

General Knowledge: A Comprehensive Guide

General Knowledge: Objective

Multiple choice

Q 1. What is the relationship between latitude and temperature ?

1. With increase in latitude, temperature increases
 2. With increase in latitude, temperature decreases
 3. With decrease in latitude, temperature increases
 4. With decrease in latitude, temperature decreases
- A. 1 and 3 are correct
B. 1 and 2 are correct
C. 2 and 3 are correct
D. 3 and 4 are correct

Q 2. Large and bright meteors are called:

- A. Falling star
B. Shooting star
C. Fire ball
D. Shooting ball

Q 3. The country with most languages spoken is:

- A. China B. India C. America D. Russia

Q 4. Which is the biggest of the deserts ?

- A. Somali B. Karakoram C. Thar D. Attacama

Q 5. Popular pilgrimage Muktinath occurs in the elevation of:

- A. 4500 m
B. 3750 m
C. 3500 m
D. 4100 m

Q6. Which amongst these nations have been elected in UN security council for most number of times?

- A. Japan
- B. Spain
- C. Nepal
- D. Uruguay

Q7. Chess is the national game of:

- A. India B. Russia C. Saudi Arabia D. none of above

Q8. Nepal is not the earliest among south asian nations in:

- A. Maintaining diplomatic policy with Israel
- B. Incorporating "Rights to information" in constitution
- C. Formulating a separate law regarding "Rights to information"
- D. Summitting Mt. Everest.

Q9. Which among the below is known as the city of handcrafts:

- A. Bhaktapur
- B. Patan
- C. Bungmati
- D. Bandipur

Q10. Nepal is the _____ nation to have issued constitution through a constitutional assembly.

- A. 28
- B. 35
- C. 44
- D. 53

Q11. Which country among the following is the first to grant voting rights to women ?

- A. America
- B. Greece
- C. New Zealand
- D. Japan

- Q 12. Nepal started elephant polo completion in the year:
- A. 1962 AD
 - B. 1982 AD
 - C. 1992 AD
 - D. 2002 AD
- Q 13. Which among the following cities of Nepal is the first "Eco" city:
- A. Pokhara
 - B. Madi
 - C. Dharan
 - D. Bharatpur
- Q 14. Which year did the SAARC university started to operate in
- A. 2008
 - B. 2009
 - C. 2010
 - D. 2011
- Q 15. In how many countries of the world tigers are found?
- A. 5
 - B. 9
 - C. 13
 - D. 14
- Q 16. When did EuroCup started ?
- A. 1960
 - B. 1964
 - C. 1968
 - D. 1990
- Q 17. Which among the following cities does not comprise the Silk road?
- A. Bukhara, Uzbekistan
 - B. Kabul, Afganistan
 - C. Jihadh, Saudi Arabia

D. Aleppo, Syria

Q 18. ASEAN has how many member and supervisor nations?

A. 10, 2

B. 9, 3

C. 10, 4

D. 10, 5

Q 19. The tallest peak of Chure range - Garba - has elevation of:

A. 1872 m

B. 1730 m

C. 1827 m

D. 1890 m

Q 20. "It is our world" is the slogan of _____ organization:

A. WB

B. WHO

C. UNO

D. All of above

Q 21. BP Koirala inaugurated the BP highway in:

A. Shreekhandapur, Kavre

B. Dumla, Sindhuli

C. Bardibas, Mahottari

D. Sindhuligadi, Sindhuli

Q 22. Nepal's first civil revolution is that of:

A. Biratnagar Jute mill

B. Jhapa revolution

C. Parcha revolution

D. None

Q 23. BOAO forum for Asia summit organized in April 11, 2018 has elected as president:

A. Xi Jin Ping

B. Li Khichiang

C. Wan Ki Moon

D. Hu Jin Tao

Q 24. Based on the office duration of individuals chairing house of representatives of Nepal which among following order is correct:

1. Ramchandra Poudel
2. Damanath Dhungana
3. Taranath Ranabhat

- A. 2, 3 and 1
- B. 2, 1 and 3
- C. 1, 2 and 3
- D. 3, 2 and 1

Q 25. Banke, Bardiya, Kailali and Kanchanpur (a.k.a new nation) were returned to Nepal in:

- A. 1911 BS
- B. 1915 BS
- C. 1917 BS
- D. 1919 BS

Q 26. According to village executive committee formation guidelines, in a village with 7 wards how many members form the village executive committee ?

- A. 13
- B. 14
- C. 15
- D. 16

Q 27. In the Human rights declaration of December 10, 1948, there are _____ articles.

- A. 20
- B. 30
- C. 32
- D. 40

Q 28. There are _____ local bodies in Province 3.

- A. 116

B. 117

C. 118

D. 119

Q 29. Hulak Goshwara Adda was established during the regime of:

A. Bhim Shamsher

B. Chandra Shamsher

C. Juddha Shamsher

D. Dev Shamsher

Q 30. "Rastriya Sabha Griha" was established with the assistance of _____ while being designed by:

A. China, Gangadhar Bhatta

B. India, Gangadhar Bhatta

C. China, Atmakrishna Shrestha

D. India, Atmakrishna Shrestha

Q 31. Which among the following statements are rightly described below:

1. Chilime hydroelectricity project lies in Rasuwa district

2. Chameliya hydroelectricity project lies in Darchula district

A. Both 1 and 2 are correct

B. Both 1 and 2 are wrong

C. 1 is correct and 2 is wrong

D. 2 is correct and 1 is wrong

Q 32. 16th Aaha-Rara gold cup, 2019 finals was played between:

A. Nepal police club and Three star club

B. Three star club and Manang marsyangdi club

C. Thribhuwan army club and Nepal police

D. Nepal police and Sahara club

Q 33. Which country does not have the same name for its country and capital?

