

## **Political system**

**1. What is the official name of Nepal's current political system as defined by the 2015 Constitution?**

**Options:**

- A) Federal Socialist Republic
- B) Federal Democratic Republic
- C) Constitutional Monarchy
- D) Parliamentary Autocracy

**Answer:** B) Federal Democratic Republic

**2. How many provinces are there in Nepal's federal structure?**

**Options:**

- A) 5
- B) 7
- C) 9
- D) 11

**Answer:** B) 7

**3. Who serves as the ceremonial head of state in Nepal's political system?**

**Options:**

- A) Prime Minister
- B) President
- C) Chief Justice
- D) Speaker of the House

**Answer:** B) President

**4. In Nepal's parliamentary system, which body elects the Prime Minister?**

**Options:**

- A) House of Representatives
- B) National Assembly
- C) Provincial Assemblies
- D) Council of Ministers

**Answer:** A) House of Representatives

**5. What is the term length for a Prime Minister in Nepal, assuming no vote of no-confidence?**

**Options:**

- A) 4 years
- B) 5 years
- C) 6 years
- D) Indefinite

**Answer:** B) 5 years

**6. Which political party was the largest in the House of Representatives following the 2022 general elections in Nepal?**

**Options:**

- A) Nepali Congress
- B) CPN (UML)

- C) CPN (Maoist Centre)
  - D) Rastriya Swatantra Party
- Answer:** A) Nepali Congress

**7. What type of electoral system is used for Nepal's House of Representatives?**

**Options:**

- A) First-Past-the-Post only
- B) Proportional Representation only
- C) Mixed system (First-Past-the-Post and Proportional Representation)
- D) Single Transferable Vote

**Answer:** C) Mixed system (First-Past-the-Post and Proportional Representation)

**8. Which institution in Nepal is responsible for conducting free and fair elections?**

**Options:**

- A) Supreme Court
- B) Election Commission
- C) National Human Rights Commission
- D) Public Service Commission

**Answer:** B) Election Commission

**9. What is the minimum age requirement to become a member of Nepal's House of Representatives?**

**Options:**

- A) 21
- B) 25
- C) 30
- D) 35

**Answer:** B) 25

**10. Which level of government in Nepal is responsible for local infrastructure development, such as roads and water supply?**

**Options:**

- A) Federal Government
- B) Provincial Government
- C) Local Government
- D) Constitutional Bodies

**Answer:** C) Local Government

**11. What is the name of the upper house in Nepal's Federal Parliament?**

**Options:**

- A) House of Representatives
- B) National Assembly
- C) Senate
- D) Council of States

**Answer:** B) National Assembly

**12. How many members are elected to the National Assembly in Nepal?**

**Options:**

- A) 59
- B) 75
- C) 100
- D) 120

**Answer:** A) 59

**13. Which official in Nepal chairs the Council of Ministers?**

**Options:**

- A) President
- B) Prime Minister
- C) Speaker of the House
- D) Chief Justice

**Answer:** B) Prime Minister

**14. What is the minimum number of seats a political party must win to form a government in Nepal's House of Representatives?**

**Options:**

- A) 100
- B) 138
- C) 165
- D) 200

**Answer:** B) 138

**15. Which level of government in Nepal has the authority to manage international relations?**

**Options:**

- A) Provincial Government
- B) Local Government
- C) Federal Government
- D) Constitutional Bodies

**Answer:** C) Federal Government

**16. How often are general elections for Nepal's House of Representatives typically held?**

**Options:**

- A) Every 3 years
- B) Every 4 years
- C) Every 5 years
- D) Every 6 years

**Answer:** C) Every 5 years

**17. Which body in Nepal oversees the appointment of provincial governors?**

**Options:**

- A) Federal Parliament
- B) President
- C) Council of Ministers
- D) Election Commission

**Answer:** B) President

**18. What is the role of the Speaker in Nepal's House of Representatives?**

**Options:**

- A) Enacting laws
- B) Presiding over sessions and maintaining order
- C) Appointing ministers
- D) Conducting elections

