



A Glossary of Constitutional Terms

English | Nepali

| autonomy | federalism | directives
| devolution | allegiance | equitable |
first-past-the-post system | ex officio
| proclamation | ultra-vires | contempt
of court | force majeure |

| एकसदनात्मक | सङ्घीय | सार्वभौम |
मिश्रित निर्वाचन | अनुसूची | न्यायपालिका |
विधेयक | नजरबन्द | असंलग्न | लोकतन्त्र |
विशेषाधिकार |



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Lead Authors:
Jill Cottrell (English) &
Surya Dhungel (Nepali)

Special Task Force:
Kedar Bhattarai
K.B. Maharjan
Pramilla Gurung
Sristi Vaidya
Ram P. Humagai

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Preface

New Approaches to Constitution Drafting

Nepal is at a critical juncture and is poised to debate about and draft a new constitution through a constituent assembly and to strengthen the nation's commitment to the rule of law. While debating and constitution making amount to political action, drafting a constitution and its supporting laws are more technical processes, which are no less important. So care must be taken while drafting a new constitution.

Constitutions are legal texts and must be written in a style that is objective, clear and precise. To reflect the intentions of the law makers, drafters of constitutions and other laws must understand the full meaning of legal terms and the implications that the words used will

have and then use the clearest words and formulations consistently. As legal texts are reference documents and normative guides, the words and formulations used in legal texts must be chosen with care, knowing that they will be subject to review and interpretation over time. Today the drafting of a constitution and supporting laws calls for a special style of writing that can be understood by ordinary people and not only by select groups of judges and lawyers.

Many legal terms, initially developed through Latin-based languages, literally get lost or mangled in translations, or are defined by varied users in differing contexts, creating ambiguity and confusion. International IDEA seeks to support the constitutional process in Nepal through the development of this glossary of constitutional and legal terms. The purposes of this glossary are threefold: to establish Nepali equivalents of English constitutional terms, to standardize Nepali terminologies and to contribute to the development of plain language drafting of legal and constitutional texts at this critical juncture.

This glossary is the product of the wonderful teamwork undertaken by Nepali translators and constitutional experts. A number of constitution-related words have emerged during the last couple of years in the Nepali political discourse. The team debated and deliberated on these words, their proper application and recorded them in this glossary with a view to standardizing them and ensuring consistency of practice and understanding. Besides the glossary, another important consequence of this exercise in translation was the creation of a network of translators working on the same topics and themes.

The *Glossary of Constitutional Terms* is a part of International IDEA's project, 'Supporting Constitution Building in Nepal', which is funded by the Royal Embassy of Norway and the British government.

We hope this *Glossary* will be useful to Nepali drafters, lawyers, translators and those interested in the constitution and in its writing.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Vidar Helgesen'.

Vidar Helgesen
Secretary General
August 2007

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Introduction

The Peculiarities of English Constitutional Language

Translators wrestling with the mysteries of English constitutional language are unlikely to find their task much lightened by explanations on why some of the peculiarities exist, but explanations like the following might at least help them better understand the rationale for the use of such language.

The Force of Tradition

There are a number of traditional approaches to drafting any legal documents, especially laws, which continue to affect the form of laws. Some of the most pervasive influences are the avoidance of punctuation, the use of long sentences, the use of sexist language, the use of conservative and cautious language, the use of precise language, the use of archaic language and the use of Latinate terms.

Avoidance of Punctuation

Drafters of legal texts often avoid relying on punctuation to get their message across, and this practice sometimes extends to avoiding virtually all punctuation except the full stop. One reason for this was that earlier, there were no specific rules of grammar, spelling and punctuation. The other reason was that printers were unreliable, as was their equipment in some cases. Even today, there are reasons for not relying too heavily on punctuation to convey meaning. First, even with rules about punctuation, modern standards of punctuation are not good and are, perhaps, getting worse, thanks to a general lack of rigour in thinking. Second, if someone has to get their meaning across without relying on punctuation they will have to think, and think clearly, about what they want to say.

We find this propensity for drafting without the aid of punctuation among legal experts even today. For example, the *Arizona Legislative Bill Drafting Manual*, 2006 version¹, says, 'A properly drafted bill requires little punctuation.' Nowadays, legal writers prefer, instead, the use of short sentences—not the long sentences without punctuation, so often found in the past.

The Use of Long Sentences

Another custom is to have only one sentence in a section, clause or subsection. The custom of using long sentences was prevalent in countries that opted for 'common law' (the system which originated in England and came to Nepal partly through India) but not in countries like France, which follow the 'civil law' tradition. Today, however, even in countries that follow the legislative tradition of the Common Law, this custom is breaking down.

Although enormously long sentences are hard to understand, even if properly punctuated, it is not always possible to use very short sentences. In order to aid comprehension, constitutions have started using sections or articles with many levels of subdivision. Here is an example (from the Constitution of Papua New Guinea):

2. If—

- a. there is a vacancy in the office of Governor-General; or
- b. the Governor-General is suspended from office; or
- c. the Governor-General is—
 - i. on leave of absence; or
 - ii. absent from the country; or
 - iii. out of speedy and effective communication; or
 - iv. otherwise unable to perform, or is not readily available to perform, the duties of his office,

the Speaker is, subject to Subsection (3), the Acting Governor-General.

This is the work of a great drafter, Jo Lynch. Although the sentence is long, and may put off the ordinary reader, the text is very clear. These days, drafters might even go so far as to invert the entire article so that the point of the thing is clear at the beginning of the article:

- (1) In the circumstances listed in clause (2) the Speaker acts as Governor-General
- (2) The circumstances referred to in clause (1) are...

The Use of Sexist Language

Another aspect of legal writing, influenced by the drafting tradition, might lead readers to wonder whether the law has anything to say about women. In most legal documents, one finds only 'man', 'he', 'him' and 'his.' The reason for this preponderance of male-centric words is probably that (apart from the fact that all laws were made by men) women had effectively no legal rights when early laws were drafted, and they had fewer opportunities to benefit from, or to infringe on, the law. Early laws dealt with protecting the king's forests and game against poachers (probably men), with property (owned by men) and so on. Sexism in the English language is a much noticed phenomenon—even today, it is common to hear people assume that a lawyer or a doctor will be a man, and one routinely hears people say 'boys' when referring to a class of law students, even if quite a lot of them are women!—so maybe legal language is also one more manifestation of that inherent sexism in the language. To remedy the situation in legal texts, drafters eventually used the statutes themselves to clarify that 'man' includes 'woman' (giving rise to what would probably now be considered a politically incorrect joke told to all incoming law students: 'man' embraces 'woman').

Conservative and Cautious Language

Lawyers are rarely among the more radical members of society, and drafters are probably among the more conservative of lawyers (there are always exceptions, of course). So lawyers tend to err on the side of caution—caution in terms of innovation and caution in terms of trying to make sure that nothing is left out. We even have

a phrase in Latin about being overcautious: 'ex abundantia cautela' or 'out of an abundance of caution'—used when a court feels the need to say that a word or phrase adds nothing (which goes against a basic principle of statutory interpretation that meaning must be given to each word or phrase).

But one should not assume too easily that the seeming verbosity in legal texts is the result of drafters being too cautious. Look at this (also from the Constitution of Papua New Guinea): 'the privileges, powers, functions, duties and responsibilities of the Head of State may be had, exercised and performed through a Governor-General.' If one analyzes the import carried by the apparently synonymous words used here—privilege, power, function, duty and responsibility—one will realize that these words have different shades of meaning; Lynch was acting out of caution, not out of an excess of caution.

Archaism

Legal language can also seem odd to many readers because drafters reuse old words. Archaic words live on in statutes. There are all sorts of old-fashioned turns of phrase that survive in law, and in laws, that one will not find anywhere else:

the said Council;
pursuant to an order;
gross misconduct;
as soon as may be;
effluxion of time, etc.

Another is the word 'deemed': for example, 'a person shall not be deemed to hold an office of profit in the service of the republic by reason only that he is a president' means that something is treated for legal purposes as having a certain quality, even though this may not in fact be the case; in this example it means that although the president holds an office, and receives an income, he or she is not to be treated as holding 'an office of profit' (which would have certain constitutional consequences). A fictitious judge in the book written in the 1930s said, 'There is too much of this damned deeming.' Unfortunately, this ridicule has had little effect.

Precision

Precision in drafting, which, as Yash Ghai has said, requires consistency in translation, is extremely crucial. Among those words that are very important are 'shall' and 'may.' 'Shall' is the correct first person singular or plural of the verb 'to be', which implies simple prediction ('Tomorrow I/we shall go to the market'). The second or third person equivalent is 'will' (He will go to the market). Laws speak only in the third person; if they say 'He shall...' it is an instruction. 'The government shall' means 'The government must' or a little less abruptly 'the government has an obligation to.' 'May' implies a choice or discretion. Unfortunately, because of the imprecise use of words by some legal drafters, courts have been compelled to decide in some cases that 'shall' means 'may' or 'may' means 'shall' !

Sometimes lawyers or non-lawyers become over-enthusiastic about legal language. For example, in Johannesburg Airport (I think) there is a sign that says if passengers break some rule 'they shall be

prosecuted!' That suggests that the perpetrators have a duty to be prosecuted. That sign should actually say, 'They will be prosecuted'. The importance of words like 'shall' can also be illustrated by this story about the Kenyan Constitution. The Kenyan Constituent Assembly members, charged with drafting a new Constitution, had the difference between 'shall' and 'may' drilled into them by legal advisers but rejected 'must' as not being legal enough. Having accepted that 'may' implies that someone has a choice, they would not accept 'no person may' (which means that no one has any option to; in other words, they must not) and insisted on 'no person shall.'

What is a translator working on the new Nepali Constitution to do about 'shall'? It is not for the translator to make decisions about the legal meaning of something. There being no distinction in Nepali similar to that between 'the government will' and 'the government shall' in English, it would be best to use whatever has become customary in Nepali legal language to reflect 'shall' when that is found in English. 'May' should be translated by a word that indicates a choice or discretion.

Other examples of slightly—but perhaps importantly—different phrases are:

In consultation with;
After consultation with;
On the recommendation of;
With, and in accordance with, the advice, as in 'The head of state shall act only with, and in accordance with, the advice of the National Executive Council' (from the Papua New Guinea Constitution again).

Drafters usually stick with the older phrases and words like those above because if a word in a statute has been interpreted by a court, drafters and lawyers will assume that the word will be given the same meaning by a later court, at least when dealing with a statute on a similar topic. This practice of using old language tends to perpetuate somewhat out of date English.

Latinism

English law is not much based on Roman law, but because of English history rather a lot of Latin phrases (and occasionally mediaeval French phrases) appear in law, though less often in statutes. Among these are:

ad hoc (which means literally 'to that' and refers to a body or a rule for a particular occasion, like an *ad hoc* committee set up for a particular matter);

habeas corpus (which means 'may you have the body' and refers to a specific legal procedure to investigate a suggestion that a person is detained against the law);

nolle prosequi (which means 'do not prosecute' and is a special process in some countries under which prosecutions for criminal cases are stopped);

quo warranto (which means 'by what warrant or permission' and refers to a specific legal procedure in the Supreme Court brought into Nepal from India, a procedure abolished in the mid-twentieth century in England).

Fortunately for translators, no new Latin phrases of this sort are very likely to come into Nepali law, as no new Latin phrases are being coined in English law and the use of Latin is being reduced. So, if need be, they can refer to well-established existing translations.

However, translators should be aware that there are certain phrases routinely used in English legal language with a technical depth of meaning that is not overtly obvious, and they should thus translate accordingly:

For example, 'The Supreme Court shall be a court of record' should not be translated literally (it's meaningless anyway). Nor should it be translated as 'the Supreme Court should keep records.' This is a technical phrase and care should be taken to find the most appropriate translation.

'If a senator becomes subject to any of the disabilities mentioned in the last preceding section' does not mean if the senator breaks a leg! The disabilities are legal disabilities (probably like being bankrupt or convicted of a criminal offence).

Light at the End of the Tunnel?

Modern trends are, encouragingly, towards greater simplicity. There is a movement for clear and straightforward use of English in legal and public contexts. (See, for example, the website of Clarity and 'Fight the Fog' campaign—<http://www.clarity-international.net/>—and that of the European Union Translators 'Fight the Fog' campaign—http://ec.europa.eu/translation/writing/clear_writing/fight_the_fog_en.pdf.)

Various courses in simple legal language are being offered and drafting traditions are beginning to change. 'Must' (not 'shall') is being used. Drafters avoid saying 'he' or even 'he or she' and use a plural pronoun 'they' instead. Sentences are becoming shorter. See, for example, the Constitution of South Africa:

1. The Republic of South Africa is one, sovereign, democratic state founded on the following values:

Human dignity, the achievement of equality and the advancement of human rights and freedoms.

Non-racialism and non-sexism.

Supremacy of the Constitution and the rule of law.

Universal adult suffrage, a national common voters' roll, regular elections and a multiparty system of democratic government, to ensure accountability, responsiveness and openness.

- 3...(3) National legislation must provide for the acquisition, loss and restoration of citizenship.

It even says 'women and men' when talking of office holders, rather than 'persons' or 'citizens'; it certainly never uses 'he' to include 'she'!

