

Good governance is not only important as a means to realize the basic rights of the majority of the people but also to set a context for the state to become a repository of collective strength of its citizens. This will help promote the provisions of essential services whereby people can develop their full potential for eventual empowerment. Realizing the goal of human rights for all requires a development synergy of all the actors-the state, the market, the private sector, NGOs, civil society and the international regime. A broad-based consensus among them on the national agenda is vital where civil society can enrich policy dialogues on poverty, women empowerment, Dalits and marginalised people, disabled, environmental degradation, corruption, debt, and management of external dependence, etc. The role of the state to support public power very much depends on how much it is enmeshed in the society and how far it is helping to manage the contradictions of the existing social and economic order.

Good Governance in the context of Nepal postulates the realization of a vision underlined in the constitution, a vision grounded in the protection of "life, liberty and property" of people, where development of each person would be linked to the harmonious development of the society. Direct participation of the citizens at all the levels of decision-making that affects them enforces the ethical basis of good governance. Only good governance can be a lever for Nepal's development and democracy for the next century.

#### 4(c) Ans:

##### **Nepal-India relationship**

The relation between Nepal and India lasts immemorial. However, the formal diplomatic relation between these two countries was established on June 13, 1947. Nepal and India share geographical proximity, cultural affinity, economic, social, cultural and political belongings.

- Nepal and India both has respect panchasheel, sovereign equality of nations and has stood jointly in many international forums..
- More than 60% of Nepalese trade is with India and Nepal is one of the lucrative market for India.
- The open border between two nations and the movement of people from one country to another for the shake of business, employment, tourism and education has enhanced the ties between two countries.
- India is one of Nepal's development partners. It has assisted Nepal in the areas of infrastructure development, capacity building instrutionalizing peace, and so on.
- People of the both countries follow same religious tradition, social norms and values and culture. The marriage relation between the

people of both countries has also helped to maintain good relation between the countries.

- Nepal and India has stood in single agendas like human rights, freedom for all, eradication of poverty etc in global forum.
- Frequent visits made by the head of the states and high level delegates from both countries has strengthened the degree of relation between both countries to a huge extent.
- India has assisted Nepal in the project like construction of Tribhuvan Highway, different parts of Mahendra Highway, B.P. Koirala institute of health science, Bir Hospital expansion project, Brijung dry port project and so on. Nepalese boys representation on Indian Army is also remarkable.
- To sum up, although there are some irritating foretors in Nepal-India relation (open border, 1950s treaty, Bhutanese refugee problem, the relation between Nepal and India is smoothly running in positive direction.

#### 4(d) Ans:

##### **Urbanization and Pollution**

Urbanization is a process that leads to the growth of cities due to industrialization and economic development, and that leads to urban-specific changes in specialization, labor division and human behaviors. Urbanization is a process of relative growth in a country's urban population accompanied by an even faster increase in the economic, political, and cultural importance of cities relative to rural areas. It includes increase in the number and extent of cities. It symbolizes the movement of people from rural to urban areas.

**Urbanization** serves as an indicator of development. But, due to uncontrolled and haphazard urbanization environmental degradation has been occurring very rapidly and causing many problems like land insecurity, worsening water quality, excessive air pollution, noise and the problems of waste disposal. Human activities release a wide range of emissions into the environment including carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, ozone, sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxides, lead, and many other pollutants. Vehicular and industrial emissions are the main causes of air pollution.

Pollutants are often dispersed across cities or concentrated in industrial areas or waste sites. Lead-based paint used on roads and highways and on buildings is one such example of a widely dispersed pollutant that found its way into soil. Burying tremendous amounts of waste in the ground at municipal and industrial dumps has caused soil and water pollution. Along with water, air and land pollution, urbanization has intensified radiation and sound pollution also.

Pollution has caused various negative impacts to human health and environment. Rapid and haphazard urbanization has piled number of problems and cities are gradually becoming inhabitable. Thus to get rid from the verge of pollution urbanization should be done with long-term planning and there should be capable mechanism for waste and pollution management.

## Part II: 60 Marks

### International Relation and Diplomacy

5. How do you distinguish between international relations and international policy? 5

Ans:

International relations and International politics are the terms which are frequently used interchangeably. But these two terms does not mean the same. The differences between 'International relation' and 'International politics' are as follows:

International Relation	International Politics
1. International relation denotes the relation between nations, global forums and peoples in totality.	1. International politics denotes the politics of international community on the basis of diplomacy and relations among nations, organizations and other political entities.
2. International relation is a wide concept which comprises international politics within itself.	2. International politics is a narrow concept and is also a branch of International relation.
3. International relation does not need formal official relations since it includes the relation between peoples it could be informal.	3. International politics mostly needs formal officials relations.
4. International relations are not the matter of secrecy.	4. International politics sometimes need secrecy due to several threats.
5. The importance of international relations is increasing day by day. It has its relation to various subject.	5. International politics is being shadowed by the charm of international relation.



---

**6. Explain the term "balance of power".**

---

**5****Ans:**

'Balance of power' refers to the idea that national security is enhanced when military capabilities are distributed so that no one state is strong enough to dominate all others.

If one state gains inordinate power, the theory predicts that it will take advantage of its strength and attack weaker neighbours and threaten to unite in a defensive coalition.

It is also the posture and policy of the nation or group of nations protecting itself against another nation or group of nations by matching its power against the power of another side.

State can pursue a policy of balance of power in two ways: by increasing their own power and by adding to their own power that of other states.