A. Luxemborg

B. San marino

- C. Djibouti
- D. Sicily

Solution: All other are country and the names for its capital respectively with exception of Sicily which is the largest island in Mediterranean sea and one of the 20 regions of Italy.

Q 34. Based on the area, the largest to smallest deserts of the world are:

- A. Arabian, Gobi, Kalahari, Patagonia
- B. Gobi, Arabian, Kalahari, Patagonia
- C. Gobi, Arabian, Patagonia, Kalahari
- D. Arabian, Gobi, Patagonia, Kalahari

Solution:

Following are some of the deserts of the world. This does not enumerate the deserts by order of their sizes:

- Arabian 899,618 sq miles. Spanning almost all of Arabian peninsula
- Atacama 600 mile long area rich in nitrate and copper deposits in northern chile
- Chihuahuan 139769 sq miles, Arizona and Mexico.
- Dasht-e Kavir 500 mile long by 200 mile wise in north-central Iran
- Dasht-e Lut 300 mile long by 200 mile wide in south-central Iran
- Death Valley 3300 sq miles, in California and Nevada
- Eastern (Arabian), Egypt. Between the Nile and Red sea extending south into Sudan
- Gibson, 60232 sq miles in the interior of western Australia

Q 35. Which of the following states does not have identity of "Baise rajya"?

- A. Jahari
- B. Dullu
- C. Bilashpur

| Landmark | Location |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. Laddakh range | Asia |
| 2. Andes range | South america |
| 3. Alps range | North america |
| 4. Karakoram range | Asia |

D. Khanchi

Q 36. Which among the following matches is incorrect ?

- A. 1 and 2 are incorrect
- B. 2 and 3 are incorrect
- C. Only 1 is incorrect
- D. Only 3 is incorrect

Q 37. Which conference embodied the theme that "Women's rights are human rights"?

- A. The World Conference on Human Rights held by the United Nations in Vienna, Austria, on 14 to 25 June 1993.
- B. First World Women Conference, Mexico, 1975
- C. Second World Women Conference, Copenhagen, 1980
- D. Fourth World Women Conference, Beijing, 1995

Q 38. What is the correct order based on chronology of establishment ?

- A. Radio Nepal, Nepal Telecommunication Corporation, Gorkhapatra, Nepal Television
- B. Gorkhapatra, Radio Nepal, Nepal Telecommunication Corporation, Nepal Television
- C. Nepal Telecommunication Corporation, Radio Nepal, Gorkhapatra, Nepal Television
- D. Gorkhapatra, Nepal Telecommunication Corporation, Radio Nepal, Nepal Television

Q 39. "For a living planet" is the motto of:

- A. IUCN
- B. UNEP
- C. WWF
- D. UN

- Q 40. "An agenda for peace" was presented by:
- A. Butroes Butroes Gholi
 - B. Kofi Annan
 - C. Wan Ki Moon
 - D. None of above
- Q 41. When is International day of Non-violence observed ?
- A. October 2
 - B. October 3
 - C. October 4
 - D. October 5
- Q 42. Cockpit of Europe is:
- A. France
 - B. Germany
 - C. Serbia
 - D. Belgium
- Q 43. Which of the following countries have not been named after river ?
- A. Paraguay
 - B. Zambia
 - C. Syria
 - D. Niger
- Q 44. Which district does not have two submetropolitan city ?
- A. Sunsari
 - B. Rupandehi
 - C. Bara
 - D. Dang
- Q 45. Patagonia desert is in:
- A. China and Congo
 - B. Chile and Argentina
 - C. China and Kazakhstan

D. Argentina and Brasil

Q 46. Which of the following recognitions is also known as Nobel prize on environment

- A. Global 500
- B. Goldman environment prize
- C. Galante conservation award
- D. Green peace prize

Q 47. Which among the following articles of Nepalese consitution was the first amendment made ?

- A. Article 43
- B. Article 84
- C. Article 167
- D. Article 283

Q 48. Katuwal lake is in:

- A. Okhaldhunga
- B. Chitwan
- C. Kathmandu
- D. Lamjung

Q 49. Nagarkot, a tourism site situated in Bhaktapur, is _____ masl.

- A. 2250
- B. 2175
- C. 2275
- D. 2165

Q 50. Gopal dynasty had the capital in:

- A. Gokarna
- B. Matatirtha
- C. Godabari
- D. Bouddha

Q 51. Folkland islands were the cause of battle in:

- A. 1981

B. 1983

C. 1982

D. 1984

Q 52. Which article of the constitution of Nepal contains provision of constitutional amendment ?

A. Article 274

B. Article 243

C. Article 285

D. Article 266

Q 53. "Point of program" is associated with:

A. Road construction

B. Agricultural production management

C. Organizational restructuring

D. Foreign aid

Q 54. "Village return" campaign was implemented in:

A. 2020

B. 2021

C. 2022

D. 2024

Q 55. Jhimrukhyrdoelectricity project is situated in:

A. Pyuthan

B. Salyan

C. Dailekh

D. Syangja

Q 56. What is the size of provincial assembly in Province 7 ?

A. 53 (32 directly elected, 21 proportional)

B. 54 (32 directly elected, 22 proportional)

C. 53 (34 directly elected, 19 proportional)

D. 53 (30 directly elected, 34 proportional)

Q 57. The provision regarding president and vice president that each of both should be of different gender and of a different community is installed in constitution of Nepal's article:

- A. 70
- B. 71
- C. 72
- D. 73

True or False statement

Q 1. Mention if the given statement is TRUE or FALSE.

