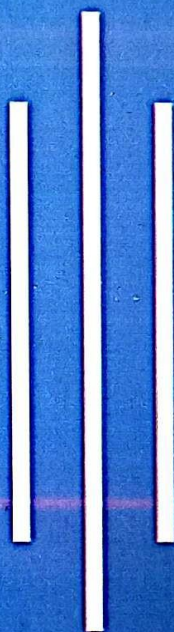


TVET PROFILE

Lumbini Province



Province Government
Ministry of Social Development
Rapti Valley (Deukhuri), Nepal

D. Le
7.5.2025

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2072/09/25
मा. जन्मजय तिमिल्सिना
सामाजिक विकास मन्त्री

प्रदेश सचिव
08/09/25

Technical support in preparing this TVET Profile: Quality Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) for Yout (QualiTY) Project. QualiTY is a bilateral project between the Government of Switzerland and the Government of Nepal. The Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MoEST) and the Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training (CTEVT) implement project activities at the Federal level. Whereas, in the Provinces, the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD) or Education-related Ministry implements project activities. On behalf of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC, the Swisscontact - Swiss Foundation for Technical Cooperation provides technical assistance to the QualiTY project.

REMARKS

The development of a strong Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) profile is not just a step forward, it is a cornerstone for the empowerment of our youth and the sustainable growth of Lumbini Province.

In today's rapidly changing world, equipping individuals with practical, industry-relevant skills is essential. TVET plays a crucial role in bridging the gap between education and employment, ensuring that our youth are not only prepared to meet the demands of the modern workforce but are also inspired to innovate and create. Through technical education, we are opening doors to opportunities in diverse fields, fostering entrepreneurship, and paving the way for a resilient economy.



Our vision for TVET extends beyond immediate job placements. It encompasses building Human capital and skilled Human resources that contribute to the long-term prosperity of our province and the nation at large. By focusing on quality education, inclusivity, and innovation, we aim to uplift communities, reduce unemployment, and ensure that every individual has the tools they need to thrive in a competitive world.

This effort requires collaboration among policymakers, educators and industry leaders. We can create a system that is responsive to the evolving needs of society while ensuring equal access to quality training for all, including marginalized and underserved communities.

Let us work collectively to realize this vision. Together, we can make Lumbini Province a shining example of how empowering youth through skills and education leads to growth, development, and shared prosperity.

Hon, Chet Narayan Acharya
Chief Minister of Lumbini Province

FEW WORDS

As the Minister responsible for education and workforce development in Lumbini Province, I am pleased to present the Provincial TVET Profile, which highlights our ongoing efforts to build a skilled and competent human resource that meets the demands of both the local and national economy. This profile offers a comprehensive overview of the province's technical and vocational education landscape, showcasing the diverse training opportunities available to our youth and adult learners.



Lumbini Province, with its rich cultural heritage, population dividend and rapidly growing economy, is committed to provide quality education and training that equips individuals with the practical skills required for success in various sectors. From agriculture and healthcare to information technology and construction, our TVET programs are designed to address the evolving needs of the workforce while ensuring that our graduates are prepared for the challenges and opportunities of the future.

This profile is not just a snapshot of what we offer, but also a tool for fostering collaboration among stakeholders. By consolidating information on training institutions, programs, and resources, we aim to minimize duplication and optimize the use of our resources. It also facilitates better communication between educational institutions, government agencies, industries, and international partners, ensuring that our efforts are aligned with the needs of the labor market.

Looking ahead, Lumbini Province is committed to enhance its TVET system through innovation, strategic partnerships, and investments in infrastructure. We are focused on developing a workforce that is adaptable, skilled, and capable of contributing to sustainable economic growth. This profile serves as a valuable resource to guide our collective efforts in shaping a brighter future for the people of Lumbini Province.

Hon. Janma Jaya Timilsena

Minister

Ministry of Social Development, Lumbini Province

December 2024

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The TVET profile of Lumbini Province offers a comprehensive overview of the province's technical education landscape, highlighting the available skills, training programs, and educational resources. It also facilitates collaboration among educational institutions, government bodies, and industry stakeholders, ensuring efficient resource utilization and reducing duplication. By guiding curriculum development and addressing skills gaps, the TVET profile helps align training with industry demands, enhancing workforce readiness and supporting sustainable economic and social development in Lumbini Province.



We extend our deepest gratitude to all those who contributed to the development of the TVET Profile of Lumbini Province. This comprehensive document would not have been possible without the unwavering support and collaboration of various individuals and organizations.

Our sincere appreciation goes to the educators, trainers, and administrators from various TVET institutions for their invaluable guidance, insights, and provision of essential data. Their expertise and commitment have been instrumental in shaping the profile across Lumbini Province. Their dedication and input have provided a practical perspective that greatly enriches this profile.

We are also grateful to the local industry partners and employers who shared their experiences and perspectives, helping us align the profile with real-world needs and opportunities. Their collaboration is crucial in bridging the gap between education and employment.

Special thanks to the research and writing team whose tireless efforts in compiling, analyzing, and presenting the information have been vital. Their professionalism and attention to detail are reflected throughout this document. Finally, we acknowledge the support of the Ministry of Social Development families and colleagues whose encouragement and understanding were essential during the development of this profile. We hope this profile serves as a valuable resource in advancing technical and vocational education and training in Lumbini Province. Thank you all for your exceptional contributions and support.

Mr. Ana Prasad Neupane
Province Secretary

Ministry of Social Development, Lumbini Province

SYNOPSIS LUMBINI PROVINCE TVET PROFILE

Lumbini Province

Lumbini Province, one of Nepal's seven provinces, is renowned for its historical, cultural, and spiritual significance. Spanning from the fertile Terai plains to the scenic hills, it boasts diverse landscapes and rich natural resources. Named after Lumbini, the birthplace of Lord Buddha and a UNESCO World Heritage Site, the province holds immense religious and tourism value, attracting millions of visitors from around the world. Geographically, it shares borders with Gandaki Province to the east, Karnali and Gandaki Provinces to the north, Sudurpashchim Province to the west, and India to the south. Administratively, Lumbini consists of 109 municipalities, including 4 Sub-metropolitan Cities, 32 Municipalities, and 73 Rural Municipalities, further divided into 983 Wards.

Beyond its religious and tourism significance, Lumbini is emerging as a key center for commerce and industry, driven by its strategic location near the Indian border. This proximity enhances trade opportunities and economic growth, positioning the province as a crucial player in Nepal's development. In this context, the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) sector holds significant potential, equipping individuals with essential skills to meet the growing demands of various industries. Strengthening this sector is vital for boosting employment, fostering entrepreneurship, and ensuring sustainable economic progress in Lumbini Province.

National and Lumbini Development Indicators

This profile has been prepared by the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD) Lumbini using a combination of secondary data, field-collected primary data, and extensive consultations with relevant stakeholders. Key development indicators related to Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), such as GDP growth, absolute poverty rate, unemployment rate, literacy rate, and TVET pass-out rate, demonstrate better performance in Lumbini Province compared to the national average. However, challenges remain, as indicators like per capita income, the Human Development Index (HDI), and institutional access at the local level lag national standards. Additionally, a review of relevant literature highlights the uneven distribution of technical institutions and schools across the province, limiting equal access to TVET opportunities.

Lumbini Province has yet to formulate its own comprehensive TVET policies, strategies, rules, and regulations. Moreover, institutional mechanisms to effectively manage TVET-related policies and programs have not been fully established. Despite these gaps, some initiatives are being implemented regularly, including the upgrading of technical institution infrastructure, teacher training, scholarship programs, and awareness-raising activities. Strengthening these efforts and developing a structured TVET framework will be crucial in enhancing access, equity, and the overall effectiveness of technical education and vocational training in the province.

Demography and TVET

- An analysis of the population distribution by age group shows that 64.9% of the population falls within the 15–65 age range, which is considered the most active and productive demographic. Within this group, the proportion of females is higher at 67.4%, compared to 62.5% for males. Males dominate in the younger age groups, while females are more prevalent in the older age groups.
- Among this economically active population, 28.3% are not engaged in economic activities. This figure is higher for females (34.8%) than for males (22.1%).

- Employment dynamics reveal that the majority (60.3%) of the population is engaged in the primary sector, including agriculture, forestry, and fishing. The tertiary sector follows with 36.2%, while the secondary sector (manufacturing) accounts for only 3.5%. Within the service sector, significant contributions come from sub-sectors such as Wholesale and Retail Trade (11.7%) and Construction (9.4%).
- Female representation across educational levels is consistently lower than that of males, except in the intermediate and equivalent education category.
- Data on migration and foreign employment indicates that 8.21% of the province's population is absent for various reasons, a proportion higher than the national average of 7.5%. Among the absent population, 87.4% are males and 12.6% are females. Notably, 81.9% of this group has migrated for employment or job-seeking purposes, with 86.8% of males and 48.31% of females migrating for these reasons.
- Regarding the skill levels of the migrant population in 2021/22, the majority (54.9%) migrated as low-skilled workers, while 37.21% were skilled, 7.82% were semi-skilled, 0.02% were highly skilled, and 0.05% were professionals.

Status of TVET Programs

- Formal TVET programs in Lumbini Province are primarily regulated by two organizations: (a) the Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training (CTEVT) and (b) the Center for Education and Human Resource Development (CEHRD). The enrolment capacity under CTEVT is 14,740, while CEHRD has a capacity of 4,848. Out of the 109 local bodies in the province, 102 have at least one formal technical school or institution, while 7 local bodies lack any institutional presence for delivering TVET programs.
- Enrolment trends in both CTEVT and CEHRD programs show a decline. In fiscal year 2080/81, the enrolment rate in CTEVT programs stood at 65%, with an average employment rate of approximately 60%.
- In Lumbini Province, CTEVT provides three categories of scholarships—classified, merit-based, and special—to improve access to TVET programs for targeted youth. However, the provincial government does not offer any specific scholarships.
- The number of female instructors in the TVET sector remains significantly lower than male instructors, and both genders experience a high turnover rate.
- Non-formal TVET programs are being implemented by various government, non-governmental, and private agencies. However, these programs lack a standardized and uniform regulatory framework, including curriculum development, implementation methods, and assessment systems.
- Important initiatives such as Apprenticeship Programs, On-the-Job Training (OJT), skill upgrading training, and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) have also been introduced in the province to strengthen TVET opportunities.

TEVT, Employment and Skills Demand

- In Lumbini Province, agricultural sector provides employment to 60.3% (68.2% female and 52.7% male), but the contribution to the GDP is only 26.67%. Likewise, administration and defense 10.03%, construction 8.6%.

- There are 661 industries and 147,789 economic establishments in operation in Lumbini Province, in which the largest portion includes Rupandehi district and Lowest in Rukum East district.

Key Indicators on Economy, Education and TVET

SN	Indicators	Lumbini Province	Nepal
1	GDP Growth (Percentage Change)	4.1	3.5
2	Absolute poverty rate (Head Count)	24.35	20.27
3	Multidimensional poverty rates (Head Count)	15.1	
4	Gini Coefficient		.30
5	Per capita income USD (GDP Per Capita)	1159	1434
6	Human Development Index (HDI)	0.581	.601
7	Unemployment rate %	7.5	7.0
8	Literacy rate	78.1	76.2
9	Pass out % (Based on 2076 Enrolled batch in CTEVT)	30.3%	27.07
10	Percentage of Local Level with institutional access to TVEET	93.57	95.0
11	Enrolment Capacity in Respect to SLC Graduates (2081)	24.4	24.20
12	Enrolment Rate in Pre-diploma Programs (CTEVT)	54.5%	55.4%
13	Enrolment Rate in Diploma Programs (CTEVT)	65.6%	65.0%
14	Enrolment Rate in Technical Stream (Grade 9)	60.4%	61.4%
15	Enrolment Rate in Technical Stream (Grade 11)	37.5%	36.6%

Source: MOSD, Lumbini (collection from different sources) 2081

ACRONYM

ADB	Asian Development Bank
CEHRD	Center for Education and Human Resource Development
CTEVT	Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training
DAGs	Disadvantaged Groups
DPs	Development Partners
ENSSURE	Enhanced Skills for Sustainable and Rewarding Employment
FGDs	Focused Group Discussion
FNCCI	Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industry
GoN	Government of Nepal
ILO	International Labour Organization
KII	Key Informant Interview
MoEST	Ministry of Education, Science and Technology
MoSD	Ministry of Social Development
NSO	National Statistical Office
NSTB	National Skill Testing Board
NVQS	National Vocational Qualification System
OJT	On-the-Job Training
PPP	Public–Private Partnerships
RPL	Recognition of Prior Learning
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
TVET	Technical and Vocation Education and Training

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter starts with discussing the overview of Lumbini Province following TVET in Nepal, TVET in Lumbini province, purpose and objective of the study. Moreover, this chapter discusses the methodology of data collection process and limitations regarding the TVET profile preparation process.

1.1 Overview of Lumbini Province

Lumbini Province, situated in the southwestern part of the country, is one of the seven provinces of Nepal. The province takes its name from Lumbini, the birthplace of Lord Buddha, which is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Geographically, it lies between longitudes 78°05' and 83°35' East and latitudes 27°20' and 28°50' North. It shares its eastern border with Gandaki Province, its northern border with Karnali and Gandaki Provinces, and its western border with Sudurpashchim Province. To the south, it has a long border with neighboring India.

Known for its rich historical, cultural and spiritual significance, the province encompasses diverse landscapes and resources, ranging from the fertile Terai plains to the scenic hills. This geographical diversity makes it a hub for agriculture, with its plains offering highly fertile soil. The province is further enriched by its natural beauty, including numerous rivers and forests. The administrative headquarters are located in Rapti Valley in Dang district, near the province's geographical center. The province comprises 109 municipalities, including four sub-metropolitan cities, 32 municipalities and 73 rural municipalities, which are further divided into 983 wards.

Lumbini is famous not only because of its religious significance but also as a growing center for commerce and industry, especially due to its strategic location near the Indian border. Rapidly developing cities such as Butwal and Bhairahawa have transformed the province into a key trade and transportation hub. The diverse cultural mix of ethnic groups and communities adds to the province's rich social fabric, making it a vibrant part of Nepal's identity.

As the birthplace of Lord Buddha, Lumbini is also an important center for pilgrimage and tourism, attracting millions of pilgrims and tourists from around the world each year. This unique blend of cultural heritage, economic potential and spiritual significance positions Lumbini Province as a vital region in Nepal's development trajectory.

1.2 TVET in Nepal

Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) represents a key strategic initiative for the country, with particular relevance to Lumbini Province. TVET includes educational and training programs aimed at equipping individuals with the skills, knowledge and competencies needed for employment, self-employment and entrepreneurship. It plays a crucial role in developing a skilled workforce to support various occupations across multiple sectors.

The evolution of TVET in Nepal over the past century has been largely shaped by the country's socioeconomic conditions and labor market demands. The formalization of TVET has progressed through policies, institutions and reforms designed to build a workforce capable of driving employment and self-employment. The development of Nepal's TVET sector can be classified into five distinct phases, each reflecting changes in pace, scope and focus.

1.2.1 Informal Development Phase

Before the 1950s, especially during the ancient and pre-modern periods, skills development in Nepal primarily relied on a traditional apprenticeship system. Skills were passed down informally

within families or guilds, with artisans such as metal workers, tailors and carpenters, training their children and successors, particularly in ethnic and caste-based professions. As Nepal's economy was predominantly agrarian, most skills were related to agriculture, animal husbandry and artisanal crafts.

The Lichhavi period is considered a golden age in Nepalese history, especially for the advancement of art and craft. Araniko, a renowned craftsman of this era, gained fame for his exquisite art and iconic pagoda-style architecture, influencing not only Nepal but also the neighboring countries of Tibet and China. In addition to architecture, metalwork in bronze and copper flourished during the Lichhavi period. The intricately designed statues of deities for Hindu and Buddhist temples and rituals were produced during this period. Similarly, Paubha (scroll paintings), characterized by their vibrant colors and religious themes, also emerged as a prominent art form.

After the Lichhavi period, the Malla kings continued this artistic legacy, with art and craft reaching new heights, particularly in the Kathmandu Valley. The pagoda-style architecture, initiated during the Lichhavi era, was refined further and influenced other parts of Asia. This informal progression of art and craft continued until the early Rana period, before the phase of formalization began.

1.2.2 Phase of Formalization

During the later phase of the Rana regime, Nepal gradually began to open to the outside world and made efforts to formalize its informal TVET system alongside modernizing the education sector. Formal vocational training practices were introduced, marked by key milestones such as the establishment of the Ayurveda School in 1929 and the Engineering School in 1930. These institutions laid the groundwork for organized vocational education in Nepal.

After the restoration of democracy in 1951, the pace of TVET initiatives accelerated. The Government of Nepal (GoN) took a series of steps to further strengthen TVET. Key milestones included the establishment of basic schools (1950–1953), multipurpose schools (1950–1958), vocational secondary schools (1971–1980), and technical schools and trade schools (post-1980). Although these initiatives faced numerous challenges, they significantly contributed to the preparation of technical human resources, aiding the country's development efforts.

1.2.3 Phase of Specialization

For a long time after the implementation of TVET programs under the formal system, these programs were operated parallel to general education in public secondary schools. However, TVET has always been recognized as a specialized form of education that requires dedicated infrastructure, resources and a conducive learning environment for practical instruction. Due to the lack of desired outcomes from this parallel system, the need for a specialized form of education became evident, culminating in the establishment of the first technical school in 1981.

Karnali Technical School, located in Jumla District, was the pioneer in this initiative and later inspired the establishment of similar institutions across the country. Initially regulated by the Technical and Vocational Training Directorate under the Ministry of Education, it later became part of an autonomous agency in 1989, known as the Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training (CTEVT).

This phase marked significant progress in addressing the issues of access and equity within the TVET sector. By 1989, only six technical schools, all of which were constituent institutions, were offering long-term TVET programs. By the end of 2023, this number had grown to 1,707. Regarding institutional reach, 715 out of 753 local levels now have long-term TVET-providing institutions within their territorial jurisdiction. Currently, 49 curricula are available for diploma

programs, 33 for pre-diploma programs and 5 for technical stream programs. Additionally, 274 curricula have been developed for short-term vocational training and 1,618 private institutes are affiliated with these curricula alongside public other few institutions.

Despite these advancements, the distribution of technical schools remains uneven across provinces and does not fully address the specific needs of disadvantaged groups. Nepal's transition to a federal system has underscored the need for a federalized approach to TVET development. In response, Lumbini Province is actively undertaking initiatives to further expand and enhance TVET, aiming to support individuals and communities in need.

1.2.4 Phase of Federalization

With constitutional provisions mandating provincial governments to monitor and regulate education, including TVET programs, Lumbini Province has taken its initial steps to effectively implement TVET through its own initiatives and resources, supplemented by technical and financial support from development partners (DPs), including the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the International Labour Organization (ILO), among others.

Lumbini Province's primary responsibility is to enhance the quality and relevance of TVET programs within the framework inherited from the federal government. This involves formulating clear policies, strategies, rules and regulations, along with establishing institutional mechanisms as essential prerequisites for success. Additionally, strong leadership and well-capacitated human resources are critical to ensuring the effective and efficient operation of these institutions.

This TVET profile aims to provide a foundation for developing evidence-based policy documents, as well as for building robust institutions capable of translating these policies into result-oriented programs.

1.3 TVET in Lumbini Province

Lumbini Province has made significant strides in various areas of development such as infrastructure development and social services, including health, education and labor market interventions. While the provincial government is responsible for regulating and reforming the TVET sector, this sector has yet to see substantial interventions. The province lacks dedicated policies, strategies and legal frameworks required to lead, regulate and reform the TVET sector. Instead, it continues to rely on outdated laws, bylaws and regulations established by the GoN and the Federal Parliament during the era of unitary governance, prior to federalization.

The Ministry of Social Development (MoSD) has made continuous efforts in recent years to address these gaps. It has organized multiple consultation meetings with stakeholders to identify key priorities and activities for province-level interventions and implemented programs under ad hoc basis. These areas are summarized below with brief explanations.

1.3.1 Initiatives for Industry Collaboration

For TVET institutes, industrial collaboration is seen as a solution to not only identify market demands, develop curricula and improve the hands-on practice during implementation but also to assess the effectiveness of TVET programs and strengthen employment linkages. On a pilot basis, the MoSD has launched the following initiatives, which are being implemented through industrial collaboration.

- **Work-based Learning:** Programs that integrate practical, on-the-job training with academic instruction to ensure students are industry-ready upon graduation.

- **Public–Private Partnerships (PPP):** Programs that engage local industries to participate in curriculum development, offering internships for trainees and run apprenticeship programs that align TVET offerings with the skills in demand in the market.
- **Sector-specific Training:** Collaboration with industries in key growth sectors such as construction, tourism and manufacturing to align training with labor market demands.

1.3.2 Capacity Building and Infrastructure Development

The provincial government has undertaken several initiatives to enhance the capacity of TVET institutions. These include:

- **Upgrading Infrastructure:** Investments in modernizing training facilities, laboratories and equipment in technical institutes to reflect current industry standards.
- **Teacher Training Programs:** Capacity-building efforts focus on equipping instructors with the skills to deliver updated curricula and incorporate advanced technologies into their teaching practices.
- **Expanding TVET Access:** Opening new TVET centers in rural areas and underserved communities, increasing access to education across the province.

1.3.3 Programs for Marginalized Groups

To promote inclusivity in TVET, Lumbini Province has implemented several key initiatives aimed at increasing access for marginalized and disadvantaged groups of society:

- **Scholarship Programs:** Providing financial aid and scholarships to students from marginalized communities, including women, Dalits and economically disadvantaged families.
- **Outreach Initiatives:** Raising awareness of the TVET opportunities in remote and rural areas to increase participation among underrepresented populations.
- **Tailored Programs:** Offering vocational training programs that cater to specific local needs and provide a pathway for marginalized groups to secure sustainable livelihoods, such as training in agriculture, handicrafts, or small-scale entrepreneurship.

1.3.4 Progress on Provincial TVET Acts and Policies

Lumbini Province acknowledges the crucial role of TVET in promoting sustainable development and economic growth. Reforming and regulating the TVET sector are foremost priorities for the province. To reduce reliance on federal policies, laws and bylaws, the province is in the process of developing its own regulatory frameworks, which include:

- **Provincial TVET Act:** Drafting laws that align with national policies set by the GoN, Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MoEST) and the CTEVT, while addressing the province's specific needs, such as local labor market demands.
- **Policy Focus:** Prioritizing accessibility, inclusivity and alignment with industry standards. The provincial government aims to establish a policy framework that ensures the quality and relevance of TVET programs.

1.3.5 Establishment of Province TVET Authority

Given MoSD's extensive responsibilities in health, education and the labor market, along with the distinctive nature of the TVET programs, a dedicated authority is essential for the development of the TVET sector. This specialized authority will address local economic needs,

fostering collaboration with industries, and contribute to poverty alleviation and employment creation in the province. Following the formulation and approval of the Provincial TVET Act, the establishment of an efficient and well-capacitated authority will be prioritized to ensure effective contributions to the sector.

1.4 Purpose and Objectives

The purpose of developing this TVET profile is to provide key information for creating evidence-based guidelines, including policies, strategies, laws, bylaws, rules and regulations necessary for the purposeful and systematic development of the TVET sector in the province. The specific objectives are as follows:

- Reflect the existing scenario of institutions, programs and infrastructure available for TVET in the province.
- Identify the human resources needs and gaps.
- Highlight the gaps and challenges within the TVET system, including funding, governance and alignment with industry requirements.
- Guide for policy, plans, programs and strategic interventions for improving the quality, accessibility and relevance of TVET programs in the province.

1.5 Methodology

The MoSD adopted a systematic and collaborative approach to develop this comprehensive TVET profile. The primary sources of information were secondary data, including census and survey reports from the National Statistical Office (NSO), as well as publications and administrative records from federal-level TVET regulatory agencies such as the CTEVT and the Center for Education and Human Resource Development (CEHRD). Additionally, reports from other relevant federal and provincial entities were collected and reviewed (*refer to References for more details*).

To complement the secondary data, primary information was gathered from target populations and key informant to triangulate and validate the data from secondary sources.

1.5.1 Stakeholders' Consultation

The development of the TVET profile for Lumbini Province began with comprehensive consultations involving key stakeholders, such as representatives from relevant ministries, TVET institutions, private sector employers, and local communities. These discussions were instrumental in defining the scope of the profile, ensuring it would provide a strategic roadmap for strengthening the province's technical and vocational education system. The aim was to align TVET programs with the demands of the labor market while also capturing a clear picture of the current landscape and estimating future needs

Stakeholders emphasized the importance of equipping the workforce with skills that meet industry requirements, while also addressing challenges such as curriculum development, infrastructure, and teacher training. The consultations underscored the need for greater collaboration between training providers and industries to bridge the skills gap. The profile was designed not only to assess current TVET conditions but also to identify future workforce needs, considering enrollment, pass-out rates, and employment outcomes. By providing insights into regional disparities and gaps in institutional access, the profile aims to guide policy development, enhance the quality of training programs, and promote economic growth in Lumbini Province.

1.5.2 Formation of Committees

To ensure a structured approach, the Ministry conducted several consultations with TVET experts, policymakers, and industry representatives. These workshops facilitated the formation of dedicated committees to managing specific tasks. Notably, a Steering Committee and a Technical Committee were established, each with clearly defined roles and responsibilities. These committees played a key role in guiding the development of the TVET profile, ensuring it aligned with the needs of both the educational sector and the labor market. The collaborative efforts of these teams were critical in shaping the profile's strategic direction and in fostering effective coordination among stakeholders. (For a complete list of participants and committee members, refer to Annex II.)