The balance of power came into use to denote the power relationships in the European state system from the end of Napoleonic war to world war I. The balance of power from the early 20th century onward underwent drastic change.

---

**7. What do you mean by Recognition of a State?**

---

**5****Ans:**

Recognition is the method of acceptance of certain conditions and associating them with legal importance.

To be a state, there is the necessity of territory, population, government, sovereignty and recognition. Until and unless any state is recognized by international community it no longer becomes state.

Recognition of a state is the act by which another state acknowledges that the political entity recognized possess the attributes of statehood.

Recognition of a state means providing legal authority to any national by international community on the basis of its dependency and sovereign quality.

Recognition of state consists of two types:

- (i) De facto recognition of state
- (ii) De Jure recognition of state

---

**8. 'Customs, conventions, legislative enactments constitute the sources of international law' How do you justify?**

---

**5****Ans:**

International law is the set of rules generally regarded and accepted as binding in the relation between and among the nations/states. International law denotes the principles, rules and standards that govern nations and other participants in international affairs in their relations with one another. It is

accepted by states as international obligation and govern the behaviour of states and international organizations.

#### Sources of International Law

Sources of international law are the materials and processes out of which the rules and principles regulating the international community are developed.

Major sources of international law are as follows:

- International treaties and conventions
- General principle of law
- Customs
- State practice
- Decisions of international organization
- legitimate interest
- Charter of UN
- Judicial decisions and juristic writings

The statute of the International Court of Justice recognizes international conventions and international customs as the major sources of International Law. Treaties and conventions are the persuasive source of International Law and are considered hard law. Conventions constitute the most important source of international law as they are binding on states that are parties of the particular conventions. It is more modern and deliberate source of International Law. Likewise, international custom is also one of the most important sources of International Law. Custom is a dynamic sources of International Law in the light of international system and its lack of centralized government system. Customs and usages over long period of time have come to acquire legal validity with their recognition by the international community. State practice and acceptance of the particular custom in the country are two requirements for custom to behave as law in that country.

International Law, though being law governing the international community has no mandatory influence over state because it may contradict with the sovereignty of state. So, it is the choice of nation state to behave according to International Law. Any international law becomes meaningful or binding for any country only after the nation incorporates the terms/conditions/provisions of that international law in its national law. Legislative enactment is a process of creation of law or act of making law through legislative body of nation state. Enactments or the laws made through legislation paves the way for nation state to bear the obligations of the international law. Any conventions, treaties as well as other international laws for their functioning in particular country require ratification of the legislature of that country. In some cases state laws or the legislative enactments may traverse national boundary becoming international law.

Thus, legislative enactments are taken as the main source of international law in the sense that legislative enactments provide legitimacy to the international law within the national boundaries. In this way, it is justified that custom, convention and legislative enactments constitute sources of law.

---

**9. Describe the importance of Nepal's role in the peace-keeping operations of the United Nations.**

---

**5**

**Ans:**

Nepal's contribution to the United Nations peace keeping began in June 1958. Nepal has contributed more than 1 lakh troops and police peacekeepers for the maintenance of international peace and security. Nepal is currently 7th largest troop and police contributor to the United Nations peacekeeping operations. So far, about 70 Nepalese peacekeepers have sacrificed their lives for the cause of world peace and security while serving in the peace missions under the UN umbrella. Nepal was also elected twice as a non-permanent member of UN Security Council and played its vital role in world peace and order. Some of the UN peace keeping operations in which Nepalese peacekeepers involved are:

1. United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNFIL)
2. United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)
3. United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)
4. United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)
5. United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)
6. African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID)
7. United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)

Likewise, Nepalese peacekeepers were also deployed in UN good office mission in Pakistan, Afghanistan, Somalia, Cambodia and Mozambique. Nepalese peacekeeper troops are involved in peacekeeping in conflict-ridden spots like Ethiopia, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Burundi, East Timor, Iraq, Croatia etc. Thus, Nepal has vital role in the peace keeping mission of United Nations.



---

**10. What is meant by South-South Co-operation?****5****Ans:**

South-South Cooperation is a term historically used by policymakers and academics to describe the exchange of resources, technology and knowledge between developing countries, also known as the countries of global south.

In 1978, the United Nations established the unit for south-south cooperation to promote south-south trade and collaboration within its agencies.

The idea of south-south cooperation only started to influence the field of development in the late 1990s. Due to the geographical spectrum, the cooperation is now well known as South America - Africa Cooperation.

South-South Cooperation has been successful in decreasing dependence on the aid programmes of developed countries and in creating a shift in the international balance of power.

In recent years, the South-South Cooperation has recognized the importance of effective financial inclusion policy in order to better deliver appropriate financial services to poor.

Lack of big enough capital to start South-South Bank is one of the major challenges of South-South Cooperation.

---

**11. What are the main problems of non-aligned movement?****5****Ans:**

The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) is a group of states which are not formally aligned with or against any major power bloc 'BARSA' or 'NATO'. It was formed as an attempt to thwart the cold war. It has struggled to find relevance since the cold war ended. The main problems of NAM are as follows:

- (i) It has been forced to redefine itself and reinvent its purpose in the current world system.
- (ii) Its foundational ideologies, principally, national independence, territorial integrity, the struggle against colonialism and imperialism are questioned.
- (iii) The movement accepts the universality of human rights and social justice, but fiercely resists cultural homogenisation.
- (iv) NAM countries have not limited themselves to apartheid, decolonization, war of national liberation, withdraws of foreign forces, sovereignty over natural resources, food security and so on.