- (a) There are 5 soil types found in Nepal. (T/F)
- (b) Red silty type soil is suitable for Fingermillet cultivation. (T/F)
- (c) Nepal initiated organized approach for soil conservation since 2002. (T/F)
- (d) Afforestation was practiced in Nepal for the first time in 2002 BS. (T/F)

General Knowledge: Quick facts

Sports

Q 1. Individual records for World cup, 2018

Solution:

Most goals scored by an individual: 6; Harry Kane

Most assists provided by an individual: 2

Éver Banega, Nacer Chadli, Viktor Claesson, Philippe Coutinho, Kevin De Bruyne, Artem Dzyuba, Aleksandr Golovin, Antoine Griezmann, Eden Hazard, Lucas Hernandez, Lionel Messi, Thomas Meunier, Juan Fernando Quintero, James Rodríguez, Carlos Andrés Sánchez, Youri Tielemans, Wahbi Khazri

Most goals and assists produced by an individual: 6

Antoine Griezmann (4 goals, 2 assists), Harry Kane (6 goals)

Most clean sheets achieved by a goalkeeper: 3

Alisson, Thibaut Courtois, Hugo Lloris, Fernando Muslera, Robin Olsen

Most consecutive clean sheets achieved by a goalkeeper: 3

Alisson, Fernando Muslera

Most goals scored by one player in a match: 3

Harry Kane for England against Panama, Cristiano Ronaldo for Portugal against Spain

Oldest goal scorer: 37 years, 120 days

Felipe Baloy for Panama against England

Youngest goal scorer: 19 years, 183 days

Kylian Mbappé for France against Peru

Q 2. Win loss records for World cup, 2018

Solution:

Most wins: 6 – Belgium, France

Fewest wins: 0 – Australia, Costa Rica, Egypt, Iceland, Morocco, Panama

Most losses: 3 – Egypt, England, Panama

Fewest losses: 0 – Denmark, France, Spain

Most draws: 3 – Denmark, Spain

Fewest draws: 0 – Belgium, Egypt, Germany, Mexico, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, South Korea, Sweden, Tunisia, Uruguay

Most points in the group stage: 9 – Belgium, Croatia, Uruguay

Fewest points in the group stage: 0 – Egypt, Panama

United Nations and International Organizations

Q1. World conference on Women, 1975

Solution:

The conference was held between 19 June and 2 July 1975 in Mexico City, Mexico. It was the first international conference held by the United Nations to focus solely on women's issues and marked a turning point in policy directives. After this meeting, women were viewed as part of the process to develop and implement policy, rather than recipients of assistance. The conference was one of the events established for International Women's Year and led to the creation of both the United Nations Decade for Women and follow-up conferences to evaluate the progress that had been made in eliminating discrimination against women and their equality. Two documents were adopted from the conference proceedings, the World Plan of Action which had specific targets for nations to implement for women's improvement and the Declaration of Mexico on the Equality of Women and Their Contribution to Development and Peace, which discussed how nations foreign policy actions impacted women. It also led to the establishment of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women to track improvements and continuing issues and the United Nations Development Fund for Women to provide funding for developmental programs. The conference marked the first time that the parallel Tribune meeting was successful in submitting input to the official meeting and became a catalyst for women's groups to form throughout the world.

Q 2. United Nations Commission on Status of Women

Solution:

The Commission on the Status of Women (CSW or UNCSW) is a functional commission of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), one of the main UN organs within the United Nations. CSW has been described as the UN organ promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women. Every year, representatives of Member States gather at United Nations Headquarters in New York to evaluate progress on gender equality, identify challenges, set global standards and formulate concrete policies to promote gender equality and advancement of women worldwide. In April 2017, ECOSOC elected 13 new members to CSW for a four-year term 2018–2022. One of the new members is Saudi Arabia, which has been criticised for its treatment of women.

The commission was formed on 21 June 1946 and is headquartered in NY, USA.

General Knowledge: Elaborate facts

National affairs

Q 1. Describe the 15th plan approach paper:

Solution: The 15th plan approach paper is a piece of shit.

Q 2. Describe about the provisions of civil rights in the consitiution of Nepal.

Q 3. Write about BIMSTEC.

International affairs

Q 1.

General Knowledge: Nepal Factsheet

Constitution

Q1. What are the major contents of Constitution of Nepal, 2072

Solution:

- Preamble
- Part-1 Preliminary
- Part-2 Citizenship
- Part-3 Fundamental Rights and Duties
- Part-4 Directive Principles, Policies and Obligations of the State
- Part-5 Structure of State and Distribution of State Power
- Part-6 President and Vice-President
- Part-7 Federal Executive
- Part-8 Federal Legislature
- Part-9 Federal Legislative Procedures
- Part-10 Federal Financial Procedures
- Part-11 Judiciary
- Part- 12 Attorney General
- Part -13 State Executive
- Part-14 State Legislature
- Part-15 State Legislative Procedures
- Part -16 State Financial Procedures
- Part-17 Local Executive

- Part-18 Local Legislature
- Part-19 Local Financial Procedures
- Part-20 Interrelations between Federation, State and Local Level
- Part-21 Commission for the Investigation of Abuse of Authority
- Part-22 Auditor General
- Part -23 Public Service Commission
- Part-24 Election Commission
- Part-25 National Human Rights Commission
- Part-26 National Natural Resources and Fiscal Commission
- Part- 27 Other Commissions
- Part-28 Provisions Relating to National Security
- Part-29 Provisions Relating to Political Parties
- Part-30 Emergency Power
- Part-31 Amendment to the Constitution
- Part-32 Miscellaneous
- Part-33 Transitional Provisions
- Part-34 Definitions and Interpretations
- Part-35 Short Title, Commencement and Repeal
- Schedule-1 National Flag of Nepal
- Schedule-2 National Anthem of Nepal
- Schedule-3 Coat of Arms of Nepal
- Schedule-4 States, and Districts to be included in the concerned States.
- Schedule-5 List of Federal Power
- Schedule-6 List of State Power
- Schedule-7 List of Concurrent Powers of Federation and State

- Schedule-8 List of Local Level Power
- Schedule-9 List of Concurrent Power of Federation, State and Local level

Q2. What does Part-3 of Consitution of Nepal, 2072 – Fundamental rights and duties, include ?