Of course, these developments are of little help to the translator, who must either use the words/phrases traditionally used to translate particular usages or must choose words whose meanings are as close as possible to that of the original. Translators should not

be tempted to use 'differently-abled' if the original says 'disabled' or 'he and she' if the original says 'he,' or even 'women and men' if the original says 'men and women.' And care must be taken to translate the same word or phrase in the same way every time; especially if it is already used in the same document. It may be poor literary style to repeat oneself, but in law it is a virtue to use the same word if one means the same thing (and a different word if one means something different!).

In conclusion, this article does not claim to have even begun to find all the words that one needs to translate from English to Nepali (or vice versa). Explanations for other phrases in English can be found on the net at sites like the Lawyers.com website <http://research.lawyers.com/glossary/>. The findings should be used with care, though. This is an American site, and the same word may have different meanings in English and American law.

Jill Cottrell

¹ Available on the Internet at <http://www.azleg.state.az.us/alisPDFs/council/bdmwog2006.pdf>

² I particularly liked p. 11 of this document, which suggests alternatives to various Anglo/French words that Eurocrats and other people in love with the EU seem unable to avoid.

Constitutional Terms

*Signifies that the word or phrase occurs in the official translation of the Nepali Constitution, 1990; n. = noun; conj. = conjunction; adj. = adjective; adv. = adverb; vi. = intransitive verb; vt. = transitive verb; L = Latin; C = Constitution.

An underlined word or phrase indicates a synonym or something close to a synonym.

Prepositions in square brackets must accompany the English word.

A word or phrase in round brackets in column 2 is an explanation or further explanation.

A word or phrase in quotation marks indicates a concrete illustration of usage.

English	Example/explanation	नेपाली
1. abolish vt.	<u>Do away with</u> (usually in a legal sense, one would abolish an institution, not a building or a law)	उन्मूलन

2. abrogate vt.	<u>Bring to an end</u> (usually a law)	खारेज गर्नु (वा रद्द गर्नु, प्रायः कानुनी अर्थमा)
3. acquisition n.	Getting possession or ownership of something (e.g. citizenship or property or a skill, etc.)	प्राप्ति
4. accede [to] vt.	<u>Agree to</u> (a request); become party to a treaty	सम्मिलन गर्नु (सन्धि अनुमोदनको सन्दर्भमा)
5. accession [to]* n.	The act of becoming party to	सम्मिलन
6. [in] accordance [with] n.	'In accordance with' (law or view, etc.) means in compliance with	कुनै चिजद्वारा अधिकार सम्पन्न गर्नु (अनुरूप)
7. according [to]	In C, used like 'in accordance with'; in other contexts it can mean 'it or he states...'	अनुसार
8. accordingly adv.	'The text has been amended accordingly' means because of and in accordance with	त्यसरी नै, बमोजिम
9. accountability n.	A requirement to offer explanation for an action; responsibility for one's action (implies there is someone to whom one is responsible)	जवाफदेही

10. accountable [to] adj.	A slightly imprecise word implying that a person/body must report to, and may even be penalized by another person/body: 'Members of the Cabinet are accountable to Parliament'	जवाफदेही (व्यक्तिगत), उत्तरदायी (संस्थागत)
11. accuse vt. (accusation n.)	To state that a person has done something wrong or unlawful (not a technical or legal word)	आरोप लगाउनु (क्रि.), दोषारोपण (ना.)
12. achievement n.	Something achieved; the process of achievement	उपलब्धि
13. Act n.	Statutes (used in the UK and many other countries 'Citizenship Act', etc.) and also 'an Act'	ऐन
14. Act of God n. phrase	A natural and unavoidable event that is beyond human control	भवितव्य
15. ad hoc* L	For particular purpose only: 'an ad hoc committee'	अस्थायी (संविधानको प्रयोग), तदर्थ (सामान्य अर्थमा)
16. administration n.	In the abstract sense, the process of running a system; an organization; a structure for running something: 'administration of justice'; 'national and provincial state administrations'; 'experience of administration'	प्रशासन

17. administration, public n.	Either sense of 'administration' used in relation to running public affairs and institutions	जनप्रशासन
18. administrator n.	A person involved in administration; a specific office title; in a narrow legal sense (less likely in C), a person dealing with the property of a person who died without leaving a will	प्रशासक
19. admission n.	The act of agreeing that one has done something (usually something not good); (more likely in C) allowing evidence to be used in a case	स्वीकारोक्ति
20. admonish vt.	<u>Warn</u> (often used in the sense of warning a person about their behaviour)	नसिहत
21. adopt vt.	'Adopt a child' means to legally become a parent of the child; 'adopt policy, etc.' means agree to and act in accordance with	ग्रहण (धर्मपुत्र/पुत्री ग्रहण गर्ने अर्थमा), स्वीकार (नीति/कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयनका लागि)
22. adoptive adj.	'Adoptive parent ' (contrast with 'adopted child')	धर्ममाता/पिता
23. adult n. and adj.	Grown up	बालिग

24. advance vi. and vt.	Make progress, move forward or cause to move forward: 'advance the interests of...'	पेशकी, प्रगति (ना), पेशकी दिनु (वा अगाडि बढ्नु) (क्रि.)
25. advancement n.	Improvement, progress, promotion in life or causing to move forward: 'advancement of the interests of marginalized communities'	समुन्नति
26. adversely adv.	<u>Unfavourably</u> or <u>negatively</u> : 'adversely affected by...'	प्रतिकूलरूपले (वा नकारात्मकरूपले)
27. advice n.	An opinion offered in relation to what another person ought to do	सल्लाह
28. advise vt.	To give or offer advice	सल्लाह दिनु
29. advocacy n.	Providing support for a cause; the profession or work of an advocate (lawyer)	वकालत
30. advocate vt. and n.	(v.) A person speaking or advocating in favour of a cause; (n.) a lawyer qualified to plead cases before higher courts	कुनै विषयवस्तु वा मुद्दाका पक्षधर, अधिवक्ता
31. affairs n.	Business of any kind (commercial, professional or governmental): 'local government affairs'; 'foreign affairs'	मामिला
32. affirmation n.	Asserting something strongly; (more likely in C) the equivalent of an oath but involving no religious element	अभिपुष्टि

33. agency n.	An entity or organization providing specified service or having certain responsibilities: 'government agency'; (less likely in C) used as an abstract noun: 'through the agency of'	निकाय (वा संस्था)
34. agent n.	A technical, legal word for a person acting on behalf of another; non-technical sense: 'agent of a foreign power'; used of a thing or abstraction: 'agent of change'	अभिकर्ता
35. aggregation n.	The act of gathering together (e.g. the act of states gathering to make a federation)	समष्टीकरण
36. allegation n.	Statement that someone has done something (usually a wrongful act)	आरोप
37. allege vt.	To make an allegation	आरोप लगाउनु
38. allegedly adv.	Refers to the person or the act: 'X allegedly committed an offence'	आरोपण
39. allegiance n.	The loyalty that citizens owe to their country (or subjects to their sovereign)	आस्था
40. allow vt.	Permit	अनुमति दिनु
41. allowance n.	A sum paid (usually to cover expenses)	पारिश्रमिक (वा भत्ता)

42. alter vt.	<u>Make changes; modify</u>	बदलनु
43. amend vt.	To change (a legal document, including a constitution)	संशोधन गर्नु
44. amendment* n.	Change or addition to a document or legal provisions: 'constitutional amendment'	संशोधन
45. amenities n.	Things or facilities that add to physical or material comfort	सुखसुविधाका साधन
46. amnesty n.	An official act of forgiving convicts or suspects (used when forgiving a group rather than an individual)	आममाफी
47. ancestral adj.	Relating to ancestors (family forbears): 'ancestral home'	पैतृक
48. annexure n.	An extra part of a document (added after the main part)	अनुसूची
49. apparent adj.	Clear or <u>obvious</u> (a secondary meaning suggests superficial appearance; something that may not be real). 'Heir apparent' means the obvious heir (to the throne)	स्पष्टतः
50. apparently adv.	Unmistakably; <u>plainly</u>	स्पष्टरूपले

51. appeal n. and vi.	(n.) A call for help; (more likely) move to reverse a court's decision; (vi.) 'appeal' [to] could mean to seek help or to take a case to a higher court	पुनरावेदन (ना.), पुनरावेदन गर्नु (क्रि.)
52. appellate adj.	Pertaining to appeal (in a high level court)	पुनरावेदन (माथिल्लो अदालतको सन्दर्भमा)
53. Appellate Court* n. phrase	In Nepal, the court between District Courts and the Supreme Court. Elsewhere, and with no initial capitals, it would mean simply a court which hears appeal cases	पुनरावेदन अदालत
54. applicable adj.	Capable of being applied; relevant to	प्रयोग गर्न सकिने
55. applicant n.	Those who have applied (for certain posts); (more likely in C) those who apply for a legal remedy in the court	निवेदक (वा आवेदक)
56. application n.	Action of applying (usually in the court for a remedy)	निवेदन (वा आवेदनपत्र)
57. appoint vt.	To designate a person to carry out a task or hold a position	नियुक्त गर्नु (वा समय/स्थान निर्धारण गर्नु)
58. appointed adj.	Designated for a task or post; 'appointed day' means day fixed for a purpose	नियुक्त (वा स्थान/समय निर्धारित)

59. appointment n.	An act of nominating or appointing for a post, etc.	नियुक्ति (वा समय वा स्थानको निर्धारण गर्ने काम)
60. appropriate vt.	To allocate money or goods to a purpose or to take for one's own use (suggesting improperly) (unlikely)	विनियोजन गर्नु (बजेट बाँडफाँडको सन्दर्भमा)
61. appropriation n.	(Most likely) the act of allocating public money to a purpose	विनियोजन
62. Appropriation Act* n. phrase	An Act that allocates public money (as part of the annual government budgeting process)	विनियोजन ऐन
63. approval n.	The act of approving	अनुमोदन (वा स्वीकृति)
64. approve vt.	To permit or endorse authoritatively: 'approve an appointment'	अनुमोदन गर्नु (वा स्वीकृत गर्नु)
65. arbitrary adj.	At one's own will or pleasure; with no good reason	स्वेच्छाचारी
66. arrest n. and vt.	(n.) Restraint on a person's liberty (by the police or a person with authority or even a private citizen, usually for a crime or suspected crime). Literal meaning is 'stop'	गिरफ्तारी (ना), पक्रनु (क्रि)

67. article n.	The main element of a constitution (equivalent to a section in an ordinary statute. See appendix)	धारा (संविधानको)
68. ascend vi.	'Ascend to the throne' means become the monarch	गद्दी आरोहण
69. assent* vi. and n.	To agree; (n) the expression of agreement; in C, often used in the sense of approval of legislation by the head of state	स्वीकृति (ना.), स्वीकृति प्रदान गर्नु (क्रि.)
70. association n.	An organization (usually non-governmental) or being associated with	संस्था
71. attainment n.	<u>Achievement</u> (referring either to achievement of a goal or generally to abilities); 'attainment of majority' become an adult (Note: in this usage, achievement would not be a synonym, as achievement suggests one's own efforts)	प्राप्ति (वा वयस्कतामा प्रवेश)
72. attend adj.	To present oneself; to be there: 'attend Parliament'	उपस्थित हुनु (वा सहभागी हुनु)
73. attendance n.	The act of attending	उपस्थिति (वा सहभागिता)

74. Attorney-General* n. phrase	The chief legal adviser of the state	महान्यायाधिवक्ता
75. Attorney n.	A practising lawyer; a legal professional of a particular type	कानून व्यवसायी (वा वकिल)
76. audit* n. and vt.	(n) The act of examining, etc.; (vt.) to examine and verify accounts	लेखापरीक्षण (ना.), लेखापरीक्षण गर्नु (क्रि.)
77. audited vt.	Accounts officially examined	लेखापरीक्षण भएको
78. Auditor-General* n. phrase	The chief auditing authority of a state	महालेखा परीक्षक
79. autonomous region n. phrase	A region having certain independent governing powers	स्वायत्त क्षेत्र
80. autonomy n.	A situation of having certain independent powers (in the case of a government or region)	स्वायत्तता
81. authenticated* vt.	Officially validated (of document)	आधिकारिक (वा प्रमाणिक)
82. authorize vt.	To permit or to give the right to take action	अधिकार प्रदान गर्नु
83. authorities n.	Officials or bodies with official powers	अधिकारीहरू

84. authority n.	A person with official power; legally obtained power to act; (unlikely in C) person with influence, especially by virtue of knowledge: 'he is an authority on constitutional law'	अधिकार
85. bad faith* n.	Opposite of good faith; not honest (used in reference to specific transaction): 'acted in bad faith'	बदनियत
86. ballot n.	Electoral procedure of secret voting; the actual vote	मतदान
87. ballot paper n. phrase	A formal paper prepared for exercising voting rights	मतपत्र
88. behalf [of] n.	In place of... (as representative of ...)	तर्फबाट
89. beneficial adj.	Advantageous; having a useful effect; 'beneficial ownership' (technical, legal term) means ownership	लाभदायी
90. benefit n.	Advantage: 'benefits of office'; 'benefits of citizenship'	लाभ
91. bicameral adj.	Consisting of two chambers (referring to the legislature)	दुईसदनात्मक
92. Bill* n.	Draft law presented to the legislature for enactment	विधेयक
93. binding* adj.	Placing a legal obligation on	बाध्यकारी (सामान्य अर्थमा)