---

**12. What are the problems of the Least Development Countries?** **5**

---

**Ans:**

Least Developed Countries represent the poorest and weakest segment of the international community. The chief problems faced by LDC, are as follows:

- (i) Lack of competitive capacity, productive capacity and limited physical infrastructure.
- (ii) Inadequate trade facilitation majors, trade barriers.
- (iii) Poverty, unemployment and social exclusion.
- (iv) High population growth and poor resource mobilization.
- (v) Debt trap, Economic vulnerability and weak technological capabilities.
- (vi) Political and social instability and policy inconsistency.
- (vii) Lack of transparency and good governance.

---

**13. Write short notes on:** **(2.5 × 2 = 5)**

---

- i) Detente
- ii) Shuttle Diplomacy

**Ans:**

- (i) **Detente:** Detente is the easing of strained relations, specially in a political situation.

The term is often used in reference to the general easing of the geopolitical tensions between Soviet Union and United States which began in 1969.

Detente was as permanent relaxation in international affairs during the cold war rather than just a temporary relaxation.

- (ii) **Shuttle Diplomacy:-** Shuttle diplomacy is an action of an outside party in serving as an intermediary between principle in a dispute, without direct principal -to - principal contact.

Originally and usually, the process entails successive travel by the intermediary from the working location of one principal to that of another.

Often called mediated communication, shuttle diplomacy can be useful in the early stages when direct communication is likely to be counterproductive.

---

**14. What are the major components of Economic Diplomacy?** **5**

---

**Ans:**

Economic diplomacy a form of diplomacy, is the use of the full spectrum economic tools of the state to achieve its national interest. Economic diplomacy includes all the economic activities, including but not



limited to export, import, investment etc. Components of economic diplomacy are as follows: -

- (i) **Export Promotion:** The production that are produced within the state should be exported to the whole globe which is one of the components of economic diplomacy.
- (ii) **Increase foreign direct investment:** Increase of FDI for the development of country is also one of the components of economic diplomacy.
- (iii) **Foreign Aid:** Every successful and long lasting economic diplomacy focuses of foreign aid.
- (iv) **Foreign Employment:** One of the main goal of economic diplomacy is to create employment opportunities in the outer world.
- (v) **Tourism Promotion:** Increasing large numbers of tourists to visit the nation is one of the components of economic diplomacy.

---

**15. 'Foreign policy is the extension of domestic policy.' Elucidate the statement.**

---

**10**

**Ans::**

*(See Model Question No:- 11)*

**३.५ लोक सेवा आयोगद्वारा ना.सु. (परराष्ट्र) खुला/समावेशी  
२०७१ को परीक्षामा चतुर्थ पत्रमा सोधिएको प्रश्नहरू र ती  
प्रश्नहरूको समाधान**

**Part I : English Language— 40 Marks**

Answer the following questions in separate answer sheets for each parts.

1. Translate the following Nepali passage into English: 10

कतिपय जानकारीहरू नेपाल भारत सम्बन्धलाई विशिष्ट किसिमको ठान्दछन् । कारण, प्राचीनकाल देखिनै नेपाल भारत सम्बन्ध बहु-आयामिक रहेको छ । यो सम्बन्ध केवल राजनीतिक र कुटनीतिक तहमा मात्र सीमित छैन अपितु रोटी-वेटीसाग पनि सम्बन्धित छ । यस्तो सम्बन्धलाई समय सापेक्ष ढंगले दुवै देशका जनताको हित र चाहना अनुसार सम्बर्द्धन र परिमार्जन गरिनु वाञ्छनीय हुन्छ । यदि यसो नहुने हो भने, दुई देशको सम्बन्धमा अनेकन् आशंका र जटिलता थपिन सक्नेछन् ।

2. a) Write the meaning of the following words and use them correctly in your own sentences: 2

(i) Etiquette (ii) Appalling

b) Put the verb into the correct form of past Continuous tense: 2  
Gajendra ..... (work) when I visited him.

c) Complete the following sentence with appropriate prepositions: 2  
(i) Bus ..... bus passed without stopping.  
(ii) He aimed his gun ..... the lion.

d) Find the grammatical errors and correct them in the following sentences: 2  
(i) Above a hundred people attended the function.  
(ii) I usually go to my office by foot.

e) Complete the following conversation: 2  
Ram : Good morning, doctor! Can you spare me a few minutes?  
Doctor : .....  
Ram : I have caught a cold, I am constantly coughing.  
Doctor : .....

3. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:  
A peasant's daughter was carrying a pail of milk from the field to a farm house. On the way she fell amusing. With the income of the milk today,

I will buy at least 400 eggs. The eggs will produce, at least, 300 chickens. In course of time, the chickens will become ready for the market. They will fetch me the highest price. With this money, I shall buy a beautiful new gown. I shall wear the gown on the Christmas Day and go to Church. All the young men will desire my hand in marriage. But I will toss my head and say 'No' to every one of them." Just as she tossed her head in tune with her thoughts, she poured her pail of milk. All her dreams vanished in a moment.

**Questions:**

(5 × 2) = 10

- (a) Where was she going?
  - (b) How many chickens did she hope to get from the eggs?
  - (c) On what occasion would she wear the new gown?
  - (d) What happened as she tossed her head?
  - (e) Did she realize her dreams?
4. Write an essay on any one of the following topics in about 200 words:
- 10
- (a) Human rights Council of the UN
  - (b) Importance of SAARC
  - (c) Communicative skills in diplomacy
  - (d) Nepal's involvement in UN Peacekeeping

**Part II : International Relation and Diplomacy — 60 Marks**

**Answer the following questions:**

1. What do you understand by the elements of national power? 5
2. What do you understand by the recognition of a state? 5
3. Write down any three purposes of the United Nations as enshrined in the UN charter. 5
4. How many summit conferences of the Non-aligned Movement have been held so far? Name the country which hosted the last summit conference. 5
5. What is WTO? Do you agree that Nepal has much to benefit by joining WTO? 5
6. What are the major determinants of Nepal's foreign policy? 5
7. Write short notes on: (2 × 2.5) = 5
  - (i) Persona-non-grata.