Solution:

Fundamental rights and duties start at article 16.

1. Right to live with dignity:

- (a) Every person shall have the right to live with dignity.
- (b) No law shall be made providing for the death penalty to any one.

2. Right to freedom:

- (a) No person shall be deprived of his or her personal liberty except in accordance with law.
- (b) Every citizen shall have the following freedoms:
 - i. freedom of opinion and expression,
 - ii. freedom to assemble peaceably and without arms,
 - iii. freedom to form political parties,
 - iv. freedom to form unions and associations,
 - v. freedom to move and reside in any part of Nepal,
 - vi. freedom to practice any profession, carry on any occupation, and establish and operate any industry, trade and business in any part of Nepal.

Provided that:

- (a) Nothing in sub-clause (a) shall be deemed to prevent the making of an Act to impose reasonable restrictions on any act which may undermine the sovereignty, territorial integrity, nationality and independence of Nepal or the harmonious relations between the Federal Units or the people of various castes, tribes, religions or communities or incite castebased discrimination or untouchability or on any act of disrespect of labour, defamation, contempt of court, incitement to an offence or on any act which may be contrary to public decency or morality.

- (b) Nothing in sub-clause (b) shall be deemed to prevent the making of an Act to impose reasonable restrictions on any act which may undermine the sovereignty, territorial integrity, nationality and independence of Nepal or the harmonious relations between the Federal Units or public peace and order.
- (c) Nothing in sub-clause (c) shall be deemed to prevent the making of an Act to impose reasonable restrictions on any act which may undermine the sovereignty, territorial integrity, nationality and independence of Nepal, constitute an espionage against the nation or divulge national secrecy or on any act of rendering assistance to any foreign state, organization or representative in a manner to undermine the security of Nepal or on an act of sedition or on any act which may undermine the harmonious relations between the Federal Units or on any act of incitement to caste-based or communal hatred or on any act which may undermine the harmonious relations between various castes, tribes, religions and communities, or on any act of acquisition of, or restriction on, membership of any political party on the basis solely of tribe, language, religion, community or sex or on any act of formation of a political party with discrimination between citizens or on incitement to violent acts or on any act which may be contrary to public morality. (4) Nothing in sub-clause (d) shall be deemed to prevent the making of an Act to impose reasonable restrictions on any act which may undermine the sovereignty, territorial integrity, nationality and independence of Nepal, or on any act which may constitute espionage against the nation or on any act of divulgence of national secrecy or on any act assisting any foreign state, organization or representative in a manner to undermine the security of Nepal or on an act of sedition or on any act which may undermine the harmonious relations between the Federal Units or on any act of incitement to caste-based or communal hatred or on any act which may undermine the harmonious relations between various castes, tribes, religions and communities or on incitement to violent acts or on any act which may be contrary to public morality.
- (d) Nothing in sub-clause (e) shall be deemed to prevent the making of an Act to impose reasonable restrictions on any act which may undermine the interest of the general public or which may undermine the harmonious relations between the Federal Units or the harmonious relations between the peoples of various castes, tribes, religions or communities or which may constitute or incite violent acts.

- (e) Nothing in sub-clause (f) shall be deemed to prevent the making of an Act to prevent any act which may undermine the harmonious relations between the Federal Units or any act which may be contrary to public health, decency or morality of the general public or to confer on the State the exclusive right to undertake any specific industry, trade or service, or to prescribe any condition or qualification for carrying on any industry, trade, occupation, employment or business.

3. Right to equality:

- (a) All citizens shall be equal before law. No person shall be denied the equal protection of law.
- (b) No discrimination shall be made in the application of general laws on grounds of origin, religion, race, caste, tribe, sex, physical condition, condition of health, marital status, pregnancy, economic condition, language or region, ideology or on similar other grounds.
- (c) The State shall not discriminate citizens on grounds of origin, religion, race, caste, tribe, sex, economic condition, language, region, ideology or on similar other grounds. Provided that nothing shall be deemed to prevent the making of special provisions by law for the protection, empowerment or development of the citizens including the socially or culturally backward women, Dalit, indigenous people, indigenous nationalities, Madhesi, Tharu, Muslim, oppressed class, Pichhadaclass, minorities, the marginalized, farmers, labours, youths, children, senior citizens, gender and sexual minorities, persons with disabilities, persons in pregnancy, incapacitated or helpless, backward region and indigent Khas Arya. Explanation: For the purposes of this Part and Part 4, "indigent" means a person who earns income less than that specified by the Federal law.
- (d) No discrimination shall be made on the ground of gender with regard to remuneration and social security for the same work.
- (e) All offspring shall have the equal right to the ancestral property without discrimination on the ground of gender.

4. Right to communication:

- (a) No publication and broadcasting or dissemination or printing of any news item, editorial, feature article or other reading, audio and audio-visual material through any means whatsoever including electronic publication, broadcasting and printing shall be censored. Provided that nothing shall

be deemed to prevent the making of Acts to impose reasonable restrictions on any act which may undermine the sovereignty, territorial integrity, nationality of Nepal or the harmonious relations between the Federal Units or the harmonious relations between various castes, tribes, religions or communities, or on any act of sedition, defamation or contempt of court or incitement to an offence, or on any act which may be contrary to public decency or morality, on any act of hatred to labour and on any act of incitement to caste-based untouchability as well as gender discrimination.

- (b) No radio, television, on-line or other form of digital or electronic equipment, press or other means of communication publishing, broadcasting or printing any news item, feature, editorial, article, information or other material shall be closed or seized nor shall registration thereof be cancelled nor shall such material be seized by the reason of publication, broadcasting or printing of such material through any audio, audio-visual or electronic equipment. Provided that nothing contained in this clause shall be deemed to prevent the making of an Act to regulate radio, television, online or any other form of digital or electronic equipment, press or other means of communication.
- (c) No means of communication including the press, electronic broadcasting and telephone shall be interrupted except in accordance with law.