94. board n.	A group of people controlling a company or organization	समिति (सञ्चालक समिति)
95. bodies n.	Legal or constitutional entities created for a specified purpose	निकाय (वा आयोग/समिति)
96. boundaries n.	Dividing lines; lines that mark the limits (in C, usually relates to boundaries of a country, state, election district, etc.)	सिमाना
97. breach vt.	Breaking an understanding, agreement or law	भङ्ग गर्नु
98. breach of privilege* n. phrase	Breaking of special protection (for parliamentarians or others)	विशेषाधिकार हनन
99. budgetary adj.	Pertaining to income and expenditure	बजेटसम्बन्धी
100. budgeting vt.	Providing money for a purpose	निर्धारित कामका लागि रकम वा बजेट छुट्याउनु
101. budget n.	Plans and estimates of income and expenditure	बजेट (सरकारको आयव्ययको अनुमान)
102. by-law n.	Rule made by a local body or council (or possibly a public corporation) under authority of a statute	विनियम
103. cabinet n.	Used in some countries to mean 'Council of Ministers'	मन्त्रिपरिषद् (वा मन्त्रिमण्डल)

104. calling n.	A strong urge to a particular profession. Often used simply to mean occupation. In the South African Constitution, used in the oath: 'high calling of President...' (Present participle of 'call' and can be used simply: 'calling an election')	पेशा (वा व्यवसाय)
105. campaign n.	A series of planned activities (often for winning support in elections)	अभियान
106. candidate n.	A person offering themselves for a position by election/appointment	उम्मेदवार
107. capital punishment n. phrase	The punishment of killing a guilty person; death penalty	मृत्युदण्ड
108. casting vote* vt.	Decisive vote cast by a chairperson (used in case of a tie)	निर्णायक मत
109. castes n.	Social divisions of a rigid kind (in C would refer to the Hindu varna system)	जात
110. censored* vt.	Critically examined (with the implication that something, speech or writing, etc. has not been permitted)	प्रतिबन्धित (पूर्वप्रतिबन्धको सन्दर्भमा संविधानको प्रयोग)
111. censorship n.	The act of censoring	प्रतिबन्ध

112. censure vt. and n.	Reprimand	दोष लगाउनु (वा निन्दा गर्नु)
113. Chairman* n.	A person heading (chairing) a committee or body; but now considered sexist and thus usually avoided	अध्यक्ष (वा सभापति)
114. Chairperson n.	A person (man or woman) chairing a function or body	सभानायक (वा अध्यक्ष)
115. chapter n.	Division of a book or constitution (see appendix)	अध्याय
116. charge vt.	An allegation of unacceptable conduct; allegation of (technical, legal term) commission of crime	अभियोग (वा आरोप)
117. Chief Justice* n. phrase	The head of the judiciary	प्रधान न्यायाधीश
118. Chief Secretary* n. phrase	The chief of the executive secretaries or government secretariat	मुख्य सचिव
119. citizen* n.	A person possessing citizenship/ nationality	नागरिक
120. citizenship n.	<u>Nationality</u> ; the state of being a citizen	नागरिकता
121. civil adj.	(In relation to law) not criminal; relating to civilian	नागरिक (वा निजामती)

122. civilian n.	A person not serving in the armed or police forces	गैरसैनिक (वा सर्वसाधारण)
123. civil society n.	Members of a community organized for non-official purposes, into clubs, societies and less formal groups	नागरिक समाज
124. coat-of-arms n. phrase	Symbols of the state, families, etc.; design depicted on a shield	निशाना छाप
125. coexistence n.	Existing peacefully together	सहअस्तित्व
126. collective n. and adj.	(n.) Organization for work, etc. based on common ownership by the workers; (adj.) of all (e.g. 'collective will')	सामूहिक
127. collective bargaining n. phrase	Negotiation between employer and trade union	सामूहिक सौदाबाजी
128. come [into force]* vi.	Become legally effective (used of law or C)	लागु हुने वा कार्यान्वयन हुने समय वा मिति (संविधानको प्रयोग प्रारम्भ हुने)
129. command* n. and vt.	An authoritative order; mandate; control over the military or police; (vt.) to exercise control; to issue an order	नियन्त्रण (वा आदेश) (ना.), प्राप्त गर्नु (बहुमत प्राप्त गर्ने सन्दर्भमा संविधानको प्रयोग)

130. Commander-in-Chief* n. phrase	The chief of the armed forces	प्रधान सेनापति
131. commands a majority* vt.	A political leader or a person who is supported by the majority (of legislature or other group)	बहुमतको समर्थन प्राप्त
132. commencement n.	Beginning or coming into legal effect (of a law or provision)	प्रारम्भ (वा सुरुआत)
133. commission n.	Authority to perform an act or exercise powers: 'a military commission' means conferring the rank of an officer; a body of persons charged with some specific functions; positive act (as opposed to not doing something, which would be an act of omission)	आयोग, कुनै काम गरिदिएवापत पाउने रकम (कमिसन)
134. Commission for the Investigation of Abuse of Authority* n. phrase	A constitutional body created to inquire into and investigate improper conduct or corruption by public officials	अख्तियार दुरुपयोग अनुसन्धान आयोग
135. commissioner* n.	An official member duly appointed to a commission (often a constitutional body)	आयुक्त

136. committee* n.	A body of persons appointed or elected for performing specified tasks; may be a small group within a larger body	समिति
137. communal adj.	Of a group/community: 'communal sentiments'	साम्प्रदायिक
138. community n.	A group of people living in a particular local area; a group of people having common ethnic or cultural or religious characteristics. Can be used to refer to a nation as a whole; 'the community'; the 'international community'; a formal grouping of nations: the 'European Community'	समुदाय (वा सम्प्रदाय)
139. commute* vt.	Change (a sentence for a crime to a lesser sentence. The change is carried out by the administrative authority, not a court)	परिवर्तन (सजाय घटाउने सन्दर्भमा)
140. compensation n.	The act of compensating for loss or injuries	क्षतिपूर्ति
141. complainant n.	A person who makes a formal accusation in a court of law (usually of a crime by another)	उजुरवाला (वा वादी)

142. comply vt.	Act in accordance with a request or rule	पालना गर्नु (वा अनुरूप कार्य गर्नु)
143. compulsory service* n. phrase	Service that must be performed (often refers to military service)	अनिवार्य सेवा
144. concurrence n.	<u>Agreement</u> : 'with the concurrence of ...'	सहमति
145. concurrent adj.	<u>At the same time as</u> ; 'concurrent sentences' means sentences imposed for more than one offence are to be served at the same time	समवर्ती (वा सँगसँगै)
146. concurrent power n.	Power given to governments of both the national and constituent units in a federation	समानान्तर अधिकार
147. confer [on] vt.	To give a degree, title or privilege: 'an honour was conferred on...'; 'X was conferred with a degree...'	उपाधि वा सुविधा प्रदान गर्नु
148. confederation n.	A union of states that are under less control from the national government than a federation would be	सङ्घीय प्रणालीमा आवद्ध स्वतन्त्र एकाइ
149. confidential adj.	Refers to information or documents which should not be divulged	गोप्य (वा गोपनीय)
150. consensus n.	A general agreement about something	सहमति

151. consent n. and vi.	(n) Permission to do something; (vi) permit or agree that something should happen: 'consent to son's marriage'	सम्मति
152. consideration n.	Giving thought to: 'consideration of issues' (singular only); factor(s) taken account of: 'policy consideration(s)': something given by each side to a contract in return for what the other side gives or does (technical, legal use unlikely in C)	ध्यान (वा विचार), सम्बन्धित कुरालाई ध्यानमा राखिएको (वा विचाराधीन)
153. considered (past participle of consider)	Carefully taken into account or based on careful consideration: 'considered opinion'	ध्यान वा विचार पुऱ्याइएको
154. considering	Taking something into account	विचार गर्दै
155. consider vt.	Think about; take a view: 'any other person ... whom the national director considers to be relevant'	ध्यान वा विचार पुऱ्याउनु
156. consist [in] or [of] vt.	Presence of a thing as a dominant feature; to be composed of	निहित मिलेर बनेको
157. consistency n.	In harmony; with the same behavioural pattern (another meaning, which refers to quality of a liquid or soft substance, is unlikely in C)	एकरूपता

158. consistent [with] adj.	Conforming to a law or pattern, etc.	पालना (वा सम्मत)
159. consolidated vt.	Brought together (bodies or laws merged)	सबलीकृत (वा सुदृढीकृत)
160. consolidated fund* n. phrase	The main fund into which government money is placed and from which expenditure is met	सञ्चित कोष
161. constituency* n.	A unit (geographical or otherwise) that elects one or more members to the legislature or other bodies	निर्वाचन क्षेत्र
162. Constituency Delimitation Commission* n. phrase	The commission created to delimit boundaries for electoral purposes	निर्वाचन क्षेत्र निर्धारण आयोग
163. constituent assembly n. phrase	An entity created for preparing a constitution (properly used, it should refer to a body with 'constituent power')	संविधान सभा
164. constituent power n. phrase	Refers to the legal power to create a constitution and enact it	संविधान बनाउने अधिकार
165. constituent unit n. phrase	Refers to a geographical unit that is part of a federation (not a 'term of art')	सङ्घीय एकाइ (वा सङ्घीय सरकारको एकाइ)

166. constitution n.	A supreme law of the land promulgated to exercise sovereignty	संविधान
167. constitutional adj.	Power or action in compliance with the provision of the constitution; related to the constitution	संवैधानिक (वा संविधान अनुकूल)
168. Constitutional Bodies* n. phrase	Entities created by the constitution for specified tasks	संवैधानिक अङ्ग (वा निकाय)
169. Constitutional Council* n. phrase	A special body of persons created by the constitution for the appointment of authorities; constitutional bodies	संवैधानिक परिषद्
170. constitutional monarchy* n. phrase	Monarchy which derives its powers from the constitution and not from divine right (also implies that the power of the monarchy is limited)	संवैधानिक राजतन्त्र
171. constitutional remedy n. phrase	Remedy (compensation or court order, etc.) available to a person whose constitutional rights have been violated	संवैधानिक उपचार
172. constitutionalism n.	A practice or philosophy of adherence to constitutional principles involving limits on the power of the government put by those constitutional principles and words of the constitution	संविधानवाद

173. constitutionality n.	Acting in accordance with the provisions or principles of a constitution	संवैधानिकता
174. construe vt.	To adduce or explain the meaning of; <u>interpret</u>	अर्थ लगाएको (वा व्याख्या गरिएको)
175. consul n.	An official appointed by a government to reside in a foreign country and represent his or her government's commercial interests and assist its citizens there	वाणिज्यदूत
176. consult vt.	To seek advice or information	परामर्श गर्नु
177. consultation n.	Process of consulting ('in consultation with' may be defined as meaning a largely joint act, as opposed to 'after consultation with')	परामर्श
178. consumer n.	A person who buys goods or uses services (implies the individual in relation to market suppliers)	उपभोक्ता
179. contemplated vt.	Considered (refers to thinking about the future): 'consequences were not contemplated'	सोच्नु (वा विचार गर्नु)
180. contempt of court* n. phrase	A wilful disrespect of the court	अदालतको अवहेलना

181. contempt of Parliament* n. phrase	A wilful disrespect of Parliament	संसद्को मानहानी
182. contract n. and vi.	(n.) A legally binding agreement between two or more parties; (vi.) to make such an agreement	करार, सम्झौता
183. convenience n.	A situation that is useful or suitable: 'at the convenience of...a person'	सुविधाजनक (वा अनुकूल)
184. convicted vt..	A person found guilty of an offence by a court	दोषी (वा अपराधी)
185. conviction n.	The act of being found guilty of a crime: 'he has no criminal convictions'; belief: 'religious conviction'	दोषीलाई कारवाही गर्ने, दृढ विश्वास
186. corporate adj.	'Corporate body': a group of people with the legal characteristic of being a corporation	संस्थागत
187. corresponding adj.	Matching: 'Article 31 or the corresponding provision in the previous constitution'	सम्बन्धित
188. corruption	Use of bribery and other practices that tend to pervert behaviour, especially of officials	भ्रष्टाचार
189. cost-effective adj.	Giving more benefit than the cost	लागत प्रभावकारी

190. costs n.	When used in plural in legal documents, it most likely refers to a party's expenses in taking legal action	लागत (वा मूल्य वा खर्च)
191. council n.	A body of people to manage affairs (often used to refer to elected local government bodies)	सभा (वा परिषद्)
192. Council of Ministers* n. phrase	A collective of government ministers ('Cabinet' in some systems)	मन्त्रिपरिषद्
193. court n.	A judicial entity created for delivering justice	अदालत
194. Court of Appeal n. phrase	A higher court whose jurisdiction is to review decisions of lower courts or agencies; the technical name of certain courts in some countries	पुनरावेदन अदालत
195. Court of Record* n. phrase	Court, the records of which have value as evidence of facts (higher court) (technical term)	अभिलेख अदालत
196. cruel adj.	Lacking kindness, compassion or mercy (of person or of treatment): 'cruel and unusual punishment' used in the US Constitution	निर्मम

197. custom n.	Practices that have been traditionally accepted as binding; fees paid on import/export of goods; the body ('customs authority') that collects the fees	प्रथा (वा परम्परा, रीतिरिवाज), भन्सार
198. currency n.	Metal or paper money	मुद्रा
199. damages n.	Sum awarded by a court in compensation for loss or injuries	क्षति (वा हानी)
200. decent adj.	Socially or conventionally correct; refined or virtuous	शिष्ट (वा भद्र)
201. declaration n.	Formal statement: 'declaration of war'; (technical) a particular court order which states a legal position	घोषणा (वा कथन)
202. decentralization n.	The devolution of power away from the centre to local branches or governments; could be used of organizations: 'government agencies must be decentralized'	विकेन्द्रीकरण
203. decorations* n.	A medal or other badge conferred as a mark of honour (specially military honours)	विभूषण
204. deem vt.	To hold a view; to treat something as being what it is not (for legal purposes)	ठान्नु

205. defamation* n.	The act of defaming (making a statement that lowers someone's reputation)	गाली, बेइज्जती
206. de facto adj.	Existing in fact whether with lawful authority or not	वास्तविक, तथ्यगत
207. defend vt.	Protect (the constitution, etc.); be the defence counsel for someone in a trial (narrow meaning)	पुर्पक्ष
208. defence (US spelling is defense) n.	Military action or resources for protecting a country against potential enemies	प्रतिरक्षा
209. degrading adj.	Humiliating; lowering of a person's dignity: 'degrading punishment'.	अपमानजनक
210. de jure adj. and adv.	By the impact of law	कानूनतः
211. delegate vt. and n.	(vt.) Pass one's authority to do something to another; (n.) a person to whom such authority is passed; in political discourse it is used to distinguish from a representative: 'an MP is a representative not a delegate' means the latter would have a duty to carry out precisely what constituents direct, not exercising any judgment; 'delegated legislation' means subordinate legislation	अधिकार प्रत्यायोजन गर्नु (क्रि.), प्रतिनिधि (ना.)