- (ii) Diplomatic code of conduct
8. Why is a diplomat's property inviolable during one's diplomatic assignment? 5
  9. Name the principal organs of the United Nations. 5
  10. Give some suggestions for reforming the Security Council of the United Nations. 5
  11. Examine the relevance of NAM in the present context. 10
  15. 'Foreign policy is the extension of domestic policy'. Elucidate the statement. 10

**लोक सेवा आयोगद्वारा लिइएको नायब सुब्बा (परराष्ट्र) पदको चतुर्थ पत्र (खुला/समावेशी), २०७१ मा सोधिएका प्रश्नहरूको समाधान**

### **Part I : English Language— 40 Marks**

Answer the following questions in separate answer sheets for each parts.

#### **1. Translate the following Nepali passage into English: 10**

कतिपय जानकारहरू नेपाल भारत सम्बन्धलाई विशिष्ट किसिमको ठान्दछन् । कारण, प्राचीनकाल देखिनै नेपाल भारत सम्बन्ध बहु-आयामिक रहेको छ । यो सम्बन्ध केवल राजनीतिक र कुटीनीतिक तहमा मात्र सीमित छैन अपितु रोटी-बेटीसाग पनि सम्बन्धित छ । यस्तो सम्बन्धलाई समय सापक्ष ढंगले दुवै देशका जनताको हित र चाहना अनुसार सम्बर्द्धन र परिमार्जन गरिनु वाञ्छनीय हुन्छ । यदि यसो नहुने हो भने, दुई देशको सम्बन्धमा अनेकन आशंका र जटिलता थपिन सक्नेछन् ।

**Ans:**

Some analysts view Nepal-India relationship of special type because the relationship between these two countries has been multidimensional since ancient time. This relationship is not confined only to political and diplomatic level, but is related to breads and girls. This specific relation should be revised and promoted timely with the interests and desires of the people of both nations. Lack of such act may aggravate various types of fears and complexities in bilateral relations.

#### **2. a) Write the meaning of the following words and use them correctly in your own sentences: 2**

- (i) Etiquette (ii) Appalling
- (i) **Etiquette** : the customary code of polite behaviour in society or among members of a particular profession or group.

**Example-** People should adopt good *etiquette* rather than having it forced on them.

- (ii) **Appalling** : horrifying, very bad, shocking.

**Example-** The number of casualties in traffic accidents seems appalling.

- b) **Put the verb into the correct form of past continuous tense:** 2  
Gajendra ..... (work) when I visited him.

**Ans:**

Gajendra was working when I visited him.

- c) **Complete the following sentence with appropriate prepositions:** 2

- (i) Bus ..... bus passed without stopping.  
(ii) He aimed his gun ..... the lion.

**Ans:**

- (i) Bus over bus passed without stopping.  
(ii) He aimed his gun at the lion.

- d) **Find the grammatical errors and correct them in the following sentences:** 2

- (i) Above a hundred people attended the function.  
(ii) I usually go to my office by foot.

**Ans:**

- (i) More than a hundred people attended the function.  
(ii) I usually go to my office on foot.

- e) **Complete the following conversation:** 2

Ram : Good morning, doctor! Can you spare me a few minutes?

Doctor : .....

Ram : I have caught a cold, I am constantly coughing.

Doctor : .....

**Ans:**

Ram : Good morning, doctor! Can you spare me a few minutes?

Doctor : Good morning, ok. What can I help you ?

Ram : I have caught a cold, I am constantly coughing.

Doctor : Don't be afraid. Its seasonal and normal illness. Keep your body warm, eat plenty of hot water and soup as well. Moreover, take a cough syrup for five days.

---

**3. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:**

---

A peasant's daughter was carrying a pail of milk from the field to a farm house. On the way she fell amusing. With the income of the milk today, I will buy at least 400 eggs. The eggs will produce, at least, 300 chickens. In course of time, the chickens will become ready for the market. They will fetch me the highest price. With this money, I shall buy a beautiful new gown. I shall wear the gown on the Christmas Day and go to Church. All the young men will desire my hand in marriage. But I will toss my head and say 'No' to every one of them." Just as she tossed her head in tune with her thoughts, she poured her pail of milk. All her dreams vanished in a moment.

**Questions:**

**(5 × 2) = 10**

- (a) Where was she going?

**Ans:** She was going to a farm house.

- (b) How many chickens did she hope to get from the eggs?

**Ans:** She hoped to get 300 chickens from the eggs.

- (c) On what occasion would she wear the new gown?

**Ans:** She would wear the new gown on the Christmas Day.

- (d) What happened as she tossed her head?

**Ans:** As she tossed her head in tune with her thoughts, she poured her pail of milk.

- (e) Did she realize her dreams?