5. Rights relating to justice:

- (a) No person shall be detained in custody without informing him or her of the ground for his or her arrest.
- (b) Any person who is arrested shall have the right to consult a legal practitioner of his or her choice from the time of such arrest and to be defended by such legal practitioner. Any consultation made by such person with, and advice given by, his or her legal practitioner shall be confidential. Provided this clause shall not apply to a citizen of an enemy state. Explanation: For the purpose of this clause, "legal practitioner" means any person who is authorized by law to represent any person in any court.
- (c) Any person who is arrested shall be produced before the adjudicating authority within a period of twenty-four hours of such arrest, excluding the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to such authority; and any such person shall not be detained in custody except on the order of such authority. Provided that this clause shall not apply to a person held in preventive detention and to a citizen of an enemy state.

- (d) No person shall be liable for punishment for an act which was not punishable by the law in force when the act was committed nor shall any person be subjected to a punishment greater than that prescribed by the law in force at the time of the commission of the offence.
- (e) Every person charged with an offence shall be presumed innocent until proved guilty of the offence.
- (f) No person shall be tried and punished for the same offence in a court more than once.
- (g) No person charged with an offence shall be compelled to testify against himself or herself.
- (h) Every person shall have the right to be informed of any proceedings taken against him or her.
- (i) Every person shall have the right to a fair trial by an independent, impartial and competent court or judicial body.
- (j) Any indigent party shall have the right to free legal aid in accordance with law.

6. Right of victim of crime:

- (a) A victim of crime shall have the right to get information about the investigation and proceedings of a case in which he or she is the victim.
- (b) A victim of crime shall have the right to justice including social rehabilitation and compensation in accordance with law.

7. Right against torture:

- (a) No person who is arrested or detained shall be subjected to physical or mental torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.
- (b) Any act mentioned in clause (1) shall be punishable by law, and any person who is the victim of such treatment shall have the right to obtain compensation in accordance with law.

8. Right against preventive detention:

- (a) No person shall be held under preventive detention unless there is a sufficient ground of the existence of an immediate threat to the sovereignty, territorial integrity or public peace and order of Nepal.

- (b) Information about the situation of a person who is held under preventive detention pursuant to clause (1) must be given immediately to his or her family members or relatives. Provided that this clause shall not apply to a citizen of an enemy state.
- (c) If the authority making preventive detention holds any person under preventive detention contrary to law or in bad faith, the person held under preventive detention shall have the right to obtain compensation in accordance with law.

9. Right against untouchability and discrimination:

- (a) No person shall be subjected to any form of untouchability or discrimination in any private and public places on grounds of his or her origin, caste, tribe, community, profession, occupation or physical condition.
- (b) In producing or distributing any goods, services or facilities, no person belonging to any particular caste or tribe shall be prevented from purchasing or acquiring such goods, services or facilities nor shall such goods, services or facilities be sold, distributed or provided only to the persons belonging to any particular caste or tribe.
- (c) No act purporting to demonstrate any person or community as superior or inferior on grounds of origin, caste, tribe or physical condition or justifying social discrimination on grounds of caste, tribe or untouchability or propagating ideology based on untouchability and caste based superiority or hatred or encouraging caste-based discrimination in any manner whatsoever shall be allowed.
- (d) No discrimination in any form shall be allowed at a workplace with or without making untouchability on the ground of caste.
- (e) Any act of untouchability and discrimination in any for committed in contravention of this Article shall be punishable by law as a severe social offence, and the victim of such act shall have the right to obtain compensation in accordance with law.

10. Right relating to property:

- (a) Every citizen shall, subject to law, have the right to acquire, own, sell, dispose, acquire business profits from, and otherwise deal with, property. Provided that the State may levy tax on property of a person, and tax on income of a person in accordance with the concept of progressive taxation. Explanation: For the purposes of this Article, "property" means any form

of property including movable and immovable property, and includes an intellectual property right.

- (b) The State shall not, except for public interest, requisition, acquire, or otherwise create any encumbrance on, property of a person. Provided that this clause shall not apply to any property acquired by any person illicitly.
- (c) The basis of compensation to be provided and procedures to be followed in the requisition by the State of property of any person for public interest in accordance with clause (2) shall be as provided for in the Act.
- (d) The provisions of clauses (2) and (3) shall not prevent the State from making land reforms, management and regulation in accordance with law for the purposes of enhancement of product and productivity of lands, modernization and commercialization of agriculture, environment protection and planned housing and urban development.
- (e) Nothing shall prevent the State from using the property of any person, which it has requisitioned for public interest in accordance with clause (3), for any other public interest instead of such public interest.

11. Right to freedom of religion:

- (a) Every person who has faith in religion shall have the freedom to profess, practice and protect his or her religion according to his or her conviction.
- (b) Every religious denomination shall have the right to operate and protect its religious sites and religious Guthi (trusts).

Provided that nothing shall be deemed to prevent the regulation, by making law, of the operation and protection of religious sites and religious trusts and management of trust properties and lands.

- (c) No person shall, in the exercise of the right conferred by this Article, do, or cause to be done, any act which may be contrary to public health, decency and morality or breach public peace, or convert another person from one religion to another or any act or conduct that may jeopardize other's religion and such act shall be punishable by law.

12. Right to information: Every citizen shall have the right to demand and receive information on any matter of his or her interest or of public interest. Provided that no one shall be compelled to provide information on any matter of which confidentiality must be maintained in accordance with law.

