

THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL ACT, 1951
PREAMBLE

Whereas, it is necessary till such time, as the Constitution is not framed and promulgated, the administration of the country should function according to a Constitution and certain rules and principles:

Now, Therefore, His Majesty, the King of Nepal, on the advice of the Council of Ministers, is accordingly pleased to ordain and promulgate the following Act.

PART I

1. Short title and Commencement

- (1) This Act shall be called the Interim Government of Nepal Act.
- (2) It shall come into force immediately, (from 29th. Chaitra, 2007)

2. Interpretation

The Nepal Laws (Interpretation) Act shall apply in the interpretation of this Act.

PART II

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

3. Application of the Provisions of this Part

- (1) The provisions of this part shall not be enforceable by any Court in Nepal; and no Nepal law, whether enacted before or after the commencement of this Act, and no rule and order made under any such law, shall be deemed to be invalid by reason only that it is inconsistent with the provisions of this part.
- (2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1), the principles laid down in the provision of this part shall be treated by His Majesty's Government being fundamental in the governance of the country, and it shall be the duty of His Majesty's Government to apply the said principles in adapting the existing Nepal laws as early as possible, as well as in framing laws hereafter.

4. Social order

His Majesty's Government shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting effectively as it may, social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the National life.

5. Social condition for citizens

His Majesty's Government shall in particular, direct its policy towards securing:

- (a) that the citizen, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood;

- (b) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good;
- (c) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to common detriment;
- (d) that there is equal pay for equal work for both men and women;
- (e) that the health and strength of workers, men and women, and the tender age of children are not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength;
- (f) that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.

6. Village Panchayats

His Majesty's Government shall take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-Government.

7. Unemployment, old age, sickness, etc.

His Majesty's Government shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to educate and to public assistance in case of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want.

8. Condition of Work

His Majesty's Government shall make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief.

9. Living Wage, Decent standard of Life, etc.

His Majesty's Government shall endeavour to secure by suitable legislation or economic organization or in any other way, to all workers, agricultural, industrial or otherwise, work, a living wage, conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities, and in particular, His Majesty's Government shall endeavour to promote cottage industries on any individual or cooperative basis in rural area.

10. Civil Code

His Majesty's Government shall endeavour to secure for the citizen a uniform civil code throughout Nepal.

11. Weaker Section

His Majesty's Government shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

12. Protection of monuments

It shall be the obligation of His Majesty's Government to protect every monument or place or object of artistic or historical interest from spoliation, disfigurement, destruction, removal, disposal or export, as the case may be.

13. International relations

His Majesty's Government shall endeavour to:

- (a) promote international peace and security;
- (b) maintain just and honourable relations between nations;
- (c) foster respect for international law and treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another; and
- (d) encourage settlement of international dispute by arbitration.

14. Equality before law

His Majesty's Government shall not deny to any person equality before law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of Nepal.

15. Discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, etc.

- (1) His Majesty's Government shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.
- (2) Nothing in this section shall prevent His Majesty's Government from making any special provision for women and children.

16. Equality of opportunity

- (1) There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under His Majesty's Government.
- (2) Nothing in this section shall prevent His Majesty's Government from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens, which, in the opinion of His Majesty's Government, is not adequately represented in the service under His Majesty's Government.
- (3) Nothing in this section shall affect the operation of any law which provides that the incumbent of an office in connection with the affairs of any religious or denominational institution or any member Of the governing body thereof shall be a person professing a particular religion or belonging, to a particular denomination.

17. Fundamental principles of law

- (1) No tax shall be levied or collected except under the authority of law.
- (2) Subject to the laws for the time being in force, all citizens shall have the right,
 - (a) to freedom of speech and expression;
 - (b) to assemble peaceably and without arms;
 - (c) to form associations and unions;
 - (d) to move freely throughout the territory of Nepal;
 - (e) to reside and settle in any part of Nepal;
 - (f) to acquire, hold, and dispose of property; .
 - (g) to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade, or business.