**Ans:** No, all her dreams vanished in a moment.

---

**4. Write an essay on any one of the following topics in about 200 words:**

---

**10**

- (a) Human rights Council of the UN

- (b) Importance of SAARC

- (c) Communicative skills in diplomacy

- (d) Nepal's involvement in UN Peacekeeping

**Ans: (b) Importance of SAARC**

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is an economic and political organization of eight countries in Southern Asia. In terms of population, its sphere of influence is the largest of any regional organization: more than 1.7 billion people, the combined population of its member states. It was established on December 8, 1985 by India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Maldives and Bhutan. In April 2007, at the Association's 14th summit, Afghanistan became its eighth member. The



combined economy of SAARC is 3rd largest in the world in the terms of GDP(PPP) after the United States and China and 8th largest in the terms of nominal GDP. SAARC nations comprise 3% of the world's area and in contrast having 21% of the world's total population.

The SAARC policies aim to promote welfare economics, collective self-reliance among the countries of South Asia, and to accelerate socio-cultural development in the region. The SAARC has developed external relations by establishing permanent diplomatic relations with the EU, the UN (as an observer), and other multilateral entities.

The regional organization role has been increased in this globalization time. The interdependence of nations has been increased. The prevailing uncertainties in the global economy further underscore the need to nurture regional synergies and complementarities. If SAARC member help each of its member country economically then poverty and illiteracy can easily be reduce. SAARC members have to take example, how European Union and ASEAN are succeeding in its goal. Now it is clear that economic development will take place when globalization and regional help take part in this.

SAARC has great probability of development. This area has great capacity to generate hydro power. Nepal and Bhutan can do more in this area. SAARC nations have to think about open the ancient silk road. If this road will open, the economic development will increase. Geographically connected nations have to link with road.

The SAARC's role with regard to peace in Asia is relevant. Poverty and foreign debt are common economic problems. SAARC leaders should spare no effort to remove all hindrances to free trade, and share the vision of raising living standards in the subcontinent.

Despite its long history and commitments SAARC has made little progress towards regional integration. Strengthening of this regional organization is of utmost importance for overall progress of the people of South Asia. Consolidated efforts through SAARC mechanism would be important for poverty alleviation, economic and social development as well as regional security. Thus SAARC should be transformed from talk-shop institution to effective and functional regional grouping.

**Part II : International Relation and Diplomacy— 60 Marks**

**Answer the following questions:**

---

**1. What do you understand by the elements of national power? 5**

---

**Ans:**

National power is defined as the sum of all resources available to nation in the pursuit of national objective.

National power stems from various instruments or attributes, which are called elements of national power. These can be categorized as national and social attributes.

**National:**

- ~ Geography
- ~ Resources
- ~ Population

**Social :**

- ~ Economic/Political
- ~ Military
- ~ Psychological
- ~ Informational

---

**2. What do you understand by the recognition of a state? 5**

---

**Ans:**

*(See Question No- 7 of 2070)*

---

**3. Write down any three purposes of the United Nations as enshrined in the UN charter. 5**

---

**Ans:**

The objective of the United Nations are mentioned in Article 1 of UN Charter. These are:

- To maintain international peace and security.
- To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self determination of peoples.
- To cooperate in solving international economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems and in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

4. How many summit conferences of the Non-aligned Movement have been held so far? Name the country which hosted the last summit conference. 5

**Ans:**

The Non Aligned Movement was formally founded in 1961 by holding its first conference in Belgrade.

The conference of Heads of States or Government of the member countries i.e. Summit is the main meeting within the movement. From the establishment of NAM, sixteen summit conference of NAM have been hold.

These are:

- 1st - 1961, Belgrade
- 2nd - 1964, Cairo
- 3rd - 1970, Lusaka
- 4th - 1973, Algiers
- 5th - 1976, Colombo
- 6th - 1979, Havana
- 7th - 1983, New Delhi
- 8th - 1986, Harare
- 9th - 1989, Belgrade
- 10th - 1992, Jakarta
- 11th - 1995, Colombia
- 12th - 1998, Durban
- 13th - 2003, Kuala Lumpur
- 14th - 2006, Harana
- 15th - 2009, Sharm El. Sheikh, Egypt
- 16th summit, the latest summit was hold in Tehran, Iran from 26 to 31, August, 2012
- The 17th summit of NAM is to be hold in Caracas venezuela in 2015, this year.

5. What is WTO? Do you agree that Nepal has much to benefit by joining WTO? 5

**Ans:**

The World Trade Organization is an important international organization/institution for making global trade fair, equitable and beneficial for all of its member countries.



Nepal became the member of WTO on 23rd April, 2004 and is the first LDC entering the organizations through full working party negotiations process. Nepal's membership of the WTO was necessitated by the various factors, one of which is the integration of national economy into global economy. Though there may be some negative impacts to the weak economy of Nepal owing to the integration with global market. But as per the rule of globalization, we cannot remain isolated. We have to gain more by joining to WTO which can be justified as:

- WTO guarantees transit rights for Nepal as Land-locked country.
- WTO facilitates LDCs members by providing them with market access for their products in developed countries.
- Can take advantage through the provision of special and differential treatment.
- Opportunity to improve global competitiveness in goods and services.
- Attracting Foreign Direct Investment, reforming economy
- Expansion of foreign employment market.
- WTO provision helps with bio-diversity conservations and information technology (IT) advancement.
- Opportunity for the protection of intellectual property right and branding our product with global access.

---

**6. What are the major determinants of Nepal's foreign policy? 5**

---

**Ans:**

Foreign policy is the set of policies pursued by a nation in its dealings with other nations and international organizations, with a view to promote national interests.