1.5.3 Secondary Data Collection

Following the formation of the Steering and Technical Committees, secondary data were systematically collected and intensively reviewed. The following three types of secondary data were gathered:

- **National-Level Reports:** Data and reports from national censuses and surveys,
- **Administrative Records:** Records and data from TVET regulatory agencies and
- **Labour Market Studies:** Reports on labor market surveys and tracer studies of TVET graduates.

Additional documents were also reviewed for reference, such as research reports, relevant policies and strategies from the federal level and other provinces, and various informative documents at both national and provincial levels (*refer to References for details*). These sources provided a strong foundation for understanding the current landscape and identifying key gaps to further explore through primary data collection.

1.5.4 Primary Data Collection

In addition to the desk review of documents, reports and micro-data gathered from secondary sources, primary data was collected to verify the validity and reliability of information from these sources. These data were gathered through surveys, key informant interviews (KIIs) and focus group discussions (FGDs). This approach ensured that perspectives from both the supply side (TVET institutes) and the demand side (industries as employers of TVET graduates) were adequately captured. Special attention was given to marginalized groups to ensure their perspectives were adequately represented. Purposive sampling was employed to cover diverse geographic areas and localities to provide a comprehensive understanding of the TVET landscape across Lumbini Province.

The following tools were developed and utilized for primary data collection:

- **Survey questionnaire** for students, graduates and employers to gather insights into the effectiveness of TVET programs and their alignment with labor market needs.
- **Interview checklist** for carrying out KII and FGDs for consultations and interview with and among principals/chiefs of TVET schools/training institutions and government officials to explore issues and challenges related to policy implementation and institutional management.

- **FGD checklists and guidelines** to facilitate discussions with marginalized groups to understand their barriers to accessing TVET opportunities (*refer to Annex III for the survey questionnaires and interview checklists*).

1.5.5 Data Analysis and Tabulation

Once the primary data was collected, the Technical Committee cleaned, processed and compiled it using Microsoft Excel for analysis. The data were disaggregated across key variables such as gender, ethnicity, district, locality, sector, industry, age group, etc. The results are presented through tables, charts and descriptive statistics to highlight critical gaps and their underlying factors.

1.5.6 Preparation of Draft Profile

The draft profile was structured by incorporating the participants' inputs while tabulating and cross tabulating the data. Tables, charts and other statistical analyses were used to enhance clarity and facilitate visualization of the findings. The report was organized into five broad chapters:

- Workforce Demographics
- Status of Formal TVET Programs
- Status of Informal TVET Programs and
- Employers and Market Demand

1.5.7 Feedback Workshop

Once the draft report was prepared, a feedback workshop was organized to present the findings to key stakeholders. Participants included government officials, industry leaders, educational institution managers, representatives from marginalized communities and local-level officials. Stakeholders provided valuable input regarding the report's content, findings and the reliability of data sources. They also shared their perspectives on the efficiency and effectiveness of existing TVET implementation mechanisms. The technical committee collected, analyzed and compiled their feedback to refine the report.

1.5.8 Preparation of Final Report

Following the workshop, relevant and practical suggestions were incorporated into the report. The conclusion and recommendation sections were thoroughly reviewed to ensure they aligned with stakeholders' feedback and the revised content. The report then underwent language editing and professional review to ensure clarity, accessibility and user-friendliness.

1.5.9 Publication of the TVET Profile

Once finalized, the Lumbini Province TVET Profile was prepared for publication. The profile was printed for distribution to relevant government agencies, TVET institutions and industry partners. An online version was also made available to ensure broad access and engagement. To disseminate and highlight the importance of the profile, a launch event was organized, where government officials and industry representatives discussed its key findings and outlined the next steps for implementation.

1.6 Limitations

The data and information used to develop this profile primarily relies on secondary sources, including census reports and administrative records from TVET institutions and other regulatory bodies. Although demographic data, sourced from various census and survey reports, are generally reliable, significant challenges were encountered in accessing comprehensive and organized labor market data.

- **Disaggregation Issues:** TVET-related data, obtained from official records of the CTEVT, CEHRD and the National Skill Testing Board (NSTB), present some limitations, particularly in terms of disaggregation. While data are often available at the national level, specific information at the provincial level, particularly for Lumbini Province, remains insufficient.
- **Market Demand Data:** A major limitation was accessing reliable data on market demand for technical and vocational occupations. Existing labor market surveys often lack statistically representative sample sizes and are conducted in an indicative way, limiting their reliability and comprehensiveness.
- **Resource and Time Constraints:** Due to constraints related to resources, time and expertise, extensive primary data collection could not be carried out as expected. As a result, the contribution of primary data to this profile remains limited.

Despite these challenges, efforts were made to triangulate available data and ensure the findings are as accurate and representative as possible.

CHAPTER II

WORKFORCE DEMOGRAPHICS

This chapter explores the workforce composition in Lumbini Province by examining key demographic factors, including gender, ethnicity, age groups, locality and educational status. It further analyses the participation status and employment status of the labor force and the engagement status of the employed population by major occupations and economic sectors. These analyses offer crucial insights into the productivity of the labor force and the target population for TVET interventions and pinpointing gaps to develop actionable strategies.

2.1 Population and household size

Lumbini province have historical as well as religious importance named as birthplace of Lord Buddha. Lumbini province is the third largest province among seven provinces in terms of its land coverage (22,288 km² after Karnali and Koshi) and population (5,122,078 after Bagmati and Madhesh). Province is nestled to 17.6% of population and 52.1% of female population of province. Average family size of population is 4.5 (a slightly higher than national figure 4.4) details are given in Table 1.

Table 1: Comparative Table of Population and Household size National and Lumbini province

Population and household	Nepal	Lumbini Province
Population	29164578	5122078
Compared to national figure %		17.6
Male	14261479	2454408
Female	14902099	2667670
Female population %	51.1	52.1
Household Number	6666937	1141902
%		17.1
Average Household size	4.4	4.5

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Population Census, 2021. Web: <https://censusnepal.cbs.gov.np/results/np/downloads/provincial/5?type=>

2.2 Nature of Population

The census data 2021 prevailed that Lumbini is the third most populated province in Nepal with population of 5122078 with 52.1% of female population (2667670). 81.7 % of the population are above age of 10 years economically active (labor force) proportion is 53.7%. If we further analyzed population based on their economic activeness, 33.6% of the population are employed and economically active whereas 3% are unemployed and 17.2% are not usually active. Details are given in Table 2

Table 2: Population Nature by active, inactive, non-active, employed, unemployed)

Nature of population	Total	%	Male	Female	Female %
Total population	5122078		2454408	2667670	52.1
Population above 10Yrs.	4184299	81.7	1963780	2220519	53.1
Active Population (Labor force)	2752196	53.7	1396499	1355697	49.3
Employed population number (part time/fulltime)	1720633	33.6	996151	724482	42.1
Unemployed population	151578	3.0	78076	73502	48.5
Not usually active	879985	17.2	322272	557713	63.4
Economically inactive population (out of labor force)	1420974	27.7	562289	858685	60.4
Population below 10yrs. (No-working population)	937779	18.3	490628	447151	47.7

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Population Cesus, 2021. Web: <https://censusnepal.cbs.gov.np/results/np/downloads/provincial/5?type=> and National Labour Force Survey, 2021

2.3 Population Distribution by Age and Gender

According to the National Population and Housing Census 2021, the total population of Lumbini Province is 5,122,078, with males comprising 47.9% and females 52.1%. An analysis of the population distribution by age group indicates that 64.9% of the population falls within the 15–65 age range, which is considered the most active and productive demographic. Notably, the proportion of females within this group is higher (67.4%) compared to males (62.5%). (For more details see Table 3).

Males dominate the younger age groups, while females outnumber males in the older age groups, which aligns with demographic trends showing that while male birth rates are typically higher, males have a lower life expectancy due to greater susceptibility to health risks. Additionally, this trend reflects a cultural preference for male children over female children among some Nepalese families.

Table 3: Population Distribution by Age Groups and Gender

SN	Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	Below or Equal to 4	230778	9.4	209063	7.8	439841	8.6
2	5–14 years	528752	21.5	492264	18.5	1021016	19.9
3	15–25 years	535278	21.8	609141	22.8	1144419	22.3
4	25–39 years	470573	19.2	602072	22.6	1072645	20.9
5	39–65 years	527084	21.5	585673	22.0	1112757	21.7
6	65 and above	161943	6.6	169457	6.4	331400	6.5
7	All age groups	2454408	100.0	2667670	100.0	5122078	100.0

Source: National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) 2021, web: <https://censusnepal.cbs.gov.np/results/downloads/provincial/5> on 8/30/2024

2.4 Population Distribution by Ethnic Groups

Table 4 presents the distribution of the population by ethnic/caste group. The largest proportion (27.86%) belongs to Hill Castes, followed by Mountain/Tarai Janajati at 18.50% and Madhesh/Tarai Castes at 17.10%. Tarai Janajati accounts for 14.16%, and when both Janajati groups are combined, their proportion reaches a significant 35.60%. The Dalit population is also notable at 14.30%, with Hill Dalits comprising 9.60% and Madhesh/Tarai Dalits 4.70% (for detailed figures, refer to Table 4).

The data on Janajati and Dalit populations highlights the need to enhance their access to education in general and TVET in particular. It is often argued that the proportion of these groups (Janajati and Dalit) is significantly lower among the educated population and TVET graduates, although disaggregated data is not available to support this claim.

Table 4: Distribution of Population by Ethnic/Caste Group and Gender

SN	Caste/Ethnicity Groups	Male		Female		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	All castes	2454408	47.92	2667670	52.08	5122078	100.00
2	Hill castes	672841	47.15	754186	52.85	1427027	27.90
3	Madhesh/Tarai castes	444616	50.72	431958	49.28	876574	17.10
4	Mountain/Hill Janajatis	440019	46.34	509608	53.66	949627	18.50
5	Tarai Janajatis	360213	48.30	385595	51.70	745808	14.60
6	Hill Dalits	222771	45.23	269790	54.77	492561	9.60
7	Madhesh/Tarai Dalit	122453	50.48	120136	49.52	242589	4.70
8	Religious/linguistic groups	180856	49.34	185718	50.66	366574	7.20
9	Others, foreigners and not stated	10639	49.91	10679	50.09	21318	0.40

Source: National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) 2021, retrieved from <https://censusnepal.cbs.gov.np/results/downloads/provincial/5> on 8/30/2024

2.5 Economically Active Populations by Age Group and Gender

Table 5 provides a detailed distribution of economically active population aged 15 years and above, which is considered as an economically active age group as per the world accepted labor statistics, disaggregated by gender.

Among this economically active population, as high as 28.3% of the population is not engaged in economic activities. This figure varies significantly by gender, with 34.8% of females and 22.1% of males. The data strongly suggests a need for targeted vocational training programs for women to enhance their employability and encourage greater participation in the labor force.

Table 5: Economic Activity of Population of 15 Years and Above

SN	Status of Economic Activity	Male		Female		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	All groups	1694878	100.0	1966343	100.0	36,61,221	100.0
2	Economically active	1321291	78.0	1282794	65.2	26,04,085	71.1
3	Economically inactive	368833	21.8	677678	34.5	10,46,511	28.6
4	Economic activity not stated	4754	0.3	5871	0.3	10625	0.3

Source: National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) 2021, retrieved from <https://censusnepal.cbs.gov.np/results/downloads/provincial/5> on 8/30/2024

If we analyze the age-wise distribution of economically active population, a significant proportion (59.8%) falls within the 15–39 years age group, which is the most productive and active age group. This is followed by the 39–64 years age group, with 34.5% share, and the 65 and above age group, with 5.8% share. Some variation is also found while comparing the figure by gender where corresponding proportion of female (61.7%) is found slightly higher than male (57.9%). These statistics suggest that the province is in a favorable position to benefit from a demographic dividend, given the higher proportion of the productive age group within the population (for more details see Table 6).

Table 6: Economic Activity by Age Group and Gender

SN	Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	15–24 years	286525	21.7	294357	22.9	580882	22.3
2	25–39 years	477685	36.2	497626	38.8	975311	37.5
3	39–64 years	471758	35.7	425738	33.2	897496	34.5
4	65 and above	85323	6.5	65073	5.1	150396	5.8
All age groups		1321291	100.0	1282794	100.0	2604,085	100.0

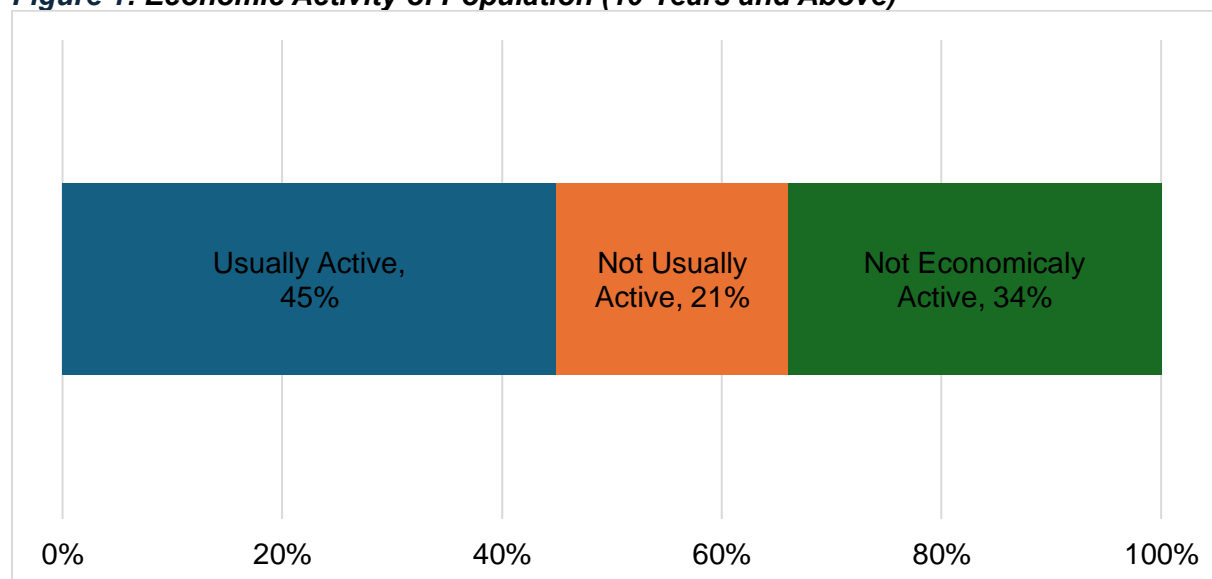
Source: National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) 2021, retrieved from <https://censusnepal.cbs.gov.np/results/downloads/provincial/5> on 8/30/2024

2.6 Economic Activity and Employment

As per the widely accepted definition of statistics, the population of individuals aged 15 years and above, considered to be of working age, is 3,661,221. However, the data of the National Population and Housing Census 2021, the 10 years and above population (41,84,299) is depicted as economically active population, which represents 81.7% of the total population of 5,122,078 in Lumbini Province. Of them, 65.8% (or 2,752,196 individuals) are economically active. However, a significant proportion, 33.9% (1,420,974 individuals), are not economically active. Out of the 2,752,196 economically active population, significant proportion 21% (879,985) are not found usually active. Additionally, the economic status of a negligible portion (11,129, 0.3%) of the population remains unknown (for details figure 1).

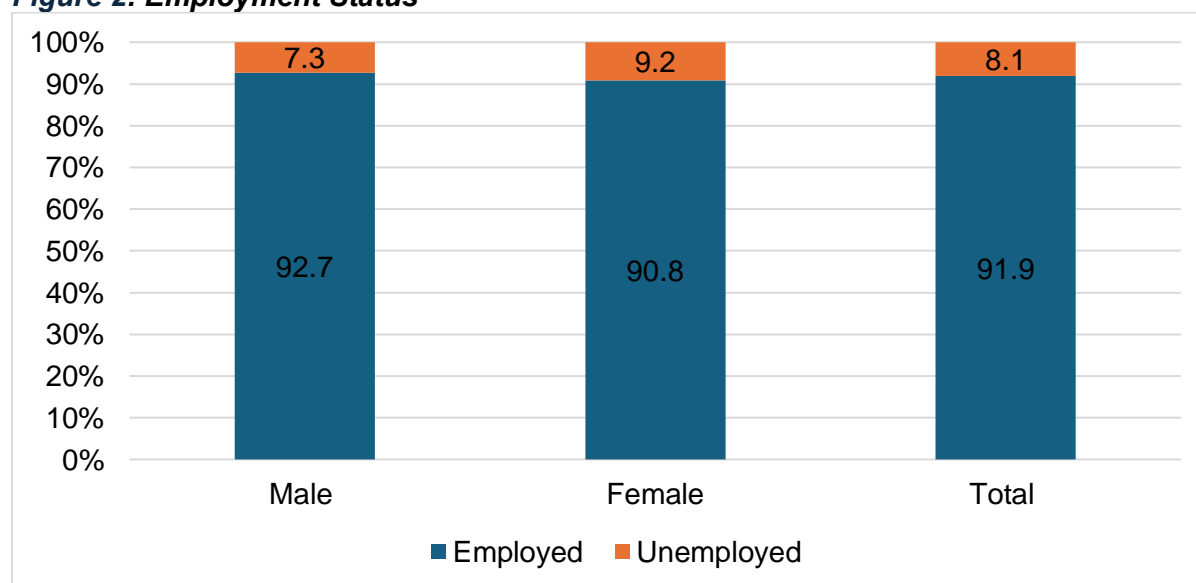
Among those who usually participate in the labor force, 92% are employed, while a notable 8% are unemployed. A comparison of unemployment rates by gender reveals a significant disparity, with the unemployment rate for males at 7.2% and for females at 9.3% (for details figure 2).

Figure 1: Economic Activity of Population (10 Years and Above)



Source: National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) 2021, retrieved from <https://censusnepal.cbs.gov.np/results/downloads/provincial/5> on 8/30/2024

Figure 2: Employment Status



Source: National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) 2021, retrieved from <https://censusnepal.cbs.gov.np/results/downloads/provincial/5> on 8/30/2024

2.7 Dynamics of Employment

Out of the 2,625,925¹ individuals in the labor force at the time of the census, a large proportion (60.3%) is engaged in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, followed by Service (36.2%) and Manufacturing 3.5%. Under the service sector, a significant proportion is occupied by sub-sectors like Wholesale and Retail Trade (11.7%) and Construction (9.4%), and the rest of the

¹ This figures also include those labour force who fall in the 10–14 years of age group.

other sub-sectors have negligible shares. If we compare engagement by gender, significant variation is found. The proportion of male engaged in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector is 52.7%, which is 15.5 percentage points lower than the proportion of females, at 68.2%. However, the trend reverses in sectors like construction, where the proportion of females (5.8%) is significantly lower than that of males (12.9%).

Interestingly, agriculture is often regarded as a less productive sector compared to construction. This suggests that females are disproportionately represented in productive sectors compared to males, which is further responsible for their limited access to education and skills development activities.

Similar status is depicted if we compare their involvement by major occupations. The proportion of labor force in general and female labor force in specific are found more concentrated on the less productive occupations like Skilled, Agriculture, Forestry and fisheries workers (Total 54% and Female 61.6%), Elementary occupations (Total 22.7, Female 25.5%). In contrast, the corresponding proportions in the relatively productive skilled occupations like Manager (Total 0.5%, Female 0.1%), Professionals (Total 3.1% and Female 2.7%) and craft and related Trade workers (Total 5.5% and Female 1.9%) (refer to Table 7 and Annex I detailed information).

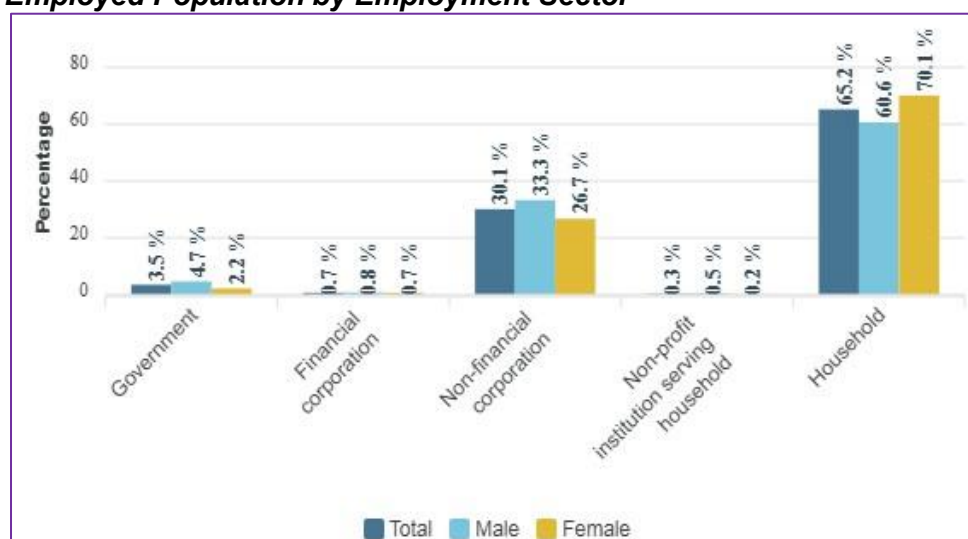
Table 7: Economically Active Population by Industrial Sector

SN	Industry	Male		Female		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	Agriculture	707265	52.7	875392	68.2	1582657	60.3
2	Manufacturing Industry	63316	4.7	27009	2.1	90325	3.5
3	Service	571702	42.6	381241	29.7	952943	36.2
	All Sectors	1342283	100	1283642	100	2625925	100

Source: National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) 2021, retrieved from <https://censusnepal.cbs.gov.np/results/downloads/provincial/5> on 8/30/2024

If we analyze the involvement of labor force as per major employment sector, overwhelming share falls under the Household sector (65.2%), followed by non-financial corporation (30.1%), government sector (3.5%) and financial corporation (0.7%). The proportion of female is found highest in the household sector and relatively low in all remaining sectors. This comparative status further justifies the lower productivity of female because of their involvement in these occupations.

Figure 3: Employed Population by Employment Sector

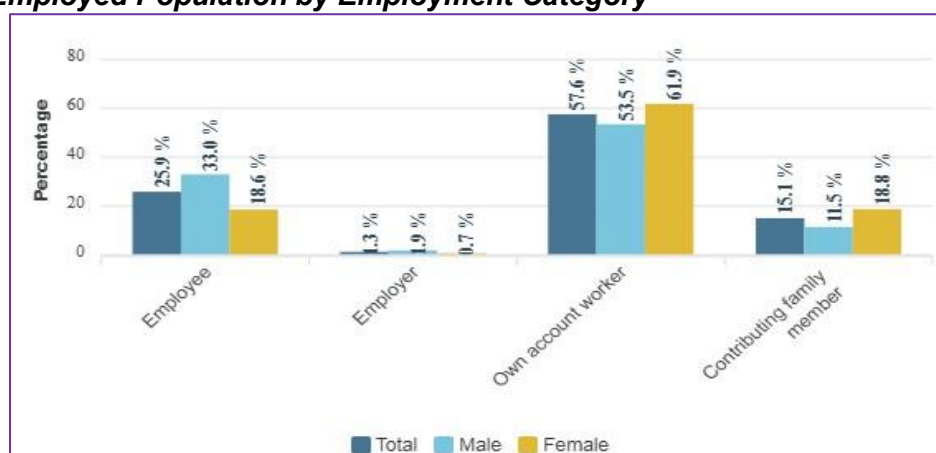


Source: National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) 2021, retrieved from <https://censusnepal.cbs.gov.np/results/downloads/provincial/5> on 8/30/2024

Similarly, employment status was also analyzed by categorizing the workforce into four major groups: Employees, Employers, Own-account workers and Contributing family members. The majority (57.6%) are own-account workers, followed by Employees (25.9%), Contributing family members (15.1%) and Employers (1.3%).

When comparing by gender, females are more likely to be own-account workers, with an 8.4 percentage point higher representation than males. They also have a 7.3 percentage point higher presence among contributing family members. In contrast, female have notably lower proportions in the other two groups—Employees (18.6% vs 33.0%) and Employers (0.7% vs 1.9%) in comparison to male.

Figure 4: Employed Population by Employment Category



Source: National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) 2021, retrieved from <https://censusnepal.cbs.gov.np/results/downloads/provincial/5> on 8/30/2024

2.8 Education Level of Workforce

Basic general education is considered the minimum requirement for TVET. Career development choices in TVET are also influenced by an individual's general education background. When

analyzing the formal educational background of the population based on their completed level of education, the largest proportion (31.41%) have completed primary education, followed by those with lower secondary level (21.72%) and upper secondary level (15.49%). Since 76.72% of the population in the province have completed primary education but have not progressed to the intermediate level, this group represents a highly suitable demographic for TVET programs. Focusing on these individuals can enhance employability and skill development, enabling them to contribute effectively to the labor market. From this perspective, the scope for technical and vocational education and training appears promising for the province's population.

The gender-based analysis of educational background presents further challenging scenarios. Although females make up a larger share of the province's population, their proportion within each educational background group is consistently lower than that of males, except in the intermediate and equivalent groups. This suggests that females have less access to education compared to males. Furthermore, the higher proportion of females (50.91%) at the intermediate level, contrasted with the extremely low proportion (35.99%) of females in the postgraduate or equivalent groups, indicates that many females' educational journeys often end after the intermediate or equivalent level.

