bhattarai said it was part of ‘track II’ discussions, this was also not effective. In these discussions, the parties did not go into the depths of the issues and focused on superficial discussions and gave priority to technical aspects. There was no progress because of the tendency to take a stand before any talks and being inflexible therein. And the other reason was the focus on trying to make the other side a failure and the issue of equation in the ruling coalition.

¹⁹ Pandey, Balram. September 21, 2014. *Dialogue Committee active again*. The Nagarik, p.1.

²⁰ ‘High-level committee not possible’. September 25, 2014. The Nagarik, p.2.

²¹ Budhathoki, Bishnu. *Congress and UML have phobias in them. They’re scared of me*. Retrieved October 4, 2014 from <http://setopati.com/raajneeti/17308/>

²² *Mechanism is not for anyone to be propped up as a leader: Khanal*. September 23, 2014. The Annapurna Post, p.3.

²³ Phuyal, Surendra. *Stuck in leadership of mechanism*. The Kantipur, p.1.

²⁴ *UCPN (M) obstacle to everything: Paudel*. Retrieved October 4, 2014 from <http://setopati.com/raajneeti/17835/>

Congress and UML were intent on having decisions their way through voting the in the Constituent Assembly based on their two-thirds majority, while UCPN (M) did not want to into the voting process. UCPN (M) had concluded that its agenda would be overshadowed if voting process was followed. In addition, the clash between chairperson Dahal and Dialogue Committee chairperson Bhattarai had also affected the constitution-drafting process. Bhattarai was focused on working quickly to gain popularity. However, Dahal was more focused on forming the high-level political mechanism and seeking a consensus there instead of the Constituent Assembly. The Constituent Assembly timetable got affected because of the self-centred politics of Congress, UML, and UCPN (M).

The reason behind cancellation of the high-level political conference was the self-interest both of the government and CPN (M). The ruling coalition wanted to send a message of working with everyone to draft the constitution including CPN (M) and others. CPN (M) wanted to cripple the Constituent Assembly in the name of high-level political conference. Therefore, it had tried to finalise everything beforehand. When that did not seem possible, it backed out from the high-level political conference which it had demanded itself. UCPN (M) was more focused on delaying the constitution-drafting process in the name of the political conference. The political conference in the name of consensus politics got cancelled because of the tendency to not budge from one's stance and also delayed the constitution-drafting process. This also continuously affected the parliamentary meetings as well.

Major Developments

September 1

- Meeting of the Constitutional Political Dialogue and Consensus Committee. Parties agree the name of the new constitution will be the Constitution of Nepal.
- Meeting of UML officials concludes that there should be no change in the Constituent Assembly timetable.
- Meeting of UCPN (M) thought management committee concludes the demands for all-party political conference by CPN (M) is justified.

September 2

- Meeting of Congress, UML, UCPN (M), RPP, CPN (ML) and other political parties at the Office of the Prime Minister at Baluwatar concludes demands of CPN (M) for a roundtable conference is positive and decides to hold a decisive talk with CPN (M).
- Meeting of Congress, UML, and UCPN (M) discusses the main disputed issues of the constitution including state restructuring and form of government.
- Meeting of Constitutional Political Dialogue and Consensus Committee. Consensus on making Nepal a Federal Democratic Republic. RPP-Nepal and Rastriya Janamorchha opposed to the decision.

September 3

- Meeting of Constitutional Political Dialogue and Consensus Committee. Agreement on barring candidates from elections those convicted of corruption, morally bankrupt, and serious offenses.
- Meeting of Congress and UML decides to resolve the dispute issues through voting if there is no consensus on them by September 6.
- Opposition parties obstruct legislature-parliament. Chairperson Subash Chandra Nemwang cautions the political parties not to disturb constitution-drafting due to parliamentary meeting.

September 4

- Meeting of Congress, UML, and UCPN (M) discusses the disputes on the constitution. Meeting of main parties including UCPN (M) hold a meeting with the prime minister at the residence of the prime minister at Baluwatar. Agreement to hold a national political conference.
- Meeting of RPP-Nepal decides to reject the decisions of the main political parties arguing that it has been sidelined.

September 5

- Meeting of Congress, UML, and UCPN (M). UCPN (M) proposes to take the constitution-drafting process only after the national conference. Congress and UML reject the proposal.

- Meeting of Constitutional Political Dialogue and Consensus Committee. Parties disagree on whether to amend the Constituent Assembly timetable or extend the Committee's deadline if there is no consensus.

September 6

- Main parties hold talks to find alternatives on disputed issues of the constitution. No agreement on the disputed issues.
- Meeting of Constitutional Political Dialogue and Consensus Committee decides to submit its report to the Constituent Assembly by including the disputed issues.
- Meeting of Federal Republic Front stresses constitution-drafting through consensus.

September 7

- Chairperson of the Constitutional Political Dialogue and Consensus Committee Baburam Bhattarai submits its report to Constituent Assembly chairperson Subash Nemwang. Asks for additional time to find consensus.

September 8

- Meeting of the working group composed of Congress, UML, UCPN (M), and CPN (M) at the residence of the prime minister at Baluwatar. Disagreement over the date of the national political conference.
- Meeting of Congress parliamentary party. Senior leaders express the need to extend the deadline of the Constitutional Political Dialogue and Consensus Committee one more time.

September 9

- Meeting of the working group of Congress, UML, UCPN (M) and CPN (M) finalises the outline and authority of the national political conference.