18. Rule or law

His Majesty's Government shall ensure that:

- (1) No person is convicted of any offence except for violation of law in force at the time of the commission of the act charged as an offence, nor is subjected to a penalty greater than that which might have been inflicted under the law in force at the time of the commission of the offence.
- (2) No person is prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once.
- (3) No person accused of any offence is compelled to be a witness against himself.

19. Personal liberty

No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law or rules made by His Majesty's Government for the public good, or for the maintenance of public order or the security of the State.

20. Traffic in human beings, *begar*

- (1) Traffic in human beings and *begar*¹ and other similar forms of forced labour shall be prohibited and any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.
- (2) Nothing in this Section shall prevent His Majesty's Government from imposing compulsory service of public purposes, and in imposing such service. His Majesty's Government shall not make any discrimination on grounds only of religion, race, caste or class or any of them.

21. Children

No Children below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment.

**PART III
CHAPTER I
THE EXECUTIVE**

22. Executive Power exercisable by King, Ministers and others:

- (1) The executive power of the State vesting in the King shall be exercisable by Him either directly or through ministers or other officers subordinate to Him;

Provided that nothing in this section shall be construed as affecting *the* validity and operation of any Nepal law conferring powers and functions upon authorities subordinate to the King.

- (2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, *the* Supreme Command of the Defense Forces of Nepal shall be vested in the King.

¹ In some translations this is “beggars” but a beggar is not a forced labourer. The word *begar* is Hindi and is used in the Constitution of India Art. 23, and refers to a particular form of forced labour.

23. Grant of Pardons, reprieves, etc.:

- (1) His Majesty's Government shall have power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites, or remissions of punishment, or to Suspend, remit or commute the sentence of any Person convicted of any offence by any Court of Nepal or Court Martial.
- (2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall affect the power Conferred by law on any officer of the Armed Forces of Nepal to suspend, remit or commute a sentence by Court Marital.

CABINET

24. Cabinet

- (1) There shall be a Cabinet with the Prime Minister or Minister nominated by the King at the head, to aid and advise the King in the exercise of His function.
- (2) The question any, and, if so, what, advice was tendered by Ministers to the King, shall not be enquired into by any Court.

25. Appointment and tenure or minters

- (1) The Prime Minister shall be by the King and the other ministers shall be appointed by the King, on the advice of the Prime Minister.
Provided. that, if the Prime Minister is not appointed, all the Ministers shall be appointed by the King in His discretion.
- (2) The Ministers Shall hold office during the pleasure of the King.
- (3) The Cabinet sbal1 be collectively responsible for the advice tendered to the King.

26. Executive action to be expressed to be taken in the name of His Majesty's Government

- (1) All executive action of Nepal State shall be expressed to be taken in the name of His Majesty's Government.
- (2) Orders and other instruments made and executed in the name of His Majesty's Government, and the validity of an order or instrument, which is so authenticated, shall not be called in question on the ground that it is not an order or instrument made or executed by His Majesty's Government.
- (3) Rules making power: His Majesty's Government shall make rules and instructions, for the more convenient transaction of the business of His Majesty's Government of Nepal, and for the allocation among the ministers of the said business.

27. Duty of Prime Minister

It shall be the duty of Prime Minister, or, if the Primes Minister is not appointed, of the Minister, nominate by the King for that purpose:

- (a) to communicate to the King all decisions of the Cabinet relating to the administration of the affairs of Nepal;

- (b) to furnish such information relating to the administration of the affairs of Nepal as the King may call for; and
- (c) if the King so requires, to submit for the consideration of the Cabinet any matter on which a decision has been taken by a Minister but which has not been considered by the Cabinet.

PROCEDURE IN FINANCIAL MATTERS

28. Annual Financial Statement (Budget)

His Majesty's Government shall, in respect of every financial year, cause to be prepared a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of His Majesty's Government of Nepal for that year. This statement shall be known as the Annual Financial Statement (Budget).