Table 8: Distribution of Population by Educational Level

SN	Educational level completed	Male		Female		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	Early childhood	94029	53.73	80988	46.27	175017	4.76
2	Primary	607658	52.66	546264	47.34	1153922	31.41
3	Lower secondary	421431	52.80	376722	47.20	798153	21.72
4	Upper secondary	296318	52.05	272952	47.95	569270	15.49
5	SLC/SEE and equivalent	156301	52.49	141494	47.51	297795	8.10
6	Intermediate and equivalent	192205	49.09	199344	50.91	391549	10.66
7	Graduate and equivalent	60671	52.22	55505	47.78	116176	3.16
8	Postgraduate equivalent and above	32499	64.01	18275	35.99	50774	1.38
9	Others	1227	34.37	2343	65.63	3570	0.10
10	No level	25816	30.55	58694	69.45	84510	2.30
11	Level not stated	13712	40.94	19783	59.06	33495	0.91
12	All status	1901867	51.76	1772364	48.24	3674231	100.00

Source: National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) 2021, retrieved from <https://censusnepal.cbs.gov.np/results/downloads/provincial/5> on 8/30/2024

2.9 Status of Migration and Foreign Employment

The impact of migration abroad for labor appears significant in the province as it is at the national level. A total of 8.21% of the province's population is absent for various reasons, compared to 7.5% at the national level. Among this absent population, 87.4% are male and 12.6% are female. Of these, 81.9% have migrated to join employment or to seek employment opportunities, with 86.8% of males and 48.31% of females migrating for this reason. A small proportion has migrated for study or training purposes, while a negligible 0.63% has migrated for business. Additionally, 12.28% have migrated for other reasons, including dependency;

however, this group is significantly (37.77%) higher in the case of female (refer to Table 9 for detailed figures).

Table 9: Distribution of Migrants by Purpose and Gender

SN	Purpose of Migration	Total		Male		Female	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	Labour and employment	344800	81.92	319083	86.79	25717	48.31
2	Business	2636	0.63	2186	0.59	450	0.85
3	Study/training	21770	5.17	14810	4.03	6960	13.07
4	Dependent and others	51700	12.28	31591	8.59	20109	37.77
	All purposes	420906	100.00	367670	100.00	53236	100.00

Source: National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) 2021, retrieved from <https://censusnepal.cbs.gov.np/results/downloads/provincial/5> on 8/30/2024

Among those who migrated for employment reasons, the vast majority (93.85%) are youth aged 15–44 years. This group comprises 47.33% in the 15–24 age range, 32.79% in the 25–34 age range and 13.39% in the 35–44 age range. The age distribution trend for employment-driven migration is similar for both males and females, aligning closely with that of the overall population (See Table 10).

Table 10: Absent Population Abroad by Gender and Age Groups

S N	Age group	Total		Male		Female	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	00–14	8033	2.33	7765	2.43	268	1.04
2	15–24	163185	47.33	152024	47.64	11161	43.40
3	25–34	114218	33.13	104623	32.79	9595	37.31
4	35–44	46156	13.39	42393	13.29	3763	14.63
5	45–54	10842	3.14	10077	3.16	765	2.97
6	55–64	2188	0.63	2038	0.64	150	0.58
7	65 +	178	0.05	163	0.05	15	0.06
8	Not stated	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	All ages	344800	100.00	319083	100.00	25717	100.00

Source: National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) 2021, retrieved from <https://censusnepal.cbs.gov.np/results/downloads/provincial/5> on 8/30/2024

As per the record of the Department of Foreign Employment, 58,683 persons migrated abroad in the fiscal year 2021/22 from Lumbini province, which is higher by 392% than the previous fiscal year (2020/21) and higher by 87.88% than in the fiscal year 2019/20. Among these migrant population, large numbers are found migrated to Saudi Arabia, Qatar, UAE and Malaysia (see Table 11 for detailed distribution).

Table 11: Labour Migration Status

SN	Destination Country	2019/20	20/21	21/22
1	UAE	8430	1975	8434
2	Saudi Arabia	7294	4716	25097
3	Malaysia	6819	-	4510
4	Qatar	4020	2750	10079
5	Kuwait	1476	-	3413
6	Bahrain	558	654	1331
7	Oman	426	366	782
8	Malta	353	-	-
9	Jordan	219	-	-
10	Romania	208	244	-
11	Croatia	-	188	-
12	Japan	-	138	467
13	Afghanistan	-	128	-
14	Maldives	-	124	-
15	Others	1431	633	2834
	Total	31234	11916	58683

Source: National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) 2021, retrieved from <https://censusnepal.cbs.gov.np/results/downloads/provincial/5> on 8/30/2024

The number of migrants is also analyzed by skill level. In 2021/22, a large proportion (54.9%) of respondents migrated as low skilled workers, followed by a significant proportion (37.21%) belonging to skilled groups. The shares of other categories, such as semi-skilled, highly skilled and professional, were almost negligible, with corresponding shares of 7.82%, 0.02% and 0.05% respectively. Notably, the share of unskilled migrants has been gradually decreasing, from 57.9% in 2019/20 to 56.2% in 2020/21 and finally to 54.9% in 2021/22. This indicates increasing skills development activities within the country to provide such opportunities for those prospective migrant workers.

Table 12: Abroad Labour Migration by Skills Level

SN	Destination Country	2019/20		2020/21		2021/22	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Professional	44	0.14	24	0.2	29	0.05
2	Highly skilled	3	0.01	0	0	12	0.02
3	Skilled	10092	32.31	4326	36.3	21836	37.21
4	Semi-skilled	3011	9.64	870	7.3	4589	7.82
5	Low-skilled	18084	57.9	6697	56.2	32217	54.9
	Total	31234	100	11916	100	58683	100

Source: National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) 2021, retrieved from <https://censusnepal.cbs.gov.np/results/downloads/provincial/5> on 8/30/2024

In the last decade, a discourse is ongoing about the use of the skills and experience of returnee migrants for national development. Alongside the returnee migrants started to organize and initiate organized activities. As per the official record, 118,666 returnee migrants are identified till 2021/22 from Lumbini Province, of which larger proportions were found returned from Qatar, UAE and Saudi Arabia. Like migrant workers, returnee migrants also show a high male dominance, comprising 96.1% of the total (see Table 13).

Profile of Technical Education and Vocational Training: Lumbini Province

Table 13: Returnee Migrant Workers by Gender and Destination

SN	Destination Country	Returnees in 2021/22					
		Male		Female		Total	
1	Qatar	31,406	98.6	449	1.4	31,855	26.84
2	UAE	27,218	93.6	1,865	6.4	29,083	24.51
3	Saudi Arabia	27,748	99.2	221	0.8	27,969	23.57
4	Malaysia	15,257	98.8	189	1.2	15,446	13.02
5	Kuwait	3,949	89.9	446	10.1	4,395	3.70
6	Oman	1,731	92.7	136	7.3	1,867	1.57
7	Bahrain	1,735	96.7	60	3.3	1,795	1.51
8	Japan	1,564	98.6	22	1.4	1,586	1.34
9	Poland	566	97.3	16	2.7	582	0.49
10	Maldives	447	83.9	86	16.1	533	0.45
11	Others	2,964	83.4	591	16.6	3,555	3.00
	Total	114,585	96.6	4,081	3.4	118,666	100.00

Source: Labour Migration Status Report 2022, Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security

CHAPTER III

STATUS OF TVET PROGRAMS

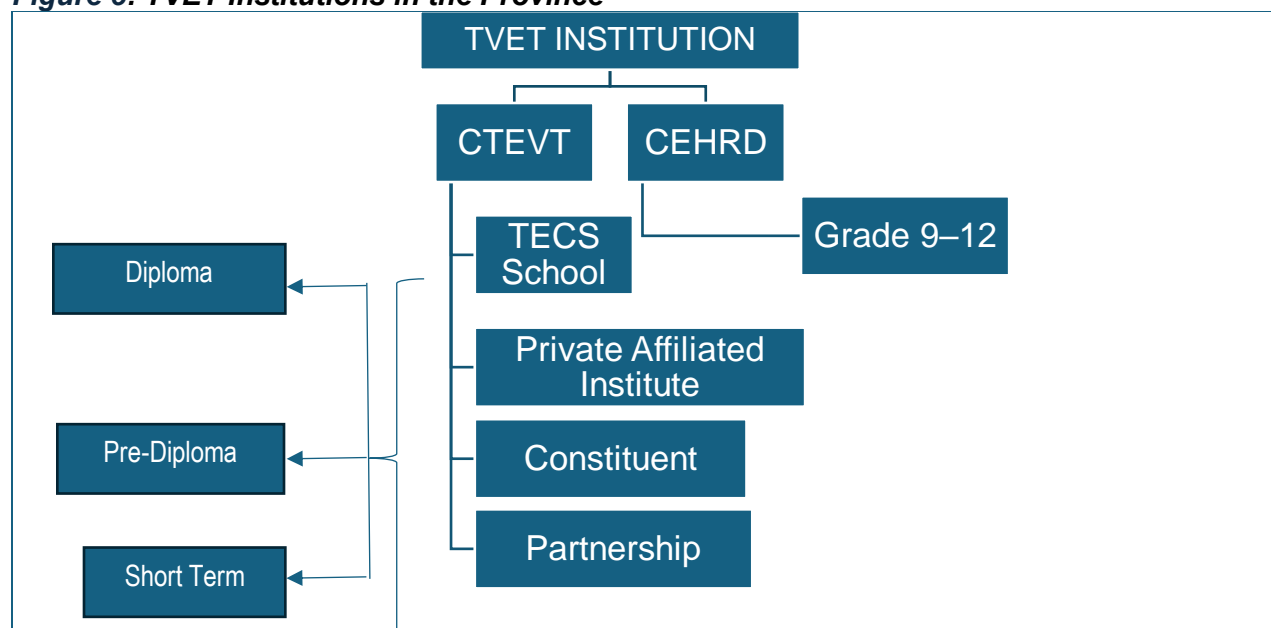
TVET programs in Nepal range from short-term courses lasting 160 hours to formal diploma and proficiency-level programs of up to three years. The 18-month pre-diploma programs and the three-year diploma programs are recognized as formal TVET programs, qualifying students to enter diploma and bachelor's-level studies. In contrast, some short-term programs ranging between 160 and 1,696 hours are counted as non-formal programs and operated without formal accreditation. This chapter provides an overview of both formal and non-formal TVET programs, divided into two sub-chapters.

3.1 Overview of Formal TVET Programs

Formal TVET programs are mainly catered under two regulatory organizations (a) Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training (CTEVT) and (b) Center for Education and Human Resource Development (CEHRD). CTEVT has two levels of program: (a) Pre-diploma Level and (b) Diploma Level covering different trades and programs. CTEVT has four types of TVET institutes to operate these programs, which are: (a) Constituent schools and polytechnics (b) Partnership institutes (c) Community schools operated under the TECS modality (d) Private institutes affiliated to running long-term TVET programs.

Besides the programs of CTEVT, CEHRD also conducts technical stream education in Grades 9–12 parallel to the existing general stream of education where technical stream students learn four special technical subjects besides common subjects shared with general stream students (refer to Figure 5 for details).

Figure 5: TVET Institutions in the Province

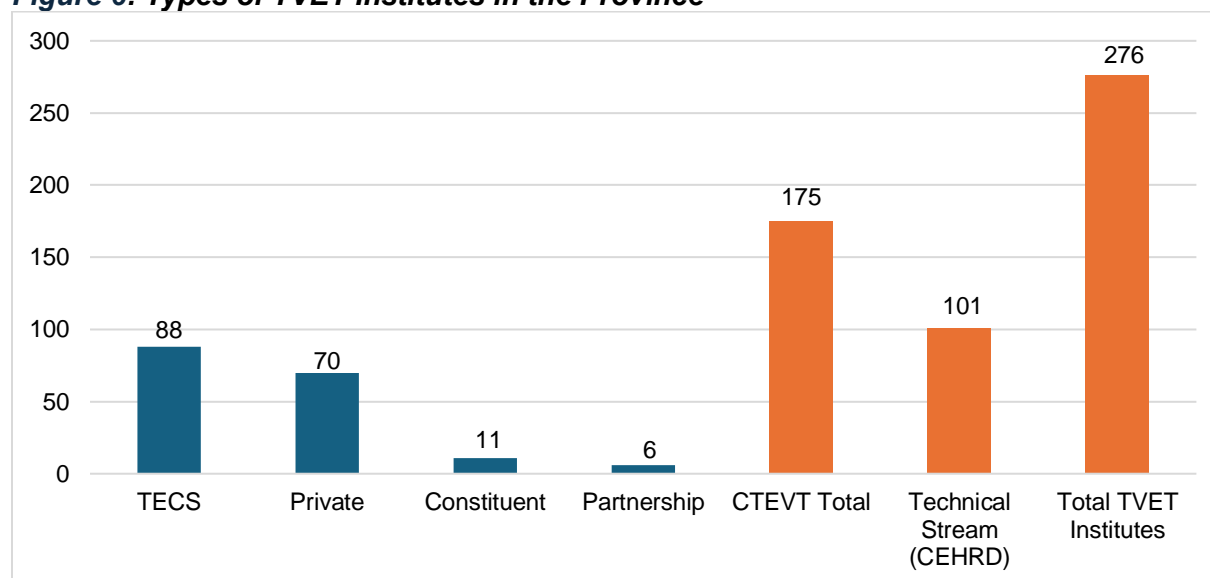


Currently, a total of 59 programs are being operated in these technical schools throughout the country whereas only 48 programs are in operation within the province. Out of them 27 are diploma-level programs and 15 are pre-diploma level programs. These programs have the

capacity to enroll 14,740 students, including 9,810 in diploma level and 4,930 in pre-diploma level. Similarly, there are 101 community schools running technical stream in secondary level 9–12 under the Center for Education and Human Resource Development (CEHRD), which have total enrolment capacity of 4,848. Lumbini Province consists of 12 districts and 109 local bodies, of which 102 local bodies have at least one formal technical school/institution and 7 local bodies do not have institutional presence for offering TVET programs.

These institutes have played a pivotal role to enhance the access of TVET to the target population. The access to TVET programs can be evaluated from three perspectives. The first is by considering the number of beneficiaries. The second approach examines geographic and population distribution, assessing how evenly institutions are spread across regions. The third perspective focuses on the inclusiveness of TVET programs, particularly in relation to the target population.

Figure 6: Types of TVET Institutes in the Province

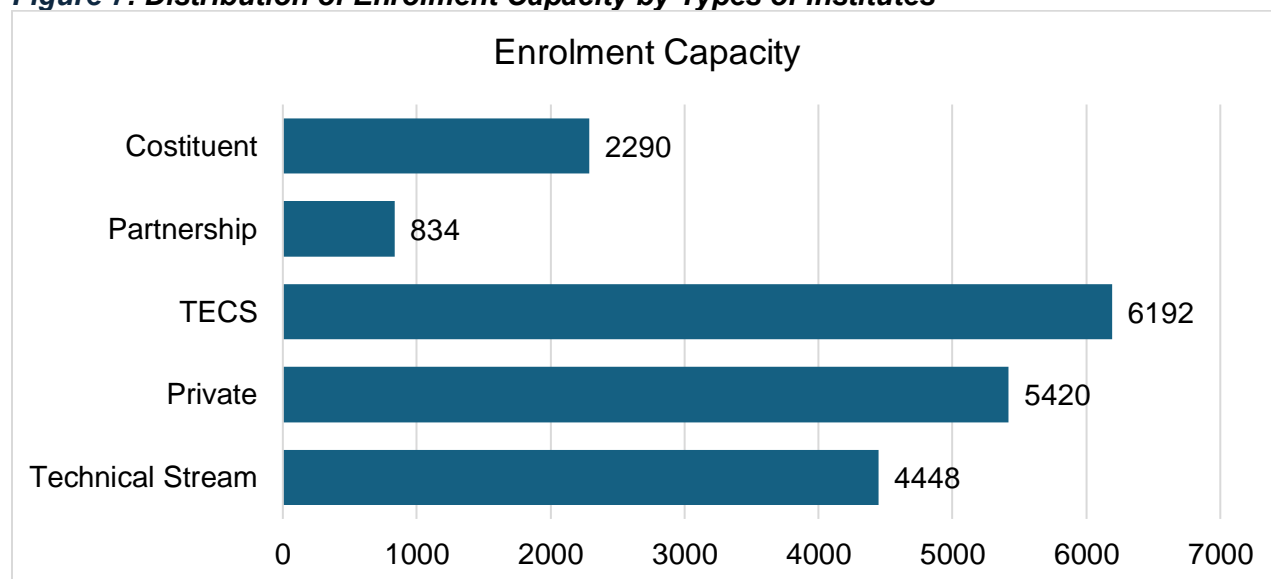


Source: Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training, Administrative Data

An institute affiliated with CTEVT can generally enroll 40 students per group in pre-diploma programs; however, the enrolment capacity for diploma-level programs varies based on the field of study. This enrolment capacity is also known as quota. For engineering programs, an institute typically enrolls 48 students per group, while for other programs, the capacity is usually 40 students. Exceptions include the Certificate in Medical Laboratory Technology (CMLT) and the Diploma in Diagnostic Radiography, where only 30 students can be enrolled. Some variation in seat numbers may arise depending on the specific programs and types of permission.

CTEVT is the apex body for technical education in Nepal. It covers 75% of enrolment capacity of long-term formal TVET programs of the province, including 31% share by TECS modality institutes, followed by 28% private schools, 12% constituent and 4% under partnership modality institutes. Similarly, the remaining 25% share of enrolment capacity is covered by CEHRD regulated technical stream schools.

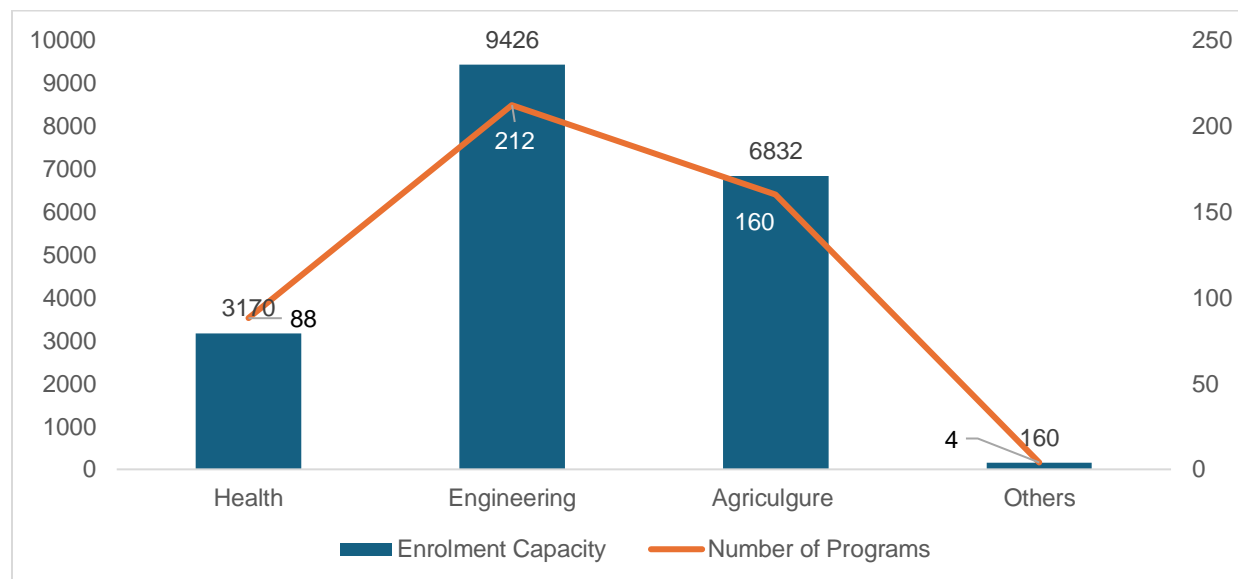
Figure 7: Distribution of Enrolment Capacity by Types of Institutes



Source: Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training, Administrative Data

If we categorize these figures by trade, Engineering programs are run in 197 institutes, with total enrolment capacity of 8,764, followed by Agriculture in 163 institutes, with enrolment capacity of 6,960 and Health in 89 institutes, with enrolment capacity of 3,210 (*detailed enrolment capacity by programs is given in Annex 8 & 16*).

Figure 8: Programs and Enrolment Capacity by Trade



Source: Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training and Center for Education and Human Resource Development, Administrative Data

3.2 Enrolment Capacity and Actual Enrolment

At the beginning of the twenty-first century, enhancing access to TVET programs was the primary goal of Nepal's TVET sector. The first TVET policy—TVET Policy 2007—clearly

identified access as the foremost objective, which was consistently prioritized in the subsequent TVET policies. However, the current focus of the TVET sector has shifted. The emphasis is no longer solely on access, but on ensuring equitable access to quality TVET for all interested Nepalese youth. This is now the overarching goal of the TVET sector in Nepal, and particularly in Lumbini Province.

In the academic year 2076/77, Lumbini Province had a total capacity to enroll 16,570 students in its long-term TVET programs. This included 6,777 in pre-diploma programs, 6,769 in diploma programs and 3,024 in technical stream education. By the academic year 2081/82, enrolment capacity increased significantly by 18%, reaching a total of 19,588. When examining the rise in diploma and technical stream subjects separately, the increment is 44.9% and 60.3% respectively. However, at the same time, the capacity for pre-diploma programs declined by 27.3%.

If we compare the composition of schools throughout this period, significant shifts can be observed. The share of constitution institutes rises from 18.2% to 36.8% for the Diploma Level programs, while the corresponding difference for pre-diploma level programs is 10.9% to 6.2%. It is notable that the share of partnership schools has increased from 2.1% to 5.7% in the same period (refer to Table 14).

Table 14: Trends on Enrolment Capacity by Types of Institutes

SN	Institute Types	Academic Years											
		2076/77		2077/78		2078/79		2079/80		2080/81		2081/82	
Pre-diploma Programs													
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
1	Constituent	739	10.9	860	12.9	671	13	839	14.3	973	15.8	306	6.2
2	Partnership	0	0	0	0	41	0.8	65	1.1	92	1.5	0	0
3	TECS	2175	32.1	3126	46.9	2322	45	2850	48.6	3154	51.2	2504	50.8
4	Affiliated	3863	57	2679	40.2	2126	41.2	2111	36	1940	31.5	2120	43
	Total	6777	100	6665	100	5161	100	5865	100	6160	100	4930	100
Diploma Programs													
1	Constituent	1232	18.2	1468	18.6	1916	24.2	2156	23.2	2122	21.9	3610	36.8
2	Partnership	142	2.1	355	4.5	341	4.3	585	6.3	775	8	1521	15.5
3	TECS	2775	41	3306	41.9	3469	43.8	3847	41.4	3265	33.7	559	5.7
4	Affiliated	2620	38.7	2762	35	2194	27.7	2704	29.1	3527	36.4	4120	42
	Total	6769	100	7890	100	7919	100	9292	100	9689	100	9810	100
Both Programs		13546		14555		13080		15157		15849		14740	

Source: Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training, Administrative Data

CEHRD Schools:

There are 101 CEHRD schools in Lumbini Province offering technical education at the secondary level. Students who pass Grade 8 can transition to the technical stream from Grade 9 through these schools. Each CEHRD school has a quota of 48 per program. With 101 schools in Lumbini Province, the total enrolment capacity is 4,848 students per Grade (Grades 9, 10, 11 and 12).

CEHRD has designed 6 technical stream curricula for general schools, including Civil Engineering, Computer Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Plant Science, Animal Science and Sangeet. However, only five programs except Sangeet are in operation.

Enrolment Trends in CTET Programs

Enrolment is the first step to addressing the country's technical human resource requirements, as it reflects both the supply of TVET programs and the interest of young people in these fields. An analysis of enrolment trends over the past five years reveals a declining pattern. In the academic year 2076/77, the enrolment rate in CTEVT programs was 72%, which decreased to 62.3% in 2080/81. For pre-diploma programs, enrolment rates ranged from 70.1% to 55.4%, while for diploma programs, rates varied from 74.0% to 65%. Notably, 3,857 enrolment slots remained vacant, which is equivalent to the capacity of 55 new institutes (refer to Table 15).

Table 15: Trends of Enrolment Rate and Enrolment in CTEVT Programs

		2076/77 Enrollment		2077/78 Enrollment		2078/79 Enrollment		2079/80 Enrollment		2080/81 Enrollment	
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Both levels	Constituent	1484	81.4	1534	81.8	1694	80.9	1449	69.1	1335	65.0
	Partnership	114	90.0	279	86.5	269	87.0	245	54.8	433	70.9
	TECS	2704	59.7	3125	62.1	2727	58.9	2651	57.2	2311	57.9
	Private	4659	77.6	3092	74.7	2343	70.5	2086	63.4	2268	62.2
	Total	8961	72.0	8030	70.9	7033	68.2	6431	61.5	6347	61.6
Pre-diploma level	Constituent	503	74.9	371	69.6	366	77.3	418	78.2	348	69.2
	Partnership	-	-	-	53.8	30	100.0	27	67.5	37	75.8
	TECS	1327	67.7	1054	48.0	907	55.2	1083	59.7	1073	65.2
	Private	2538	70.5	804	53.6	731	48.1	501	36.8	296	27.4
	Total	4368	70.1	2229	53.6	2034	55.9	2029	54.4	1754	55.4
Diploma Level	Constituent	981	85.8	1163	87.1	1328	82.1	1031	65.7	5420	63.2
	Partnership	114	90.0	279	86.5	239	85.1	218	53.5	2290	70.2
	TECS	1377	52.9	2071	68.1	1820	61.3	1568	55.3	838	51.0
	Private	2121	87.7	2288	92.0	1612	88.7	1585	80.7	6192	75.5
	Total	4593	74.0	5801	81.4	4999	75.5	4402	65.7	14740	65.0

Source: Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training, Administrative Data

A significant dropout rate is observed in technical stream subjects. For example, while 30 students enroll in Civil Engineering in Grade 9, this number drops to 18 by Grade 12. Similar trends are seen in other subjects: Electrical Engineering (28 in Grade 9, dropping to 10 in Grade 12), Computer Science (30 to 16), Plant Science (28 to 15) and Animal Science (26 to 19). This consistent decline in retention from Grade 9 to Grade 12 highlights a significant challenge, suggesting that students perceive lower prospects in technical subjects than they initially expected at the time of enrolment.