212. deliberative adj.	The process of decision involving thought, etc.: 'deliberative vote'; in the South African Constitution, opposite of casting vote (qv); 'deliberative democracy': political science term referring to democracy characterized by uses of reason in decision making	जानीबुझी गरिने निर्णय प्रक्रिया
213. delimitation n.	Fixing boundaries	क्षेत्र निर्धारण
214. delimited* adj.	Fixed (used of electoral constituency boundaries)	निर्धारित (निर्वाचन क्षेत्र)
215. democracy adj.	A system of government by and for the people. Literally means 'rule by people'	लोकतन्त्र, प्रजातन्त्र
216. democratic * adj.	Based on the principles of democracy: 'political parties must have democratic constitutions'	लोकतान्त्रिक, प्रजातान्त्रिक (संविधानको प्रयोग)
217. demolished vt.	Destroyed or knocked down (usually buildings)	विघटित (वा भत्काइएको)
218. department n.	A separate division (of government administration): 'department of agriculture'	विभाग
219. deprive [of] vt.	Keep or take away from: 'deprived of his rights'	बञ्चित गर्नु

220. derogate [from] vt.	To lessen the extent of: 'derogate from a right'	अवमूल्यन गर्नु (वा अपमान गर्नु)
221. derogation n.	The act of derogation: 'in derogation of'	अपमान (वा कटौती वा अवमूल्यन)
222. derogatory adj.	Insulting: 'derogatory remarks'	अपमानजनक (वा बदनाम गर्ने वा अपमान गर्ने)
223. descent n.	The act or an instance of descending; used in relationship to ancestors (citizen by descent would mean citizen by virtue of parent/ancestor)	वंशज
224. designate vt. and adj.	(vt.) Appoint for a job; (adj.) 'prime minister designate' means a person identified as prime minister but yet to officially take office	नियुक्त
225. detainee n.	A person detained or kept in custody	थुनुवा
226. detention n.	Keeping in confinement	नजरबन्द (वा थुना)
227. determination n.	The process of fixing something exactly: 'determine the time'; can involve application of law and fact: 'determine that he is guilty'	निर्धारण (वा दृढ निश्चय)
228. determine vt.	To find out or fix something exactly	निर्धारण गर्नु (वा सुनिश्चित गर्नु)

229. devolve n.	To pass on or delegate (state power) to another (usually lower levels of government): 'devolve power'	निकषेण गर्नु
230. devolution n.	Situation in which some governmental power is passed over from the centre to lower levels of government: 'Scottish devolution'	निकषेण
231. dignity n.	The quality of being worthy of esteem or respect; a manner suggesting confidence in such esteem: 'he has great dignity'; suggests self-respect and is a core idea of human rights	स्वाभिमान
232. directive principles* n. phrase	Principles and policies formulated as guidelines for the state (used in various constitutions including Nepal's)	निर्देशक सिद्धान्त
233. directives* n.	Official instructions	निर्देशन
234. disability n.	The state of being physically or mentally disabled (lack of ability to work, etc.); absence of legal capacity to perform certain acts: child is under legal disability	अपाङ्गता (वा असमर्थता)
235. disadvantaged adj. sometimes used as a noun	Deprived of social and economic opportunities	अवसर वा सुविधाविहीन

236. discretion n.	The power or freedom to decide at one's will	स्वविवेक
237. discriminate* vi.	To make distinctions on the basis of class or category without regard to individual merit; show preference or prejudice (often used to suggest unfairness)	भेदभाव गर्नु
238. disqualification n.	The act of rendering unqualified or unfit; the act of preventing someone from participating by finding him/her unqualified	अयोग्यता
239. dissolution* n.	In C, usually refers to the breaking up of Parliament before elections; can refer to the end of marriage or of a registered company	विघटन
240. distinguished person* n. phrase	A person recognized as prominent or eminent in a society	विशिष्ट व्यक्ति
241. diversity n.	The state of being varied (in C, may refer to cultural, ethnic, religious, gender variety)	विविधता
242. domicile* n.	The place where one has a permanent residence (very specific legal concept)	स्थायी बसोबास
243. drawing lots* n. phrase	Making a chance decision by using lots (straws, pebbles, slips of paper, etc.) that are thrown or drawn	गोलाप्रथाद्वारा

244. ecological adj.	Relating to the natural environment	पर्यावरणीय
245. effective adj.	Having a desired effect or result	प्रभावकारी (वा प्रभावशाली)
246. efficient adj.	Able to work well and without wasting time and resources; adequately active and skilled	दक्ष (वा क्षमतावान)
247. elderly adj.	Older (of people)	ज्येष्ठ
248. election n.	The process of selecting a person of choice through voting	निर्वाचन
249. Election Commission* n. phrase	A constitutional body with responsibility for conducting elections	निर्वाचन आयोग
250. election petition* n. phrase	A petition (complaint) concerning elections; questions on the validity of elections, presented to a court/tribunal	निर्वाचनसम्बन्धी उजुरी
251. electoral adj.	Pertaining to elections or electors	निर्वाचनसम्बन्धी
252. electoral college* n.	A body of persons entitled to vote at an election (e.g. the Indian Parliament votes together as an electoral college to elect a president)	निर्वाचन मण्डल
253. electoral rolls* n.	An official list of voters at an election	मतदाता नामावली
254. electoral system n. phrase	The method of converting votes into seats in an elected body	निर्वाचन प्रणाली

255. emblem n.	A special design or visual object used to signify a country, group, etc. (smaller than a coat of arms)	चिह्न
256. employment n.	The state of being employed or having a job	रोजगारी
257. empowerment n.	Giving someone power; may refer to legal power: 'the officer is empowered...' but modern usage refers to giving weaker groups ability to take initiative by means of creating awareness, training, etc.	सशक्तीकरण
258. enact vt.	To make or pass a law	कानून निर्माण गर्नु
259. enactment n.	The process or act of passing legislation	कानून निर्माण
260. encumbrance n.	Any obstruction that impedes or is burdensome; a charge against property (technical, legal meaning)	बाधाअड्चन
261. enemy state n. phrase	A state with which another is at war	शत्रु राज्य
262. enforce vt.	To cause a law to take effect by use or threat of legitimate force (not necessarily physical force)	लागु गर्नु (वा कार्यान्वयन गर्नु)
263. enforceable* adj.	Capable of being enforced	लागु गर्न सकिने
264. enforcement n.	The action of enforcing	कार्यान्वयन

265. enjoy vt.	Special legal meaning: to have the benefit of legal rights or other benefits	अधिकार उपभोग गर्नु
266. enjoyment n.	Possession and use of available legal rights or other benefits: 'enjoyment of culture'	अधिकारको उपभोग
267. enshrined vt.	Written into a document, including a constitution: 'freedom of speech is enshrined in the constitution'	निहित
268. entitled* vt.	Having a right to: 'entitled to vote'	अधिकार प्राप्त
269. entity n.	Something that has a real existence (a body, organization, etc.)	निकाय
270. entrenched adj.	Guaranteed in the constitution (more difficult to change than other parts)	प्रत्याभूत
271. entries n.	Items in a record, register or list	प्रवेश (वा दर्ता)
272. entrusted vt.	Given responsibility for carrying out a task or to take care of something: 'entrusted with money'	जिम्मेवारी प्रदान गर्नु
273. envisage vt.	Imagine something as a possibility	पूर्वानुमान
274. envoy n.	A diplomat; ambassador	दूत
275. equal adj.	Having the same status, dignity and respect	समान (वा बराबर)

276. equal protection of the laws* n. phrase	Being treated in the same way as others in a legal sense; non-discrimination	समान कानुनी संरक्षण
277. equality n.	The state of being equal in status and rights	समानता
278. equitable adj.	Fair and just; reasonable	समयोग्य
279. equitably adv.	The most equitable solution to a dispute	समानतापूर्ण
280. equity n.	Balanced fairness (also has a technical meaning that might appear in some constitutions in the English tradition, meaning a certain body of judgement made law)	समन्याय
281. essential adj.	Important; absolutely necessary	महत्वपूर्ण (वा अत्यावश्यक)
282. establish vt.	To set up a school, association, etc.; to give reason (proof or argument); to accept a belief/assertion as true	स्थापना गर्नु (संस्था) वा प्रस्तुत गर्नु (तथ्य)
283. establishment n.	In C, refers to the act of setting up	संस्थापन
284. estimate* vt. and n.	(vt.) To form a rough idea of something (may relate specifically to likely cost); (n.) act of estimating; 'annual estimates' refers to government budget of anticipated expenditure	अनुमान

285. ethics n.	A system of moral principles or moral behaviour	सदाचार
286. ethnic adj.	Of or involving a nation, race or tribe that has a common cultural tradition	जनजाति (वा जनजातिसम्बन्धी)
287. ethnicity n.	A cultural term used to identify specific communities on the basis of race, culture or language	जातिगत पहिचान (वा विशेष लक्षण/गुण)
288. exile n. and vt.	(n) A person staying in another country by choice or out of fear of the consequences of returning home; (vt.) to expel people from their native land	देश निकाला
289. ex officio* adj.	By virtue of an office: 'the minister is ex officio a member of the Defence Council'	पदेन
290. explanation n.	A statement that makes something comprehensible; (specific use in a law) relates to a statement that elucidates or defines a particular provision or phrase	स्पष्टीकरण
291. exploitation n.	An act that exploits or victimizes someone (usually by making them do something against their will or interest)	शोषण

292. executive n.	In C, likely refers to the government (prime minister, ministers, etc.) collectively, distinguished from the legislature, judiciary	कार्यकारिणी (वा कार्यकारी)
293. executive power* n. phrase	Having power to put decisions, laws, etc. into effect (power conferred on the executive)	कार्यकारी (वा कार्यकारिणी अधिकार)
294. exercise n. and vi.	(n.) The use (of power, etc.); (vi.) to use power, etc.	अभ्यास (वा प्रयास)
295. expire vi.	Finish or come to an end; to be no longer valid (e.g. term of office); (of organisms) to die (unlikely in C)	म्याद सकिनु (वा मर्नु)
296. expropriated vt.	Property, etc. taken away from its owner for public use with or without payment	जफत, हरण वा कब्जा गरिएको
297. extradition n.	The surrender of an accused or convicted person by one country to another (usually under the provision of a statute or treaty)	सुपुर्दगी
298. facilitate vt.	To make something, especially an action or process, easy	सहज तुल्याउनु (वा सजिलो पानु)

299. fair adj.	Treating each person, side equally and according to the rules or law	निस्पक्ष
300. favour vt. and n.	(vt.) To prefer somebody/something; (n.) preference for somebody, etc.	पक्षमा लाग्नु (वा सहयोग गर्नु) (ना.)
301. federal adj.	A system of government in which a country is divided into several states/ units, which have certain powers to make laws and govern a territory	सङ्घीय
302. federation n.	A country which is so divided	सङ्घ
303. fee n.	An amount of money paid for professional advice or services	शुल्क (वा पारिश्रमिक)
304. feudalism n.	The social system that developed in Europe in the 8th century, involving hierarchical relationships of service and servitude. Often used, as in the Interim Constitution, to refer to oppressive hierarchical and outmoded regimes of other sorts	सामन्तवाद
305. Finance Bill* n. phrase	A legislative bill concerning taxes, public funds, loans or expenditure	आर्थिक विधेयक
306. first-past-the-post system n. phrase	An electoral system in which the one who receives more votes than any other candidate gets elected	पहिलो हुने निर्वाचित हुने (निर्वाचन प्रणाली)