29. Passing of the Annual Financial Statement

The annual financial statement shall be laid before the Advisory Assembly and the Assembly shall have power to discuss and vote upon any demand or grant or exceptional grant.

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to entitle the Advisory Assembly to consider the demand for His Majesty the King's Privy Purse or matters connected therewith.

Provided further that the provisions of sections 56, 57, 58 shall be applicable to all considerations under the section.

CHAPTER II LEGISLATIVE POWERS

30. Legislative power of the King

For the avoidance of doubt, it is hereby declared and affirmed that, notwithstanding anything contained in any Nepal law or in any judgment of any Court, the King has and continues to have sovereign and plenary powers to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of Nepal.

31. Legislation initiated by the Cabinet

- (1) In enacting laws for the peace, order and good government of Nepal, the King may act on the advice of the Cabinet, in accordance with the provisions of this section.
- (2) It shall be lawful for the Cabinet to submit a Bill for the consideration of the King.
- (3) The King may assent to a Bill submitted to him under sub-section (2), or he may withhold his assent thereto, or he may return the Bill with a message requesting that the Cabinet will reconsider the Bill or any specified provisions thereof, and, in particular, consider the desirability of

introducing any such amendment as he may recommend, and the Cabinet shall reconsider the Bill accordingly.

(4) If the King assents to any Bill so submitted, the Bill shall become law and have effect accordingly.

(5) This section shall have effect subject to the provisions of Chapter IV.

Provided that it shall be lawful for the Cabinet to submit, for the consideration of the King, a Bill which has not been considered and approved of by the Advisory Assembly:

(i) if no Advisory Assembly has been constituted under the provisions of Chapter IV; or

(ii) if the Advisory Assembly constituted under the provisions of Chapter IV is not in session and the Cabinet considers that it is necessary, in the public interest, immediately to enact a law as proposed in the Bill.

CHAPTER III JUDICIARY

32. Pradhan Nyayalaya

(1) There shall be a Pradhan Nyayalaya.

(2) The constitution, powers and functions of the Pradhan Nyayalaya shall be as determined by law.

CHAPTER IV THE ADVISORY ASSEMBLY GENERAL

33. Constitution

(1) There shall be constituted an Advisory Assembly for Nepal consisting of so many members as His Majesty the King may determine, who will be selected by His Majesty the King from qualified citizens of Nepal, and, of all the members of the Cabinet, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers as its ex-officio members.

(2) The Advisory Assembly shall cease to exist when the constitution will be ready and come into enforce.

34. Selection of Members

The non-official members shall be selected, as far as possible, as representatives of various areas, classes and interests of Nepal.

35. Qualifications

A person shall not be qualified to be selected as a Member of the Advisory Assembly unless he:

- (a) is a citizen of Nepal;
- (b) is not less than 25 years of age; and
- (c) does not possess any disqualification as described in the next section.

36. Disqualifications

- (1) A person shall be deemed to be disqualified for selection as a member of the Advisory Assembly, if he:
 - (a) holds any office of profit under His Majesty's Government,
 - (b) is convicted or found guilty of any offence involving moral turpitude or corrupt or illegal practice; and (c) is of unsound mind.

For the purpose of this section a person shall not be deemed to hold an office of profit under His Majesty's Government of Nepal by reason only that he is a member of the Cabinet of Nepal or is a Minister of State or Deputy Minister.

- (2) No one shall be deemed to be member of the Advisory Assembly till he has taken the oath of Office.

37. Vacation of Seat

- (1) A member of the Advisory Assembly shall be deemed to have vacated his seat if:
 - (a) he tenders his resignation in his own handwriting to the Speaker of the Advisory Assembly;
 - (b) he becomes subject to a disqualification mentioned in Sec. 36;
 - (c) he absents himself from all the sittings of the Advisory Assembly for a period of 25 days without the permission of the Assembly.

In computing this period of 25 days. no account shall be taken of any period during which the Assembly was prorogued or has adjourned for more than four consecutive days.