3.3 TVET Graduates and their Employment Status

Systematic records of TVET graduates and their post-graduation status are largely unavailable. While some national-level data exists, provincial breakdowns are largely unavailable. As per the record of CTEVT, up to fiscal year 2078/79, a total of 403,454 students graduated from CTEVT programs: 140,269 from diploma-level programs and 263,185 from pre-diploma-level programs. Although exact data for Lumbini Province is unavailable, estimates based on enrolment capacity and actual enrolment suggest that 72,263 graduates belong to this region, including approximately 26,496 from diploma-level programs and 45,767 from pre-diploma programs.

The post-graduate employment status of these graduates is even more challenging. Although tracer studies have been conducted, their generalizability is highly limited. Based on these tracer studies, employment rates for CTEVT graduates vary significantly by program, trade,

province and level. On average, the employment rate is approximately 60%. Sectoral and program-level analysis indicates that health-related trades exhibit slightly higher employment rates compared to agriculture and engineering. Similarly, diploma-level program graduates tend to have higher employment rates than pre-diploma graduates.

A 2022 CTEVT study reported an overall employment rate of 58.2%. Employment rates were highest for health-related programs (67.8%) and lowest for agriculture-related programs (44.3%). Engineering-related programs showed an employment rate of 59.4%, while hospitality-related programs had an employment rate of 66.7%. The average monthly income for employed graduates was found to be NRs 15,656 (NPC, 2022).

3.4 Scholarship Available for TVET Students

CTEVT offers three categories of scholarships to enhance access to TVET programs for target youth, especially those from disadvantaged populations. These scholarships include:

3.4.1 Classified Scholarship

This scholarship targets economically disadvantaged students from community and government schools, including women, Dalits, ethnic groups, martyrs, former *Kamaiya* (bonded labor), *Haliya* (poorly paid farmers), conflict victims and other marginalized groups. Applications are collected province-wise through selected institutions and provincial offices, followed by an entrance exam. Merit-based allocations are made by CTEVT to suitable institutes based on the applicants' preferences. Each institute is required to offer classified scholarships to two students for programs with a quota of 30, three students for programs with a quota of 40, and four students for those with a quota of 48. The total number of seats across the province is calculated and allocated according to these percentages.

To gain a better understanding of this provision, it would be helpful to generate a table calculating the number of students benefitting from these scholarships. Additionally, further analysis could explore how many scholarship recipients were unable to complete the study.

3.4.2 Merit Scholarship

This scholarship is awarded to the top-performing students in each program based on the results of entrance examinations. It is available to students who pay full fees during their first year of admission. Scholarships for subsequent years or semesters are granted based on their academic performance in the previous year or semester.

3.4.3 Special Program

This annual initiative selects 500 students from Dalit, Muslim, marginalized and remote communities through a separate entrance process. These students are enrolled in designated institutes, with all tuition fees fully waived, and provisions for accommodation and food expenses.

3.4.4 Scholarships for Technical Stream

There are specific scholarships allocated for 9–12 in the technical stream. However, in the general education stream, Rs. 1,000 per student per month is provided to girls studying pure science stream. Additionally, for on-the-job training (OJT), the CEHRD allocates Rs 1,000 per student per month to cover travel expenses during the 12-month OJT period.

3.5 Information on Instructors

CTEVT has established specific provisions for appointing instructors and assistant instructors in its constituent institutes and polytechnics. Additionally, it has set standards regarding the

number and qualifications of instructors for other types of institutes, including Partnership institutes, TECS programs and private institutes seeking affiliation.

For the position of instructors, a bachelor's degree in the relevant subject is required. Assistant instructors must have at least a diploma in the related field, while instructional assistants are required to hold a pre-diploma or Technical School Leaving Certificate (TSLC) in the related subject.

Of the 208 total instructors in 11 constituent institutes of Lumbini Province, only 15.5% hold permanent positions, with women making up a very small percentage (1.3%) of the permanent staff. When comparing teaching and non-teaching staff at these institutions, 66.7% are teaching staff, while the remaining 33.3% are non-teaching staff (*refer to Table 3.3 for detailed figures*). If we further distribute the proportion of teaching staff by gender, 55.9% are male and 11.8% are female. Similarly, of the 33.3% non-teaching staff, 24.2% are male and 8.1% are female.

Table 16: Staff Information of CTEVT Constituent Institutes

SN	Institute	Teaching Staff		Non-Teaching Staff		Permanent Staff	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Turang Polytechnic Institute	6	2	6	2	1	0
2	Korea Nepal Polytechnic Institute	35	7	13	5	3	1
3	Bheri Technical Institute	47	7	15	3	22	2
4	Bishnu Dhani Technical Institute	4	0	1	3	1	0
5	Sahid Krishna Sen Ichchuk Polytechnic Institute	27	7	12	7	5	1
6	Rolpa Polytechnic Institute	11	4	9	2	2	0
7	Agroforestry Polytechnic Institute, Arghakhanchi	11	4	9	3	1	0
8	Padini Technical Institute	15	3	3	0	3	0
9	Rapti Technical School	35	5	9	2	11	1
10	Madan Pokhara Polytechnic Institute	13	5	11	3	2	0
11	Jeebraj Ashrit Polytechnic Institute	4	0	2	0	2	0
	Total	208	44	90	30	53	5
	Total Percentage of Staff	55.9	11.8	24.2	8.1	14.2	1.3

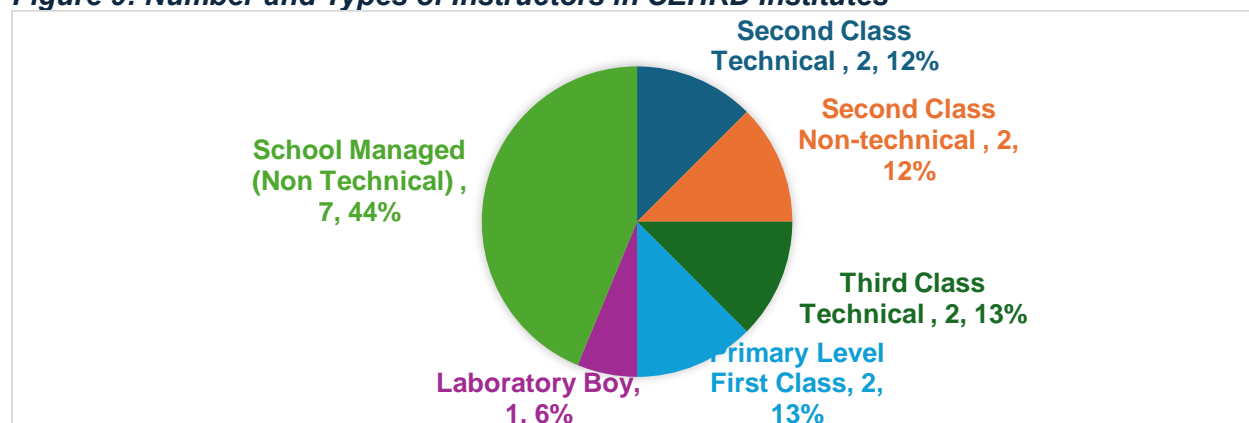
Source: Field Survey 2023

The scarcity of female instructors in general and permanent positions in specific suggests notable barriers to employment linkages for women, further emphasizing the gender inequality within the workforce.

Unlike CTEVT constituent institutes, the CEHRD managed 16 instructors, including 7 non-technical staff managed by schools themselves, for its technical stream schools. Since technical stream institutes also conduct classes for non-technical subjects, the role of non-technical staff is also crucial. CEHRD provided the salaries of instructors with other associated costs for the

remaining 11 technical staff. The position of these staff ranges from laboratory boy to second class-level officer (*see Figure 9 for detailed*).

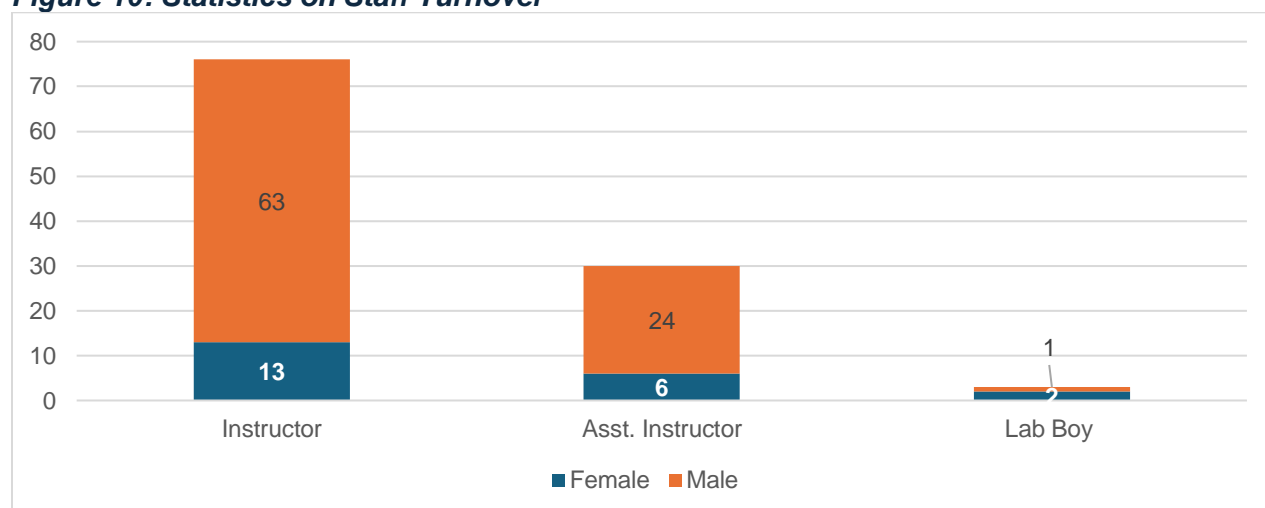
Figure 9: Number and Types of Instructors in CEHRD Institutes



3.6 Staff Turnover

Staff turnover seems challenging among these technical stream schools, although they get a fixed budget for staff salaries regularly from the government. As per the primary survey conducted in 42 institutes, 109 teaching staff members left their schools over the last five years. Given the lower proportion of female staff, staff turnover seems equally challenging to both female and male (*refer to Figure 10 for detailed*). This notable turnover rate suggests scarcity of instructors in these schools, which seems challenging for maintaining and enhancing educational quality in those institutes.

Figure 10: Statistics on Staff Turnover



3.7 Beneficiaries of Skill Test Programs

To date, 126,694 candidates who appeared in the skill test from the province, 72.27%, or 91,566, have passed the skill test. An overwhelming majority of these successful candidates—91.16%, are from Level 1, while 6.9% are from Level 2 and 0.56% from Level 3 (*refer to Table 15*).

Table 17: Beneficiaries of Skill Test Programs

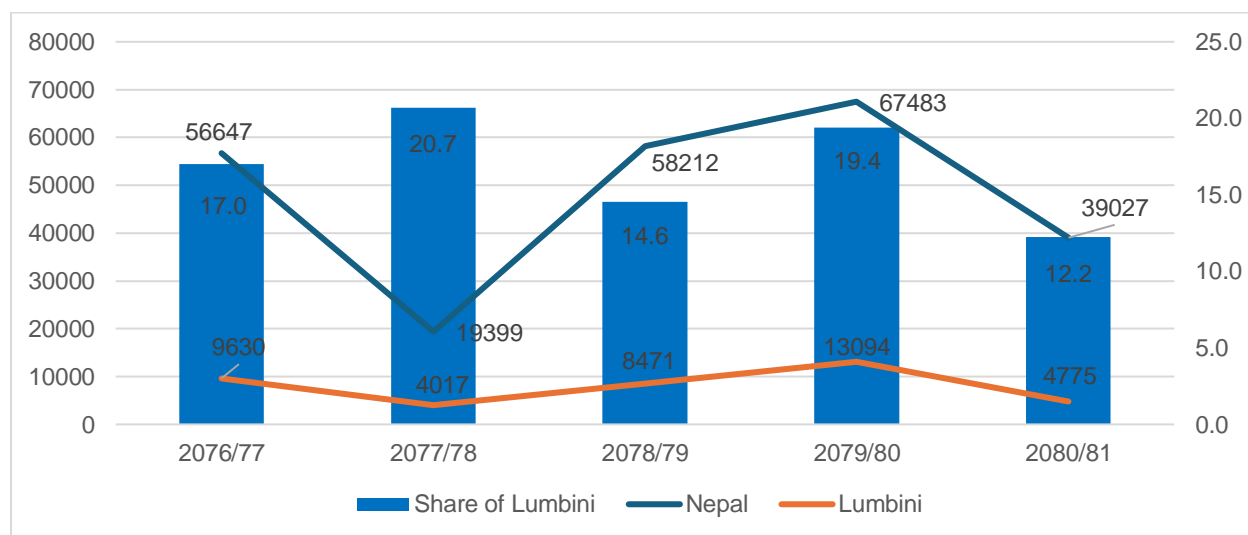
SN	Level	Appeared	%	Awarded	Percentage
1	Elementary	1,570	1.2	1,222	1.33
2	Level One	97,368	76.9	83,476	91.16
3	Level Two	26,333	20.8	6,349	6.93
4	Level Three	1,412	1.1	510	0.56
5	Level Four	10	0.0	9	0.01
	Total	126,694	100.0	91,566	100.00

Source: Administrative data of NSTB (The provincial estimation is made based on the provincial distribution and level-wise distribution of national figure).

An analysis of the skill test trends over the last five years (from 2076/77 to 2080/81) shows that 39,987 individuals applied for skill tests in the province. Of these, 58.2% were male and 41.8% female. The application trend has been inconsistent, with noticeable fluctuations across the years. The highest number of applicants—13,094—was recorded in fiscal year 2079/80, while the lowest—4,014—was recorded in 2077/78.

These trends do not indicate a growing awareness of or attraction among youth towards skill testing. Instead, it is often influenced by whether training providers incorporate skill tests into their programs. Lumbini Province's share of national skill test applicants has ranged from 12.2% to 20.7%. The province recorded its lowest share in fiscal year 2080/81 and its highest in fiscal year 2077/78 (refer to Figure 11 for a detailed information).

Figure 11: Skill Test Applicants' Trend in the Last Five Years



Source: Administrative data of NST

3.8 Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL)

The Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) system in Lumbini Province is designed to assess and certify individuals' skills based on their work experience, regardless of formal education and training. This system is particularly beneficial for workers in the informal sector, where traditional qualifications may not reflect their actual skills. By facilitating RPL, the National Vocational Qualification System (NVQS) framework enables individuals to gain formal recognition for their

competencies, enhancing their employability and enabling them to seek better job opportunities within the province or even abroad.

Skill testing under the NVQS is essential for maintaining high standards in vocational training across Lumbini Province. Regular assessments are conducted to certify individuals in various trades, ensuring they meet the required proficiency levels. In Lumbini province, six key occupations, namely construction mason, welder, plumber, tile marble fixture, garment fabricator and mobile repairing worker, were certified through RPL system. A total of 415 participants attended skill tests in 2079 BS, with 338 successfully passing, while in 2080 BS, 405 participants attended skill tests.

The First FOI target for 2022 was 300 out of 811, while in 2023 /2024, the target increased to 400. We successfully achieved a total of 568 firms. The FOI target for 2024/2025 has a target of 400 and received 528 firms.

The expansion of businesses has been driven by the skills of employers and their self-motivation. Incremental growth has been consistently rising after certification. Tracer studies indicate that daily wages are also increasing, demonstrating the positive impact of the program.

Furthermore, female self-employment has been on the rise, contributing significantly to the workforce. This growth has also supported foreign employment opportunities. Individuals are now realizing and investing in their career pathways, leading to a more skilled and empowered workforce.

3.9 Overview of Non-formal TVET Programs

Unlike formal or long-term TVET programs, non-formal TVET programs are also implemented in the province in significant volume. Various government, non-governmental and private sector agencies are involved in overseeing these programs, but there is no proper standard and uniform regulatory system, including curriculum development, implementation methods, or assessment systems. These courses typically range from one week to one year in duration.

Some private institutions delivering non-formal TVET are affiliated to the CTEVT and conduct skill tests for its graduates at the end of their programs. However, a significant portion of such training programs end up without participating in skill tests. In Lumbini Province, there are over 230 short-term training providers affiliated with the CTEVT. Graduates of these short courses are eligible to apply for a skill test, which is conducted by the NSTB.

3.10 Programs for Non-formal Vocational Training

MoSD places equal emphasis on non-formal or short-term training programs alongside the long-term formal TVET programs. These include apprenticeships, Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL), skill testing, OJT and skill upgrading programs for existing workers. These programs are pivotal in addressing the region's vocational training needs by developing a skilled workforce that aligns with local industry demands, thereby contributing to economic growth. An overview of these programs is outlined below.

3.10.1 Apprenticeship Programs:

In Lumbini Province, apprenticeship programs have been instrumental in providing practical experience for the youth. This modality adopted a dual approach to teaching, combining theoretical education with hands-on training. Supported by the ENSSURE-II program, enough of the youth in Lumbini Province are gaining access to apprenticeship opportunities free of cost, enabling them to acquire industry-relevant skills while working with experienced professionals. This dual approach helps apprentices to be well prepared for sector-specific employment, which

is critical for province development. In 2080, out of 880, 550 male and 306 female were admitted in 8 different streams of Apprenticeship programs.

On-the-Job (OJT) Training:

On-the-Job Training (OJT) is a vital component of vocational education in Lumbini Province, offering students real-world experience alongside their theoretical instruction. Although initially piloted in hospitality and agriculture, this approach has the potential to benefit all TVET sectors where practical skills are essential. Currently, OJT programs are available in 11 fields, typically lasting 10 months. After completing theoretical training at institutes, trainees are placed in industries to develop hands-on skills and gain valuable experience.

In 2080, 617 individuals (501 males and 116 females) enrolled in these programs, with 19% representing disadvantaged groups (DAGs). Practical experience through workplace training, including collaboration with experienced technicians, ensures graduates are job-ready and capable of meeting local industry demands, thereby improving their employability upon completion of their training.

3.10.2 Skill Upgrading Training:

Skill upgrading training is crucial for individuals who are already employed or have completed basic vocational training. These programs focus on enhancing existing skills and introducing new technologies and methodologies relevant to local industries. ENSSURE-II for Lumbini Province prioritizes skill upgrading to help workers adapt to evolving market needs, particularly in 25 different sectors. Out of the 800 quotas, 793 were already admitted in this program, including 15.37% female, 12.5% of whom were from DAGs.

CHAPTER IV

EMPLOYERS' PROFILE AND SKILLS DEMAND

4.1 Background

TVET programs should be designed and implemented to align with evolving labor market demands. However, identifying these demands is challenging, as they are influenced by dynamic factors such as economic structure, technological advancements, mechanization of traditional activities, foreign trade and shifts in domestic consumption patterns.

In Lumbini Province, the agricultural sector remains the largest employer, engaging 60.3% of the population. A gender analysis shows that 68.2% of females are employed in agriculture compared to 52.7% of males. Despite employing a large share of the population, this sector contributes only 26.67% to the GDP, indicating low productivity due to reliance of unskilled labor and labor-intensive technologies.

Apart from agriculture, public administration and defense employs 10.03% of the population, while the construction **sector** contributes 8.6% to the province's GDP. The employment gender gap indicates that women face considerable barriers to accessing skills development opportunities compared to men.

Notably, the manufacturing sector, which is comparatively more productive, employs only 3.3% of the population—4.5% male and 2.0% female. The minimal share of the population engaged in this sector reflects the low level of industrialization in the province. Furthermore, the significant gap in male and female participation suggests that the productivity of the female labor force remains marginal.

4.2 Industries and Employment

The lower share of the manufacturing sectors in terms of both GDP and employment is an indication of underdevelopment of industries in the province. Generally, industries were registered and regulated by both federal- and province-level regulatory agencies. Moreover, small business and trade activities are registered under local-level governments. different agencies under Ministries of Industry, Commerce and Supplies and Ministry of Industry in Lumbini Province Government.

Industries and economic establishments can be categorized into three main types:

- Small to Large Industries, regulated under Department of Industry under federal government
- Micro and Cottage Industries, regulated by provincial government agencies.
- Identified in the National Economic Census and operated throughout the country.

According to the Department of Industry (DoI), 661 industries are in operation in Lumbini Province, providing employment to 66,601 people. Similarly, the Economic Census 2018 identified 147,789 economic establishments in the province, employing a total of 474,264 people. These figures may overlap, as larger industries established before 2018 are included in both records.

Table 18: Number of Industries and Employment

SN	District	Small to Large*		Economic Establishment***	
		Number	Employment	Number	%
1	Rukum East	2	133	1020	2602
2	Rolpa	3	4066	5094	15456
3	Pyuthan	3	232	5606	21373
4	Arghakhanchi	5	418	6619	14613
5	Gulmi	6	119	9548	22876
6	Palpa	12	777	8701	24902
7	Nawalparasi West	92	9277	11208	43866
8	Rupandehi	292	26870	38403	134772
9	Kapilvastu	62	7553	13607	40610
10	Dang	49	6340	14421	47598
11	Banke	107	9111	18666	64882
12	Bardiya	28	1705	14896	40714
	Lumbini	661	66601	147789	474264

Source: * Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Supplies, Department of Industry

***Central Bureau of Statistics, Economic Census 2017/18

4.3 Industries Registered Under Province-Level Agencies

In addition to the industries registered under the federal-level regulatory agencies, relevant provincial authorities have initiated the registration of micro and cottage-level industries. While 100,442 micro and cottage industries are cumulatively registered at the federal level, 5,399 industries have been registered or renewed within the province to date. Among the districts, Rupandehi accounts for the highest number of registered industries (1,304), followed by Palpa (884) and Banke (874). The discrepancy in figures between federal and provincial records stems from a lack of timely updates of such figures and coordination between the respective agencies.

Table 19: Number of Industries by Districts along with Investment and Revenue Generation

SN	Organization Name	Number of Registered Industries	Capital Investment (in Rs '000)	Revenue Amount (in Rs)
1	Rupandehi	1304	2,581,545,000.00	2,239,800.00
2	Banke	874	1,328,719.00	3,399,495.00
3	Nawalparasi (BSPNP)	502	1,293,300.00	2,804,800.00
4	Kapilbastu	423	782,450.00	1,888,200.00
5	Dang	827	908,711.00	3,220,400.00
6	Bardiya	291	503,100.00	2,704.00
7	Palpa	884	318,650.00	-
8	Gulmi	92	261,050.00	331,200.00
9	Argakhanchi	44	496,900.00	188,100.00
10	Pyuthan	47	82,609,000.00	210,000.00
11	Rolpa	60	7,066,950.00	231,000.00
12	Rukum East	51	68,400,000.00	217,600.00
	Lumbini Province	5399	2,745,513,830.00	14,733,299.00

Source: Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Transport Lumbini Province, 10 Auust, 2024.

Entrepreneurs and Employment:

Table 17 shows that 5,399 entrepreneurs are actively operating industries within the province, with a significant proportion of entrepreneurs being female (2,728 or 49.1%). These industries collectively provide employment to 20,342 individuals, averaging 3.8 employees per enterprise. Female employees also constitute a substantial share of the workforce, accounting for 42.2% of total employees (refer to Table 20 for detailed figures).

Table 20: Industries and Employment by Industries

S.N	Industry Nature	Number of entrepreneurs			Employment Number			Industries Renewal	
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Cut-off	
1	Manufacturing Industries	457	674	1,131	2,226	3,573	5,799	1,374	329
2	Agriculture and Forest Industry	1,387	1,217	2,604	3,512	4,487	7,999	786	442
3	Energy Industry							-	-
4	Mineral Industry							-	-
5	Construction Industry	3	13	16	19	57	76	43	1
6	Tourism Industry	312	262	574	853	949	1,802	485	248
7	Service Industry	568	663	1,231	1,970	2,686	4,656	1,184	279
8	Communication and information Technology	1	1	2	3	7	10	-	1
	Total	2,728	2,830	5,558	8,583	11,759	20,342	3,872	1,300

Source: Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Transport, Lumbini Province, 2024.

4.4 Occupations in Demand

According to CTEVT and NSTB records, approximately 165,000 individuals have graduated from various TVET programs within the province. However, a 2022 tracer study of CTEVT

graduates found that only 60% were employed, while a similar study for NSTB graduates reported a 65% employment rate. These findings indicate that a large proportion of TVET graduates are either unemployed or have migrated to other provinces or abroad in search of work. In contrast, the 2018 Economic Survey reported that 474,000 individuals were employed in economic establishments within the province, with an even larger number engaged in informal sector employment. This suggests a significant portion of the labor force is not formally unskilled, highlighting the need for skill-upgrading programs.

These mutual contradictory figures indicate a considerable skills gap: unskilled individuals often find employment in the labor market, while a notable proportion of TVET graduates continue to face unemployment. This points to a mismatch between the skills imparted by the TVET programs and the actual demands of the job market. Furthermore, the higher employment rates of NSTB Level 3 and Level 2 graduates' rates than Level I graduates supports the idea that this skills gap limits the employability of TVET graduates.

Identification of skills demand in the market is therefore crucial for enhancing the effectiveness of TVET programs. A tracer study conducted by CTEVT identified occupations like building electrician, brick layer mason, industrial electrician, junior plumber, mobile repairer technician as comparatively highly employable trades (*refer to Annex 21 for a detailed list of occupations*).

Similarly, a survey conducted by employers' association under the leadership of the Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FNCCI) identified additional in-demand occupations, including agriculture farm technician, agriculture technician, batching plant operator, airline ticketing **personnel** and *allo* processors, in the province (*refer to Table 19 and Annex 23 for a detailed list of occupations in demand*).