September 10

- Meeting of senior leaders of Congress, UML, and UCPN (M) discusses the disputed issues of the constitution and attempts at resuming the obstructed parliament.
- Meeting of the legislature. Opposition obstructs the meeting.

September 11

- Meeting of Congress, UML, UCPN (M), and CPN (M). Disagreement over the date and procedure of the national political conference.
- Meeting of the Constituent Assembly. Chairperson of the Constitutional Political Dialogue and Consensus Committee Baburam Bhattarai submits its report.
- Meeting of legislature-parliament. Opposition obstructs the meeting.

September 12

- Meeting of the International Relations and Labour Committee of the Constituent Assembly. Foreign minister Mahendra Pandey states that appointment process for ambassadors will begin in a few days.
- Meeting of Constituent Assembly. Discussion on the report of the Constitutional Political Dialogue and Consensus Committee.
- Meeting of the Constitutional Council recommends senior justice Ram Kumar Shah for the post the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
- Meeting of legislature-parliament. Opposition obstructs the meeting.
- The government calls a national political conference for September 16. CPN (M) terms this a positive step.
- UML recommends Deepak Chandra Amatya and Mahendra Basnet in place of Tourism Minister Bhim Acharya and Industry Minister Karna Bahadur Thapa respectively. Prime Minister Sushil Koirala appoints the duo as ministers.

September 13

- Meeting of the working group of Congress, UML, UCPN (M), and CPN (M). Decision to include all the parties in the Constituent Assembly and 33 parties outside the Constituent Assembly including CPN (M).
- Chairperson of the Constitutional Political Dialogue and Consensus Committee attempts to forge a consensus on the disputed issues of the constitution. Discussion with leaders of Congress, UML, UCPN (M).
- Congress postpones the elections of its student wing, Nepal Students Union. Students hold separate press conference decrying the interference.

September 14

- Meeting of the Constituent Assembly. Discussion on the report of the Constitutional Political Dialogue and Consensus Committee.
- Meeting of legislature-parliament. Opposition obstructs the meeting.

September 15

- Meeting of Congress central committee. Mandate of the central committee extended for one year.
- Press conference by RPP-Nepal. Decides not to attend the political conference as merely witnesses.

September 16

- Meeting of Congress, UML, UCPN (M), and CPN (M). Disagreement over the agenda of the political conference. The political conference cancelled after the 33 parties including CPN (M) refuse to participate. CPN (M) states that the political conference was going to be meaningless and without justification, so it did not participate.

September 17

- Meeting of the Constituent Assembly. Discussion on the report of the Constitutional Political Dialogue and Consensus Committee.

September 18

- Meeting of the Constitutional Council recommends former Chief Justice Anup Raj Sharma for chairperson of National Human Rights Commission.
- Meeting of Constituent Assembly extends the deadline of Constitutional Political Dialogue and Consensus Committee until September 30 to try to forge a consensus on the disputed issues of the constitution.
- Meeting of legislature-parliament. Opposition obstructs the meeting.

September 19

- Meeting of Federal Republican Front decides to let the parliament resume if its demands are met.
- Prime Minister Sushil Koirala leaves for New York to participate in the 69th General Assembly of the United Nations.
- Meeting of legislature-parliament. Opposition obstructs the meeting.

September 20

- Meeting of Constitutional Political Dialogue and Consensus Committee decides to extend deadlines of its dispute resolution sub-committee and political dialogue sub-committee.

September 21

- Meeting of Congress, UML, and UCPN (M). Disagreement over leadership of high-level political committee.

September 22

- Meeting of Congress, UML, and UCPN (M). Disagreement over leadership of high-level political committee.
- Meeting of legislature-parliament. Tensions because of dispute between the opposition and the ruling coalition.

September 23

- Meeting of legislature-parliament passes condolence over the death of Sahana Pradhan.
- Central discipline committee of Congress announces having taken action on 183 individuals for betrayals during the Constituent Assembly elections.

September 24

- Meeting of Constitutional Political Dialogue and Consensus Committee directs its dispute resolution sub-committee to submit its progress report within September 26.
- Meeting of legislature-parliament. Opposition obstructs the meeting.

September 25

- Chairperson of Constitutional Political Dialogue and Consensus Committee Baburam Bhattarai holds discussions with smaller parties and urges them to find a common point.
- Meeting of Federal Republican Front decides to seek a consensus with Congress and UML until September 30.

September 26

- Meeting Constitutional Political Dialogue and Consensus Committee. Agreement on providing citizenship by descent only to the children who parents have Nepali citizenship.

September 27

- Meeting of Constitutional Political Dialogue and Consensus Committee. Parties agree to form seven constitutional commissions.

September 28

- Meeting of Congress, UML, and UCPN (M). Attempts to reopen the parliament fail.
- Meeting of Constitutional Political Dialogue and Consensus committee. Chairperson Bhattarai urges pressure to seek a consensus.
- Meeting of 16 parties including UCPN (M) decides to move ahead by preparing a common concept on the internal issues of the constitution.

September 29

- Meeting of Constitutional Political Dialogue and Consensus Committee. Chairperson Baburam Bhattarai presents a proposal with alternatives for federalism, form of government, and elections system.
- Meeting of Congress, UML and UCPN (M). Leader's state there can be no consensus at the present state.

September 30

- Meeting of leaders of Congress, UML, and UCPN (M). No agreement on the proposal put forward by the chairperson of Constitutional Political Dialogue and Consensus Committee Baburam Bhattarai.
- Constitutional Political Dialogue and Consensus Committee again fails to find a consensus on the disputed issues of the constitution in the extended deadline.