- (2) If any question arises as to whether a member of the Assembly has become subject to any of the disqualification mentioned in Sec. 36. the question shall be referred for the decision of His Majesty the King and his decision shall be final.

38. Salary and allowances of members

The salary and allowance of the members of the Assembly shall be as fixed by the King.

- 39. If a person sits or votes as a member of the Advisory Assembly before he has taken on oath or affirmation or when he knows that he is not qualified or that he is disqualified for membership thereof, he shall be liable in respect of each day on which he sits or votes. to a penalty of Rupees 100 to be recovered from him as a debt due to His Majesty's Government.

40. The right of filling any vacancy in the Assembly shall vest in His Majesty the King.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY

41. Election of Speaker and Deputy Speaker

Under the president ship of a member or any other person to nominate by the King, the Advisory Assembly shall choose two members to be respectively Speaker and Deputy Speaker thereof and so often as the office of Speaker or Deputy Speaker becomes vacant, the Assembly shall choose another member to be the Speaker or Deputy Speaker as the case may be. The election of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker shall be made by a majority vote and the ex-officio members shall not be entitled to seek election to these posts.

42. Vacation of office of Speaker and Deputy Speaker

The Speaker or Deputy Speaker of the Assembly:

- (a) shall vacate his office if he ceases to be a member of the Assembly;
- (b) may at any time, by writing under his hand addressed to His Majesty the King, resign his office; and
- (c) may be removed from his office by a resolution of the Assembly passed by two-third majority vote.

43. Absence of Speaker or Deputy Speaker

- (1) While the office of Speaker is vacant, the duties of the office shall be performed by the Deputy Speaker, or if the office of Deputy Speaker is also vacant, by such member of the Assembly as His Majesty the King may appoint for the purpose.
- (2) In any sitting of the Assembly, the Deputy Speaker shall in the absence of the Speaker act for the Speaker and if the Deputy Speaker is also absent then a person selected by the Assembly according to rules shall perform such functions of the Speaker.

44. Speaker's, Deputy Speaker's right of vote

The Speaker, or the Deputy Speaker, any other member when he is acting for the Speaker, shall have no right to vote in the first instance but may exercise a casting vote in the case of equality of votes.

45. Speaker, Deputy Speaker not to sit when resolution about their removal is under consideration

When a resolution to remove the Speaker is under consideration in the Assembly, then the Speaker and when a resolution to remove the Deputy Speaker is under consideration then the Deputy Speaker, shall not attend the meeting of the Assembly.

46. Salary and Allowances or Speaker, Deputy Speaker

The salaries and allowances of Speaker and the Deputy Speaker shall be as fixed by the King.

SUMMONING OF THE ASSEMBLY AND IT'S SESSION

47. **Summoning or the Assembly**

- (1) The Advisory Assembly shall be summoned at least twice in every year, and six months shall not intervene between its last sitting in one session and the date appointed for its first sitting in the next session.
- (2) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (1) above, His Majesty the King may from time to time:
 - (a) summon the Advisory Assembly to meet at such time and place as he thinks fit, and
 - (b) prorogue the Assembly.

48. **King's address to Assembly**

At the commencement of every session of the-Advisory Assembly, His Majesty the King shall address it and info~ it of the causes of its summons.

49. **King's message to Assembly**

- (1) His Majesty the King may address the Advisory Assembly and for that purpose require the attendance of members;
- (2) His Majesty the King may send messages to the Advisory Assembly, whether with respect to a matter pending before the Assembly or otherwise and the Advisory Assembly shall by all convenient despatch consider any matter required by the message to be taken into consideration.

CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

50. **Oaths of Members**

Every member of the Advisory Assembly shall, before taking his seat, make and subscribe before His Majesty the King or some person appointed in that behalf by him, an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the first Schedule.

51. **Decision by majority vote**

- (1) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, all questions at any sitting of the Assembly shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and voting, other than the Speaker or the person acting as Speaker.
- (2) No Proceeding in the Assembly shall be held to be invalid on account of any vacancy in the membership thereof or it being discovered subsequently that some person who was not entitled so to do, sat or voted or took part in the proceedings.
- (3) *Quorum*: The quorum to constitute a meeting of the Assembly shall be 25 members.