Table 21: List of Demanded Occupations

SN	Demanded Occupation		SN	Demanded Occupation		SN	Demanded Occupation
1	Bar Tender		9	Batching Plant Operator		17	Backhoe Loader Operator
2	Agriculture JT		10	Beekeeper		18	Bar Tender
3	Agriculture JTA		11	Bituminous Surface Road Worker		19	Backhoe Loader Operator
4	Agriculture Technician		12	Carpentry And Interior Decorator		20	Agriculture Farm Technician
5	Airlines Ticketing		13	Chef			
6	Allo Processor		14	Chinese Cook			
7	Aluminium Fabricator		15	Civil Construction Technician			
8	Assistant Furniture Maker		16	Civil Engineer			

source: Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Transport, Lumbini Province, 2024.

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LIST OF ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: Population Distribution by Gender and Local Level

Area	Number of households	Population		
		Total	Male	Female
Nepal	6666937	29164578	14253551	14911027
LUMBINI	1141902	5122078	2454408	2667670
Rukum (East)	12886	56786	27516	29270
Putha Uttanganga Gaunpalika	4368	18308	8979	9329
Sisne Gaunpalika	4299	18534	9014	9520
Bhooma Gaunpalika	4211	19829	9420	10409
INSTITUTIONAL	8	115	103	12
Rolpa	52221	234793	109871	124922
Sunchhahari Gaunpalika	3586	17241	8290	8951
Thawang Gaunpalika	2551	10851	5110	5741
Pariwartan Gaunpalika	4682	21671	9985	11686
Gangadev Gaunpalika	4433	21503	10045	11458
Madi Gaunpalika	4133	18056	8421	9635
Tribeni Gaunpalika	5357	23412	11024	12388
Rolpa Municipality	8745	35376	16158	19218
Runtigadhi Gaunpalika	6224	28291	13349	14942
Sunil Smriti Gaunpalika	7009	30617	14095	16522
Lungri Gaunpalika	5486	26325	12085	14240
INSTITUTIONAL	15	1450	1309	141
Pyuthan	56203	232019	104132	127887
Gaumukhi Gaunpalika	5578	25980	12017	13963
Naubahini Gaunpalika	7133	32682	15033	17649
Jhimaruk Gaunpalika	6534	26130	11631	14499
Pyuthan Municipality	11235	42130	18879	23251
Sworgadwari Municipality	8218	32037	13572	18465

Profile of Technical Education and Vocational Training: Lumbini Province

Area	Number of households	Population		
		Total	Male	Female
Mandavi Gaunpalika	3794	15863	7039	8824
Mallarani Gaunpalika	4138	15646	6843	8803
Aairawati Gaunpalika	5112	20428	9029	11399
Sarumarani Gaunpalika	4453	19783	8832	10951
INSTITUTIONAL	8	1340	1257	83
Gulmi	66125	246494	112025	134469
Kali Gandaki Gaunpalika	3736	15044	7074	7970
Satyawoti Gaunpalika	5169	19473	8793	10680
Chandrakot Gaunpalika	5029	18662	8471	10191
Musikot Municipality	7099	28454	13096	15358
Isma Gaunpalika	5009	18529	8409	10120
Malika Gaunpalika	5241	20075	9188	10887
Madane Gaunpalika	5253	20022	8973	11049
Dhurkot Gaunpalika	5382	18814	8312	10502
Resunga Municipality	9015	31551	14550	17001
Gulmi Durbar Gaunpalika	5253	19296	8406	10890
Chhatrakot Gaunpalika	5307	19357	8617	10740
Ruruchhetra Gaunpalika	4607	16597	7607	8990
INSTITUTIONAL	25	620	529	91
Arghakhanchi	48465	177086	80672	96414
Chhatradev Gaunpalika	6228	21611	9495	12116
Malarani Gaunpalika	6780	24150	10769	13381
Bhumikasthan Municipality	7760	28192	12552	15640
Sandhikharka Municipality	12070	42492	19490	23002
Panini Gaunpalika	6161	22291	10000	12291
Shitaganga Municipality	9450	37691	17749	19942
INSTITUTIONAL	16	659	617	42
Palpa	65049	245027	112761	132266

Profile of Technical Education and Vocational Training: Lumbini Province

Area	Number of households	Population		
		Total	Male	Female
Rampur Municipality	11363	40883	18497	22386
Purbakhola Gaunpalika	4121	16052	7093	8959
Rambha Gaunpalika	4689	17155	7525	9630
Baganaskali Gaunpalika	5115	18497	8396	10101
Tansen Municipality	14782	50792	23414	27378
Ribdikot Gaunpalika	4402	15473	7026	8447
Rainadevi Chhahara Gaunpalika	6330	23149	10511	12638
Tinau Gaunpalika	4201	17777	8451	9326
Mathagadhi Gaunpalika	5823	24053	11184	12869
Nisdi Gaunpalika	4165	18120	8345	9775
INSTITUTIONAL	58	3076	2319	757
Nawalparasi (West)	82738	386868	188182	198686
Bardaghat Municipality	18501	76703	35675	41028
Sunawal Municipality	17418	72085	33793	38292
Ramgram Municipality	13137	64017	31656	32361
Palhinandan Gaunpalika	7180	38186	19016	19170
Sarawal Gaunpalika	8745	42207	20537	21670
Pratapapur Gaunpalika	9702	49897	24812	25085
Susta Gaunpalika	8026	40655	19704	20951
INSTITUTIONAL	29	3118	2989	129
Rupandehi	238320	1121957	550478	571479
Devdaha Municipality	17300	72457	34033	38424
Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	50565	194335	94849	99486
Sainamaina Municipality	19445	78393	36441	41952
Kanchan Gaunpalika	10440	42528	19408	23120
Gaidahawa Gaunpalika	9947	56149	27847	28302
Suddhodhan Gaunpalika	8676	41907	20570	21337
Siyari Gaunpalika	9019	44985	22022	22963

Profile of Technical Education and Vocational Training: Lumbini Province

Area	Number of households	Population		
		Total	Male	Female
Tilottama Municipality	35991	149479	71526	77953
Om Satiya Gaunpalika	8082	41141	20452	20689
Rohini Gaunpalika	7526	43327	21865	21462
Siddharthanagar Municipality	15871	74436	37249	37187
Mayadevi Gaunpalika	9990	56170	28355	27815
Lumbini Sanskritik Municipality	13621	87383	43164	44219
Kotahimai Gaunpalika	7535	45975	23139	22836
Sammarimai Gaunpalika	7242	43044	21511	21533
Marchawari Gaunpalika	6921	40880	20499	20381
INSTITUTIONAL	149	9368	7548	1820
Kapilbastu	121946	682961	334687	348274
Banganga Municipality	23325	96714	45407	51307
Buddhabhumi Municipality	15379	76507	36951	39556
Shivaraj Municipality	16241	84810	41328	43482
Bijayanagar Gaunpalika	7059	43291	21410	21881
Krishnanagar Municipality	10670	70111	35121	34990
Maharajganj Municipality	9820	64645	32536	32109
Kapilbastu Municipality	15382	88874	43998	44876
Yasodhara Gaunpalika	6999	44900	21810	23090
Mayadevi Gaunpalika	8443	55972	27124	28848
Shuddhodhan Gaunpalika	8543	52861	25961	26900
INSTITUTIONAL	85	4276	3041	1235
Dang	162316	674993	320573	354420
Bangalachuli Gaunpalika	5139	22373	9832	12541
Ghorahi Sub-Metropolitan City	49761	200530	93806	106724
Tulsipur Sub-Metropolitan City	46018	179755	84764	94991
Shantinagar Gaunpalika	6919	27641	12801	14840
Babai Gaunpalika	7527	30968	14446	16522

Profile of Technical Education and Vocational Training: Lumbini Province

Area	Number of households	Population		
		Total	Male	Female
Dangisharan Gaunpalika	5825	23668	11197	12471
Lamahi Municipality	13458	59050	28501	30549
Rapti Gaunpalika	11826	52123	24817	27306
Gadhawa Gaunpalika	9964	45898	22308	23590
Rajpur Gaunpalika	5829	28346	14058	14288
INSTITUTIONAL	50	4641	4043	598
Banke	129307	603194	296745	306449
Rapti Sonari Gaunpalika	14946	66445	31327	35118
Kohalpur Municipality	24183	101667	48968	52699
Baijanath Gaunpalika	16469	69472	32073	37399
Khajura Gaunpalika	13706	62789	29579	33210
Janaki Gaunpalika	8826	46141	23306	22835
Nepalganj Sub-Metropolitan City	34565	164444	82755	81689
Duduwa Gaunpalika	8051	43135	21832	21303
Narainapur Gaunpalika	8488	43206	21732	21474
INSTITUTIONAL	73	5895	5173	722
Bardiya	106326	459900	216766	243134
Bansgadhi Municipality	15091	63252	29307	33945
Barbardiya Municipality	16897	72533	34126	38407
Thakurbaba Municipality	11469	49420	22870	26550
Geruwa Gaunpalika	7762	33514	15363	18151
Rajapur Municipality	13659	60831	28607	32224
Madhuwan Municipality	12444	50739	23310	27429
Gulariya Municipality	16002	74505	36727	37778
Badhaiyatal Gaunpalika	12961	52818	24384	28434
INSTITUTIONAL	41	2288	2072	216

ANNEX 2: Population Distribution by Gender and Age Group

SN	Age group in years	Population		
		Total	Male	Female
1	All Ages	5122078	2454408	2667670
2	00-04 Yrs.	439841	230778	209063
3	05-09 Yrs.	497938	259850	238088
4	10-14 Yrs.	523078	268902	254176
5	15-19 Yrs.	540900	266043	274857
6	20-24 Yrs.	496646	222524	274122
7	25-29 Yrs.	440485	191156	249329
8	30-34 Yrs.	381940	166688	215252
9	35-39 Yrs.	357093	159440	197653
10	40-44 Yrs.	298968	137684	161284
11	45-49 Yrs.	239702	112979	126723
12	50-54 Yrs.	236368	111759	124609
13	55-59 Yrs.	179360	88491	90869
14	60-64 Yrs.	158359	76171	82188
15	65-69 Yrs.	130920	63584	67336
16	70-74 Yrs.	102466	49769	52697
17	75-79 Yrs.	56426	28123	28303
18	80-84 Yrs.	24157	12144	12013
19	85-89 Yrs.	10467	5256	5211
20	90-94 Yrs.	4294	1967	2327
21	95+ Yrs.	2670	1100	1570

ANNEX 3: Population aged 5 years and above by educational attainment (level completed) by Local Level

Area	Total	Educational level completed										
		Early childhood	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	S.L.C./ SEE & equivalent	Intermediate & equivalent	Graduate & equivalent	Post graduate equivalent & above	Other	No level	Level not stated
Nepal												
LUMBINI	3674231	175017	1153922	798153	569270	297795	391549	116176	50774	3570	84510	33495
Rukum (East)	37010	1687	12882	7929	5578	2559	3877	688	353	3	884	570
Putha Uttanganga Gaunpalika	11384	612	4287	2498	1624	725	1028	130	64	0	213	203
Sisne Gaunpalika	12722	515	3711	2628	2051	1034	1626	402	224	2	420	109
Bhooma Gaunpalika	12793	553	4874	2786	1876	785	1195	152	62	1	251	258
INSTITUTIONAL	111	7	10	17	27	15	28	4	3	0	0	0
Rolpa	160457	7053	65460	37771	19911	9256	11081	2189	995	49	5295	1397
Sunchhahari Gaunpalika	11237	513	5499	2460	880	434	509	87	28	0	635	192
Thawang Gaunpalika	7140	368	2936	1698	870	350	508	91	30	1	269	19
Pariwartan Gaunpalika	14437	722	5461	3264	2143	544	1309	166	108	6	587	127
Gangadev Gaunpalika	14563	781	5358	3513	2381	689	1095	165	99	1	400	81
Madi Gaunpalika	12706	505	5217	2925	1464	801	884	176	63	2	536	133
Tribeni Gaunpalika	16619	606	6091	4158	2462	1077	1148	294	138	4	559	82
Rolpa Municipality	25589	991	9376	5605	3030	2184	2283	619	246	8	1007	240
Runtigadhi Gaunpalika	19972	764	8817	5201	2396	827	1048	180	89	21	431	198
Sunil Smriti Gaunpalika	20429	843	8833	4809	2334	1336	1292	250	128	5	462	137
Lungri Gaunpalika	16335	957	7726	3791	1855	491	770	103	48	1	408	185
INSTITUTIONAL	1430	3	146	347	96	523	235	58	18	0	1	3
Pyuthan	168732	7448	66925	39690	19988	10065	11855	2917	1384	51	6210	2199
Gaumukhi Gaunpalika	18218	829	8104	4407	2165	498	936	212	59	5	688	315
Naubahini Gaunpalika	21608	1123	10394	4811	1963	913	993	207	103	26	596	479
Jhimaruk Gaunpalika	19270	1069	6801	4283	2479	1490	1595	338	161	3	947	104
Pyuthan Municipality	32364	1382	11026	7217	4096	2595	3217	904	393	6	1253	275

Profile of Technical Education and Vocational Training: Lumbini Province

Area	Total	Educational level completed										
		Early childhood	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	S.L.C./ SEE & equivalent	Intermediate & equivalent	Graduate & equivalent	Post graduate equivalent & above	Other	No level	Level not stated
Sworgadwari Municipality	23412	940	9894	5529	2548	1134	1514	387	177	1	895	393
Mandavi Gaunpalika	11999	451	4855	2916	1363	596	676	164	90	1	562	325
Mallarani Gaunpalika	11671	423	4021	2828	1507	1005	1001	255	197	0	371	63
Aairawati Gaunpalika	14541	570	5542	3683	2153	764	1045	213	107	9	306	149
Sarumarani Gaunpalika	14330	657	6160	3687	1618	559	672	207	84	0	591	95
INSTITUTIONAL	1319	4	128	329	96	511	206	30	13	0	1	1
Gulmi	182298	8202	59296	39136	26185	16785	17744	4600	2080	92	6181	1997
Kali Gandaki Gaunpalika	10987	337	3247	2526	1751	1101	1174	234	164	3	317	133
Satyawoti Gaunpalika	14582	617	4463	2954	2260	1447	1652	352	143	14	554	126
Chandrakot Gaunpalika	13758	738	4285	3071	2030	1337	1400	317	163	7	317	93
Musikot Municipality	21175	1025	7340	4503	2849	1746	2007	408	175	6	909	207
Isma Gaunpalika	12612	624	4947	2962	1549	1013	934	187	92	2	212	90
Malika Gaunpalika	14064	690	5162	3143	1696	1105	1055	243	90	1	640	239
Madane Gaunpalika	13928	723	5307	3230	1859	784	991	221	105	6	485	217
Dhurkot Gaunpalika	13807	548	4789	2902	1913	1266	1128	277	106	1	623	254
Resunga Municipality	24761	1088	6632	4752	3925	2604	3128	1189	552	46	614	231
Gulmi Durbar Gaunpalika	14857	627	4397	3311	2175	1555	1400	343	144	3	805	97
Chhatrakot Gaunpalika	14212	630	4591	3013	2321	1384	1408	274	139	2	247	203
Ruruchhetra Gaunpalika	12970	545	4058	2618	1791	1305	1373	521	201	1	450	107
INSTITUTIONAL	585	10	78	151	66	138	94	34	6	0	8	0
Arghakhanchi	130969	5229	42057	28210	19775	14638	11781	2955	1562	105	3467	1190
Chhatradev Gaunpalika	15958	731	4760	3106	2225	1919	1555	355	154	16	957	180
Malarani Gaunpalika	17165	615	5484	3994	2581	1843	1637	399	161	39	238	174
Bhumikasthan Municipality	19966	772	6399	4533	3306	2139	1607	309	189	3	524	185
Sandhikharka Municipality	33253	1453	8808	6284	5332	4441	3990	1207	697	24	784	233

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Area	Total	Educational level completed										
		Early childhood	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	S.L.C./ SEE & equivalent	Intermediate & equivalent	Graduate & equivalent	Post graduate equivalent & above	Other	No level	Level not stated
Panini Gaunpalika	16453	552	5605	3676	2349	1877	1307	335	181	18	377	176
Shitaganga Municipality	27532	1105	10930	6497	3928	2225	1516	329	172	5	584	241
INSTITUTIONAL	642	1	71	120	54	194	169	21	8	0	3	1
Palpa	190639	6163	56508	40935	31135	17940	21422	6031	3263	133	5268	1841
Rampur Municipality	32028	1407	9087	6715	5323	3173	3901	985	510	3	747	177
Purbakhola Gaunpalika	12003	397	3794	2605	2142	892	1159	295	125	1	442	151
Rambha Gaunpalika	12669	380	3798	2839	2396	1155	1326	267	130	11	206	161
Baganaskali Gaunpalika	14067	459	3937	2845	2503	1497	1683	448	197	12	393	93
Tansen Municipality	42408	1400	9551	7420	7006	5253	6785	2445	1594	16	675	263
Ribdikot Gaunpalika	11724	288	3932	2605	1582	1019	1151	257	152	1	619	118
Rainadevi Chhahara Gaunpalika	17518	399	6470	3985	2807	1036	1366	325	170	2	622	336
Tinau Gaunpalika	13452	467	4891	3422	1721	1104	1018	167	94	7	433	128
Mathagadhi Gaunpalika	18512	626	6014	4592	3129	1562	1473	323	114	73	376	230
Nisdi Gaunpalika	13285	330	4698	3291	2017	736	986	192	101	5	746	183
INSTITUTIONAL	2973	10	336	616	509	513	574	327	76	2	9	1
Nawalparasi (West)	279186	14780	82805	61764	45948	22353	32602	8218	3192	497	4873	2154
Bardaghat Municipality	58721	2637	15819	12441	10271	5350	7666	1933	860	223	1098	423
Sunawal Municipality	56259	2418	14725	11426	9878	5465	8117	2071	721	50	879	509
Ramgram Municipality	45969	2395	13377	10747	7792	3437	4789	1341	551	33	1165	342
Palhinandan Gaunpalika	25283	1812	8509	6003	3956	1327	2539	666	163	10	89	209
Sarawal Gaunpalika	29003	1760	9020	6573	5101	1890	2998	707	235	14	556	149
Pratapapur Gaunpalika	33825	2073	11533	8011	4726	2211	3162	840	376	151	431	311
Susta Gaunpalika	27073	1682	9578	6155	3758	1917	2326	542	249	16	641	209
INSTITUTIONAL	3053	3	244	408	466	756	1005	118	37	0	14	2
Rupandehi	840058	40615	232039	174591	130963	78493	112595	37778	16248	620	9141	6975

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Area	Total	Educational level completed										
		Early childhood	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	S.L.C./ SEE & equivalent	Intermediate & equivalent	Graduate & equivalent	Post graduate equivalent & above	Other	No level	Level not stated
Devdaha Municipality	55817	2193	15098	12404	8943	5797	7527	1953	774	47	660	421
Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	165288	6154	34003	27082	23696	22767	30795	12447	5266	123	1922	1033
Sainamaina Municipality	61503	2795	14980	12531	10347	6824	8959	2503	1030	71	876	587
Kanchan Gaunpalika	32620	1429	9504	7374	4881	3274	3790	716	337	32	835	448
Gaidahawa Gaunpalika	36489	2366	14119	9435	5535	1475	2642	353	209	3	148	204
Suddhodhan Gaunpalika	31320	1297	9003	7066	5004	2807	3783	946	401	35	717	261
Siyari Gaunpalika	32580	1716	9624	7519	5214	2977	3659	839	351	3	437	241
Tilottama Municipality	122621	4334	24960	21540	21021	14111	21209	8675	3903	57	1650	1161
Om Satiya Gaunpalika	29844	1579	8558	6891	5090	2367	3428	916	372	8	331	304
Rohini Gaunpalika	28977	1905	9945	6896	4897	1459	2506	560	236	69	302	202
Siddharthanagar Municipality	59733	2301	13329	10918	9922	5310	10179	4835	2160	70	352	357
Mayadevi Gaunpalika	37570	2529	13640	9484	5344	2357	2877	640	244	15	216	224
Lumbini Sanskritik Municipality	55885	4185	23681	13270	6785	1874	3477	946	431	85	268	883
Kotahimai Gaunpalika	28659	2081	10445	7213	4801	1173	1969	445	133	1	143	255
Sammarimai Gaunpalika	27005	1980	10694	6577	4501	691	1682	391	153	0	163	173
Marchawari Gaunpalika	25514	1731	9582	6637	4210	851	1793	327	132	1	110	140
INSTITUTIONAL	8633	40	874	1754	772	2379	2320	286	116	0	11	81
Kapilbastu	446190	27754	169751	97930	65888	26818	35410	10228	4337	185	4863	3026
Banganga Municipality	73196	3194	18776	14601	12821	9507	8964	2395	1124	52	1320	442
Buddhabhumi Municipality	50282	2441	17437	11710	8880	3482	4138	931	404	22	445	392
Shivaraj Municipality	56424	3052	21479	12742	8591	3131	4683	1096	574	51	625	400
Bijayanagar Gaunpalika	25342	1709	11845	5741	3070	963	1210	245	91	14	290	164
Krishnanagar Municipality	42480	2942	17799	8765	5298	1556	3443	1734	565	4	115	259
Maharajganj Municipality	39884	2959	18089	9008	5265	1050	2174	594	247	6	213	279
Kapilbastu Municipality	58365	3833	21231	12859	8692	3337	4754	1717	768	25	793	356

Profile of Technical Education and Vocational Training: Lumbini Province

Area	Total	Educational level completed										
		Early childhood	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	S.L.C./ SEE & equivalent	Intermediate & equivalent	Graduate & equivalent	Post graduate equivalent & above	Other	No level	Level not stated
Yasodhara Gaunpalika	27751	2076	12633	6086	3608	808	1544	405	148	2	173	268
Mayadevi Gaunpalika	36226	2906	15999	7986	4754	1177	2267	612	229	4	146	146
Shuddhodhan Gaunpalika	32077	2634	13833	7322	4108	1168	1512	339	128	4	739	290
INSTITUTIONAL	4163	8	630	1110	801	639	721	160	59	1	4	30
Dang	505374	21433	147316	112872	84965	40255	57674	17318	7587	489	10624	4841
Bangalachuli Gaunpalika	15546	694	7445	3763	1582	492	574	146	52	2	742	54
Ghorahi Sub-Metropolitan City	153470	6604	42592	32852	25486	12709	19506	6777	3012	294	2290	1348
Tulsipur Sub-Metropolitan City	137884	5899	36515	29872	23434	12819	17953	5304	2200	108	2816	964
Shantinagar Gaunpalika	20310	821	6070	4507	4155	1407	2145	455	136	20	399	195
Babai Gaunpalika	21957	1062	6920	5258	4095	1323	2133	375	125	3	451	212
Dangisharan Gaunpalika	17083	682	4954	4053	3510	1362	1608	314	106	3	365	126
Lamahi Municipality	43920	1754	12106	9814	7093	3681	4862	1641	861	39	1483	586
Rapti Gaunpalika	38346	1614	11868	8501	6353	2744	4128	1035	564	5	866	668
Gadhawa Gaunpalika	32613	1534	10526	7944	5388	1959	2856	769	309	11	892	425
Rajpur Gaunpalika	19831	746	7672	5268	3318	748	1195	233	92	3	315	241
INSTITUTIONAL	4414	23	648	1040	551	1011	714	269	130	1	5	22
Banke	405480	21366	126566	81454	63609	32708	45956	15486	6498	663	7390	3784
Rapti Sonari Gaunpalika	45438	2042	13579	10550	8721	3539	3630	615	268	65	1924	505
Kohalpur Municipality	77675	3675	19842	15014	12566	8667	11080	3552	1535	73	954	717
Baijanath Gaunpalika	50078	2476	13745	11411	10019	4754	5138	914	332	36	834	419
Khajura Gaunpalika	42924	2273	14066	9198	6663	3398	4208	1065	381	207	841	624
Janaki Gaunpalika	28122	1921	12195	5865	3375	1340	1995	571	222	54	350	234
Nepalganj Sub-Metropolitan City	115660	5919	33143	20154	16536	8574	16890	7825	3500	144	2001	974
Duduwa Gaunpalika	21721	1830	9936	4752	2615	957	1071	227	65	14	124	130
Narainapur Gaunpalika	18310	1195	9529	3523	2099	301	823	216	85	3	362	174

Profile of Technical Education and Vocational Training: Lumbini Province

Area	Total	Educational level completed										
		Early childhood	Primary	Lower secondary	Upper secondary	S.L.C./ SEE & equivalent	Intermediate & equivalent	Graduate & equivalent	Post graduate equivalent & above	Other	No level	Level not stated
INSTITUTIONAL	5552	35	531	987	1015	1178	1121	501	110	67	0	7
Bardiya	327838	13287	92317	75871	55325	25925	29552	7768	3275	683	20314	3521
Bansgadhi Municipality	45669	1864	13153	10768	8465	3774	3863	937	414	25	1767	639
Barbardiya Municipality	52517	1768	14226	12403	9457	3847	4529	1030	413	76	4369	399
Thakurbaba Municipality	35586	1441	8893	7897	6405	3210	3906	888	413	6	2208	319
Geruwa Gaunpalika	25340	973	6353	5373	4003	1877	2289	627	224	34	3264	323
Rajapur Municipality	44680	1728	11264	10041	7893	2896	4006	1105	514	353	4330	550
Madhuwan Municipality	36019	1504	10146	9134	5634	3816	3046	635	243	120	1422	319
Gulariya Municipality	48214	2204	17417	10801	6681	2754	4223	1630	717	23	1307	457
Badhaiyatal Gaunpalika	37605	1794	10661	8932	6569	3037	3315	818	296	46	1638	499
INSTITUTIONAL	2208	11	204	522	218	714	375	98	41	0	9	16