13. Right to privacy: The privacy of any person, his or her residence, property, document, data, correspondence and matters relating to his or her character shall, except in accordance with law, be inviolable.
14. Right against exploitation:
- (a) Every person shall have the right against exploitation.
 - (b) No person shall be exploited in any manner on the grounds of religion, custom, tradition, usage, practice or on any other grounds.
 - (c) No one shall be subjected to trafficking nor shall one be held in slavery or servitude.
 - (d) No one shall be forced to work against his or her will. Provided that nothing shall be deemed to prevent the making of law empowering the State to require citizens to perform compulsory service for public purposes.
 - (e) Act contrary to clauses (3) and (4) shall be punishable by law and the victim shall have the right to obtain compensation from the perpetrator in accordance with law.
15. Right to clean environment:
- (a) Every citizen shall have the right to live in a clean and healthy environment.
 - (b) The victim shall have the right to obtain compensation, in accordance with law, for any injury caused from environmental pollution or degradation.
 - (c) This Article shall not be deemed to prevent the making of necessary legal provisions for a proper balance between the environment and development, in development works of the nation.
16. Right relating to education:
- (a) Every citizen shall have the right of access to basic education.
 - (b) Every citizen shall have the right to get compulsory and free education up to the basic level and free education up to the secondary level from the State.
 - (c) The citizens with disabilities and the economically indigent citizens shall have the right to get free higher education in accordance with law.
 - (d) The visually impaired citizens shall have the right to get free education through brail script and the citizens with hearing or speaking impairment, to get free education through sign language, in accordance with law.

- (e) Every Nepalese community residing in Nepal shall have the right to get education in its mother tongue and, for that purpose, to open and operate schools and educational institutes, in accordance with law.

17. Right to language and culture:

- (a) Every person and community shall have the right to use their languages.
- (b) Every person and community shall have the right to participate in the cultural life of their communities.
- (c) Every Nepalese community residing in Nepal shall have the right to preserve and promote its language, script, culture, cultural civilization and heritage.

18. Right to employment:

- (a) Every citizen shall have the right to employment. The terms and conditions of employment, and unemployment benefit shall be as provided for in the Federal law.
- (b) Every citizen shall have the right to choose employment.

19. Right to labour:

- (a) Every labourer shall have the right to practice appropriate labour. Explanation: For the purposes of this Article, "labourer" means a labourer or worker who does physical or mental work for an employer in consideration for remuneration.
- (b) Every labourer shall have the right to appropriate remuneration, facilities and contributory social security.
- (c) Every labourer shall have the right to form and join trade unions and to engage in collective bargaining, in accordance with law.

20. Right relating to health:

- (a) Every citizen shall have the right to free basic health services from the State, and no one shall be deprived of emergency health services.
- (b) Every person shall have the right to get information about his or her medical treatment.
- (c) Every citizen shall have equal access to health services.
- (d) Every citizen shall have the right of access to clean drinking water and sanitation.

21. Right relating to food:

- (a) Every citizen shall have the right relating to food.
- (b) Every citizen shall have the right to be safe from the state of being in danger of life from the scarcity of food.
- (c) Every citizen shall have the right to food sovereignty in accordance with law.

22. Right to housing:

- (a) Every citizen shall have the right to an appropriate housing.
- (b) No citizen shall be evicted from the residence owned by him or her nor shall his or her residence be infringed except in accordance with law.

23. Rights of women:

- (a) Every woman shall have equal lineage right without gender based discrimination.
- (b) Every woman shall have the right to safe motherhood and reproductive health.
- (c) No woman shall be subjected to physical, mental, sexual, psychological or other form of violence or exploitation on grounds of religion, social, cultural tradition, practice or on any other grounds. Such act shall be punishable by law, and the victim shall have the right to obtain compensation in accordance with law.
- (d) Women shall have the right to participate in all bodies of the State on the basis of the principle of proportional inclusion.
- (e) Women shall have the right to obtain special opportunity in education, health, employment and social security, on the basis of positive discrimination.
- (f) The spouse shall have the equal right to property and family affairs.

24. Rights of the child:

- (a) Every child shall have the right to name and birth registration along with his or her identity.
- (b) Every child shall have the right to education, health, maintenance, proper care, sports, entertainment and overall personality development from the families and the State.

- (c) Every child shall have the right to elementary child development and child participation.
- (d) No child shall be employed to work in any factory, mine or engaged in similar other hazardous work.
- (e) No child shall be subjected to child marriage, transported illegally, abducted/kidnapped or taken in hostage.
- (f) No child shall be recruited or used in army, police or any armed group, or be subjected, in the name of cultural or religious traditions, to abuse, exclusion or physical, mental, sexual or other form of exploitation or improper use by any means or in any manner.
- (g) No child shall be subjected to physical, mental or any other form of torture in home, school or other place and situation whatsoever.
- (h) Every child shall have the right to juvenile friendly justice.
- (i) The child who is helpless, orphan, with disabilities, conflict victim, displaced or vulnerable shall have the right to special protection and facilities from the State.
- (j) Any act contrary to in clauses (4), (5), (6) and (7) shall be punishable by law, and a child who is the victim of such act shall have the right to obtain compensation from the perpetrator, in accordance with law.

25. Rights of Dalit:

- (a) The Dalit shall have the right to participate in all bodies of the State on the basis of the principle of proportional inclusion. Special provision shall be made by law for the empowerment, representation and participation of the Dalit community in public services as well as other sectors of employment.
- (b) Provision of free education with scholarship, from primary to higher education, shall be made by law for the Dalit students. Special provision shall be made by law for the Dalit in technical and vocational education.
- (c) Special provision shall be made by law in order to provide health and social security to the Dalit community.
- (d) The Dalit community shall have the right to use, protect and develop their traditional occupation, knowledge, skill and technology. The State shall accord priority to the Dalit community in modern business related with their traditional occupation and provide skills and resources required therefore.