Nepal's foreign policy is determined by a host of internal as well as external factors, some of which can be listed as follows:

**Internal Determinants:**

- ~ Geography
- ~ History
- ~ Political situation, ideology
- ~ Socio-cultural factors
- ~ Economic strength

- ~ Demography
- ~ Peace and security
- ~ Military and national capacity
- ~ Leadership
- ~ Public opinion
- ~ Media and Civil society

#### **External Determinants:**

- ~ World peace and disarmament
- ~ Global power structure
- ~ International laws, treaties and contracts
- ~ Multilateralism and regionalism
- ~ Alliances

---

#### **7. Write short notes on:**

**(2 × 2.5) = 5**

---

- (i) Persona-non-grata.
- (ii) Diplomatic code of conduct

**Ans:**

#### **(i) Persona-non-grata**

Literally, an individual who is unacceptable to the host government is persona-non-grata. The term normally associated with diplomacy where by a receiving state declares that it is unwilling to accept or receive a diplomatic representative of another state. This may occur at the initial stage of appointment or sometime after the granting of persona grata when the diplomat violates the rules of normal diplomatic behaviour. It includes expulsion or request that the diplomat be recalled to his country of origin. Vienna convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961 states that receiving state may at any moment inform the sending state that the head of its diplomatic mission or any member has been deemed persona-non-grata. Diplomatic staff generally involved in activities like, smuggling, child custody, terrorist activities, murder and interference in domestic affairs of receiving state is declared persona-non-grata and is later recalled by the sending state.

## **(ii) Diplomatic code of conduct**

A code of conduct is a set of rules outlining the responsibilities of or proper practices for an individual, party or organizations. Diplomatic code of conduct is a set of principles, values, standards or rules of behaviour which is set by a government or international agencies with the objectives of conducting the official meetings, contacts, negotiations and communications with foreign governments, international organizations, their representatives and other officials in a more systematic and dignified manner consistent with diplomatic norms and international practices. It has set forth rules regarding courtsey calls, official talks, meetings, official ceremonies, agreements, diplomatic correspondence, visits, representations, language as well dress. Government of Nepal has issued Diplomatic code of conduct, 2011.

---

### **8. Why is a diplomat's property inviolable during one's diplomatic assignment?**

---

**5**

**Ans:**

International law has given special immunity and privilege to the diplomatic agents. The most fundamental rule of diplomatic law is that the person of a diplomatic agent is inviolable. Diplomatic agents enjoy the highest degree of privileges and immunities. They enjoy complete personal inviolability, which means that they may not be handcuffed except in extraordinary circumstances, arrested, or detained; and neither their property (including vehicles) nor residences may be entered or searched. As diplomats are the representatives of a nation and have to perform special duty, they should be provided with some special authority and privileges in the host countries. Diplomats should not be treated simply as a foreign citizen but as official representatives of a sovereign state. A diplomatic agent is granted different inviolabilities and privileges as well as immunity from the jurisdiction of the receiving State in order to enable him to exercise his official functions independently and effectively and to avoid any interferences on the part of the receiving State. Thus like other privileges and immunities the personal property of a diplomat is also inviolable.



---

**9. Name the principal organs of the United Nations.****5**

---

**Ans:**

The charter of the United Nations has designed six principle organs for the organization. In addition the charter has allowed the GA to make agreements, linking other self governing organization to the UN as specialized agencies. The principal organs of the UN are as follows:

- General Assembly
- Economic and Social council
- International Court of Justice
- Security Council
- Trusteeship Council
- Secretariat

---

**10. Give some suggestions for reforming the Security Council of the United Nations.****5**

---

**Ans:**

The issue of reform of the security council has been in the UN agenda since the 1990s. To transform the UN as an inclusive, representative and effective world organizations, reform on its major organ i.e. SC is important. Reform of SC can be carried out by the following measures:

- Expansion of SC. Permanent membership needs to be enlarged from five to ten. New permanent members should be selected on the basis of financial and political contribution as well as contribution to peace keeping. Number of non permanent members too needs to be increased to fifteen with proper geographical representation.
- SC should enhance its role in pacific settlement of disputes, not only authorizing the use of force.
- SC's role in peacekeeping needs to be made more effective.
- Enhancing transparency and accountability in work of SC and its decision making process.
- Veto power should be abolished or to be equally distributed to non-permanent members also.
- Intervention by SC in the internal affairs of states in the name of humanitarian assistance should not be allowed.

---

**11. Examine the relevance of NAM in the present context.**

---

**10**

**Ans:** The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was conceived by the countries of the Third world which were apathetic to alignment to any power block then existing in the bipolar world led by the US on the one hand and the USSR on the other hand. The movement was formally founded in 1961.

Relevance of NAM has become a subject of great debate in post cold war world. There are two school of thoughts - one argues its relevancy and another argues its non relevancy. After the dissolution of USSR, the world has become unipolar. Relevancy of NAM can be examined in two ways as:

**(1) Relevancy:**

- Economic division (North-south) is still painful, new international economic order, debt burden to poor countries are issues to be addressed.
- Need to oppose hegemony and unilateralism still needs united voice.
- Still has to defend sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.
- NAM has to play the role of strengthening of UN.
- To combat with poverty, hunger, famine and illiteracy needs concerted efforts.
- To accelerate economic growth and south-south cooperation.

**(2) Irrelevance :**

- Cold war has ended, absence of bipolar world.
- NAM has been unable to protect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of some of its member states from external aggression.
- In spite of its basic principle not to align with any power, some members have concluded defence pact with powerful countries.
- Big promises, statements and documents, but delivers little.
- Group not cohesive, size huge and agenda diversified, only as talking shop.