307. fiscal adj.	Relating to public money, especially taxes	आर्थिक (वा वित्तीय)
308. forced labour* n.	Compulsory (physical work), usually under hard conditions; not used of officially required labour	इच्छाविरुद्ध काम
309. force majeure n.	Unexpected and overwhelming circumstances because of which it is not possible to fulfil a promise or contract	बलपूर्वक (वा बाध्यात्मक)
310. foreign affairs n. phrase	Matters related to official business between two or more countries	परराष्ट्र मामिला
311. forfeited vt.	(A thing) paid or given up as penalty or punishment	जफ्त गरिएको
312. franchise n.	The right to vote	मताधिकार
313. freedom n.	The power or right to act, speak, etc. as one wants	स्वतन्त्रता
314. freedom of opinion and expression n. phrase	Right of the people to express their ideas	विचार र अभिव्यक्ति स्वतन्त्रता
315. functional adj.	Practical and useful; having or providing little or no decoration; working or able to work; relating to functions	व्यवहारिक (वा कार्यमूलक)

316. functionaries n.	People with official duties	कर्मचारी
317. function* n.	An important social event or official ceremony; (more likely in C) things that organizations and government bodies are assigned to do	कार्य, काम
318. fundamental* adj.	A basic rule or principle; an essential part	मौलिक (वा आधारभूत)
319. gazette n.	An official journal with public notices and lists of official appointments, laws, etc.	राजपत्र
320. gender n.	The condition of being male or female (originally a linguistic term, but now extended to cover aspects of sex, especially socially defined sex roles)	लिङ्ग
321. good governance n. phrase	The act of governing well; exercising authority according to the rule of law	सुशासन
322. governance n.	The act of governing; exercising authority (always used in context of evaluation)	शासन
323. government n.	A group of people governing a country or state; often same as the 'executive' but also used to cover the legislature and judiciary; 'three branches of government'	सरकार

324. government, co-operative n.	Used in the South African Constitution to refer to the nature of relationship between different organs or levels of government	सहयोगात्मक सरकार (विभिन्न तहका)
325. government, local n.	A system of government administered by locally elected bodies; government at the local level; not used of government at level of units in a federation	स्थानीय निकाय (वा स्थानीय सरकार)
326. grievance n.	A real or imagined cause for complaining or protesting about something, especially unfair treatment	असन्तुष्टि (वा गुनासो)
327. habeas corpus* L	Refers to a specific legal procedure to ensure the release of a person illegally detained (not literally translated from Latin)	बन्दी प्रत्यक्षीकरण
328. hierarchy* n.	Any system with grades of authority or status from the lowest to the highest: 'hierarchy of courts'	माथिल्लो तह (संविधानको प्रयोग) मर्यादाक्रम (अर्को अर्थ)
329. High Court n. phrase	Formal name of a court (in India it is the lowest level court of unlimited jurisdiction; in Australia it is the highest federal appellate court)	उच्च अदालत

330. hinder vt.	Create an obstacle	बाधा पुऱ्याउनु
331. honorary citizenship* n. phrase	Citizenship given as an honour, without the usual qualifications being required	सम्मानार्थ नागरिकता
332. honours* n.	Award from the state in recognition of contribution to public or national life, usually carrying no financial benefit	सम्मान
333. House of Representatives* n. phrase	Used of mainly (or only) directly elected house of a national legislature. In other systems, may be House of Commons	प्रतिनिधि सभा
334. human resources n.	The available source of human capacity or human power	जनशक्ति
335. immigration n.	The flow of people coming into a country; the act of coming into a country (to take up residence, not just as temporary visitors)	अध्यागमन
336. immunities n.	Protection from liabilities imposed by law	विशेष उन्मुक्ति (दायित्वबाट), प्रतिरक्षण
337. impart vt.	In C, usually means to make information known to somebody	सुचित गर्नु (अवगत गराउनु वा जानकारी दिनु)

338. impartial adj.	Not favouring one person or thing more than another; fair and neutral	निस्पक्ष (वा भेदभावरहित)
339. impeachment* adj.	Process under which charges are brought in Parliament against a high constitutional authority, public official or judge	महाभियोग
340. impede vt.	To delay or stop the progress or movement of somebody/something	बाधा व्यवधान खडा गर्नु (वा रोक्नु)
341. implement* vt.	To put something into effect; to carry something out	कार्यान्वयन गर्नु (वा लागु गर्नु)
342. implicit adj.	Implied, though not directly expressed; inherent in the nature of something	अव्यक्त (वा सङ्केत गरिएको)
343. impose vt.	Place a burden on: 'impose taxes'; 'impose punishment'	लगाउनु (वा लागु गर्नु)
344. imposition n.	The act of imposing something	लगाउने काम, थोपर्ने काम
345. impunity n.	Exemption from punishment which ought to be imposed, often used to refer to the failure of government to take serious steps against crime	दण्डहीनता

346. incitement* n.	The act that encourages aggressive or illegal behaviour	दुरुत्साहन (वा खराब काम गर्न उक्साहट)
347. include vt.	To have or to make somebody/ something a part of a whole; (when used in C will very often be part of a definition, with a sense that the part is not the totality)	समावेश गर्नु
348. inclusive adj.	'Is inclusive of' would mean 'includes'. In Nepal, now has sense of involving all parts of a community	समावेशी
349. independence n.	Freedom from control or others' influence	स्वतन्त्रता
350. independent* adj.	Not dependent on other people or things; not controlled by other people or things	स्वतन्त्र
351. indigenous adj.	Originating where found: 'indigenous people'	आदिवासी
352. indigent adj.	Poor	गरिब
353. indivisible* adj.	That cannot be divided	अविभाज्य
354. inherent adj.	Existing as a natural or permanent feature or quality of something/ somebody	जन्मसिद्ध (वा अन्तर्निहित)

355. inhuman adj.	Lacking normal human qualities of kindness, pity, etc.; extremely cruel	अमानवीय
356. initiate vt.	To put a scheme into operation; to cause something to begin	प्रयास गर्नु (वा थालनी गर्नु)
357. initiated proceedings* n. phrase	Legal actions or proceedings that have begun	चालु कारबाही
358. initiative n.	'An initiative' would mean doing something concrete; 'the initiative' would mean having capacity and imagination to realize what needs to be done, together with courage and willingness to take the first steps	अग्रसरता (वा प्रयास)
359. injunction n.	A court order prohibiting a party from a specific course of action	निषेधाज्ञा
360. instigate vt.	Provoke or stir up (usually crime or unrest)	दुरूत्साहन गर्नु
361. Inspector General of Police* n. phrase	The chief officer of the police force	प्रहरी महानिरीक्षक
362. institute n. and vt.	(n.) An organization created for a special, usually, professional, research or educational purpose; (vt.) establishing or setting up of an organization; (vt) to establish, organize and set in operation	संस्था (वा प्रतिष्ठान) (ना.), स्थापना गर्नु, थालनी गर्नु (क्रि.)

363. institution n.	An organization established for social, educational, religious or governmental purposes, etc.	संस्था, कुनै नयाँ काम व्यवस्था वा कानून लागु गर्ने वा थाल्ने काम
364. integrity* n.	Literally—wholeness. 'Person of integrity' would mean the quality of being honest and having strong moral principles; 'territorial integrity' would refer to the preservation of land from invasion, etc.	अखण्डता (संविधानको प्रयोग), इमानदारी (व्यक्तिको सन्दर्भमा)
365. intelligence n.	The power of learning, understanding and reasoning; mental ability or (most likely in C) information probably gathered by means of spying, surveillance, etc.	गुप्तचर (वा तीक्ष्ण/कुशाग्र)
366. interest n.	A state of wanting to learn or know about somebody/something; curiosity; concern; something of concern or importance to a person or groups: 'the interest of the state'	चहाना (वा चासो)
367. international adj.	Relating to more than one state	अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय
368. international relations* n. phrase	Relationship between states	अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय सम्बन्ध

369. interpretation n.	The act of explaining something, especially (in C), a law or the constitution, including by a court	व्याख्या
370. intervention n.	The act of stepping in or interfering in any affair	हस्तक्षेप
371. invalid adj.	Not legally or factually valid; no longer valid; contrary to law	अमान्य (वा रद्द)
372. inviolable* adj.	That cannot be violated	अनतिक्रम्य
373. ipso facto* L	By that very fact: 'a person who is convicted is ipso facto disqualified...'	स्वतः
374. jeopardize vt.	Pose a threat to; present a danger to	खलल पार्नु
375. judge n.	An officer with authority to decide cases in a law court	न्यायाधीश
376. judgment n.	Decision delivered by the court	अदालती निर्णय वा फैसला
377. judicial adj.	Of a judge or judgment	न्यायिक
378. judiciary* n.	The judges of a court considered as a group	न्यायपालिका
379. jurisdiction n.	The limits within which legal authority exists (very often of a court); may be geographical or may refer to other limits	क्षेत्राधिकार

380. juristic adj.	Relating to law/justice; but in C, probably refers to a company or an institution that handles legal affairs	न्यायिक
381. just adj.	Reasonable and fair	सही
382. justice n.	A public official authorized to decide questions brought before a court of justice; the quality of being just or fair; what courts, etc. dispense: 'the administration of justice'	न्यायाधीश (वा न्याय)
383. justiciable adj.	Something which can be taken to court for legal ruling	न्याययोग्य
384. justifiable adj.	Has a basis in law or reason	न्यायसङ्गत
385. justify vt.	Show that something is reasonable or just	पुष्टि गर्नु (वा औचित्य सिद्ध वा स्थापित गर्नु)
386. kingdom n.	The domain over which a king or queen reigns	अधिराज्य
387. law n.	All the rules established by authority or customs for regulating behaviour or actions; sometimes refers to a specific enacted law or a specific areas of law: 'law of contract'	कानून
388. law and order n. phrase	The state of being under legal order; a popular phrase that often connotes 'tough' policy, with perhaps right-wing inclinations	शान्ति र सुव्यवस्था

389. lawful adj.	Allowed by law; legal	कानुन सम्मत
390. leader of the opposition* n. phrase	A person who leads the opposition party or group in the legislature	विपक्षी दलको नेता
391. leave* n.	Permission; in C, probably used as permission granted by a court to bring a case on appeal (also permission to be absent from work or duty, as granted to military or corporate personnel)	अनुमति (वा बिदा/छुट्टी)
392. legacy n.	(In law) a gift of personal property by will	विरासत
393. legal representation* n. phrase	The act of speaking for another in a legal context, usually in court: 'a right to legal representation'	वैधानिक प्रतिनिधित्व (वा वारेस)
394. legally adv.	In a legal manner	कानुनीरूपमा (वा कानुन सम्मत)
395. legislation n.	The process of making enacted law; the body of enacted laws (note: an individual law is not 'a legislation' but 'a piece of legislation' or 'a statute')	ऐन वा कानुन निर्माण प्रक्रिया
396. legislative adj.	Pertaining to legislation	विधायिका
397. legislative procedure n. phrase	The internal procedure or rules for regulating parliamentary business	व्यवस्थापन कार्यविधि

398. legislature* n.	A body of people with the power to make and change laws	विधायिका
399. Legislature-Parliament n.	Expression unique to Nepal in the Interim Constitution	व्यवस्थापिका-संसद्
400. legitimacy n.	Valid by virtue of being authorized or in accordance with law; (in political science) have political acceptance	वैधता
401. levy vt.	Collect a payment or tax by authority	शुल्क वा कर
402. liability n.	Legal responsibility (may be general or specific)	दायित्व
403. liable adj.	Subject to an obligation (usually legal); 'liable to be prosecuted' means has a legal obligations which may lead to prosecution	बाध्य (वा जिम्मेवार)
404. licence n.	Permission from an authority to do something	अनुमतिपत्र
405. licensing vt.	The process or responsibility for granting licences	अनुमति दिने कार्य
406. limitation n.	Restriction or curtailment of something, e.g. on a right or a time limit on when a legal action can be brought	सीमितता

407. magistrates n.	Members of the judiciary in the lower level courts, sometimes with administrative responsibilities; not necessarily a lawyer. (Not used in Nepal)	फौजदारी कानूनको पहिलो चरणमा छानविन गर्ने क्षेत्राधिकार प्राप्त निजामती कर्मचारी (नेपाली सन्दर्भमा प्रमुख जिल्ला अधिकारी)
408. maintain vt.	Support, continue or keep up something or even persons: 'maintain a building' refers to a physical condition; 'maintain support' means to continue it: 'maintain divorced spouse' means to support financially, etc.	कायम गर्नु (वा अद्यावधिक गर्नु)
409. majority n.	Either 'more than half' or 'the largest number' (as in voting in Nepal where the person with the largest number of votes wins a parliamentary seat even if the number of votes he/she got is less than fifty percent of the votes cast); the number by which votes for one are more than those for another; 'a majority of 3'	बहुमत
410. majority, absolute n.	Complete majority—(that is of more than half, not just the largest number of votes)	पूर्ण बहुमत