- (e) The State shall once provide land to the landless Dalit in accordance with law.
 - (f) The State shall, in accordance with law, arrange settlement for the Dalit who do not have housing.
 - (g) The facilities conferred by this Article to the Dalit community must be distributed in a just manner so that the Dalit women, men and Dalit in all communities can obtain such facilities proportionately.
26. Rights of senior citizens: The senior citizens shall have the right to special protection and social security from the State.
27. Right to social justice:
- (a) The socially backward women, Dalit, indigenous people, indigenous nationalities, Madhesi, Tharu, minorities, persons with disabilities, marginalized communities, Muslims, backward classes, gender and sexual minorities, youths, farmers, labourers, oppressed or citizens of backward regions and indigent Khas Arya shall have the right to participate in the State bodies on the basis of inclusive principle.
 - (b) The indigent citizens and citizens of the communities on the verge of extinction shall have the right to get special opportunities and benefits in education, health, housing, employment, food and social security for their protection, upliftment, empowerment and development.
 - (c) The citizens with disabilities shall have the right to live with dignity and honour, with the identity of their diversity, and have equal access to public services and facilities.
 - (d) Every farmer shall have the right to have access to lands for agro activities, select and protect local seeds and agro species which have been used and pursued traditionally, in accordance with law.
 - (e) The families of the martyrs who have sacrificed their life, persons who were forced to disappear, and those who became disabled and injured in all people's movements, armed conflicts and revolutions that have been carried out for progressive democratic changes in Nepal, democracy fighters, conflict victims and displaced ones, persons with disabilities, the injured and victims shall have the right to get a prioritized opportunity, with justice and due respect, in education, health, employment, housing and social security, in accordance with law.

28. Right to social security: The indigent citizens, incapacitated and helpless citizens, helpless single women, citizens with disabilities, children, citizens who cannot take care themselves and citizens belonging to the tribes on the verge of extinction shall have the right to social security, in accordance with law.
29. Rights of the consumer:
- (a) Every consumer shall have the right to obtain quality goods and services.
 - (b) A person who has suffered injury from any substandard goods or services shall have the right to obtain compensation in accordance with law.
30. Right against exile: No citizen shall be exiled.
31. Right to constitutional remedies: There shall be a right to obtain constitutional remedies in the manner set forth in Article 133 or 144 for the enforcement of the rights conferred by this Part.
32. Implementation of fundamental rights: The State shall, as required, make legal provisions for the implementation of the rights conferred by this Part, within three years of the commencement of this Constitution.
33. Duties of citizens:
- Every citizen shall have the following duties:
- (a) to safeguard the nationality, sovereignty and integrity of Nepal, while being loyal to the nation,
 - (b) to abide by the Constitution and law,
 - (c) to render compulsory service as and when the State so requires,
 - (d) to protect and preserve public property.

General Knowledge: Agriculture

Agriculture: Multiple choice

- Q 1. Which of the following agricultural produce is not identified as a potential export commodity for Nepal ?
- A. tea
 - B. organic honey
 - C. chayote
 - D. cardamom
- Q 2. Scattered diagram is used to see:
- A. Correlation
 - B. Mean
 - C. Variance
 - D. Range
- Q 3. Linkage between agro-industries and farmers is constrained by:
- A. Scattered production pocket
 - B. Small scale production
 - C. Lack of grading and standardization
 - D. All of above
- Q 4. In the year 2010/11, the percentage contribution of agriculture, forestry and fishery sectors on GDP was estimated at about:
- A. 28%
 - B. 36%
 - C. 46%
 - D. 56%
- Q 5. Zero tillage technology is mainly practiced in:
- A. Wheat

- B. Rice
- C. Maize
- D. Lentil

Q 6. Altering genetic make-up of plants by the low temperature is called:

- A. Vernalization
- B. Freezing
- C. Thawing
- D. Hydrolisation

Q 7. In-situ conservation refers to the conservation of germplasm under:

- A. Indoor lab condition
- B. Gene bank
- C. Natural conditions
- D. Soil surface

Q 8. Phalaris minor weed is a major weed of:

- A. Maize
- B. Wheat
- C. Rice
- D. Chickpea

Q 9. Replication is essential to reduce:

- A. Degree of freedom
- B. Coefficient of variation
- C. Significance level
- D. Experimental error

Q 10. Among the several agricultural commodities which of the following crop is the most important in terms of nationally exported commodities?

- A. Ginger
- B. Lentil
- C. Sugarcane
- D. Tea

Q 11. Area under jute cultivation is highest in:

- A. Jhapa
- B. Morang
- C. Saptari
- D. Kailali

Q 12. Seed priming is done to:

- A. Dry seed
- B. Seed wetting
- C. Increase germinability
- D. Sorting seeds

Q 13. The type of layout that accomodates the highest number of fruit plants (saplings) is:

- A. Rectangular
- B. Square
- C. Hexagonal
- D. Contour

Q 14. Rooting stimulant plant growth regulator is:

- A. Gibberelin
- B. Kinin
- C. Ethylene
- D. Auxin

Q 15. The original habitat of Arabica coffee is:

- A. Argentina
- B. Peru
- C. Ethiopia
- D. Brazil

Q 16. The pineapple is propagated through _____

- A. Sexual method
- B. Asexual method

- C. Succers
- D. All of above

Q 17. The appropriate type of layout for establishing an orchard of fruit in a slopy land is:

- A. Rectangular
- B. Square
- C. Hexagonal
- D. Contour

Q 18. Apple stored in _____ region is stored for longest.

- A. Mid hills
- B. High hills
- C. Terai
- D. All of above

Q 19. The example of ex-situ conservation of plant genetic resources is:

- A. Botanical garden
- B. Field gene bank
- C. Data bank
- D. All of above

Q 20. Panel on climate forecasted that the atmospheric temperatures will rise by 1.8-4.0 degree Celcius globally by:

- A. 2080 AD
- B. 2090 AD
- C. 2100 AD
- D. 2110 AD

Q 21. Which division ("Mahasakha") is responsible for planning and implementing Agriculture, environment and agro-biodiversity related programs?

- A. Planning division
- B. Monitoring and evaluation division
- C. Gender equity and environment division
- D. Agribusiness promotion and statistics division

Q 22. Which type of erosion is the most hazardous ?