The principle and meaning of NAM needs revision consistent with experience, change and the challenges faced by developing countries. If the NAM is to be considered only as a political movement to balance the rival superpowers, it has become irrelevant. But it is obvious that the NAM is more than that. Thus it retains its relevancy and seeks strengthening of the movement as well as cooperation among the member states.

**३.६ लोक सेवा आयोगद्वारा ना.सु. (परराष्ट्र) खुला/समावेशी  
१०७१ को परीक्षामा चतुर्थ पत्रमा सोधिएको प्रश्नहरू र ती  
प्रश्नहरूको समाधान**

**Part I : English Language— 40 Marks**

Answer the following questions in separate answer sheets for each parts.

1. तल दिइएको अनुच्छेदलाई नेपालीबाट अंग्रेजीमा अनुवाद गर्नुहोस् । 10  
चिनियाँ विदेशमन्त्री नेपालको आउनुको प्रमुख उद्देश्य चीन-नेपाल दौत्य सम्बन्ध स्थापनाको ६० वर्ष पुगेको उपलक्ष्यमा हुने भनिएको आफ्ना राष्ट्रपति सी जिन पिनको भ्रमणको चाजोपाजो मिलाउनु पनि हो । चिनिया राष्ट्रपति सी नेपाल भ्रमणका लागि आतुर बन्नुमा छिमेकीसँग सुदृढ र सौहार्द सम्बन्ध बनाउने आफ्नै घोषित नीति त छदैन, भारतीय प्रधानमन्त्री नरेन्द्र मोदीको लगातार दुईओटा भ्रमण पनि रहेको कुटनीतिक मामिलाका जानकारहरू बताउँछन् । अझ मोदीले सार्क सम्मेलनताका गर्न नभ्याएका धार्मिक तीर्थाटन निकट भविष्यमा नै गर्ने बताएका छन् । अहिलेसम्म नेपाल मामिलामा बाचा पूरा गर्ने व्यक्तिका रूपमा उनले आफूलाई उभ्याएका छन् ।
2. a) Give the meaning of any TWO words from the following and use them in sentences: 2  
i) Protocol ii) Charge d'Affaires  
iii) Convention iv) Assignment
- b) Put the verb into the correct form of simple past or/and past perfect: 2  
After I (finish) ..... my duty, I (speak) ..... her on the telephone.
- c) Complete the following sentences with appropriate preposition: 2  
There is no meaning ..... what he says. Pay attention ..... what I say.
- d) Find the grammatical errors and correct them in the following sentences: 2  
i) Your fault admits no excuse.  
ii) I shall go accompanied with him.
- e) Complete the following conversation: - 2  
Mark: Hello! I am Mark from the Embassy of Germany. I am calling to fix an appointment for our DCM to meet with JS, Europe Division.  
Personal Secretary: .....  
Mark: Yes! Ok, what time will be convenient for the Joint Secretary?  
Personal Secretary: .....



3. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:  
Indians wryly admit that "India grows at night" when they sit down to Sip chai and talk about their country's messy road into future. But that is only half the saying. The complete sentence is : "India grows at night while the government sleeps" meaning that India may well be rising despite the slothness of state. Prosperity is, indeed, spreading across the country in spite of government failure pervading public life. It is a tale of private success and public failure. The private home is neat, clean and energetic. The government office is slothful, Suffocating with controls and filled with mind-bending red tape".

**Questions :**

(5×2=10)

- 1) What do people mean by "India grows at night"?
  - 2) How is India's prosperity spreading despite a slot government?
  - 3) How does government keep its control on public affairs ?
  - 4) "India grows at night", when the government sleeps, is it a full sentence
  - 5) What is a tale of private success & public failure?
4. Write an essay of one of the following topics in about 200 words: 10
- a) Economic Diplomacy.
  - b) Security Council (UN)
  - c) General Assembly (UN)
  - d) Non-aligned Movement.
  - e) Constraints of a land-locked developing countries

**Part II : International Relation and Diplomacy— 60 Marks**

**Answer the following questions:**

1. Briefly define the scope and nature of international relation. How does it help in solving the rivalry among nations ? 5
2. Discuss the role of diplomacy in promoting national interest. 5
3. Define the meaning of De Facto Recognition and De Jure Recognition. 5
4. What do you mean by Treaty? Explain with reference to any international treaty or a treaty between any two countries. 5
5. Briefly discuss the functions of Economic and Social Council of the UN. 5
6. Mention some of the measures essential for the functioning of SAARC effectively in the light of progress made by other regional organizations. 5
7. How should Nepal keep balance in its foreign policy between China as an emerging global power and India as a competing regional power ? 5

8. Briefly describe the role of economic diplomacy in the aftermath of the Cold-War. 5
9. What measures would you suggest to revamp Nepal's diplomatic missions abroad in the changed world politics? - 5
10. Write short notes on : 5
  - a) Persona non grata.
  - b) Attache.
11. What are the determinants of Nepalese foreign policy 2 Write four pillars of Nepal's foreign policy with examples. 10

**लोक सेवा आयोगद्वारा लिइएको नायब सुब्बा (परराष्ट्र) पदको चतुर्थ पत्र (खुला/समावेशी), २०७२ मा सोधिएका प्रश्नहरूको समाधान**

### Part I : English Language— 40 Marks

Answer the following questions in separate answer sheets for each parts.