411. majority of more than fifty percent of its sitting members* n. phrase	Voted in favour by more than half of the sitting members	सामान्य बहुमत (उपस्थित सदस्य संख्याको बहुमत)
412. marginalized adj.	Relegated to a lower or outer edge, as of specific groups of people	सीमान्तीकृत (वा वञ्चित वा उपेक्षित) (अधिकारहीनको अर्थमा)
413. material n. and adj.	(n.) (Less likely in C) substance used for something: 'building material'; (adj.) relevant: 'material fact'	सामग्री (वा पदार्थ)
414. matrimonial relationship* n. phrase	Relationship pertaining to marriage/ married couple	बैबाहिक सम्बन्ध
415. may* v. aux	Have a choice/discretion about doing something: 'the minister may...' means he may choose not to	गर्न सक्ने (वा सम्भवतः)
416. measure v. and n.	In C, probably used as a noun to refer to the government's steps: 'state must take practical and positive measures, which may include legislation'	मापन गर्नु (क्रि.), मापन (ना.)
417. mechanism n.	A machine or an institution for doing something: 'an act...must provide for appropriate mechanisms and procedures to facilitate settlement of disputes'	संयन्त्र

418. media n.	Pl. of medium; in C, will usually refer to the press, broadcasting, etc.	सञ्चार माध्यम
419. mentally or physically incapacitated* adj.	Somebody mentally or physically not able to do something	मानसिक तथा शारिरिकरूपले अशक्त
420. military adj. and n.	Relating to soldiers; often used as a noun to mean military forces	सेना
421. minister n.	A person at the head of department/ ministry	मन्त्री
422. ministerial adj.	Something relating to a minister: 'ministerial powers'	मन्त्रीस्तरीय
423. minor* n.	Legally not adult	नाबालक
424. minority n.	The state of being a minor; being less than a majority: 'ethnic minority' or 'minority parties'	अल्पसंख्यक
425. Mixed Electoral System n. phrase	A combined electoral system of first-past-the-post and the proportional list system (not a term of art)	मिश्रित निर्वाचन प्रणाली
426. monitor vt.	To watch and check something over a period of time	अनुगमन गर्नु (वा निगरानी गर्नु)
427. monitoring v.	The act of observing something (and usually keeping a record)	अनुगमन
428. morality n.	Concern with the distinction between good and evil or right and wrong; right or good conduct	नैतिकता

429. mother tongue* n.	One's native language	मातृभाषा
430. movement n.	Any form of physical moving; also refers to a series of actions by people advancing a principle or tending toward a particular end, usually often not by an organized entity: 'womens movement'; 'people's movement'	आन्दोलन
431. multiethnic* adj.	(Country or society) characterized by having many ethnic groups	बहुजातीय
432. multilingual* adj.	(Country or society) speaking or using many languages	बहुभाषिक
433. multiparty adj.	(Political system or state) having more than one party	बहुदलीय
434. municipal adj.	Of a town or city with its own local government	महानगरसम्बन्धी
435. municipality n.	A town or city with its own local government	महानगरपालिका
436. must vi.	To be obliged or required by morality, law or custom (note: this verb has no infinitive form in English—it is not possible to say 'to must')	बाध्य हुनु (वा अनिवार्य)

437. nation n.	A large community of people living in a particular territory under one government: 'the nation of Nepal'; a group, usually sharing a common history, culture and language, who identify themselves as such: the 'Arab nation'; the 'Sioux nation'	राष्ट्र (वा मुलुक)
438. national n. and adj.	(n.) A citizen of a particular nation; (adj.) relating to a nation	राष्ट्रिय (वा नागरिक)
439. national anthem n. phrase	The officially adopted song of a nation	राष्ट्रिय गान
440. National Assembly* n. phrase	In Nepal, it was the upper house of the bicameral Parliament; but elsewhere is used of the lower or only house of a national Parliament	राष्ट्रिय सभा
441. National Defence Council* n. phrase	An official body under the Constitution of Nepal with the responsibility of making recommendations on the mobilization of the army	राष्ट्रिय सुरक्षा परिषद्
442. national language* n.	Sometimes used to mean the 'official language'; sometimes just a recognition that other languages are as significant to the country	राष्ट्रभाषा

443. nationality n.	Membership of a particular nation; (rare) similar to second meaning of 'nation'	राष्ट्रियता
444. naturalized citizenship* n. phrase	A citizen originally of another nationality but made a citizen by a specified legal process which requires the person to make a choice/application and may well involve a discretion on the part of the authorities	अङ्गीकृत नागरिकता
445. necessary adj.	Needed (slightly less strong than 'essential')	आवश्यक
446. neutrality n.	Position of not supporting either side in dispute or war	निस्पक्षता
447. nominate* vt.	Put a person forward for a position, an honour or a prize	मनोनित गर्नु
448. non-alignment n.	The state of not being allied to other groups of people or countries; refers to countries supporting non-alignment	असंलग्न
449. non-derogable adj.	That cannot be detracted from (used especially in connection with human rights)	खोस्न वा हनन गर्न नसकिने

450. non-discrimination n.	Treating persons equally without taking account of irrelevant differences	बिना भेदभाव
451. norms n.	Standards and patterns of social behaviour of a group; in C, more likely to refer to standards laid down by international laws as something that ought to be obeyed rather than a mere description	मान्यता
452. notwithstanding* adv.	In spite of something: 'notwithstanding the previous clause'	भए तापनि (माथि जेसुकै लेखिएको भए तापनि)
453. oath* n.	Official promise to do something; declaration that something is true (involves religious element—contrast with affirmation)	शपथ
454. objective n. and adj.	(n.) Thing aimed at or wished for; (adj.) uninfluenced by irrelevant considerations	उद्देश्य
455. objects n. pl.	In C, usually refers essentially to objectives: 'objects of local government'	वस्तु (वा तत्व)
456. obligation n.	A duty—legal or other	कर्तव्य (वा वाध्यता)
457. observance [of] n.	Obeying a law or keeping custom: 'religious observance' means religious practice	नियम पालना

458. offence n.	A criminal act	अपराध
459. offender n.	A person who breaks the law	अपराधी
460. office n.	In C, refers to an official position: 'office of president'	कार्यालय
461. office of profit n. phrase	Term of art; in the Nepali C, means any position paid out through a government fund	लाभको पद
462. official adj. and n.	(adj.) Relating to a position of authority; (n.) a person in such a position	आधिकारिक (वि.), कर्मचारी (ना.)
463. official language* n. phrase	Language used in government, business and communication. In Nepal, Nepali is the official language	कामकाजी भाषा (वा कार्यालय प्रयोजनको भाषा)
464. ombudsman n.	A Swedish word meaning 'spokesperson' but referring to an official receiving complaints from the public and able to inquire into them, usually relating to behaviour of officials. Has entered the English language	गुनासो सुन्ने र त्यसको छानविन गर्ने अधिकारी
465. opposition n.	The state or act of opposing; (more likely in C), the members of the main house of the legislature who are not supporting the government	विपक्ष

466. ordinance* n.	Lesser law than an act, but made under authority of the constitution and not of another statute; in India and Nepal, used of law issued by the government at a time when Parliament is in recession	अध्यादेश
467. organ n.	A functioning part—of the human body; (more likely in C) of the state machinery	अङ्ग (वा निकाय)
468. organization n.	An organized group of people	सङ्घ-संस्था (वा सङ्गठन)
469. origin n.	The place where something begins, where it springs into being; 'place of origin' of a person might mean the place of his birth or the place where his ancestors come from	उत्पत्ति (वा उद्गम)
470. oversight n.	Failure to notice or to do something; (more likely in C) activity of overseeing or supervising; 'oversight of security services'	छुटेको, भुलचुक
471. paragraph n.	In C, usually refers to a part of the constitution or a schedule (see the appendix for parts of a constitution)	अनुच्छेद
472. pardon* v. and n.	(vt.) To forgive or excuse somebody for an offence; (n.) the act of forgiving	माफी

473. Parliament n.	Body of people responsible for making and changing laws; <u>legislature</u>	संसद्
474. Parliamentary adj.	Relating to Parliament	संसदीय
475. part n.	Division of a statute or constitution, usually including a number of articles or sections (see the appendix)	भाग
476. participate vi.	Take part or become involved in an activity	सहभागी हुनु
477. participation* n.	The act of taking part in something (sometimes carrying overtone/implication of popular participation)	सहभागिता
478. participatory adj.	Providing an opportunity for individual participation	सहभागितामूलक
479. particular n. and adj.	(n) An item or detail: 'in any particular'. Often used in the plural 'particulars of the proposed legislation'; (adj.) a specific 'person adhering to a particular religion'	विवरण (वा व्यहोरा)
480. partisan adj. and n.	Showing too much support for one person, group or cause	विभाजन
481. partner n.	A person who takes part in an activity with another, including business partner (which may be used in a technical, legal sense); life partner—functional equivalent of spouse not necessarily of the opposite sex	साभेदार (वा मतियार वा सहयोगी)

482. part-time adj.	For less than the standard number of hours: 'part-time appointment'	आंशिक समय
483. party n.	A political organization whose members have the same aim and belief; side in an argument or court case	दल वा पार्टी (वा पक्ष)
484. penalty n.	Punishment	सजाय (वा दण्ड)
485. pending* adj.	Waiting to be decided or settled: 'pending case'	विचाराधीन वा मुलतवी (मुद्दाको सन्दर्भमा)
486. people n.	Plural of person; 'all the people'; 'people of Nepal'; a group sharing ethnic/linguistic affinity and a sense of shared identity: 'the peoples of Ethiopia'	जनता
487. permit v. and n.	(v.) To give permission; to <u>allow</u> (n.) such a permission	अनुमति दिनु (क्रि.), अनुमतिपत्र (ना.)
488. person n.	Human being as an individual; (in legal terms) may include organizations such as companies	व्यक्ति
489. personal adj.	Belonging to a particular person rather than a group; 'personal law' means a law that applies to persons as members of group within a society, e.g. Muslim Law in India	व्यक्तिगत

490. personnel n.	The people employed in an organization; staff	कर्मचारी
491. petition n.	A formal written request appealing to somebody in authority (sometimes specifically to Parliament); a formal application made to a court of law	निवेदन (वा याचिका)
492. plead vt.	Apart from its ordinary meaning, may mean to put forward argument in a court; a person accused of offence pleads guilty or not guilty	बहस (वा पैरवी)
493. pleader n.	Used in some countries as the name of a certain type of legal practitioner	बहसकर्ता (वा पैरवी गर्ने व्यक्ति)
494. police n., vt.	(n.) Official organization whose responsibility is to keep public order; (v. rare in C) carrying out policing function	प्रहरी
495. policing n. and adj.	(n.) Keeping order, activities of police; (adj.) in C, is likely to mean 'policing policy'. Used in popular speech	शान्ति सुरक्षा कायम गर्नु
496. policy n.	A plan of action, statement of ideas, etc. proposed or adopted	नीति
497. political adj.	Relating to politic: 'political rights'	राजनीतिक
498. political bargaining n.	Political negotiation or agreement	राजनीतिक सौदावाजी (वार्ता)

499. polling n.	Conducting of public opinion polls	मतदान
500. polling booth n.	A small area enclosed within a polling station, within which voters mark ballot papers or otherwise cast vote	मतदान केन्द्र
501. polling station n.	A place where voters cast votes	मतदान केन्द्र
502. pollutant n.	A substance or matter which makes physical environment unclean (extended to noise)	प्रदुषण
503. portfolio n.	The package of responsibilities of a government minister	कार्यभार
504. power n.	In C, probably refers to legal capacity to do something: 'legislative power' means power to make laws	शक्ति (वा अधिकार)
505. practicable adj.	That can be put into practice effectively in a common sense way	व्यवहारोपयोगी
506. practical adj.	Concerned with reality and action rather than theory and ideas	व्यवहारिक
507. practice n.	The doing of something regularly or the exercise of a certain profession: 'legal practice'	व्यवहार (वा अभ्यास/प्रथा)

508. practise vt.	To do something repeatedly or regularly (in ordinary speech it may mean to keep trying to get better but this is unlikely to be the constitutional usage); most likely to refer to practising a profession; (n.) in American documents could mean practice	अभ्यास गर्नु
509. preamble n.	A recital at the beginning of many constitutions, treaties and some acts to explain the mind of the makers of the documents	प्रस्तावना
510. preliminary adj. or (in plural) n.	(adj.) Beginning or preparatory: 'preliminary meetings' (pl. n.); things done at the beginning: 'the preliminaries'	प्रारम्भिक
511. prejudicial* adj.	Affecting somebody unfavourably: 'prejudicial publicity'	हितको प्रतिकूल (वा पूर्वाग्रही)
512. premier n.	The head of government, especially at a level below the national government (in a federation, such as in Canada—though India uses 'chief minister')	प्रधानमन्त्री
513. premier adj.	Of the highest position or importance	सबैभन्दा महत्वपूर्ण
514. prescribed* adj.	Authoritatively required: 'prescribed by law' means law requires that it be done	तोकिएको

515. present adj. and v.	(adj.) (Of a person) in a particular place at a particular time (not absent); (vt.) put forward: 'present a proposal'	उपस्थित
516. president n.	The head of state in some countries or of some other body (e.g. of a university or corporation)	सभापति वा राष्ट्रपति
517. presides vi.	Leads or is in charge of a conference, meeting, etc.	अध्यक्षता गर्नु
518. presumption n.	Law assumes something without its being proved: 'presumption of innocence means that the law assumes a person is innocent unless proven guilty'	अनुमान (वा अड्कल)
519. prevail vi.	To take priority (in case there is a conflict of rules)	प्रबल हुनु (वा प्रचलनमा रहनु)
520. preventive detention* n. phrase	Imprisonment (in situations where there may be no trial)	निवारक नजरबन्द
521. Prime Minister* n.	The head of government chairing the council of ministers (used in the parliamentary system of government)—and in federal parliamentary systems to refer to the head of government at the national level	प्रधानमन्त्री