ANNEX 4: Status of Population on Economic Activity and Employment by Palika

Area	Population 10 Years and Above		Economically Active						Not Economically Active		Economic Activity Not Stated	
			Usually Active				Usually Not Active					
			Employed		Unemployed							
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
LUMBINI	1963780	2220519	996151	724482	78076	73502	322272	557713	562289	858685	4992	6137
Rukum (East)	21651	23651	11376	11130	642	500	5105	6579	4372	5323	156	119
Putha Uttanganga Gaunpalika	7088	7506	4009	3998	147	152	1427	1803	1414	1492	91	61
Sisne Gaunpalika	7045	7670	3643	3380	296	218	1526	1995	1579	2075	1	2
Bhooma Gaunpalika	7424	8468	3633	3747	199	130	2151	2781	1377	1754	64	56
Institutional	94	7	91	5	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0
Rolpa	85004	101484	37576	37746	2940	2084	19133	27530	25236	33976	119	148
Sunchhahari Gaunpalika	6507	7213	2280	1941	391	306	1713	2122	2118	2838	5	6
Thawang Gaunpalika	4098	4695	1873	1792	175	156	884	1193	1162	1551	4	3
Pariwartan Gaunpalika	7882	9665	3461	4091	289	193	1731	2356	2397	3021	4	4
Gangadev Gaunpalika	7392	9015	3160	3739	121	91	1513	2032	2592	3146	6	7
Madi Gaunpalika	6537	7938	2413	2334	142	146	1842	2432	2124	3015	16	11
Tribeni Gaunpalika	8661	10124	4694	4553	278	256	1721	2706	1948	2572	20	37
Rolpa Municipality	12785	15991	6353	7403	339	237	2237	3108	3843	5228	13	15
Runtigadhi Gaunpalika	10286	11938	4157	3340	440	247	2686	3611	2998	4730	5	10
Sunil Smriti Gaunpalika	10642	13517	4667	4927	481	271	2583	4342	2897	3953	14	24
Lungri Gaunpalika	8919	11253	3366	3544	279	181	2196	3619	3046	3878	32	31
INSTITUTIONAL	1295	135	1152	82	5	0	27	9	111	44	0	0
Pyuthan	79544	105048	33414	37094	3469	2883	16173	28875	26314	35944	174	252
Gaumukhi Gaunpalika	9093	11234	3347	3398	293	247	2081	3123	3367	4453	5	13
Naubahini Gaunpalika	11284	13951	5014	5375	557	431	2713	4629	2982	3491	18	25
Jhimaruk Gaunpalika	8751	11798	3774	5115	463	253	1414	2256	3086	4149	14	25
Pyuthan Municipality	14651	19654	5758	5743	1074	961	2913	5829	4859	7003	47	118
Sworgadwari Municipality	10160	15195	3830	5069	288	239	2696	5213	3289	4639	57	35

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Area	Population 10 Years and Above		Economically Active						Not Economically Active		Economic Activity Not Stated	
			Usually Active				Usually Not Active					
			Employed		Unemployed							
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Mandavi Gaunpalika	5372	7242	2314	2808	213	262	964	1709	1875	2458	6	5
Mallarani Gaunpalika	5319	7381	1917	2145	253	232	1019	1990	2118	2998	12	16
Aairawati Gaunpalika	6935	9598	3088	3961	215	142	1340	2281	2279	3204	13	10
Sarumarani Gaunpalika	6727	8913	3247	3407	113	116	1007	1844	2358	3541	2	5
INSTITUTIONAL	1252	82	1125	73	0	0	26	1	101	8	0	0
Gulmi	89286	114084	41067	45728	5310	5014	22256	36651	20500	26403	153	288
Kali Gandaki Gaunpalika	5804	6810	3419	4082	270	190	1311	1551	799	975	5	12
Satyawoti Gaunpalika	7119	9098	3654	4488	451	418	1663	2474	1346	1703	5	15
Chandrakot Gaunpalika	6688	8664	3310	3631	190	183	1514	2670	1661	2153	13	27
Musikot Municipality	10290	12833	5358	6299	407	322	2105	3408	2413	2799	7	5
Isma Gaunpalika	6679	8573	3158	3511	271	197	1871	3318	1376	1544	3	3
Malika Gaunpalika	7167	9069	2219	2329	764	675	3047	4782	1112	1250	25	33
Madane Gaunpalika	6972	9056	1807	1899	1077	1095	2470	4179	1605	1860	13	23
Dhurkot Gaunpalika	6606	8926	2851	3474	396	305	1901	3244	1432	1835	26	68
Resunga Municipality	11512	14591	5621	5404	520	622	1976	3502	3386	5041	9	22
Gulmi Durbar Gaunpalika	6755	9396	3167	4465	301	236	1461	2190	1813	2498	13	7
Chhatrakot Gaunpalika	6908	9253	2715	2688	461	571	1822	3387	1878	2542	32	65
Ruruchhetra Gaunpalika	6277	7732	3364	3436	201	200	1098	1936	1612	2152	2	8
INSTITUTIONAL	509	83	424	22	1	0	17	10	67	51	0	0
Arghakhanchi	63783	81848	30060	32764	3028	2832	11216	19404	19355	26721	124	127
Chhatradev Gaunpalika	7624	10445	4302	5762	182	134	973	1618	2156	2910	11	21
Malarani Gaunpalika	8536	11379	3954	5114	496	436	1653	2692	2414	3126	19	11
Bhumikasthan Municipality	9796	13232	4462	5798	515	465	1699	2748	3103	4196	17	25
Sandhikharka Municipality	15344	19600	6999	6352	734	926	2635	5155	4939	7138	37	29

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Area	Population 10 Years and Above		Economically Active						Not Economically Active		Economic Activity Not Stated	
			Usually Active				Usually Not Active					
			Employed		Unemployed							
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Panini Gaunpalika	7960	10583	3655	4097	534	475	1477	2747	2266	3246	28	18
Shitaganga Municipality	13909	16572	6173	5617	566	396	2762	4441	4396	6095	12	23
INSTITUTIONAL	614	37	515	24	1	0	17	3	81	10	0	0
Palpa	92469	113848	53449	59123	2817	2504	18457	28252	17089	23051	657	918
Rampur Municipality	14677	19100	8424	10283	441	430	2936	4609	2873	3776	3	2
Purbakhola Gaunpalika	5739	7619	3304	4155	182	203	1472	2369	770	873	11	19
Rambha Gaunpalika	6110	8330	3696	4950	191	109	1204	1908	866	1110	153	253
Baganaskali Gaunpalika	6965	8780	3467	3907	309	179	1766	2756	1416	1936	7	2
Tansen Municipality	19393	23975	10664	10297	554	717	2504	4312	5515	8424	156	225
Ribdikot Gaunpalika	5743	7372	3069	3466	231	177	1372	2352	1056	1365	15	12
Rainadevi Chhahara Gaunpalika	8483	10715	4538	5512	320	345	1987	2975	1459	1678	179	205
Tinau Gaunpalika	6898	7881	4613	4796	147	110	1325	1941	811	1034	2	0
Mathagadhi Gaunpalika	9243	11044	5953	6887	142	120	1996	2610	1027	1234	125	193
Nisdi Gaunpalika	6916	8294	3946	4744	252	108	1670	2280	1042	1155	6	7
INSTITUTIONAL	2302	738	1775	126	48	6	225	140	254	466	0	0
Nawalparasi (West)	153434	167220	78437	44748	6756	5660	25365	47706	42501	68570	375	536
Bardaghat Municipality	29165	35030	13537	9628	1490	1116	4853	8906	9173	15200	112	180
Sunawal Municipality	27391	32861	13163	10085	1329	1031	4847	9795	8033	11902	19	48
Ramgram Municipality	26109	27360	13840	6483	845	876	4514	8348	6844	11566	66	87
Palhinandan Gaunpalika	15199	15882	6854	2410	811	687	3239	5570	4277	7172	18	43
Sarawal Gaunpalika	16654	18092	8925	4878	635	611	3266	6572	3812	6002	16	29
Pratapapur Gaunpalika	20219	20775	11017	6381	1049	941	2613	4771	5472	8615	68	67
Susta Gaunpalika	15710	17095	8527	4776	596	398	1961	3741	4550	8098	76	82
INSTITUTIONAL	2987	125	2574	107	1	0	72	3	340	15	0	0

Profile of Technical Education and Vocational Training: Lumbini Province

Area	Population 10 Years and Above		Economically Active						Not Economically Active		Economic Activity Not Stated	
			Usually Active				Usually Not Active					
			Employed		Unemployed							
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Rupandehi	446991	479047	223334	119432	17389	16507	63977	114420	141228	227390	1063	1298
Devdaha Municipality	27590	32955	13136	9037	1546	1343	3528	7509	9335	15002	45	64
Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	79357	86518	38992	19109	3448	4194	8706	17227	28036	45773	175	215
Sainamaina Municipality	29379	36182	13517	9493	1438	1727	4147	8583	10199	16289	78	90
Kanchan Gaunpalika	15562	19708	7365	8150	541	372	3923	6341	3714	4820	19	25
Gaidahawa Gaunpalika	21709	22582	10128	6326	857	606	4690	7167	5991	8395	43	88
Suddhodhan Gaunpalika	16832	18059	9086	5303	669	549	2806	5468	4242	6693	29	46
Siyari Gaunpalika	17925	19162	10368	7127	500	311	2438	4388	4558	7223	61	113
Tilottama Municipality	59530	67915	28577	18099	2484	2438	7270	13896	21050	33283	149	199
Om Satiya Gaunpalika	16839	17412	9057	3818	396	514	2313	4421	5026	8618	47	41
Rohini Gaunpalika	17557	17486	8174	2148	683	248	3100	4753	5552	10279	48	58
Siddharthanagar Municipality	31278	31974	15735	5322	1043	869	4185	7408	10242	18320	73	55
Mayadevi Gaunpalika	22409	22300	12169	6057	653	588	2931	5413	6571	10161	85	81
Lumbini Sanskritik Municipality	32588	34108	16654	8458	1321	1498	5325	8760	9220	15332	68	60
Kotahimai Gaunpalika	18138	18075	8246	3295	909	683	3224	4901	5705	9156	54	40
Sammarimai Gaunpalika	16612	16764	7552	3503	580	276	2982	4567	5459	8335	39	83
Marchawari Gaunpalika	16283	16169	8669	3552	315	285	2120	3437	5159	8863	20	32
INSTITUTIONAL	7403	1678	5909	635	6	6	289	181	1169	848	30	8
Kapilbastu	260601	277677	132947	77164	10750	10847	40707	69647	75869	119587	328	432
Banganga Municipality	37067	44002	19839	16738	1230	1416	5335	10066	10638	15722	25	60
Buddhabhumi Municipality	29570	32512	13670	8742	1977	1398	5371	8642	8524	13695	28	35
Shivaraj Municipality	32520	35003	16674	10109	1392	1296	4704	8492	9711	15064	39	42
Bijayanagar Gaunpalika	16407	16998	9169	7183	804	643	2431	3875	3989	5283	14	14
Krishnanagar Municipality	27083	27040	14282	4655	1152	1361	3812	6953	7745	13980	92	91

Profile of Technical Education and Vocational Training: Lumbini Province

Area	Population 10 Years and Above		Economically Active						Not Economically Active		Economic Activity Not Stated	
			Usually Active				Usually Not Active					
			Employed		Unemployed							
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Maharajganj Municipality	24951	24772	13389	7743	761	824	3768	6183	7002	9985	31	37
Kapilbastu Municipality	34040	35589	17947	7986	1412	1861	5161	9640	9486	16083	34	19
Yasodhara Gaunpalika	16215	17727	7751	3745	807	901	2985	5128	4642	7893	30	60
Mayadevi Gaunpalika	20243	22047	8865	4284	700	693	3580	5223	7080	11814	18	33
Shuddhodhan Gaunpalika	19489	20789	9232	5797	513	454	3410	5275	6317	9222	17	41
INSTITUTIONAL	3016	1198	2129	182	2	0	150	170	735	846	0	0
Dang	260019	299523	131247	99180	9163	9761	39657	70134	79199	119494	753	954
Bangalachuli Gaunpalika	7133	9926	3109	3646	153	213	1755	3172	2095	2832	21	63
Ghorahi Sub-Metropolitian City	75920	90569	36607	29035	3010	2973	12167	22071	23961	36274	175	216
Tulsipur Sub-Metropolitian City	68493	80763	32242	23145	2620	2723	10344	18619	23084	36086	203	190
Shantinagar Gaunpalika	10322	12499	5589	5682	365	351	1662	2799	2695	3662	11	5
Babai Gaunpalika	11300	13542	6152	6594	322	347	1928	2927	2890	3665	8	9
Dangisharan Gaunpalika	9237	10602	4495	3832	784	909	1371	2096	2516	3639	71	126
Lamahi Municipality	23719	26180	14169	9688	434	534	2779	5621	6284	10288	53	49
Rapti Gaunpalika	20233	23194	9828	5767	581	606	2967	5540	6776	11122	81	159
Gadhawa Gaunpalika	18338	19990	9657	6075	633	751	2694	4673	5335	8469	19	22
Rajpur Gaunpalika	11349	11704	6738	5523	254	339	1759	2562	2487	3166	111	114
INSTITUTIONAL	3975	554	2661	193	7	15	231	54	1076	291	0	1
Banke	234587	250885	120544	71565	10009	8701	33372	58357	70005	111656	657	606
Rapti Sonari Gaunpalika	25065	29305	14735	14764	657	888	4489	6526	5132	7057	52	70
Kohalpur Municipality	39273	44745	18307	12040	1851	1911	5291	9414	13772	21305	52	75
Baijanath Gaunpalika	25423	31539	13263	12594	884	794	3318	5917	7856	12126	102	108
Khajura Gaunpalika	22771	27123	9964	8381	1506	1014	4281	7074	6956	10611	64	43
Janaki Gaunpalika	18166	17965	9025	2997	1129	564	2418	4581	5474	9736	120	87

Profile of Technical Education and Vocational Training: Lumbini Province

Area	Population 10 Years and Above		Economically Active						Not Economically Active		Economic Activity Not Stated	
			Usually Active				Usually Not Active					
			Employed		Unemployed							
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Nepalganj Sub-Metropolitan City	66537	67220	35697	12034	2123	2088	7310	15047	21248	37891	159	160
Duduwa Gaunpalika	16487	16416	8167	4762	871	584	3123	4626	4240	6395	86	49
Narainapur Gaunpalika	15744	15895	7831	3699	973	834	2858	5106	4060	6242	22	14
INSTITUTIONAL	5121	677	3555	294	15	24	284	66	1267	293	0	0
Bardiya	176411	206204	102700	88808	5803	6209	26854	50158	40621	60570	433	459
Bansgadhi Municipality	23545	28753	12788	12055	1033	1281	4394	7979	5300	7392	30	46
Barbardiya Municipality	27948	32771	16952	15869	810	897	4995	9082	5066	6785	125	138
Thakurbaba Municipality	18512	22745	10136	8389	599	546	2694	5911	5052	7855	31	44
Geruwa Gaunpalika	12575	15623	8059	9239	338	374	2009	3294	2156	2698	13	18
Rajapur Municipality	23986	27890	15887	14259	423	641	2667	4985	4961	7935	48	70
Madhuwan Municipality	18892	23396	9487	8837	952	890	3547	6741	4885	6899	21	29
Gulariya Municipality	29417	30806	16788	8951	1096	1126	3464	6604	7946	14054	123	71
Badhaiyatal Gaunpalika	19484	24021	10991	11078	550	452	3009	5551	4892	6897	42	43
INSTITUTIONAL	2052	199	1612	131	2	2	75	11	363	55	0	0

ANNEX 5: Economically active population 10 years of age and above by occupation and age group

Sex and occupation	All ages	Age group											
		10-14 years	15 - 19 years	20-24 years	25 - 29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	50-54 years	55-59 years	60-64 years	65 years & above
Total	2625925	138283	215067	312190	332143	306671	295351	249671	199123	190303	136271	103924	146928
1. Armed forces	14209	0	102	3352	2583	2654	4036	865	374	176	67	0	0
2. Managers	119060	0	1644	7055	14322	19050	20181	18431	13696	10946	6411	3821	3503
3. Professionals	80602	70	1167	8376	14828	16244	12575	9173	6644	5901	3494	1052	1078
4. Technicians and associate professional	34857	109	1208	5602	7361	5949	4432	3650	2442	1985	1128	498	493
5. Office assistance	24169	75	1362	3597	5124	4239	3102	2242	1602	1402	738	316	370
6. Service & sale workers	121955	331	4490	15418	18733	19692	19178	15142	10308	7797	4617	2981	3268
7. Skilled agri.,forestry & fishery workers	1417908	54516	107553	156861	164722	150451	151054	136098	117170	122073	92405	72439	92566
8. Craft and related trades workers	144158	1	6277	20806	25317	22551	21032	16765	11850	9072	5195	3006	2286
9. Plant & machine operators & assemblers	68578	47	2602	10935	13272	12204	10747	8044	5021	3084	1551	630	441
10. Elementary workers	597314	82497	88249	79828	65549	53342	48755	39053	29881	27743	20591	19105	42721
11. Occupation not stated	3115	637	413	360	332	295	259	208	135	124	74	76	202
Total Male	1342283	70090	107693	153364	163693	151510	147450	127438	104119	100323	75780	57126	83697
1. Armed forces	13207	0	96	2961	2315	2517	3916	821	358	163	60	0	0
2. Managers	82207	0	972	4228	8868	12170	13238	12882	10237	8453	5173	3113	2873
3. Professionals	45660	38	532	3550	7414	8144	6726	5493	4503	4466	2923	913	958
4. Technicians and associate professional	21843	57	652	2725	4169	3809	3062	2568	1781	1440	829	378	373
5. Office assistance	13977	42	710	1774	2707	2355	1774	1327	1096	1080	611	245	256
6. Service & sale workers	80158	184	3031	10488	12050	12263	12011	9617	6865	5468	3399	2271	2511
7. Skilled agri.,forestry & fishery workers	627766	26849	48836	63356	65245	59007	59252	55925	50896	56356	47685	39120	55239
8. Craft and related trades workers	120336	0	4894	16268	20360	18231	17518	14550	10674	8271	4786	2724	2060
9. Plant & machine operators & assemblers	65701	44	2494	10478	12713	11676	10291	7757	4816	2963	1482	585	402
10. Elementary workers	269645	42532	45239	37329	27662	21154	19516	16375	12805	11594	8787	7732	18920
11. Occupation not stated	1783	344	237	207	190	184	146	123	88	69	45	45	105
Total Female	1283642	68193	107374	158826	168450	155161	147901	122233	95004	89980	60491	46798	63231
1. Armed forces	1002	0	6	391	268	137	120	44	16	13	7	0	0
2. Managers	36853	0	672	2827	5454	6880	6943	5549	3459	2493	1238	708	630
3. Professionals	34942	32	635	4826	7414	8100	5849	3680	2141	1435	571	139	120
4. Technicians and associate professional	13014	52	556	2877	3192	2140	1370	1082	661	545	299	120	120

Profile of Technical Education and Vocational Training: Lumbini Province

Sex and occupation	All ages	Age group											
		10-14 years	15 - 19 years	20-24 years	25 - 29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	50-54 years	55-59 years	60-64 years	65 years & above
5. Office assistance	10192	33	652	1823	2417	1884	1328	915	506	322	127	71	114
6. Service & sale workers	41797	147	1459	4930	6683	7429	7167	5525	3443	2329	1218	710	757
7. Skilled agri.,forestry & fishery workers	790142	27667	58717	93505	99477	91444	91802	80173	66274	65717	44720	33319	37327
8. Craft and related trades workers	23822	1	1383	4538	4957	4320	3514	2215	1176	801	409	282	226
9. Plant & machine operators & assemblers	2877	3	108	457	559	528	456	287	205	121	69	45	39
10. Elementary workers	327669	39965	43010	42499	37887	32188	29239	22678	17076	16149	11804	11373	23801
11. Occupation not stated	1332	293	176	153	142	111	113	85	47	55	29	31	97

ANNEX 6: Status in Employment by Sex and Age group

Status in Employment	All Ages		10-24 years		25-44 years		45 Years and above	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population								
1. All status	2625925	100	665540	100	1183836	100	776549	100
2. Employee	681281	25.94	156779	23.56	378544	31.98	145958	18.80
3. Employer	33472	1.27	3115	0.47	20482	1.73	9875	1.27
4. Own account worker	1512610	57.60	281548	42.30	693989	58.62	537073	69.16
5. Contributing family member	395588	15.06	222833	33.48	89756	7.58	82999	10.69
6. Not stated	2974	0.11	1265	0.19	1065	0.09	644	0.08
Male Population								
1. All status	1342283	100	331147	100	590091	100	421045	100
2. Employee	442750	32.98	99865	30.16	245431	41.59	97454	23.15
3. Employer	24901	1.86	2023	0.61	14834	2.51	8044	1.91
4. Own account worker	718180	53.50	125261	37.83	304580	51.62	288339	68.48
5. Contributing family member	154871	11.54	103355	31.21	24655	4.18	26861	6.38
6. Not stated	1581	0.12	643	0.19	591	0.10	347	0.08
Female Population								
1. All status	1283642	100	334393	100	593745	100	355504	100
2. Employee	238531	18.58	56914	17.02	133113	22.42	48504	13.64

Profile of Technical Education and Vocational Training: Lumbini Province

Status in Employment	All Ages		10-24 years		25-44 years		45 Years and above	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
3. Employer	8571	0.67	1092	0.33	5648	0.95	1831	0.52
4. Own account worker	794430	61.89	156287	46.74	389409	65.59	248734	69.97
5. Contributing family member	240717	18.75	119478	35.73	65101	10.96	56138	15.79
6. Not stated	1393	0.11	622	0.19	474	0.08	297	0.08

ANNEX 7: Number of Long Term TVET Institutes by Palika and Types

Districts		Palikas (Local Bodies)	TECS	Private	Constituent	Partnership	CEHRD	Total
Arghakhanchi	1	Chhatradev Gaunpalika			1		1	2
	2	Malarani Gaunpalika	1				2	3
	3	Sandhikharka Municipality					1	1
	4	Panini Gaunpalika	1		1		1	3
		All	2	0	2	0	5	9
Banke	5	Baijanath Gaunpalika	1					1
	6	Kohalpur Nagarpalika	2	2			1	5
	7	Janaki Rural Municipality					1	1
	8	Khajura Rural Municipality					2	2
	9	Narainapur Rural Municipality					2	2
	10	Duduwa Rural Municipality					1	1
	11	Rapti Sonari Rural municipality					1	1
	12	Nepalgunj Upamahanagarpalika		15	1		1	17
		All	3	17	1	0	9	30
Bardiya	13	Badhaiyatal Gaunpalika	1				1	2
	14	Bansagadhi Nagarpalika	5				1	6
	15	Barbardiya Nagarpalika	2		1			3
	16	Gulariya Nagarpalika	2	3			1	6
	17	Madhuwan Nagarpalika	4					4
	18	Rajapur Nagarpalika	1					1
	19	Geruwa Rural Municipality					1	1
	20	Thakurbaba Nagarpalika	1				1	2
		All	16	3	1	0	5	25

Profile of Technical Education and Vocational Training: Lumbini Province

Districts		Palikas (Local Bodies)	TECS	Private	Constituent	Partnership	CEHRD	Total
Dang	21	Gadhawa Gaunpalika	3				1	4
	22	Ghorahi Upamahanagarpalika	9	6	1		2	18
	23	Babai Rural Municipality					1	1
	24	Rajpur Rural Municipality					1	1
	25	Shantinagar Rural Municipality					2	2
	26	Lamahi Nagarpalika	3	4				7
	27	Rapti Gaunpalika	1		1		1	3
	28	Dangisaran Rural Municipality					1	1
	29	Banglachuli Rural Municipality					1	1
	30	Tulsipur Upamahanagarpalika	8	5		2	1	16
		All	24	15	2	2	11	54
Gulmi	31	Chandrakot Gaunpalika	1				1	2
	32	Chhatrakot Rural Municipality					1	1
	33	Rurukshetra Rural Municipality					2	2
	34	Dhurkot Rural Municipality					1	1
	35	Gulmidarbar Rural Municipality					1	1
	36	Malika Rural Municipality					1	1
	37	Musikot Municipality					1	1
	38	Satyawati Rural Municipality					1	1
	39	Isma Gaunpalika			1		1	2
	40	Kaligandaki Gaunpalika	1		1		1	3
	41	Madane Rural Municipality					1	1
	42	Resunga Nagarpalika		1			2	3
		All	2	1	2	0	14	19
Kapilvastu	43	Banganga Nagarpalika	3	1			2	6
	44	Bijayanagar Gaunpalika	1					1
	45	Kapilbastu Nagarpalika		1			2	3
	46	Krishnanagar Nagarpalika	1	1				2
	47	Buddhabhumi Municipality					3	3
	48	Maharajgunj Municipality					1	1
	49	Yashodhara Rural Municipality					1	1
	50	Shivaraj Nagarpalika	1				2	3
	51	Suddhodhan Gaunpalika	1					1