- (4) If at any time during a meeting of the Assembly there is no quorum, it shall be the duty of the Speaker, or the person acting as such, either to adjourn the Assembly or to suspend the meeting until there is a quorum.

SPECIAL PRIVILEGES OF THE MEMBERS

52. Freedom of Speech

- (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act and to the rules and standing orders regulating the procedure of the Assembly, there shall be freedom of speech in the Assembly;
- (2) No member of the Assembly shall be liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him, in the Assembly or any Committee thereof, and no person shall be so liable in respect of the publication by or under the authority of the Assembly of any report, paper, votes, or proceedings.

POWERS OF THE ADVISORY ASSEMBLY

53. Discussions Exceptions

The Advisory Assembly may discuss any matter connected with the legislative and executive functions of His Majesty's Government, save,

- (a) any question or matter the discussion of which might affect the friendly relations of His Majesty's Government of Nepal with any foreign power;
- (b) any question regarding the person or personal conduct of his Majesty the King or a member of the royal family;
- (c) any matter, the disclosure of which will not be in public interest such as the movements and positings of the troops;
- (d) any motion expressing censure of or want of confidence in any Minister or the Cabinet as a whole.

54. Voting upon Bills

It shall be necessary for the promulgation of any law to get it .discussed and voted upon in the Advisory Assembly before obtaining the approval of His Majesty the King.

55. Question

Any member of the Assembly may put questions regarding .any matters connected with the legislative or executive functions of His Majesty's Government of Nepal except on the subjects excluded in section 53.

56. Non-official Bill or resolution

Any member of the Assembly may, with the permission of the Speaker and in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Assembly, move a bill or a resolution for the consideration of the Assembly.

57. King's refusal to assent

His Majesty the King may in his discretion, refuse to give his assent to any bill or resolution passed by the Assembly or may return it to the Assembly for such changes or amendments as he may deem fit.

58. Certification by King

If any Government bill or resolution is rejected by, the Assembly or if the Assembly does not accept the changes or amendments suggested by His Majesty the King and if His Majesty the King considers that bill or their changes or amendments to be in public interest, he may certify the said Bill or their changes or amendments to have been passed by the Assembly.

58.(a) For the avoidance of doubt, it is hereby declared and affirmed that the decision, whatsoever, passed by the Advisory Assembly cannot be taken as to be forced to dissolve the Cabinet or resign individually or collectively by the Ministers, but the decision made by the majority of the Advisory Assembly will be considered properly by His Majesty's Government.

59. Rule Making

His Majesty the King may make rules for regulating, subject to the provisions of this Act, the procedure and the conduct of business of the Assembly.

**CHAPTER V
COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF NEPAL**

60. Appointment, salary

- (1) There shall be a Comptroller and Auditor-General of Nepal who shall be appointed by His Majesty's Government.
- (2) The salary and other conditions of service of the Comptroller and Auditor-General will be the same as those of the Judge of the Pradhan Nyayalaya.

61. Forms of accounts

The accounts of His Majesty's Government of Nepal shall be kept in such form as the Comptroller and the Auditor General of Nepal may, with approval of His Majesty the King, prescribe.

62. Reports

The reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of Nepal relating to the accounts of His Majesty's Government of Nepal shall be submitted to the King.

PART IV

63. Public Acts, Records, Judicial Proceedings

- (1) Full faith and credit shall be given throughout the territory of Nepal to public Acts, records and judicial proceedings of the country.
- (2) Final judgment or order delivered or passed by Civil Courts in Nepal shall be capable of execution anywhere in Nepal according to law.

PART V

64. Public Service Commission

There shall be a Public Service Commission for Nepal consisting of a Chairman and so many other members as the King may prescribe.

65. Appointment

The Chairman and other members of the Public Service Commission shall be appointed by His Majesty's Government.