522. principles n.	Guiding rules or a system of moral behaviour	सिद्धान्त
523. privilege n.	A special right or immunity granted; sometimes means protection from legal consequences of action that would apply in other circumstances or to other people	विशेषाधिकार वा सुविधा
524. privileges of the speaker* n. phrase	Immunities or special rights legally granted to the speaker	सभामुखको विशेषाधिकार
525. procedure n.	The rules and methods of a legal process or those of Parliament or other body	कारबाही (वा प्रक्रिया वा पद्धति)
526. proceedings n.	On-going activity of a body such as a court, legislature or conference	कारबाही
527. process n.	A particular course of action intended to achieve a result (may be a prosecution process, legislative process, budgetary process, etc.)	प्रक्रिया
528. proclamation* n.	A formal public statement (sometimes has legal force)	घोषणा
529. procurement n.	The act of getting possession of something (in C, usually the process by which the government decides on and acquires services, goods, etc.)	खरिद

530. progressive adj.	Moving forward: 'progressive realization of rights'; 'progressive taxation' (means the rate increases on higher incomes); 'progressive person' (having modern ideas)	प्रगतिशील
531. promote vt.	To further (progress or interests, etc.): 'promote the language'; 'promote rights'	प्रवर्द्धन गर्नु (वा बढुवा गर्नु)
532. promulgate* vt.	Put a law into effect by a formal proclamation	(संविधान) लागु गर्नु
533. property n.	A tangible or intangible thing that is owned by someone; (less likely in C) a quality of something	सम्पत्ति
534. proportional electoral system n. phrase	A family of electoral systems based on the principle that the proportion of seats won by a party should correspond to its share of the overall votes	समानुपातिक निर्वाचन प्रणाली
535. proportional representation* n. phrase	The representation of all parties in a legislature in proportion to their popular vote. Used in Nepal also to refer to representation proportionate to ethnic and other make-up of the whole nation	समानुपातिक प्रतिनिधित्व
536. prorogation n.	Discontinuing meetings (of a legislative body) without dissolving it	अन्त्य गर्ने काम

537. prorogue* vt.	To discontinue a session of (usually Parliament)	अन्त्य (वा स्थगन)
538. prosecute vt.	To initiate a criminal court action against; (less likely in C) carry forward some course of action 'prosecute a war'.	मुद्दा चलाउनु (वा उजुरी दिनु)
539. prosecution n.	The act of prosecuting	मुद्दा चलाउने काम (वा उजुरी वा नालिस गर्ने काम)
540. prosecutor n.	A person who brings prosecution; person whose profession is to bring prosecutions	सरकारी वकिल
541. prospective(ly) adj. and adv.	(adj.) 'Prospective' means concerned with or related to the future., (adv.) 'prospectively' means in the future; 'a state of emergency may be effective only prospectively'	सम्भावित
542. provide vt. or provide [for] vi.	(vt.) 'Provide' means make available: 'provide services, etc.'; (vi.) 'provide for' refers to rule or law: 'legislation must provide for...'	उपलब्ध गराउनु (वा प्रदान गर्नु)
543. provided that* conj.	Subject to the condition that; on the fulfilment of the condition that	तर (संविधानको प्रयोग), सशर्त (सामान्य अर्थमा)

544. province n.	A territory governed as an administrative or political unit of a country, whether federal or not	प्रान्त
545. provincial adj.	Characteristic of a province or their people: 'provincial legislative power'	प्रान्तीय
546. provision n. (see provide)	A stipulation or qualification, especially a clause in a document or agreement: 'the provisions of this constitution'; 'the provision of services'	प्रावधान (वा व्यवस्था)
547. public adj. and n.	(adj.) Not private; open to; (n.) concerning the people as a whole	सार्वजनिक (वा सरकारी)
548. Public Service Commission* n. phrase	In Nepal, a constitutional body created for regulating the appointment of civil servants	लोकसेवा आयोग
549. punishable adj.	Liable to or deserving punishment: 'punishable behaviour'	दण्डनीय
550. purport n. and vi.	(n) 'Purport and objects of the Bill of Rights'; (vi.) to mean; to intend (used of document or person)	अभिप्राय
551. purpose n.	An anticipated outcome that is intended or that guides actions	उद्देश्य
552. pursuant [to] adj.	In conformance to or agreement with	बमोजिम

553. pursue vt.	Carry further or advance	अवलम्बन गर्नु
554. quorate adj.	Having a quorum present	गणपूरक संख्या रहेको
555. quorum n.	The minimum number of members of an organization (e.g. Parliament) needed to conduct business	गणपूरक संख्या
556. race n.	People who belong to the same genetic stock	वर्ण
557. racial adj.	Of or related to genetically distinguished groups of people	जातीय
558. ratification* n.	Making something valid by formally approving or confirming it: 'a referendum may ratify a constitution'; 'Parliament may ratify a treaty'	अनुमोदन
559. reasonable adj.	Showing reason or sound judgment; meeting generally acceptable standards: 'reasonable measures' (note: latter does not necessarily say anything about a person's state of mind)	तर्कसङ्गत (वा औचित्यपूर्ण वा मान्य)
560. recess n.	A temporary cessation of the customary activities of a body like Parliament	विश्राम (संसद् वा अदातलत आदिको विश्राम)
561. recognize vt.	Accept (someone) to be what is claimed; accept (his/her) power and authority	मान्यता दिनु (वा स्वीकार गर्नु)

562. reconciliation n.	Re-establishing cordial relations	मेलमिलाप
563. re-enact vt.	In C, probably means to repeat the process of turning a document into law (because it has expired [see 'enact'])	पुनःकार्यसम्पादन गर्नु
564. referendum n.	A popular vote by the electorate to decide an issue, not to choose people	जनमत सङ्ग्रह
565. referred v.	(vt.) 'To submit (a matter in dispute) to an authority for arbitration, decision or examination; (vi.) 'referred to' means mentioned	निर्णयार्थ पेश गर्नु (वा सन्दर्भ प्रस्तुत गर्नु), सिफारिस गरिएको
566. reflect vt.	Mirror (e.g. 'proportional representation' means that the number of seats reflects the voters' preference)	प्रतिबिम्बित गर्नु (वा देखिनु)
567. regard	In C, usually in phrases like 'having regard to means taking account of	ध्यानमा राख्दै (संविधानको सन्दर्भमा), आदर (वा स्नेह) (सामान्य अर्थमा)
568. regarded vt.	Looked upon or considered in a particular way: 'regarded as valid'	ध्यान वा महत्व दिइएको
569. regarding prep.	Concerning; with regard to	सम्बन्धमा
570. region n.	In C, usually means a geographical area (the region may have specific powers)	क्षेत्र

571. register* n., vi. and vt.	(n.) An official written record of names or events or transactions: 'register of electors'; 'land register' (vt.) to cause oneself or something else to be registered	दर्ता खाता वा पुस्तिका (ना.), दर्ता गर्नु (क्रि.)
572. registered adj.	Officially listed in a register	दर्ता भएको (वा दर्तावाल वा पञ्जीकृत)
573. registrar n.	An officer of a corporation or state responsible for maintaining records (e.g. of ownership, marriages, voters, etc.)	पञ्जिकाधिकारी (वा रजिष्ट्रार)
574. regular adj.	In accordance with fixed order or procedure, time or principle	नियमित
575. regulate vt.	To control or direct according to rules, principles or laws	नियमित गर्नु (वा व्यवस्थित गर्नु)
576. regulation n.	Rule; may be used (in singular or plural) technically to refer to a set of rules passed under the authority of the legislature	नियम वा व्यवस्था
577. relieved of office * n. phrase	Dismissed from office	पदबाट हटाइएको
578. religion n.	Belief in and reverence for a supernatural power or powers regarded as creator and governor of the universe; a particular system of faith and worship based on religious belief	धर्म

579. religious denomination n. phrase	A group of religious congregations having its own name and some distinctive practices within a religion (e.g. Baptists are a Christian denomination)	धार्मिक सम्प्रदाय
580. remit* vt.	Refer (a matter or legal case) to another committee or authority or court for decision	कम गर्नु (सजाय कम गर्ने सन्दर्भमा संविधानको प्रयोग), विचारार्थ वा निर्णयार्थ प्रस्तुत गर्नु
581. remuneration* n	Pay for services or work	पारिश्रमिक
582. render vt.	Carry out services or make something different: render a trial unfair	प्रभावित गर्नु (वा असर गर्नु)
583. renounce* vt.	Give up (e.g. a title or citizenship), especially by formal announcement	त्यागेको
584. repeal n.	A legislative act that removes an enactment from the body of laws	खारेज वा रद्द गर्नु (वा खारेजी)
585. report n. and v.	(n.) A written document usually describing the findings of some individual or group; (v.) to formally tell somebody something	प्रतिवेदन (ना.), जानकारी दिनु वा गराउनु (क्रि.)
586. representation n.	Acting on behalf of another (e.g. legal representation): 'the function of a member of Parliament is the representation of his constituency'	प्रतिनिधित्व

587. representative n. and adj.	(n.) An advocate or person who represents someone else's policy or purpose (in a court, Parliament or elsewhere); in a political context, distinguished from delegates; (adj.) 'representative government'	प्रतिनिधि (ना.), प्रतिनिधिमूलक
588. reproductive adj.	Producing new life or offspring; 'reproductive health' means a person's health in relation to functions of producing children	प्रजनन
589. republic n.	A political system in which the supreme power lies not with the monarchy but with citizens	गणतन्त्र
590. repugnant adj.	In C, probably means 'inconsistent with' (law or with morality or advice)	बाफ़िएको
591. require vt.	To call for as obligatory or appropriate; demand	आवश्यक हुनु (वा आवश्यक पर्नु)
592. requisition n.	The act of requiring; an authoritative request or demand, especially by a military or public authority who takes over something (usually temporarily) for military or public use	अधिग्रहण

593. reservations n.	In India, the act of reserving a certain number of positions for specific groups: 'reservations of seats for minorities in Parliament'; in C elsewhere, more likely means doubts: 'if the president has reservations about a bill...'	आरक्षण (वा शंका)
594. reside vi.	In C, usually means to live: 'reside in the country'	बसोबास गर्नु
595. residual power n. phrase	Power (usually to make laws, etc.) left after others have been allocated	अवशिष्ट अधिकार
596. resignation* n.	The act of resigning (from a post or position)	राजिनामा
597. resolution n.	A formal decision made by a body like Parliament; determining a matter of dispute: 'resolution of a dispute'	निर्णय वा आदेश, सङ्कल्प
598. resolve vt.	Reach a conclusion after a discussion or deliberation	निर्णय गर्नु (वा समाधान गर्नु)
599. respect n. and vt.	(n.) 'Respect for human rights, etc.' means observance of and regard for; 'in respect of' means in relation to; (vt) to honour (e.g. rights)	आदर (वा सम्मान) (ना.), आदर गर्नु (वा सम्मान गर्नु) (क्रि.)

600. responsible adj.	Liable to be required to give account, as of one's actions or of the discharge of a duty or trust; similar to accountable or having a duty: 'responsible for the administration of justice'	जिम्मेवार
601. responsibility n	See responsible	उत्तरदायित्व (संस्थागत), जिम्मेवारी (व्यक्तिगत)
602. retroactive adj.	Having an effect on something that happened in the past—used of law	पहिलेदेखि नै लागु हुने
603. retrospective adj.	Concerned with or related to the past: 'retrospective effect'	भूप्रभावी (विगतको सरोकार वा विगतसँग सम्बन्धित)
604. revenue n.	Government income from taxation or fees	राजस्व
605. revolution n.	A far-reaching and rapid change in ways of thinking and behaving; the overthrow of a government by unconstitutional means	क्रान्ति
606. right adj.	(Of behaviour, actions, etc.) required by law or duty	अधिकार (वा ठीक)
607. right to privacy n. phrase	The right to keep certain things to oneself	गोपनीयताको हक

608. rule of law* n. phrase	The condition in which every member of society, including its ruler, accepts the authority of the law; carries implication that this applies equally to government	कानुनी शासन
609. rule n.	A statement of what can or should be done in particular circumstances (also sometimes narrowly refers to rules of court—to procedural rules)	नियम
610. schedule* n.	A programme of work to be done or a programme of planned events; an appendix to a statute or constitution (see the appendix)	अनुसूची (वा कार्यतालिका)
611. seat n.	A place in the membership of a law-making assembly, a council or a committee	आसन (वा नियुक्त गर्नु)
612. secret ballot n. phrase	A system of voting in which one's choice of candidate is kept secret	गोप्य मतदान
613. section n.	A department of an organization, institution, etc. or part of legislation or a constitution (see the appendix)	शाखा (वा फॉट)
614. secular adj.	Not religious: 'secular state' means a state that does not have a state religion (may have other implications too)	धर्म निरपेक्ष