- A. Rill erosion
- B. Gully erosion
- C. Sheet erosion
- D. All of above

Q 23. When the prospective yields are discounted by the marginal efficiencies of capital, the product value is equal to:

- A. The demand price
- B. Rate of profitability
- C. Supply price of assets
- D. Marginal productivity of capital

Q 24. An increase in the general price level of an economy is called:

- A. Inflation
- B. Deflation
- C. Depression
- D. None

Q 25. Which of the following interprets perfect negative correlation between two variables ?

- A. $r = \pm 1$
- B. $r = +1$
- C. $r = -1$
- D. $r = 0$

Q 26. "One village one product" program has been conducted for fish in:

- A. Saptari
- B. Dhanusha
- C. Bara
- D. Rupandehi

Q 27. Which of the following is not a type of sprayer ?

- A. Hand compression sprayer
- B. Power sprayer

- C. Blow sprayer
- D. Trigger sprayer

Q 28. Production decrease due to weeds in different crops is:

- A. 10%
- B. 15%
- C. 20%
- D. 25%

Q 29. Broomrapes are:

- A. Root parasite
- B. Shoot parasite
- C. Fruit parasite
- D. Leaf parasite

Q 30. Silk production in developed countries has been slowly coming down, mainly due to:

- A. Decreased global demand
- B. Increased labor cost
- C. Increased disease and pest threat
- D. Climate change effects

Q 31. Scab disease is mostly observed in:

- A. Apple
- B. Mango
- C. Litchi
- D. Banana

Q 32. Most honey producing honey bee is:

- A. *Apis dorsata*
- B. *Apis florea*
- C. *Apis cerana*
- D. *Apis mellifera*

Q 33. Which one of the following is an entopathogenic fungi?

- A. Metarhizium anisopliae
- B. Beauveria bassiana
- C. Entomophthora spp.
- D. All of above

Q 34. Metribuzin is one of the effective:

- A. Herbicides
- B. Nematicides
- C. Fungicides
- D. Bactericides

Q 35. The total value of money of final goods and services produced by a country in a year is:

- A. GDP
- B. NNP
- C. GNP
- D. NI

Q 36. High value commodities production priority zone in APP is:

- A. Terai and inner terai
- B. Hill and mountain
- C. Inner himalayan region
- D. Terai and mid-hills

Q 37. The main obstacle in agricultural marketing in Nepal is:

- A. Lack of price policy
- B. Lack of institutional marketing
- C. Marketing law
- D. Middleman

Q 38. The contribution of potato crop in AGDP of Nepal is:

- A. 1.4%
- B. 4.4%
- C. 6.4%

D. 9.4%

Q 39. Which of the following is not a soil fumigant ?

- A. DD mixture
- B. Nemagon
- C. Zireb
- D. Vapam

Q 40. Disease which occurs occasionally by in very severe form is called:

- A. Endemic
- B. Epidemic
- C. Sporadic
- D. Pandemic

Q 41. Whiptail disease is caused by the deficiency of:

- A. Iron
- B. Iodine
- C. Molybdenum
- D. Sodium

Q 42. Which one of the following is a herbicide:

- A. Mancozeb
- B. Atrazine
- C. Cytokinin
- D. Furadane

Q 43. Chemical fertilizers were first introduced in Nepal in:

- A. 1947
- B. 1952
- C. 1967
- D. 1977

Q 44. Which one of the following soil possesses high water holding capacity ?

- A. Sandy
- B. Loam

- C. Clay loam
- D. Sandy loam

Q 45. Zinc plays vital role in:

- A. DNA production
- B. Respiration
- C. Osmosis
- D. Photosynthesis

Q 46. Salt tolerant species of plants are called:

- A. Mesophytes
- B. Xerophytes
- C. Halophytes
- D. Hydrophytes

Q 47. Which one of the following is true in case of IPM ?

- A. No use of pesticide at all
- B. Judicious use of pesticides with other control methods
- C. Using pheromones only
- D. Organic production

Q 48. The term horizontal revolution in agriculture refers to:

- A. Intensive use of all factors of production
- B. Increased land use by utilizing marginal land
- C. Use of high yielding varieties
- D. Techniques of organic farming

Q 49. Having an adverse physiological effect on survival of insect pest is called:

- A. Tolerance
- B. Resistance
- C. Antibiosis
- D. Adoption

Q 50. What could be the possible effects of climate change in agriculture ?

- A. Insect and disease outbreaks

- B. Early ripening of crops
- C. No seed formation in maize
- D. All of above

Q 51. In which of the below mentioned crops, GoN has been instantiating investment insurance ?

- A. Kiwi
- B. Coffee
- C. Tea
- D. Potato

Q 52. Transpiration in plants is related to _____.

- A. Photosynthesis
- B. Respiration
- C. Nutrient uptake
- D. Nutrient loss

Q 53. The maximum permissible limit of off-type plants in foundation seed fields of cucumber crop is:

- A. 0.1%
- B. 1%
- C. 0.5%
- D. 2%

Q 54. Potato is _____ plant.

- A. Monocot
- B. Dicot
- C. Both of above
- D. None of above

Q 55. _____ is known as father of Green revolution.

- A. Dr. Abdul Kalam
- B. Dr. Norman E. Borlaug
- C. Einstein
- D. Darwin

Q 56. Which one of the following is true in case of drought problems in crops ?

- A. No seed formation
- B. Dwarfing
- C. Sterility
- D. All of above

Q 57. Climate change effects can be mitigated by:

- A. Awareness and variety development
- B. Management
- C. Following monitoring parameters
- D. All of above

Q 58. Ninja is a hybrid variety of:

- A. Zucchini
- B. Cucumber
- C. Radish
- D. Tomato

Q 59. Which one of the following is a major weed in rice ?

- A. Echinochloa colonum
- B. Blue mustard
- C. Anagalis arvensis
- D. None of above