Profile of Technical Education and Vocational Training: Lumbini Province

Districts		Palikas (Local Bodies)	TECS	Private	Constituent	Partnership	CEHRD	Total
		All	7	3	0	0	11	21
Nawalparasi West	52	Bardaghat Nagarpalika		1			1	2
	53	Palhinandan Rural					1	1
	54	Sunwal Nagarpalika	2				1	3
	55	Pratappur Rural Municipality					1	1
	56	Ramgram Municipality					1	1
	57	Sarawal Rural Municipality					1	1
	58	Susta Gaunpalika	1					1
		All	3	1	0	0	6	10
Palpa	59	Rainadevi Chhahara Gaunpalika	2					2
	60	Rampur Nagarpalika	3				1	4
	61	Ribdikot Gaunpalika	2					2
	62	Tansen Nagarpalika		3	1	1	4	9
	63	Bagnaskali Rural Municipality					1	1
	64	Nisdi Rural Municipality					1	1
	65	Mathagadhi Rural Municipality					1	1
	66	Purbakhola Rural Municipality					1	1
	67	Rambha Rural Municipality					1	1
	68	Tinau Gaunpalika	1				1	2
		All	8	3	1	1	11	24
Pyuthan	69	Naubahini Gaunpalika	1					1
	70	Gaumukhi Rural Municipality					1	1
	71	Mandavi Rural Municipality					1	1
	72	Airawati Rural Municipality					1	1
	73	Mallarani Rural Municipality					1	1
	74	Sworgadwari Municipality					1	1
	75	Sarumarani Rural Municipality					1	1
	76	Jhimruk Rural Municipality					1	1
	77	Pyuthan Nagarpalika	3				1	4
		All	4	0	0	0	8	12
Rolpa	78	Gangadev Gaunpalika	1				1	2
	79	Lungri Rural Municipality					1	1

Profile of Technical Education and Vocational Training: Lumbini Province

Districts		Palikas (Local Bodies)	TECS	Private	Constituent	Partnership	CEHRD	Total
	80	Runtigadi Rural Municipality					1	1
	81	Sunil Smriti Rural Municipality					1	1
	82	Thawang Rural Municipality					1	1
	83	Pariwartan Gaunpalika	3				1	4
	84	Rolpa Nagarpalika	1		1			2
	85	Sunchhahari Gaunpalika	1					1
	86	Madi Rural Municipality					1	1
	87	Tribeni Gaunpalika	2				0	2
		All	8	0	1	0	7	16
Rukum	88	Bhume Gaunpalika	1					1
	89	Putha Uttarganga Rural Municipality					1	1
	90	Sisne Gaunpalika	3				1	4
		All	4	0	0	0	2	6
Rupandehi	91	Butwal Upamahanagarpalika		16	1	2	3	22
	92	Devdaha Nagarpalika		1			1	2
	93	Gaidahawa Gaunpalika	1					1
	94	Lumbini Sanskritik Municipality					2	2
	95	Marchawari Rural Municipality					1	1
	96	Rohini Rural Municipality					1	1
	97	Siddharthanagar Nagarpalika	1	4		1	1	7
	98	Siyari Gaunpalika	3					3
	99	Sainamaina Municipality					1	1
	100	Kanchan Rural Municipality					1	1
	101	Suddhodhan Rural Municipality					1	1
	102	Tillotama Nagarpalika	2	6			0	8
		All	7	27	1	3	12	50
		Province All	88	70	11	6	101	276

ANNEX 8: Enrolment Capacity for Long Term TVET Programs by Palika and Level

Area	Total Number of TVET Institute		Level Wise Distribution of TVET Institutes					
			Pre-diploma		Diploma		Technical Stream	
	Number of Programs	Enrolment Capacity	Number of Programs	Enrolment Capacity	Number of Programs	Enrolment Capacity	Number of Programs	Enrolment Capacity
Nepal								
LUMBINI	464	19588	126	4930	237	9810	101	4848
Rukum (East)	6	264	3	120	1	48	2	96
Putha Uttanganga Gaunpalika	1	48					1	48
Sisne Gaunpalika	4	176	2	80	1	48	1	48
Bhoome Gaunpalika	1	40	1	40				
Rolpa	25	1072	7	280	11	456	7	336
Sunchhahari Gaunpalika	1	40	1	40				
Thawang Gaunpalika	1	48					1	48
Pariwartan Gaunpalika	9	376	3	120	5	208	1	48
Gangadev Gaunpalika	2	88	1	40			1	48
Madi Gaunpalika	1	48			2	80	1	48
Tribeni Gaunpalika	2	80			4	168		
Rolpa Municipality	6	248	2	80				
Runtigadhi Gaunpalika	1	48					1	48
Sunil Smriti Gaunpalika	1	48					1	48
Lungri Gaunpalika	1	48					1	48
Pyuthan	25	1072	3	120	2	80	8	384
Gaumukhi Gaunpalika	1	48					1	48
Naubahini Gaunpalika	1	40	1	40				
Jhimaruk Gaunpalika	1	48					1	48
Pyuthan Municipality	5	208	2	80	2	80	1	48
Sworgadwari Municipality	1	48					1	48

Profile of Technical Education and Vocational Training: Lumbini Province

Area	Total Number of TVET Institute		Level Wise Distribution of TVET Institutes					
			Pre-diploma		Diploma		Technical Stream	
	Number of Programs	Enrolment Capacity	Number of Programs	Enrolment Capacity	Number of Programs	Enrolment Capacity	Number of Programs	Enrolment Capacity
Mandavi Gaunpalika	1	48					1	48
Mallarani Gaunpalika	1	48					1	48
Aairawati Gaunpalika	1	48					1	48
Sarumarani Gaunpalika	1	48					1	48
Gulmi	22	1016	2	80	7	312	13	624
Kali Gandaki Gaunpalika	3	128	1	40	1	40	1	48
Satyawoti Gaunpalika	1	48					1	48
Chandrakot Gaunpalika	3	136	1	40			2	96
Musikot Municipality	1	48					1	48
Isma Gaunpalika	5	240			4	192	1	48
Malika Gaunpalika	1	48					1	48
Madane Gaunpalika	1	48					1	48
Dhurkot Gaunpalika	1	48					1	48
Resunga Municipality	3	128			2	80	1	48
Gulmi Durbar Gaunpalika	1	48					1	48
Chhatrakot Gaunpalika	-	-						
Ruruchhetra Gaunpalika	2	96					2	96
Arghakhanchi	14	624	2	80	6	272	6	228
Chhatradev Gaunpalika	4	168			3	120	1	48
Malarani Gaunpalika	3	136	1	40			2	96
Bhumikasthan Municipality								48
Sandhikharka Municipality	1	48					1	48
Panini Gaunpalika	5	224	1	40	3	136	1	48
Shitaganga Municipality	1	48					1	48

Profile of Technical Education and Vocational Training: Lumbini Province

Area	Total Number of TVET Institute		Level Wise Distribution of TVET Institutes					
			Pre-diploma		Diploma		Technical Stream	
	Number of Programs	Enrolment Capacity	Number of Programs	Enrolment Capacity	Number of Programs	Enrolment Capacity	Number of Programs	Enrolment Capacity
Palpa	33	1394	6	224	16	642	12	240
Rampur Municipality	4	176			3	128	1	48
Purbakhola Gaunpalika	1	48					1	48
Rambha Gaunpalika	1	48					1	48
Baganaskali Gaunpalika	1	48					1	48
Tansen Municipality	16	658	2	80	10	386	4	192
Ribdikot Gaunpalika	2	80	1	40	1	40	1	48
Rainadevi Chhahara Gaunpalika	4	168	2	80	2	88		48
Tinau Gaunpalika	2	72	1	24			1	48
Mathagadhi Gaunpalika	1	48					1	48
Nisdi Gaunpalika	1	48					1	48
Nawalparasi (West)	10	448	3	120	2	88	5	240
Bardaghat Municipality	2	88			1	40	1	48
Sunawal Municipality	4	176	2	80	1	48	1	48
Ramgram Municipality	1	48					1	48
Palhinandan Gaunpalika	1	48					1	48
Sarawal Gaunpalika	-	-						
Pratapapur Gaunpalika	1	48					1	48
Susta Gaunpalika	1	40	1	40				
INSTITUTIONAL								
Rupandehi	95	3988	24	960	58	2404	13	624
Devdaha Municipality	2	88			1	40	1	48
Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City	52	2156	14	560	35	1452	3	144
Sainamaina Municipality	1	48					1	48

Profile of Technical Education and Vocational Training: Lumbini Province

Area	Total Number of TVET Institute		Level Wise Distribution of TVET Institutes					
			Pre-diploma		Diploma		Technical Stream	
	Number of Programs	Enrolment Capacity	Number of Programs	Enrolment Capacity	Number of Programs	Enrolment Capacity	Number of Programs	Enrolment Capacity
Kanchan Gaunpalika	1	48					1	48
Gaidahawa Gaunpalika	1	40						
Suddhodhan Gaunpalika	1	48					1	48
Siyari Gaunpalika	8	344			5	224		
Tilottama Municipality	17	690			11	450		
Om Satiya Gaunpalika								
Rohini Gaunpalika	1	48					1	48
Siddharthanagar Municipality	7	286			6	238	1	48
Mayadevi Gaunpalika	1	48					1	48
Lumbini Sanskritik Municipality	2	96					2	96
Kotahimai Gaunpalika	-	-						
Sammarimai Gaunpalika	-	-						
Marchawari Gaunpalika	1	48					1	48
Kapilbastu	33	1450	4	160	17	714	12	576
Banganga Municipality	13	540	1	40	11	452	1	48
Buddhabhumi Municipality	3	144					3	144
Shivaraj Municipality	4	184	1	40			2	96
Bijayanagar Gaunpalika	1	48			1	48	1	48
Krishnanagar Municipality	3	120	2	80	1	40		
Maharajganj Municipality	1	48					1	48
Kapilbastu Municipality	3	126			1	30	2	96
Yasodhara Gaunpalika	1	48					1	48
Mayadevi Gaunpalika	1	48					1	48
Shuddhodhan Gaunpalika	2	96			2	96		

Profile of Technical Education and Vocational Training: Lumbini Province

Area	Total Number of TVET Institute		Level Wise Distribution of TVET Institutes					
			Pre-diploma		Diploma		Technical Stream	
	Number of Programs	Enrolment Capacity	Number of Programs	Enrolment Capacity	Number of Programs	Enrolment Capacity	Number of Programs	Enrolment Capacity
Dang	104	4358	35	1404	58	2426	11	528
Bangalachuli Gaunpalika	1	48					1	48
Ghorahi Sub-Metropolitan City	45	1848	17	680	26	1072	2	96
Tulsipur Sub-Metropolitan City	30	1262	9	360	20	854	1	48
Shantinagar Gaunpalika	1	48					1	48
Babai Gaunpalika	1	48					1	48
Dangisharan Gaunpalika	2	96					2	96
Lamahi Municipality	8	316	3	120	5	196		
Rapti Gaunpalika	3	144					2	96
Gadhawa Gaunpalika	12	500	6	244	6	256		
Rajpur Gaunpalika	1	48					1	48
Banke	65	2530	21	742	36	1404	8	384
Rapti Sonari Gaunpalika	-	-						
Kohalpur Municipality	10	448	2	40	6	272	2	96
Baijanath Gaunpalika	1	40	1	40				
Khajura Gaunpalika	2	96					2	96
Janaki Gaunpalika	1	48					1	48
Nepalganj Sub-Metropolitan City	50	1850	18	622	30	1132	2	96
Duduwa Gaunpalika	1	48					1	48
Narainapur Gaunpalika	-	-						
Bardiya	44	1860	16	640	23	980		240
Bansgadhi Municipality	9	392	3	120	5	224	1	48
Barbardiya Municipality	6	264	1	40	5	224		
Thakurbaba Municipality	5	208	2	80	2	80	1	48

Area	Total Number of TVET Institute		Level Wise Distribution of TVET Institutes					
			Pre-diploma		Diploma		Technical Stream	
	Number of Programs	Enrolment Capacity	Number of Programs	Enrolment Capacity	Number of Programs	Enrolment Capacity	Number of Programs	Enrolment Capacity
Geruwa Gaunpalika							1	48
Rajapur Municipality	2	80	2	80				
Madhuwan Municipality	11	464	5	200	6	264		
Gulariya Municipality	8	316	2	80	5	188	1	48
Badhaiyatal Gaunpalika	2	88	1	40			1	48

ANNEX 9: Enrollment Rate by Type of Institute and Fiscal Year

SN	Types of Institutes	Fiscal Year				
		2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2080/81	2081/82
1	Constituent	81.4	81.8	80.9	69.1	65.0
2	Partnership	90.0	86.5	87.0	54.8	70.9
3	TECS	59.7	62.1	58.9	57.2	57.9
4	Private	77.6	74.7	70.5	63.4	62.2
5	Total	72.0	70.9	68.2	61.5	61.6

ANNEX 10: Enrolment rate by Trade and Fiscal Years

SN	Trade	Fiscal Year				
		2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2080/81	2081/82
1	Health	91.2	98.5	99.6	89.8	82.4
2	Engineering	70.4	66.9	65.8	56.3	54.8
3	Agriculture	52.4	58.5	55.2	50.0	47.0
4	Hospitality	37.5	72.5	90.0	67.5	87.5
5	Others	71.3	62.5	70.0	70.0	70.5
	Total	72.0	70.9	68.2	61.5	61.6

ANNEX 11: Enrolment rate by Level and Fiscal Years

SN	Trade	Fiscal Year				
		2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2080/81	2081/82
1	Pre-diploma Level	70.1	53.6	55.9	54.4	55.4
2	Diploma Level	74.0	81.4	75.5	65.7	65.0
3	Total	72.0	70.9	68.2	61.5	61.6

ANNEX 12: Enrolment Status on Technical Stream Institutes

Districts	Average Enrolment in Technical Stream Subjects in Academic Year 2080																			
	Civil Engineering				Electrical Engineering				Computer Science				Plant Science				Animal Science			
	G-9	G-10	G-11	G-12	G-9	G-10	G-11	G-12	G-9	G-10	G-11	G-12	G-9	G-10	G-11	G-12	G-9	G-10	G-11	G-12
Rolpa	33	30	16	12	31	26	10	4	33	25	16	10	31	27	15	9	29	30	23	13
Pyuthan	27	30	18	18	25	26	11	10	27	25	17	16	25	27	16	15	23	30	24	19
Arghakhanchi	27	27	15	16	25	23	9	9	27	22	15	15	25	24	13	13	23	27	21	18
Gulmi	26	26	15	16	24	22	9	9	26	22	15	14	24	23	13	13	22	26	21	18
Palpa	26	25	14	13	25	21	7	6	26	21	14	11	24	22	12	10	22	25	20	15
Nawalparasi West	25	26	16	16	23	22	9	9	25	22	15	14	23	23	14	13	21	26	22	18
Rupandehi	35	34	22	22	33	30	16	14	35	30	22	20	33	31	21	19	31	34	29	23
Kapilvastu	31	30	19	19	29	26	12	11	31	25	18	17	29	27	17	16	27	30	25	20
Dang	33	34	22	23	31	30	15	16	33	29	21	21	31	31	20	20	29	34	28	25
Banke	32	32	21	19	30	28	15	12	32	28	21	17	29	29	19	16	28	32	27	21
Bardiya	30	30	26	18	28	26	19	10	30	25	25	16	28	27	24	15	26	30	32	19
Lumbini Province	30	30	18	18	28	26	12	10	30	25	18	16	28	27	17	15	26	30	25	19

ANNEX 13: Economically Active Population 10 Years and above by Industry Sector and Gender

SN	Industry	Total		Male		Female	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
	Total	2625925	100.0	1342283	100.0	1283642	100.0
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1582657	60.3	707265	52.7	875392	68.2
2	Mining and quarrying	4056	0.2	2582	0.2	1474	0.1
3	Manufacturing	86269	3.3	60734	4.5	25535	2.0
4	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	6416	0.2	5585	0.4	831	0.1
5	Water supply; sewerage, waste mgmt. and remediation activities	4745	0.2	3503	0.3	1242	0.1
6	Construction	248130	9.4	173269	12.9	74861	5.8
7	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	307387	11.7	156525	11.7	150862	11.8
8	Transportation and storage	55025	2.1	52936	3.9	2089	0.2
9	Accommodation and food services activities	36887	1.4	23571	1.8	13316	1.0
10	Information and communication	4725	0.2	3529	0.3	1196	0.1
11	Financial and insurance activities	19244	0.7	10459	0.8	8785	0.7
12	Real estate business activities	1963	0.1	1686	0.1	277	0.0
13	Professional, scientific and technical activities	8007	0.3	6321	0.5	1686	0.1
14	Administrative and support service activities	3357	0.1	2481	0.2	876	0.1
15	Public administration and defense	44697	1.7	38290	2.9	6407	0.5
16	Education	66863	2.5	35279	2.6	31584	2.5
17	Human health and social work activities	23190	0.9	10841	0.8	12349	1.0
18	Arts, entertainment and recreation	4431	0.2	3865	0.3	566	0.0
19	Other service activities	86862	3.3	32981	2.5	53881	4.2
20	Activities of households as employers	26997	1.0	8428	0.6	18569	1.4
21	Activities of extra-territorial organizations and bodies	1343	0.1	672	0.1	671	0.1
22	Industry not stated	2674	0.1	1481	0.1	1193	0.1

ANNEX 14: Economically Active Population 10 Years and above by Occupation and Age Group

Sex and occupation	All ages	Age group											
		10-14 years	15 - 19 years	20-24 years	25 - 29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	50-54 years	55-59 years	60-64 years	65 years & above
Total	2625925	138283	215067	312190	332143	306671	295351	249671	199123	190303	136271	103924	146928
Armed forces	14209	0	102	3352	2583	2654	4036	865	374	176	67	0	0
Managers	119060	0	1644	7055	14322	19050	20181	18431	13696	10946	6411	3821	3503
Professionals	80602	70	1167	8376	14828	16244	12575	9173	6644	5901	3494	1052	1078
Technicians and associate professional	34857	109	1208	5602	7361	5949	4432	3650	2442	1985	1128	498	493
Office assistance	24169	75	1362	3597	5124	4239	3102	2242	1602	1402	738	316	370
Service & sale workers	121955	331	4490	15418	18733	19692	19178	15142	10308	7797	4617	2981	3268
Skilled agri.,forestry & fishery workers	1417908	54516	107553	156861	164722	150451	151054	136098	117170	122073	92405	72439	92566
Craft and related trades workers	144158	1	6277	20806	25317	22551	21032	16765	11850	9072	5195	3006	2286
Plant & machine operators & assemblers	68578	47	2602	10935	13272	12204	10747	8044	5021	3084	1551	630	441
Elementary workers	597314	82497	88249	79828	65549	53342	48755	39053	29881	27743	20591	19105	42721
Occupation not stated	3115	637	413	360	332	295	259	208	135	124	74	76	202
Male	1342283	70090	107693	153364	163693	151510	147450	127438	104119	100323	75780	57126	83697
Armed forces	13207	0	96	2961	2315	2517	3916	821	358	163	60	0	0
Managers	82207	0	972	4228	8868	12170	13238	12882	10237	8453	5173	3113	2873
Professionals	45660	38	532	3550	7414	8144	6726	5493	4503	4466	2923	913	958
Technicians and associate professional	21843	57	652	2725	4169	3809	3062	2568	1781	1440	829	378	373
Office assistance	13977	42	710	1774	2707	2355	1774	1327	1096	1080	611	245	256
Service & sale workers	80158	184	3031	10488	12050	12263	12011	9617	6865	5468	3399	2271	2511
Skilled agri.,forestry & fishery workers	627766	26849	48836	63356	65245	59007	59252	55925	50896	56356	47685	39120	55239
Craft and related trades workers	120336	0	4894	16268	20360	18231	17518	14550	10674	8271	4786	2724	2060
Plant & machine operators & assemblers	65701	44	2494	10478	12713	11676	10291	7757	4816	2963	1482	585	402
Elementary workers	269645	42532	45239	37329	27662	21154	19516	16375	12805	11594	8787	7732	18920
Occupation not stated	1783	344	237	207	190	184	146	123	88	69	45	45	105
Female	1283642	68193	107374	158826	168450	155161	147901	122233	95004	89980	60491	46798	63231
Armed forces	1002	0	6	391	268	137	120	44	16	13	7	0	0
Managers	36853	0	672	2827	5454	6880	6943	5549	3459	2493	1238	708	630
Professionals	34942	32	635	4826	7414	8100	5849	3680	2141	1435	571	139	120
Technicians and associate professional	13014	52	556	2877	3192	2140	1370	1082	661	545	299	120	120

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Sex and occupation	All ages	Age group											
		10-14 years	15 - 19 years	20-24 years	25 - 29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	50-54 years	55-59 years	60-64 years	65 years & above
Office assistance	10192	33	652	1823	2417	1884	1328	915	506	322	127	71	114
Service & sale workers	41797	147	1459	4930	6683	7429	7167	5525	3443	2329	1218	710	757
Skilled agri.,forestry & fishery workers	790142	27667	58717	93505	99477	91444	91802	80173	66274	65717	44720	33319	37327
Craft and related trades workers	23822	1	1383	4538	4957	4320	3514	2215	1176	801	409	282	226
Plant & machine operators & assemblers	2877	3	108	457	559	528	456	287	205	121	69	45	39
Elementary workers	327669	39965	43010	42499	37887	32188	29239	22678	17076	16149	11804	11373	23801
Occupation not stated	1332	293	176	153	142	111	113	85	47	55	29	31	97

ANNEX 15: Absent population abroad by country, reason of absence and gender NPHC 2021

Reason of Absent	Total	Country												Not Stated
		India	SAARC	ASEAN	Middle East	Other Asian	European Country	Other European	North American	Southern American	African	Pacific	Other	
Salary/wage, job	295364	124133	607	25954	120894	10475	4569	2094	3399	122	790	1457	409	461
Trade/business	2636	1474	2	131	563	163	71	40	101	3	9	72	3	4
Study/training	21770	5597	171	138	491	3704	2000	1010	2683	12	128	5758	32	46
Seeking job	49436	24436	78	4421	17334	1250	632	223	671	10	76	165	61	79
Dependent	42547	26696	70	1405	6273	2149	1012	1294	2142	20	75	1191	40	180
Others	3793	2670	6	41	176	140	72	160	412	1	34	66	0	15
Not Stated	5360	2697	12	305	1288	186	111	137	224	3	12	127	26	232
Total	420906	187703	946	32395	147019	18067	8467	4958	9632	171	1124	8836	571	1017

ANNEX 16: Enrollment Capacity by Programs

SN	Level	Programs	Number of Institutes	Total Capacity
1	Pre-Diploma	Pre-Diploma in Plant Science	31	1240.00
2		Pre-Diploma in Civil Engineering	26	1030.00
3		Pre-Diploma In Animal Science	19	760.00
4		Pre-Diploma in Electrical Engineering	15	590.00
5		Pre-Diploma in Computer Engineering	9	360.00
6		Pre-Diploma in Survey Engineering	9	360.00
7		Pre-Diploma in Automobile Engineering	3	104.00
8		Pre-Diploma in Mechanical Engineering	3	104.00
9		Pre-Diploma in Livestock Production/Animal Health	2	80.00
10		Pre-Diploma in Social Mobilization	2	80.00
11		Pre-Diploma in Computer Application and Secretarial Management	2	70.00
12		Pre-Diploma in Electronics Engineering	2	52.00
13		Pre-Diploma in Entrepreneurship Development	1	40.00
14		Pre-Diploma in Water Supply and Sanitation Engineering	1	40.00
15		Pre-Diploma in Refrigeration and AC Engineering	1	20.00
		Total	126	4930.00
1	Diploma Level	Diploma in Civil Engineering	36	1728.00
2		Diploma in Plant Science	27	1080.00
3		Proficiency Certificate in General Medicine	24	960.00
4		Certificate in Medical Laboratory Technology	24	720.00
5		Diploma in Animal Science	14	560.00
6		Diploma in Geomatic Engineering	11	528.00
7		Diploma in Forestry	13	520.00
8		Dipolma in Pharmacy	12	480.00
9		Diploma in Computer Engineering	8	384.00
10		Diploma in Automobile Engineering	6	288.00
11		Diploma in Information Technology	6	280.00
12		Certificate in Physiotherapy	7	250.00
13		Diploma in Diagnostic	8	240.00

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		Radiography		
14		Diploma in Hydropower Engineering	5	240.00
15		Diploma in Electrical Engineering	5	232.00
16		Proficiency Certificate in Nursing	5	200.00
17		Diploma in Architecture Engineering	4	192.00
18		Diploma in Mechanical Engineering	4	168.00
19		Certificate in Ayurved General Science	4	160.00
20		Diploma in Ophthalmic Science	4	160.00
21		Diploma in Electrical and Electronics Engineering	2	96.00
22		Diploma in Food and Dairy Technology	2	80.00
23		Diploma in Hotel Management	2	80.00
24		Diploma in Agro Engineering	1	48.00
25		Diploma in Electronics Engineering	1	48.00
26		Diploma in Refrigeration and Air Conditioning	1	48.00
27		Diploma in Biomedical Engineering	1	40.00
		Total	237	9810.00
1	Technical Stream	Plant Science	46	2208.00
2		Computer Engineering	19	912.00
3		Civil Engineering	18	864.00
4		Electrical Engineering	9	432.00
5		Animal Science	8	384.00
6		Computer Science	1	48.00
		Total	101	4848.00