615. security n. and adj.	(n.) Safety of citizens; things of value used as guarantee that one will pay money owed; (adj.) 'security forces' describes forces with the responsibility to ensure the safety of people	सुरक्षा
616. sedition* n.	A criminal offence—through words or actions—intended to make people oppose the authority of the state	राजद्रोह
617. seditious adj.	Having the intent that would amount to the offence	राजद्रोही (वा पीडक)
618. self-determination (right of) n.	The right of a nation, country or people to decide what form of government it will have or decide its future	आत्मनिर्णय (वा स्वनिर्णय)
619. self-executing adj.	Used of treaty that has legal effect without any need for national legislation (literally means it needs nothing else to be legally effective)	स्वतः कार्यान्वयन हुने
620. self-government n.	The act of governing oneself (entirely or to some extent) as a people or country	स्वायत्त शासन
621. self-governing adj.	Describes a territory that governs itself	स्वशासन
622. self-incriminating adj.	Suggesting by own statement or act that one is guilty of crime, etc.: 'self-incriminating evidence'	अपराध स्वीकारोक्ति

623. self-incrimination n.	The act of incriminating oneself: 'privilege against self-incrimination'	अपराध स्वीकार
624. senate n.	The upper house of the law-making assembly in some countries such as France, USA, Australia, etc.	सिनेट (अमेरिका, फ्रान्स, अस्ट्रेलियालगायतका केही मुलुकहरूमा संसदको माथिल्लो सदन)
625. senator n.	A member of the senate	सिनेटको सदस्य
626. sentence n.	The punishment given by a law court after it finds someone guilty of an offence	दण्ड, सजाय
627. serfdom* n.	The social and economic system under which land is cultivated by serfs; state of being serf (little different from slave)	बाँधा बनाउन (बँधुवाको अर्थमा)
628. service n.	Employment in duties or work for another, especially for a government; a government branch or department and its employees: 'civil service'; an act performed	सेवा
629. servitude n.	The state of being forced to work for others and having no freedom	पराधिनता

630. session n.	A meeting for the execution of a group's functions: 'parliamentary session'	अधिवेशन
631. sexual orientation n. phrase	Preference in sexual relations; attraction to people of the opposite sex, same sex or both	लैङ्गिक अभिमुखीकरण
632. sexuality n.	Sexual behaviour. Now often used to mean the way a person reacts sexually to others (in all its implications); thus includes, but not limited to, issues of sexual preference	लैङ्गिकता (वा यौन आचरण)
633. shall* v. aux	Indicating obligation to act (cf 'may') (Note: in law, it has many shades of meaning)	गर्ने (वा गरिने)
634. single transferable vote* n. phrase	A method of voting where voters rank candidates in order, and unneeded or unused votes are transferred according to voters' stated preferences (a proportional electoral system)	एकल सङ्क्रमणीय मत
635. sitting n.	A period during which a law court, Parliament, etc. conducts its normal business	बैठक
636. slavery* n.	The practice of having slaves	दासत्व (वा दास प्रथा)

637. society n.	The totality of social relationships among humans; a group of humans broadly distinguished from other groups by mutual interests, participation in characteristic relationships, shared institutions and a common culture	समाज
638. sovereign* n. and adj.	(n.) A person with the highest power in a country, especially a king or a queen; (adj.) having no limit on power (sovereign state, etc.) other than in the constitution (not being a colony, etc.)	सार्वभौम
639. Speaker* n.	The person who holds the office with the responsibility for chairing a law-making assembly	सभामुख (संविधानको प्रयोग), वक्ता (सामान्य अर्थमा)
640. sphere n.	A range or extent of interest, activity, influence, etc.	क्षेत्र (प्रभाव, अधिकार आदिको)
641. Standing Committee* n. phrase	Remaining in force (permanent; one that meets regularly)	स्थायी समिति
642. Standing Orders n. phrase	A set of rules that remain in force until the rules are specifically changed or withdrawn, especially relating to parliamentary procedure	स्थायी आदेश

643. state n.	An organized political community with its government in a sovereign state or a constituent unit of a federation	राज्य
644. state of emergency* n. phrase	Situation officially declared in a country due to certain conditions whereby certain extra powers are given to the executive	सङ्कटकाल
645. statute n.	Usually refers to enactment (sometimes the rules governing some body such as a university)	विधान
646. structured adj.	The state of being well planned or organized	व्यवस्थित
647. structure n.	A particular system, pattern, procedure or institution (e.g. of government); a man-made object such as building, shelter, etc.	संरचना (वा ढाँचा)
648. subject n. and adj.	(n.) Any member of a state apart from its supreme ruler; 'subject of' means dealt with by (of law, etc.); (adj.) under some person, authority or power: 'subject people'	रैती वा प्रजा (कसैको अधीनमा रहेको अर्थमा)

649. subject to* vt. and n.	(vt.) Required to obey something or somebody; (n.) under the authority of something or somebody; sometimes introduces qualification to a statement: 'subject to the following article...'	अन्तर्गत रही (संविधानको प्रयोग), बाध्य गराउनु (सामान्य अर्थमा)
650. subjected [to] vt.	Made the subject of something unpleasant: 'subjected to forced experiments'	इच्छाविरुद्ध वा बलपूर्वक काममा लगाउनु
651. submissions n.	Documents/arguments formally presented	दर्ता वा प्रस्तुती
652. submit [to] vt. and vi.	(vt.) To suggest or argue; (vi.) (less likely) to recognize superiority of: 'submit to authority'	प्रस्तुत गर्नु
653. subordinate* n. and adj.	(adj.) Lower in rank or position: 'subordinate legislation' means legislation (rules regulations, etc.) made under authority of a statute but not by Parliament	मातहत (वा सहायक)
654. subparagraph n.	A part of a paragraph (see the appendix)	अनुच्छेदको भाग
655. subsection n.	A part of a statutory section (see the appendix)	उपदफा

656. subsidiarity n.	The principle that powers should be exercised at the lowest level of government at which they can effectively be exercised (European Union principles adopted in some countries with devolution)	परिपूरकता (वा सन्निकटता)
657. subsidiary n. and adj.	(n.) A company owned by another; (adj.) lower 'subsidiary legislation' means subordinate legislation	सहायक (वा परिपूरक/सन्निकट)
658. summoning vt.	Calling another in an official matter, such as to attend a court hearing	आह्वान
659. supplementary estimate* n. phrase	Additional sum estimated and for which authorization is sought from the legislature	पूरक अनुमान
660. supreme adj.	Highest (of courts, commanders, etc.)	सर्वोच्च
661. supreme commander* n. phrase	The supreme above the commander-in-chief of the army/military (used in Nepal for the position of the king, and in some countries for the commander of combined forces: 'Supreme Commander of Allied Forces')	परमाधिपति
662. Supreme Court n. phrase	The highest court (formal title in many countries)	सर्वोच्च अदालत

663. tax* n. and vt.	Levy or money to be legally paid to the government not in return for services; (v) to impose tax	कर
664. taxation n.	Raising money by taxes	कर प्रणाली
665. tenure n.	A legally prescribed period for holding a public position; (rare) system of land holding	कार्यकाल (वा पदावधि)
666. tenure of office* n. phrase	A legally prescribed period for holding an office	पदावधि
667. term n.	A period of time; provision of agreement	अवधि (वा म्याद)
668. term of office* n. phrase	A fixed period of time for holding an office	पदावधि
669. terms (in terms of) n.	Used in South Africa to mean 'according to or under' a law or C	अनुसार (वा प्रावधान)
670. terminate vt.	In C, would be transitive verb meaning to bring to an end: 'terminate an appointment'	समाप्त गर्नु (वा अन्त्य गर्नु)
671. termination n.	The act of ending something	समाप्ति

672. territory n.	The geographical area (e.g. under the jurisdiction of a sovereign state): 'the territory of Nepal comprises...'; a part of a federal system with limited powers (as in Canada and Australia)	क्षेत्र
673. tie* n.	Equality of votes	मत बराबर हुनु (वा सामाजिक सम्बन्ध, सामान्य अर्थमा)
674. tier of government n. phrase	Level of government	सरकारी तह
675. title* n.	A formal appellation attached to the name of a person or family by virtue of office, rank, hereditary privilege, noble birth or attainment, or used as a mark of respect; the heading that names a document or statute	उपाधि, शीर्षक, पदवी
676. torture vt. and n.	Physical/mental treatment of an extreme kind: 'right not to be tortured'	यातना
677. traffic (in human beings*) n., vi. and vt.	Implies illegal trade (in drugs, animals or human beings)	बेचबिखन (मानव), ओसारपसार (लागु पदार्थ)
678. transformation n.	A major qualitative change	रूपान्तरण

679. transition n.	The process or period of changing from one state or condition to another ('transitional provisions' in a constitution cover the move from one constitution to another)	सङ्क्रमण
680. transparency n.	The state or quality of being transparent; in C, usually used of government processes being open to public scrutiny	पारदर्शिता
681. treaty* n.	An agreement between countries and international bodies, binding in international law	सन्धि-सम्झौता
682. trial n.	Legal proceedings consisting of the judicial examination of issues by a competent tribunal	सुनुवाइ
683. tribe n.	A group of people related by blood or marriage (larger than a clan)	जाति
684. tribunal* n.	A decision making body, similar to a court, sometimes for a specific purpose, perhaps unofficial or at a lower level: 'legislation must provide for the review of administrative action by a court or an impartial tribunal'	अदालत (वा खास कुराको निर्णयका लागि बनाइएको आयोग)
685. ultra vires L	Beyond the legal power or authority of a person or official or body, etc.	अधिकार बाहिरको कुरा

686. unanimous adj.	Sharing the same opinions or views	सर्वसम्मत
687. unconstitutional adj.	Contrary to the provisions of the constitution	असंवैधानिक
688. unfairly adv.	Not rightly or justly (suggests lack of balance)	अन्यायपूर्ण
689. unicameral adj.	(Legislature) composed of one chamber	एकसदनात्मक
690. union n.	Unit formed from others, or of people: 'Union of India'; 'trade union'	संघ
691. unity n.	The quality of being united into one	एकता
692. unitary adj.	Characterized by or constituting a form of government in which power is held by one central authority (not federal)	एकात्मक
693. unreasonable adj.	Not fair to others; what any reasonable person would not do	तर्कसङ्गत नभएको, बेमुनासिब
694. untouchable	Defiling to the touch; especially used in traditional Hindu belief to refer to the lowest caste or castes	अछुत
695. uphold vt.	<u>Support</u> —traditions, laws, etc.	पालना
696. vacant adj.	Without an occupant or incumbent	रिक्त
697. valid adj.	Probably in C, means not conflicting with law; well based or logical; sound	मान्य (वा वैध/कानुनी मान्यता प्राप्त)

698. verdict n.	The decision of a court (or in some countries a jury). Used of criminal cases	फैसला
699. vest vt.	To place legal power or right in a person or body (e.g. Parliament is vested with the power of making laws, or property is vested in a person, or 'executive power is vested in the head of state', etc.). Note: most often seen in the form 'vested'	अधिकार प्राप्त (वा निहित)
700. veto n.	Valid power that one can exercise to block a decision (e.g. the power that a head of state has to reject a bill passed by the legislature)	विशेषाधिकार
701. victim n.	A person who suffers from some adverse circumstance: 'victim of crime'; 'victim of injustice'	पीडित
702. violate vt.	To fail to respect something; to break the rule	हनन हुनु, उल्लङ्घन गर्नु
703. vote vi and n.	(vi.) To formally indicate one's choice in an election or a referendum; (vi.) to officially allocate money (the legislature votes money); (n.) a head of money so allocated	मत दिनु (क्रि.), मत (ना.)
704. Vote of Credit* n.	Technical term (including in the Indian and Nepali Constitutions) meaning money voted to government on credit or trust, with few details given	उधारो (पेशकी खर्च)

705. voters n.	People who vote or have the right to vote	मतदाता
706. voting vi.	Casting one's vote	मतदान
707. warrant* n.	A written order from some authority (the king, a judge, etc.)	आदेश पुर्जा
708. weaker sections n. phrase	Used in the Indian Constitution to refer to disadvantaged groups	कमजोर वा सुविधाविहीन वर्ग
709. well-being adj.	A state of being happy, healthy: 'economic/psychological well-being'	सम्पन्नता
710. without prejudicing* adv. phrase	Without adversely influencing or predetermining consequences	प्रतिकूल नहुने गरी
711. without prejudice [to] adv. phrase	Without affecting (e.g. another's right)	प्रतिकूल नहुने
712. witness n.	Someone who sees an event and reports what happened, especially in court proceedings.	साक्षी

Appendix: Names of Parts of Legislation in English

- An ordinary statute in many systems (UK, India, etc.) is divided into sections, which can be divided into sub-sections, sub-sub-sections and paragraphs. Even the shortest statute must have at least one section.
- Sections may be grouped into parts.
- Constitutions in some countries is treated the same way as an ordinary statute; in other countries the main elements are termed 'articles' not sections; an article is divided into clauses, sub-clauses and paragraphs. A constitution may sometimes be divided into chapters (an expression not used for statutes in the UK because each statute is a chapter).
- A statute or a constitution may have appendices usually called schedules; these are divided into paragraphs, sub-paragraphs.
- Preamble—used in treaties and constitutions but rarely now in statutes (but still used in Nepal).
- Terminology is not uniform.

The purposes of this *Glossary of Constitutional Terms* are to establish Nepali equivalents of English constitutional terms, to standardize Nepali terminologies relevant to constitutions and to contribute to the development of plain language drafting.

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International IDEA/Nepal

Jhamsikhel-3, Lalitpur, Nepal

Tel: 977-1-5535252

Fax: 977-1-5535252

E-mail: info-nepal@idea.int

Website: www.idea.int/asia_pacific/nepal