**Answer:** B) Presiding over sessions and maintaining order

**19. Which political system was replaced by the Federal Democratic Republic in Nepal in 2008?**

**Options:**

- A) Absolute Monarchy
- B) Constitutional Monarchy
- C) Military Rule
- D) Theocratic Rule

**Answer:** B) Constitutional Monarchy

**20. Which official in Nepal can dissolve the House of Representatives on the recommendation of the Prime Minister?**

**Options:**

- A) Chief Justice
- B) President
- C) Speaker
- D) Election Commissioner

**Answer:** B) President

## **Constitution**

**1. When was the Constitution of Nepal, which established the federal structure, promulgated?**

**Options:**

- A) 2008
- B) 2012
- C) 2015
- D) 2018

**Answer:** C) 2015

2. **How many fundamental rights are guaranteed under Nepal's 2015 Constitution?**

Options:

A) 21

B) 31

C) 41

D) 51

Answer: B) 31

3. **Which article of Nepal's 2015 Constitution declares Nepal as a secular state?**

Options:

A) Article 4

B) Article 8

C) Article 12

D) Article 16

Answer: A) Article 4

4. **What is the name of the bicameral federal legislature established by Nepal's 2015 Constitution?**

Options:

A) National Assembly

B) Federal Parliament

C) Constituent Assembly

D) House of Representatives

Answer: B) Federal Parliament

5. **Who has the authority to amend the Constitution of Nepal?**

Options:

A) President alone

B) Federal Parliament with a two-thirds majority

C) Supreme Court

D) Council of Ministers

Answer: B) Federal Parliament with a two-thirds majority

6. **Which schedule of the 2015 Constitution lists the powers of the federal government?**

Options:

A) Schedule 5

B) Schedule 6

C) Schedule 7

D) Schedule 8

Answer: A) Schedule 5

7. **What is the minimum age requirement to become President of Nepal according to the 2015 Constitution?**

Options:

- A) 30
- B) 35
- C) 40
- D) 45

Answer: D) 45

8. **Which body in Nepal has the power to interpret the Constitution in case of disputes?**

Options:

- A) Constitutional Bench of the Supreme Court
- B) National Conference
- C) Federal Parliament
- D) Election Commission

Answer: A) Constitutional Bench of the Supreme Court

9. **Which group is explicitly mentioned in the 2015 Constitution for affirmative action to promote inclusion?**

Options:

- A) Urban elites
- B) Madhesi community
- C) Foreign nationals
- D) Business owners

Answer: B) Madhesi community

10. **What is the official language of Nepal as per the 2015 Constitution?**

Options:

- A) Nepali
- B) Maithili
- C) Bhojpuri
- D) Hindi

Answer: A) Nepali

## **Law (10 Questions)**

1. **Question: What is the primary source of criminal law in Nepal?**

Options:

- A) Muluki Criminal Code 2017
- B) Civil Code 2015
- C) Common Law
- D) Sharia Law

Answer: A) Muluki Criminal Code 2017

2. **Question: Which court in Nepal has the final authority to hear appeals in criminal and civil cases?**

Options:

- A) District Court
- B) High Court

C) Supreme Court  
D) Constitutional Court  
Answer: C) Supreme Court

3. Question: What is the minimum punishment for human trafficking under Nepal's legal framework?

Options:

- A) 1–3 years imprisonment
- B) 3–5 years imprisonment
- C) 5–7 years imprisonment
- D) 7–20 years imprisonment

Answer: D) 7–20 years imprisonment

4. Question: Which law in Nepal governs marriage, divorce, and property rights?

Options:

- A) Muluki Civil Code 2017
- B) Muluki Criminal Code 2017
- C) Family Law Act 1990
- D) Social Reform Act 2008

Answer: A) Muluki Civil Code 2017

5. Question: What is the legal age of majority in Nepal for entering into contracts?

Options:

- A) 16
- B) 18
- C) 21
- D) 25

Answer: B) 18

6. Question: Which institution in Nepal investigates corruption cases involving public officials?

Options:

- A) Supreme Court
- B) Commission for the Investigation of Abuse of Authority (CIAA)
- C) National Human Rights Commission
- D) Election Commission

Answer: B) Commission for the Investigation of Abuse of Authority (CIAA)

7. Question: Under Nepal's legal system, what is the statute of limitations for filing a rape case?

Options:

- A) 1 year
- B) 3 years
- C) 5 years
- D) No time limit

Answer: D) No time limit

8. Question: Which law abolished the practice of untouchability in Nepal?

Options:

- A) Caste-Based Discrimination and Untouchability Act 2011
- B) Muluki Ain 1963
- C) Civil Rights Act 1995
- D) Social Justice Act 2005

Answer: A) Caste-Based Discrimination and Untouchability Act 2011

9. Question: Who appoints the Chief Justice of Nepal's Supreme Court?

Options:

- A) Prime Minister
- B) President
- C) Federal Parliament
- D) Judicial Council

Answer: B) President

10. Question: What is the punishment for defamation under Nepal's Muluki Criminal Code 2017?

Options:

- A) Up to 2 years imprisonment or fine
- B) Up to 5 years imprisonment
- C) Community service only
- D) No punishment

Answer: A) Up to 2 years imprisonment or fine

#### Political History (10 Questions)

1. Question: When did Nepal officially abolish the monarchy and become a republic?

Options:

- A) 2001
- B) 2006
- C) 2008
- D) 2015

Answer: C) 2008

2. Question: Who was the last king of Nepal before the monarchy was abolished?

Options:

- A) Birendra Bir Bikram Shah
- B) Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah
- C) Dipendra Bir Bikram Shah
- D) Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah

Answer: B) Gyanendra Bir Bikram Shah

3. Question: Which movement in 1990 restored multi-party democracy in Nepal?

Options:

- A) Jana Andolan I
- B) Jana Andolan II
- C) Maoist Insurgency



**D) Madhesi Movement**

**Answer: A) Jana Andolan I**

**4. Question: Which dynasty ruled Nepal from 1768 until 2008?**

**Options:**

**A) Malla Dynasty**

**B) Shah Dynasty**

**C) Rana Dynasty**

**D) Lichchavi Dynasty**

**Answer: B) Shah Dynasty**

**5. Question: What was the name of the system of autocratic rule by the Rana family from 1846 to 1951?**

**Options:**

**A) Panchayat System**

**B) Rana Regime**

**C) Monarchical Rule**

**D) Federal System**

**Answer: B) Rana Regime**

**6. Question: Which event in 2001 shocked Nepal and led to significant political instability?**

**Options:**

**A) Royal Massacre**

**B) Maoist Insurgency**

**C) Earthquake**

**D) Border Dispute**

**Answer: A) Royal Massacre**

**7. Question: When did the Maoist insurgency, also known as the People's War, begin in Nepal?**

**Options:**

**A) 1986**

**B) 1996**

**C) 2006**

**D) 2016**

**Answer: B) 1996**

**8. Question: Who was the first Prime Minister of Nepal after the end of the Rana Regime in 1951?**

**Options:**

**A) B.P. Koirala**

**B) Matrika Prasad Koirala**

**C) Tanka Prasad Acharya**

**D) Girija Prasad Koirala**

**Answer: B) Matrika Prasad Koirala**

**9. Question: Which treaty in 1816 established Nepal's boundaries with British India?**

**Options:**

- A) Treaty of Sugauli
- B) Treaty of Titalia
- C) Treaty of Kathmandu
- D) Treaty of Pokhara

Answer: A) Treaty of Sugauli

10. Question: Which political system, introduced by King Mahendra in 1960, banned political parties in Nepal?

Options:

- A) Rana System
- B) Panchayat System
- C) Federal System
- D) Parliamentary System

Answer: B) Panchayat System

#### **Rights and Responsibilities (10 Questions)**

1. Question: According to Nepal's 2015 Constitution, which right guarantees freedom of speech and expression?

Options:

- A) Right to Equality
- B) Right to Freedom
- C) Right to Education
- D) Right to Property

Answer: B) Right to Freedom

2. Question: What is a fundamental duty of Nepali citizens under the 2015 Constitution?

Options:

- A) Paying taxes
- B) Voting in every election
- C) Serving in the military
- D) Attending cultural festivals

Answer: A) Paying taxes

3. Question: Which right in Nepal's Constitution ensures free and compulsory education up to the basic level?

Options:

- A) Right to Health
- B) Right to Education
- C) Right to Equality
- D) Right to Justice

Answer: B) Right to Education

4. Question: Which group is guaranteed reserved seats in Nepal's House of Representatives to ensure representation?

Options:

- A) Women
- B) Foreign nationals
- C) Urban residents
- D) Government employees

Answer: A) Women

5. Question: What is the responsibility of Nepali citizens regarding the environment under the 2015 Constitution?

Options:

- A) To pay environmental taxes
- B) To protect and promote the environment
- C) To avoid urban areas
- D) To plant trees annually

Answer: B) To protect and promote the environment

6. Question: Which right allows Nepali citizens to seek legal remedy in case of rights violations?

Options:

- A) Right to Constitutional Remedies
- B) Right to Property
- C) Right to Health
- D) Right to Culture

Answer: A) Right to Constitutional Remedies

7. Question: What is the minimum voting age for Nepali citizens in national elections?

Options:

- A) 16
- B) 18
- C) 21
- D) 25

Answer: B) 18

8. Question: Which right in Nepal's Constitution prohibits discrimination based on caste, gender, or ethnicity?

Options:

- A) Right to Freedom
- B) Right to Equality
- C) Right to Justice
- D) Right to Religion

Answer: B) Right to Equality

9. Question: What is a citizen's responsibility regarding Nepal's cultural heritage?

Options:

- A) To visit historical sites annually
- B) To preserve and promote cultural heritage
- C) To fund cultural festivals

D) To teach cultural history in schools

Answer: B) To preserve and promote cultural heritage

10. Question: Which right ensures that Nepali citizens are not subjected to torture or cruel punishment?

Options:

A) Right to Life and Liberty

B) Right to Justice

C) Right to Equality

D) Right to Health

Answer: A) Right to Life and Liberty

#### Legal Awareness (10 Questions)

1. Question: Which institution in Nepal educates citizens about their legal rights and duties?

Options:

A) National Human Rights Commission

B) Supreme Court

C) Nepal Law Commission

D) Election Commission

Answer: A) National Human Rights Commission

2. Question: What is the legal age for marriage in Nepal for both men and women?

Options:

A) 18

B) 20

C) 21

D) 25

Answer: B) 20

3. Question: Which law in Nepal protects consumers from unfair trade practices?

Options:

A) Consumer Protection Act 2018

B) Muluki Civil Code 2017

C) Trade Regulation Act 2005

D) Market Control Act 2010

Answer: A) Consumer Protection Act 2018

4. Question: What is the first step a citizen should take if their fundamental rights are violated in Nepal?

Options:

A) File a complaint with the police

B) Approach the Supreme Court for a writ

C) Contact the Election Commission

D) Protest publicly

Answer: B) Approach the Supreme Court for a writ

5. Question: Which legal document is required to prove citizenship in Nepal?  
Options:  
A) Voter ID  
B) Citizenship Certificate  
C) Driver's License  
D) Passport  
Answer: B) Citizenship Certificate
6. Question: What is the punishment for practicing child marriage in Nepal?  
Options:  
A) Fine only  
B) Up to 3 years imprisonment or fine  
C) Community service  
D) No punishment  
Answer: B) Up to 3 years imprisonment or fine
7. Question: Which body in Nepal provides free legal aid to marginalized communities?  
Options:  
A) Nepal Bar Association  
B) Supreme Court  
C) National Legal Aid Centre  
D) Local Government  
Answer: A) Nepal Bar Association
8. Question: Which act in Nepal regulates the use of social media to prevent cybercrimes?  
Options:  
A) Information Technology Act 2019  
B) Cybercrime Act 2015  
C) Electronic Transactions Act 2006  
D) Media Control Act 2010  
Answer: C) Electronic Transactions Act 2006
9. Question: What is the legal process in Nepal to resolve disputes outside the court system?  
Options:  
A) Litigation  
B) Arbitration  
C) Prosecution  
D) Legislation  
Answer: B) Arbitration
10. Question: Which right allows Nepali citizens to access information held by public authorities?  
Options:  
A) Right to Information  
B) Right to Privacy  
C) Right to Equality  
D) Right to Education  
Answer: A) Right to Information