ANNEX	17:	Students'	Status			of			Training			with			OJT			Program		
Name of Programs	Statistics	Quota	Enrollment			Current Student			Drop out			Discriminated			DAG					
			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T			
LCD/LED TV Repair Technician	Mean	20	14	6	20	7	3	10	7	3	10	5	3	8	0	0	0			
	Sum	20	14	6	20	7	3	10	7	3	10	5	3	8	0	0	0			
Prof. Computer Hardware & Network Technician	Mean	20	8	12	20	6	7	13	2	5	7	4	7	11	0	2	2			
	Sum	20	8	12	20	6	7	13	2	5	7	4	7	11	0	2	2			
Prof. Light Vehicle Service Mechanic	Mean	20	20	1	20	12	1	13	8	0	8	9	1	10	1	0	1			
	Sum	40	39	1	40	24	1	25	15	0	15	18	1	19	1	0	1			
Professional Aluminium fabricator	Mean	20	20	0	20	20	0	20	0	0	0	16	0	16	15	0	15			
	Sum	40	40	0	40	40	0	40	0	0	0	32	0	32	30	0	30			
Professional Building Electrician	Mean	19	15	4	19	13	4	17	2	0	2	11	4	15	4	1	5			
	Sum	130	104	26	130	91	25	116	13	1	14	80	25	105	26	6	32			
Professional Computer Hardware & Network Technician	Mean	15	8	7	15	8	6	14	0	1	1	6	6	12	0	0	0			
	Sum	30	16	14	30	16	12	28	0	2	2	11	12	23	0	0	0			
Professional Cook	Mean	20	13	7	20	13	6	19	0	0	1	7	6	14	3	3	6			
	Sum	100	66	34	100	65	32	97	1	2	3	36	32	68	13	15	28			
Professional Light Vehicle Service Mechanic	Mean	20	17	1	18	11	1	12	6	0	6	8	1	9	5	1	6			
	Sum	20	17	1	18	11	1	12	6	0	6	8	1	9	5	1	6			
Professional Mason	Mean	20	11	9	20	4	8	12	7	1	8	4	8	12	4	8	12			
	Sum	20	11	9	20	4	8	12	7	1	8	4	8	12	4	8	12			
Professional	Mean	20	19	1	20	18	1	19	1	0	1	14	1	15	1	0	1			

Profile of Technical Education and Vocational Training: Lumbini Province

Name of Programs	Statistics	Quota	Enrollment			Current Student			Drop out			Discriminated			DAG		
			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Plumber	Sum	160	153	6	159	143	6	149	10	0	10	110	6	116	6	0	6
Professional Welder	Mean	20	17	4	20	15	3	18	2	1	2	12	3	15	1	0	1
	Sum	40	33	7	40	30	6	36	3	1	4	23	6	29	1	0	1
Total	Mean	19	16	4	19	14	3	17	2	0	2	10	3	14	3	1	4
	Sum	620	501	116	617	437	101	538	64	15	79	331	101	432	86	32	118

ANNEX 18: Students' Status of Skills Upgrading Training:

Programs	Statistics	Total	Enrolment			Discriminated			DAG		
		Quota	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
3 Phase Wiring	Mean	20.00	20	0	20	17	0	17	0	0	0
	Enrolment	20.00	20	0	20	17	0	17	0	0	0
Auto CAD	Mean	20.00	18	3	20	7	3	10	1	1	1
	Sum	40.00	35	5	40	14	5	19	1	1	2
Barista	Mean	20.00	14	6	20	5	6	11	3	4	7
	Sum	80.00	55	25	80	20	25	45	11	15	26
CCTV Installation and Repair	Mean	20.00	20	0	20	13	0	13	0	0	0
	Sum	40.00	40	0	40	26	0	26	0	0	0
Computerized Numerical Control System	Mean	20.00	19	1	20	9	1	10	0	0	0
	Sum	20.00	19	1	20	9	1	10	0	0	0
Denting and painting	Mean	20.00	20	0	20	14	0	14	2	0	2
	Sum	20.00	20	0	20	14	0	14	2	0	2
Energy Efficiency	Mean	20.00	17	1	18	3	1	4	0	0	0

Profile of Technical Education and Vocational Training: Lumbini Province

Programs	Statistics	Total	Enrolment			Discriminated			DAG		
		Quota	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
(Electrical)	Sum	20.00	17	1	18	3	1	4	0	0	0
Engine Management System	Mean	20.00	18	2	20	14	2	16	2	0	2
	Sum	20.00	18	2	20	14	2	16	2	0	2
EURO 6 (BSVI)	Mean	20.00	20	0	20	8	0	8	0	0	0
	Sum	20.00	20	0	20	8	0	8	0	0	0
Front Office and Desk Management	Mean	20.00	14	6	20	2	6	8	1	0	1
	Sum	20.00	14	6	20	2	6	8	1	0	1
Front Office/Desk Management	Mean	20.00	13	7	20	7	7	14	0	0	0
	Sum	20.00	13	7	20	7	7	14	0	0	0
Gas Welding and Cutting	Mean	20.00	20	0	20	8	0	8	5	0	5
	Sum	20.00	20	0	20	8	0	8	5	0	5
Hotel Management Refresher Training	Mean	20.00	13	7	20	4	7	11	0	0	0
	Sum	20.00	13	7	20	4	7	11	0	0	0
Housekeeping	Mean	20.00	11	9	20	7	9	16	1	1	2
	Sum	80.00	43	37	80	27	37	64	4	2	6
Indian cusin cook	Mean	20.00	18	2	20	15	2	17	15	2	17
	Sum	20.00	18	2	20	15	2	17	15	2	17
Industrial Automation	Mean	20.00	20	0	20	17	0	17	4	0	4
	Sum	40.00	40	0	40	33	0	33	8	0	8
Instrumentation	Mean	20.00	20	0	20	14	0	14	4	0	4
	Sum	40.00	39	0	39	28	0	28	8	0	8

Profile of Technical Education and Vocational Training: Lumbini Province

Programs	Statistics	Total	Enrolment			Discriminated			DAG		
		Quota	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Lathe Setter Operator	Mean	20.00	16	4	20	12	4	16	3	1	4
	Sum	40.00	32	8	40	24	8	32	6	1	7
Printer Setup and Repair	Mean	20.00	16	4	20	10	4	14	0	0	0
	Sum	60.00	49	11	60	30	11	41	0	0	0
Programmable Logic Controller Operator	Mean	20.00	20	0	20	9	0	9	1	0	1
	Sum	20.00	20	0	20	9	0	9	1	0	1
Programable Logic Controller (PLC)	Mean	20.00	20	0	20	10	0	10	0	0	0
	Sum	20.00	20	0	20	10	0	10	0	0	0
Variable Frequency Drive (VFD)	Mean	20.00	19	0	19	12	0	12	6	0	6
	Sum	40.00	37	0	37	24	0	24	11	0	11
Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) Repair	Mean	20.00	19	0	19	12	0	12	0	0	0
	Sum	20.00	19	0	19	12	0	12	0	0	0
Waiter/Waitress Management	Mean	20.00	15	6	20	9	6	15	2	1	2
	Sum	40.00	29	11	40	18	11	29	3	1	4
Welder	Mean	20.00	20	0	20	12	0	12	0	0	0
	Sum	20.00	20	0	20	12	0	12	0	0	0
Total	Mean	20.00	17	3	20	10	3	13	2	1	3
	Sum	800.00	670	123	793	388	123	511	78	22	100

ANNEX 19: : Students' Status on Apprenticeship Programs

Programs	Statistics	Quota	Enrolled			Registered			Current			Dropout			Discriminated			DAG		
			M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Automobile Engineering	Mean	33	19	11	30	30	1	31	20	1	21	10	1	10	16	1	17	9	0	10
	Sum	165	96	55	151	149	6	155	101	3	104	48	3	51	82	3	85	46	2	48
Civil Engineering (Building Construction)	Mean	26	18	7	25	16	7	23	12	7	19	3	0	4	12	7	19	6	4	10
	Sum	185	128	50	178	110	52	162	87	49	136	23	3	26	81	49	130	43	28	71
Early Childhood Development Facilitation	Mean	20	0	20	20	0	20	20	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	20	20	0	9	9
	Sum	60	0	60	60	0	60	60	0	60	60	0	0	0	0	60	60	0	28	28
Electrical Engineering	Mean	20	14	6	19	14	6	19	13	6	18	1	0	1	9	6	15	6	4	10
	Sum	80	55	22	77	55	22	77	50	22	72	5	0	5	37	22	59	24	16	40
Hotel management	Mean	40	6	24	30	15	14	29	11	8	19	4	6	10	8	8	16	2	7	9
	Sum	40	6	24	30	15	14	29	11	8	19	4	6	10	8	8	16	2	7	9
Hotel Management	Mean	40	20	20	40	20	20	40	17	18	35	3	2	5	7	18	25	4	9	13
	Sum	40	20	20	40	20	20	40	17	18	35	3	2	5	7	18	25	4	9	13
Information Technology	Mean	28	23	8	31	7	21	28	6	19	25	1	2	3	4	19	23	2	11	12
	Sum	140	115	38	153	34	106	140	29	95	124	5	11	16	18	95	113	8	53	61
Mechanical Engineering	Mean	28	22	6	28	21	4	26	16	4	19	6	1	6	11	4	14	7	2	9
	Sum	170	130	37	167	128	25	153	93	22	115	35	3	38	64	22	86	40	12	52
Total	Mean	28	17	10	27	16	10	26	12	9	21	4	1	5	9	9	18	5	5	10
	Sum	880	550	306	856	511	305	816	388	277	665	123	28	151	297	277	574	167	155	322

ANNEX 20: Provincial Annual Gross Value Added by Industrial Division, 2080/81 (in million Rs.)

SN	Industrial Classification	Lumbini					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
1	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	144935	148771	165925	180467	198226	213393
2	Mining and quarrying	3528	3230	3231	3674	3796	3764
3	Manufacturing	31015	28108	33542	38700	39325	39499
4	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	2474	2919	3019	4132	4978	6496
5	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	3619	3692	3803	3870	3996	4114
6	Construction	41099	37305	38887	44918	48464	47781
7	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	55274	52019	58556	67712	67440	70187
8	Transportation and storage	32203	26910	29306	38361	47565	54870
9	Accommodation and food service activities	8976	5984	6974	8096	10997	14515
10	Information and communication	11636	12081	12982	13815	14559	15386
11	Financial and insurance activities	20492	25888	27608	31379	35210	35719
12	Real estate activities	21846	23858	24645	26267	29060	31773
13	Professional, scientific and technical activities	2576	2783	2921	3210	3568	3930
14	Administrative and support service activities	1747	1905	1997	2084	2268	2471
15	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	36696	46449	48295	62679	79819	81695
16	Education	44319	50787	52231	59480	69584	75484
17	Human health and social work activities	8361	10133	10965	12457	15284	15805
18	Arts, entertainment and recreation; Other service activities; and Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	2060	2455	2635	2880	3188	3334
	<i>Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices</i>	472856	485276	527520	604182	677326	720215
	Taxes less subsidies on products	67146	66040	89253	102377	87331	93820
	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	540002	551316	616773	706559	764657	814035

ANNEX 21: Provincial Annual Gross Value Added by Industrial Division, 2080/81

S.N.	Industrial Classification	Lumbini					
		2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
		2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24
A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	17.4	17.2	17.3	17.3	17.5	17.5
B	Mining and quarrying	16.0	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8
C	Manufacturing	16.1	16.2	16.2	16.1	16.1	16.1
D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	7.3	7.2	7.2	6.4	6.5	7.1
E	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.3
F	Construction	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5
G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.0
H	Transportation and storage	14.9	14.9	14.9	14.9	14.9	14.9
I	Accommodation and food service activities	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9
J	Information and communication	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7
K	Financial and insurance activities	9.9	10.7	10.9	10.8	10.6	10.4
L	Real estate activities	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.6
M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9
N	Administrative and support service activities	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.9	16.8
P	Education	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.6	17.6
Q	Human health and social work activities	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8	16.8
R, S, T, U	Arts, entertainment and recreation; Other service activities; and Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
	<i>Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices</i>	14.1	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.3
	Taxes less subsidies on products	2075/76	2076/77	2077/78	2078/79	2079/80R	2080/81P
	<i>Gross Domestic Product (GDP)</i>	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24

ANNEX 22: Number of Diploma Level Graduates by Programs (Till 2079/80)

S.N.	Subject	Total Graduates	Graduates of Lumbini Province
1	Nursing	38822	6347
2	Lab Technology	11661	2735
3	General Medicine	20074	3414
4	Pharmacy	11229	1922
5	Radiography	3966	740
6	Ophthalmic Science	2243	1000
7	Dental Science	2502	-
8	Ayurveda	319	29
9	Homeopathy	25	-
10	Acupuncture	149	-
11	Physiotherapy	215	4
12	Dental (Conversion Course)	91	-
Total Health		91296	16193
13	Architecture	304	125
14	Automobile	409	225
15	Civil	17920	3248
16	Computer	2893	583
17	Electrical	3193	688
18	Electronics	728	450
19	Electrical & Electronics	392	211
20	Mechanical	1302	534
21	Survey (Geomatics)	1544	356
22	Biomedical	221	110
23	Information Technology	538	203
24	Refrigeration & Aircondition	79	88
25	Hydropower	64	13
Total Engineering		29587	6833
26	Hotel Management	457	68
Total Hotel Management		457	68
27	Food & Dairy Technology	355	117
28	Ag. (Animal Science)	4168	723
29	Ag. (Plant Science)	13007	2270
Total Agriculture		17530	3110
30	Forestry	1203	259
Total Forestry		1203	259
31	Social Works	18	0
32	Entrepreneurship Development	92	33
Total Others		110	33
Total of Diploma Programs		140183	26496

ANNEX 23: Highly Demanded Occupations in Employment Market

SN	Occupations	SN	Occupations
1	Agriculture Farm Technician	31	Fruits and Vegetables Processor
2	Agriculture JT	32	Garden Designer
3	Agriculture JTA	33	General Carpenter
4	Agriculture Technician	34	Helper
5	Airlines Ticketing	35	Herb Processor
6	Allo Processor	36	Housekeeper
7	Aluminum Fabricator	37	Housekeeping Cleaner
8	Assistant Furniture Maker	38	Junior Furniture Maker
9	Backhoe Loader Operator	39	Junior Hand Tube Well Technician
10	Bar Tender	40	Junior Plumber
11	Batching Plant Operator	41	Mason (Stone +Brick)
12	Bee Keeper	42	Mechanical engineer
13	Bituminous Surface Road Worker	43	Metal Work Helper
14	Carpentry And Interior Decorator	44	Nepali Cuisine Cook
15	Chef	45	Nursery and Landscape Gardener
16	Chinese Cook	47	Buffalo shepherd
17	Civil Construction Technician	48	Farm worker
18	Civil Engineer	49	Gardener
19	Confectionary Makers	50	Hive mechanics
20	Construction Mason	51	Labour
21	Construction Worker	52	Mill Driver
22	Cook	53	Mill Operator
23	Dairy And Sweet Technician	54	Operator
24	Dish Washer	55	Polen coov
25	Driver	56	Technician
26	Electrician	57	Plumber
26	Excavator Operator	58	Poultry Technician
28	Fast Food Preparers	59	Professional Carpenter
29	Florist	60	Road Mason
30	Food & Beverage Tasters & Graders	31	Fruits and Vegetables Processor

ANNEX 24: Skills Occupations with High Employment Rate

SN	Training occupations	In employment		Not employment in		Total
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
1	Building electrician	134	73	49	27	183
2	Brick layer (mason)	6	100	0	0	6
3	Industrial electrician	4	100	0	0	4
4	Junior plumber	3	100	0	0	3
5	Cell/Mobile phone repair technician	3	100	0	0	3
6	Mobile phone repair technician	2	100	0	0	2
7	Household plumber	2	100	0	0	2
8	Commis	2	100	0	0	2
9	Indian cook	2	100	0	0	2
10	Assistant plumber	1	100	0	0	1
11	Building painter	1	100	0	0	1
12	Furniture maker	1	100	0	0	1
13	Community agriculture assistant	1	100	0	0	1
14	Plumber	1	100	0	0	1
15	Construction worker	1	100	0	0	1
16	Agriculture junior technician	1	100	0	0	1
17	Nepali cuisine cook	8	89	1	11	9
18	Refrigeration and air condition mechanic	7	88	1	13	8
19	Arc welder	27	84	5	16	32
20	Community livestock assistant	5	83	1	17	6
21	Off-season vegetable producer	5	83	1	17	6
22	Computer operator	12	80	3	20	15
23	Motorcycle mechanic	4	80	1	20	5
24	Mechanical fitter	4	80	1	20	5
25	Aluminium fabricator	13	76	4	24	17

ANNEX 25: Sector Specific Associations

SN	Name of Commodity Association	Head Quarter
1	Large Cardamom Entrepreneurs Association of Nepal (LCEAN)	Birtamode, Jhapa
2	Nepal Jute Mills Association	Biratnagar, Morang
3	Nepal Nut Processing and Export Association	Mechinagar, Jhapa
4	Nepal Tea Planters Association	Birtamod, Jhapa
5	Nepal Veneer Producer's Association	Birtamod, Jhapa
6	Nepal Woven Fabric & Sacks Producers Association	Birgunj, Parsa
7	Advertising Association of Nepal	Shantinagar, Kathmandu
8	Airlines Operators Association of Nepal (AOAN)	Gaushala, Kathmandu
9	Association of Music Industries Nepal	Anamnagar, Kathmandu

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SN	Name of Commodity Association	Head Quarter
10	Association of Nepalese Rice, Oil & Pulses Industry	Teku, Kathmandu
11	Association of Pharmaceutical Producers of Nepal (APPON)	Teku, Kathmandu
12	Association of Private Medical and Dental Colleges of Nepal	Kupandole, Lalitpur
13	Ayurvedic Medicine Producer Association of Nepal (AMPAN)	Battisputali, Kathmandu
14	Beautician Professional Association of Nepal	Kupondol, Lalitpur
15	Broadcasting Association of Nepal	Tripureshwor, Kathmandu
16	Cement Manufacturers Association of Nepal	Teku, Kathmandu
17	Chemical & Medical Suppliers Association of Nepal	Tripureswor, Kathmandu
18	Complex Developer Leaser Association (CDLA)	Khichapokhari, Kathmandu
19	Construction Material Dealers Association	New Road, Kathmandu
20	Corrugated Box Manufacturer Association of Nepal (COBMAN)	Tripureswor, Kathmandu
21	Courier Service Association of Nepal (COSAN)	Tinkune, Kathmandu
22	Digital Color Lab Association Nepal	New Baneshwor, Kathmandu
23	Educational Consultancy Association of Nepal	Dillibazar, Kathmandu
24	Export Council of Nepal	Bhagawatisthan, Thamel
25	Federation of Computer Association Nepal	Kathmandu, Nepal
26	Federation of Contractors Association of Nepal	Anamnagar, Nepal
27	Federation of Customs Agent Nepal	Tripureswor, Kathmandu
28	Federation of Electrical Entrepreneurs of Nepal	Bhotebahal, Nepal
29	Federation of Forest Based Industry and Trade, Nepal (FenFIT)	Koteshwor, Nepal
30	Federation of Handicraft Associations of Nepal	Thapathali, Kathmandu
31	Federation of Nepal Brick Industries	Khasibazar, Kathmandu
32	Federation of Nepal Cable Television Association	Anamnagar, Kathmandu
33	Federation of Nepal Furniture & Furnishing Entrepreneurs Associations	Dillibazar, Kathmandu
34	Federation of Nepal Gold and Silver Dealers Association	Naxal, Kathmandu
35	Federation of Nepal Printers Association	Tinkune, Kathmandu
36	Federation of Transporter - Nepal (FTN)	Sanobharyang, Kathmandu
37	Federation of Woman Entrepreneurs Association of Nepal	Baneshwor, Kathmandu
38	Fishery Association of Nepal (FAN)	Bharatpur, Chitwan,
39	Floriculture Association Nepal	Lalitpur, Kathmandu
40	Footwear Manufacturers Association of Nepal	Tripureshor, Kathmandu
41	Garment Association Nepal	New Baneshwor, Kathmandu
42	Hotel Professional Federation Nepal	Kalanki, Kathmandu
43	Independent Power Producers Association, Nepal	Kamaladi, Kathmandu
44	Mobile Phone Importers Association	Durbarmarg, Kathmandu
45	NADA Automobiles Association of Nepal	Teku, Kathmandu
46	Nepal Agriculture Machinery Entrepreneurs Association	Sitapaila, Kathmandu
47	Nepal Association of Foreign Employment Agencies	Gausala, Kathmandu
48	Nepal Association of Rafting Agencies (NARA)	Thamel, Kathmandu
49	Nepal Association of Tour and Travel Agents	Gairidhara, Kathmandu
50	Nepal Beverage & Cigarette Industries Association	Kathmandu
51	Nepal Biogas Promotion Association	Satdobato, Kathmandu
52	Nepal Bottled Water Industries Association	Dhumbarai, Kathmandu

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SN	Name of Commodity Association	Head Quarter
53	Nepal Broom Association	Gokarneshwor, Kathmandu
54	Nepal Cable Car Association	Pani pokhari, Kathmandu
55	Nepal Carpet Manufacturer & Exporter Association	Bauddha, Kathmandu
56	Nepal Central Soap Manufacturers Association	Thapathali, Kathmandu
57	Nepal Chamber of Biscuit Manufacturers	Teku, Kathmandu
58	Nepal Chemists & Druggists Association	Tripureshwork, Kathmandu
59	Nepal Cloth Merchant Tailoring Association	Tripureshwork, Kathmandu
60	Nepal Coffee Producers Association	Babarmahal, Kathmandu
61	Nepal Dairy Association	Teku, Kathmandu
62	Nepal Electrical & Electronics Manufacturer's Association (NEEMA)	New Baneshwor, Kathmandu
63	Nepal Feed Industries Association	Chabahil, Kathmandu
64	Nepal Film Producers Association	Hadigaun, Kathmandu
65	Nepal Financial Institutions Association	Dillibazar, Kathmandu
66	Nepal Flour Mills Association	Teku, Kathmandu
67	Nepal Foreign Trade Association	Teku, Kathmandu
68	Nepal Forest Industry Association	Nagpokhari, Kathmandu
69	Nepal Freight Forwarders Association	Kalopul, Kathmandu
70	Nepal Gas Bikreta Mahasangh	Putalisadak, Kathmandu
71	Nepal Gem and Jewellery Association	Newroad, Kathmandu
72	Nepal Beverage & Cigarette Industries Association	Kalopul, Kathmandu
73	Nepal Ginger Producer & Traders Association	Teku, Kathmandu
74	Nepal Goods Carriers Association	Teku, Kathmandu
75	Nepal Handmade Paper Association	Babarmahal, Kathmandu
76	Nepal Hatchery Industries Association	Chabahil, Kathmandu
77	Nepal Herbs and Herbal Products Association	Bhimsengola, Kathmandu
78	Nepal Hosiery Producers Association	Lazimpat, Kathmandu
79	Nepal Icecream Industries Business Association (NIIBA)	Anamnagar, Kathmandu
80	Nepal Kattha Producers Association	Kamalpokhari, Kathmandu
81	Nepal Khadya Kirana Baybashy Sangh	Kuleshwar, Kathmandu
82	Nepal L.P. Gas Industry Association	Anamnagar, Kathmandu
83	Nepal Land and Housing Developers Association	Sundhara, Kathmandu
84	Nepal Leather Industries Association	Naxal, Kathmandu
85	Nepal Mattress Utpadak Thatha Bitarak Sangh	Chandragiri, Kathmandu
86	Nepal Metal Association of Commerce & Industry	Samakhusi, Kathmandu
87	Nepal Micro Hydropower Development Association	Tahachal, Kathmandu
88	Nepal Motion Picture Association	Bishalnagar, Kathmandu
89	Nepal Packaging Udhog Sangh	Bhanimandal, Kathmandu
90	Nepal Paints Manufacturers Association	Teku, Kathmandu
91	Nepal Pashmina Industries Association	Sundhara, Kathmandu
92	Nepal Pauroti Udyog Sangh	Anamnagar, Kathmandu
93	Nepal Petroleum Dealers National Association	Koteshwar, Kathmandu
94	Nepal Plastic Manufacturers Association	Kupandal, Kathmandu
95	Nepal Plywood Manufacturer Association	Gausala, Kathmandu
96	Nepal Pole Association	Bhainsepati, Kathmandu
97	Nepal Printers Association	Balkhu, Kathmandu

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SN	Name of Commodity Association	Head Quarter
98	Nepal Pulp & Paper Manufacturers Association	Kalimati, Kathmandu
99	Nepal Refrigeration and Electro Mechanical Association	Kalanki, Kathmandu
100	Nepal Remitters Association	Kamaladi, Kathmandu
101	Nepal Rubber Association	Tripureshwor, Kathmandu
102	Nepal Stationery & Educational Material Industries Association	Tripureshwor, Kathmandu
103	Nepal Steel Furniture Industry Association	Chundevi, Kathmandu
104	Nepal Steel Rolling Mills Association	Naxal, Kathmandu
105	Nepal Sugar Mills Association	Kathmandu
106	Nepal Textile Industries Association	Tripureshwor, Kathmandu
107	Nepal Tourist Vehicles Association (NTVA)	Lazimpat, Kathmandu
108	Nepal Training Professional Association (NTPA)	Balaju, Kathmandu
109	Nepal Trans Himalayan Border Commerce Association	Buddhanagar, Kathmandu
110	Nepal Trans Himalayan Trade Association	Kantipath, Kathmandu
111	Nepal Wool Felt Producers & Exporters Association	Teku, Kathmandu
112	Nepal Yarn Producers Association	Putalisadak, Kathmandu
113	Outsourcing Association of Nepal	Kathmandu
114	PET Product & Closures Manufacturers Association Nepal	Babarmahal, Kathmandu
115	Restaurant and Bar Association Nepal	Tripureshwor, Kathmandu
116	Rudrakchhya Byabasai Sangh	Kumarigal, Kathmandu
117	Seed Entrepreneurs Association of Nepal	Kalanki, Kathmandu
118	Silk Association of Nepal	Budhanilkantha, Kathmandu
119	Solar Electric Manufacturers Association Nepal (SEMAN)	Maharajgunj, Kathmandu
120	Stock Brokers Association of Nepal	Putalisadak, Kathmandu
121	The Association of Cold Storages of Nepal	Anamnagar, Kathmandu
122	Trekking Agencies Association of Nepal (TAAN)	Maligaun, Kathmandu
123	Veterinary Chemist and Druggist Association of Nepal	Teku, Kathmandu