

Nepal

Nepal officially the Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal, is a [country](#) in [South Asia](#) and, as of 2010, the world's most recent nation to become a [republic](#). It is located in the [Himalayas](#) and bordered to the north by the [People's Republic of China](#), and to the south, east, and west by the [Republic of India](#). With an area of 147,181 square kilometres and a population of approximately 30 million, Nepal is the world's 93rd largest country by land mass and the 41st most populous country. [Kathmandu](#) is the nation's capital and the country's largest [metropolitan](#) city.

Nepal is a country of highly diverse and rich geography, culture, and religions. The mountainous north has eight of the world's ten highest mountains, including the highest, [Sagarmatha](#), known in English as [Mount Everest](#). It contains over 240 peaks more than 20,000 ft (6,096 m) above sea level. The fertile and humid south is heavily [urbanized](#).

By some measures, [Hinduism](#) is practised by a larger majority of people in Nepal than in any other nation. [Buddhism](#), though a minority faith in the country, is linked historically with Nepal as the birthplace of [the Buddha](#). About half of the population live below the international poverty line of US\$1.25 a day.

A [monarchy](#) throughout most of its history, Nepal was ruled by the [Shah dynasty](#) of kings from 1768, when [Prithvi Narayan Shah](#) unified its many small kingdoms. In 2006, however, a decade-long [People's Revolution](#) by the [Communist Party of Nepal \(Maoist\)](#) along with several weeks of mass protests by all major political parties of Nepal culminated in a peace accord, and the ensuing elections for the [constituent assembly](#) voted overwhelmingly in favor of the abdication of the last Nepali monarch [Gyanendra Shah](#) and the establishment of a [federal democratic republic](#) in

May 28, 2008. The first [President of Nepal](#), [Ram Baran Yadav](#), was sworn in on 23 July 2008.

nepAL ἄφιστηλε τῆλ fedrḶ demokratik repablik ov nepAL , iz ἄε κληρε in σαοπῆ ἄεηηλ and , ἄz ov 2010 , τῆλ wurlḶs mōst resint nḶeshin tu bekam ἄε repablik . it iz lōkḶetid in τῆλ himalḶeyiz and bḶdid tu τῆλ nḶπῆ bῆ τῆλ pepḶlz repablik ov χῆηηλ , and tu τῆλ σαοπῆ , est , and west bῆ τῆλ repablik ov indeλ . wῆπῆ ἄη ereλ ov 147 , 181 skwe kilomitiz and ἄε popyulḶeshin ov ἄproximitle 30 milyin , nepAL iz τῆλ wurlḶs 93rd ἄjist κληρε bῆ land mas and τῆλ 41st mōst popyulis κληρε . katmandu iz τῆλ nḶshinz kaplḶ and τῆλ κληρεz ἄjist mechḶpḶlatin site .

nepAL iz ἄε κληρε ov hῆle dḶvurs and rich jeogrḶfe , kolchḶ , and rḶlijinz . τῆλ maontḶnis nḶπῆ haz ἄet ov τῆλ wurlḶs ten hῆist maontinz , inkludeḶ τῆλ hῆist , slagmataḶ , nōwin in igglisḶ ἄz maont evlrist . it kḶntḶenz ḶvḶ 240 peks mḶ τῆλ 20 , 000 fet (6 , 096 metiz) ḶbḶv se levḶ . τῆλ furtῆil and humid σαοπῆ iz hevḶle urbḶnῆzd .

bῆ sam meḶtiz , hinduizim iz praktist bῆ ἄε ἄjḶl mḶjorite ov pepḶl in nepAL τῆλ in ene ἄτῆλ nḶeshin . bḶdizim, τῆḶ ἄε mῆnorite φαetῆ in τῆλ κληρε , iz ligkt hisdorikle wῆπῆ nepAL ἄz τῆλ burῆplḶes ov τῆλ bḶdḶ . Ḷbaot hḶf ov τῆλ popyulḶeshin liv bḶlḶ τῆλ intḶnḶshḶḶl pḶvḶte lin ov yu es \$1 . 25 ἄε dḶe

ἄε monḶke ῆruḶot mōst ov ῆs hisjre, nepAL woz rḶld bῆ τῆλ shḶ dinḶste ov kῆgz from 1768 , wen preῆve