66. Salary, conditions of service

The salary and other conditions of service of the Chairman and members of the Public Service *Commission* shall be the same as for the Judges of the Pradhan Nyayalala.

67. Duties

- (1) It shall be the duty of the Public Service Commission to conduct examinations for appointment to all services of His Majesty's Government of Nepal.
- (2) The Public Service Commission shall be consulted
 - (a) on all matters relating to methods of recruitment to Civil Services and for civil posts;
 - (b) on the principles to be followed *in* making appointments to Civil Services and posts and in making promotions and transfers from one service to another and on the suitability of candidates for such appointments, promotion or transfers;
 - (c) on all disciplinary matters affecting a person serving under *His* Majesty's Government of Nepal in a Civil capacity, including memorials or petitions relating to such matters, and *it* shall be the duty of the Public Service Commission to advise on any matter SO referred to it and on any other matter which the King may refer to it.

Provided that the King may make regulations specifying the matters in which either generally or in any particular class of cases or in any particular circumstances, *it* shall not be necessary for a Public Service Commission to be consulted- .

PART VI ELECTIONS

68. Early Elections

The aim of the Interim Government shall be to create conditions, as early as possible, for holding election for the Parliament.

69. Commission

- (1) The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of the electoral rolls for, and the conduct of these elections, and, including the appointment of Election tribunals for the decision of doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with these elections shall be vested in this Commission, which is referred to in this Act as the Election Commission.
- (2) The Election Commission shall consist of the Chief Election Commissioner and such number of other Election Commissioners, if any, as the King, under the advice of His Cabinet may from time to time fix, and the appointment of the Chief Election Commissioner and other Commissioners shall be made by the King, under the advice of His Cabinet.
- (3) The conditions of service and tenure of office of Election Commissioners shall be such as the king may by rules determine.

Provided that the Chief Election Commissioner and the Election Commissioners shall not be removed from their offices except in like manner and on like ground as a Judge of the Supreme Court, and their conditions of service shall not be varied to their disadvantage after their appointment.

70. General electoral roll

There shall be one general electoral roll for every territorial constituency for these elections and no person shall be ineligible for inclusion in any such roll for any such constituency on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or any of them.

71. Adult suffrage

These elections shall be on the basis of adult suffrage, that is to say, every person who is a citizen of Nepal and who is not less than 21 years of age on such date as may be fixed in that behalf by the King and His Cabinet and is not otherwise disqualified under the rules to be framed for this purpose on the ground of non-residence, unsoundness of mind, crime or corrupt or illegal practice, shall be entitled to be registered as a voter.

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- (a) The validity of any law or rule relating to the delimitation of constituencies, made in accordance with this Act, shall not be called in question in any Court.
 - (b) No such election shall be called in question except by an election petition presented to such authority in such manner as may be provided for by the rules made by the King and His Cabinet.

PART VII

73. The Government of Nepal, Act, 2004 Sambat (1949 A.D.) is hereby repealed.

SCHEDULE

I. Form of oath of Office for a member of the Council of Ministers

"I,do swear in the name of God
solemnly affirm

that I will bear true faith and allegiance to His Majesty the King and the Interim Government of Nepal Act, as by Law established that I will faithfully and conscientiously discharge my duties as a Minister for Nepal and that I will do right to all manner of people in accordance with the Interim Government of Nepal Act and the other laws without fear or favour, affection or illwill".

II. Form of oath of secrecy for a member of the Council of Ministers

"I...do swear in the name of God

solemnly affirm that I will not directly or indirectly communicate or reveal to any person or persons any matter which shall be brought under my consideration or shall become known to me as a Minister for Nepal except as may be required for the due discharge of my duties as such Minister".

III. Form of oath or affirmation to be made by a member of the Advisory Assembly.

"I..... , having been nominated a member of the Advisory assembly, do swear in the name of God that

solemnly affirm

I will bear true faith and allegiance to His Majesty the King and the Interim Government of Nepal Act as by Law established and that I will faithfully discharge the duty upon which I am about to enter."