1. तल दिइएको अनुच्छेदलाई नेपालीबाट अंग्रेजीमा अनुवाद गर्नुहोस् । 10

चिनियाँ विदेशमन्त्री नेपालको आउनुको प्रमुख उद्देश्य चीन-नेपाल द्वैत्य सम्बन्ध स्थापनाको ६० वर्ष पुगेको उपलक्ष्यमा हुने भनिएको आफ्ना राष्ट्रपति सी जिन पिनको भ्रमणको चाजोपाँजो मिलाउनु पनि हो । चिनियाँ राष्ट्रपति सी नेपाल भ्रमणका लागि आतुर बन्नुमा छिमेकीसँग सुदृढ र सौहार्द सम्बन्ध बनाउने आफ्नै घोषित नीति त छदैछ, भारतीय प्रधानमन्त्री नरेन्द्र मोदीको लगातार दुईओटा भ्रमण पनि रहेको कुटनीतिक मामिलाका जानकारहरु बताउँछन् । अझ मोदीले सार्क सम्मेलनका गर्न नभ्याएका धार्मिक तीर्थाटन निकट भविष्यमा नै गर्ने बताएका छन् । अहिलेसम्म नेपाल मामिलामा बाचा पूरा गर्ने व्यक्तिका रूपमा उनले आफूलाई उभ्याएका छन् ।

**Ans:**

The main purpose of Chinese Foreign Minister's visit to Nepal is to prepare for the official visit of the President Xi Jinping, said to be held on the occasion of 60th Anniversary of Nepal-China diplomatic relationship. According to foreign affairs experts, Xi is eager to visit Nepal as per his declared policy to maintain a strong and cordial relations with neighbour. It is also fuelled by the Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi's frequent visit to Nepal, who came twice here. Modi has said to visit Nepal again in near future for the religious pilgrimage left during the previous visit during SAARC Summit. He has stood as a person fulfilling the promises made on Nepal affairs till now.

2. a) Give the meaning of any TWO words from the following and use them in sentences:

- i) Protocol                      ii) Charge d'Affaires  
iii) Convention                iv) Assignment

**Ans:**

- i. **Protocol :** Rules of diplomatic etiquette and other ceremonial practices.

e.g. All the States and their representatives should adopt protocol on their diplomatic relations.

- ii. **Charge d' Affaires** : a diplomat – usually a diplomatic secretary, counselor or minister – who heads a diplomatic mission (e.g., an embassy) in the absence of its titular head (e.g., an ambassador).

e.g. Egypt's foreign ministry has summoned Pakistan's charge d'affaires over the comments made by Islamabad on ousted Islamist president Mohamed Morsi death sentence.

- iii. **Convention:** An agreement between states, sides, or military forces, especially an international agreement dealing with a specific subject.

e.g. the convention, signed by the six states bordering on the Black Sea, aims to prevent further pollution.

- iv. **Assignment** : a specified task or amount of work assigned or undertaken as if assigned by authority.

e.g. The official is scheduled to leave for India to assume his diplomatic *assignment*.

- b) Put the verb into the correct form of simple past or/and past perfect:

After I (finish) ..... my duty, I (speak) ..... her on the telephone.

**Ans:** After I finished my duty, I spoke her on the telephone.

- c) Complete the following sentences with appropriate preposition:

There is no meaning ..... what he says. Pay attention ..... what I say.

**Ans:** There is no meaning of what he says. Pay attention to what I say.

- d) Find the grammatical errors and correct them in the following sentences: 2

- i) Your fault admits no excuse.
- ii) I shall go accompanied with him.

**Ans:**

- i. Your fault admits of no excuse.
- ii. I shall go accompanying him.



e) **Complete the following conversation: -**

2

Mark: Hello! I am Mark from the Embassy of Germany. I am calling to fix an appointment for our DCM to meet with JS, Europe Division.

Personal Secretary: .....

Mark: Yes! Ok. what time will be convenient for the Joint Secretary?

Personal Secretary: .....

**Ans:**

Mark : Hello, I am Mark from the Embassy of Germany. I am calling to fix an appointment for our DCM to meet with JS, Europe Division.

Personal Secretary : Of course, he has no any other programmes today.

Mark : Yes, What time will be convenient for the Joint Secretary ?

Personal Secretary : He has asked me to provide the time between 01 PM to 02 PM for any meeting.

3. **Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:**

Indians wryly admit that "India grows at night" when they sit down to Sip chai and talk about their country's messy road into future. But that is only half the saying. The complete sentence is : "India grows at night while the government sleeps" meaning that India may well be rising despite the slothness of state. Prosperity is, indeed, spreading across the country in spite of government failure pervading public life. It is a tale of private success and public failure. The private home is neat, clean and energetic. The government office is slothful. Suffocating with controls and filled with mind-bending red tape".

**Questions :**

(5×2=10)

1) What do people mean by "India grows at night"?

**Ans:** The meaning of India grows at night is, India may well be rising despite the slothness of state.

2) How is India's prosperity spreading despite a slot government?

**Ans:** Prosperity of India is spreading despite a slot government by pervading public life.

3) How does government keep its control on public affairs ?

**Ans:** Government keeps its control on public affairs by enforcing laws.

4) "India grows at night", when the government sleeps, is it a full sentence

**Ans:** The full sentence is : India grows at night, while the government sleeps.

5) What is a tale of private success & public failure?

**Ans:** The private home is neat, clean and energetic. The government office is slothful, suffocating with controls and filled with mind-bending red tape. All is the tale of private success and public failure.

4. Write an essay of one of the following topics in about 200 words: 10

- a) Economic Diplomacy.
- b) Security Council (UN)
- c) General Assembly (UN)
- d) Non-aligned Movement.
- e) Constraints of a land-locked developing countries

**Ans:**

#### **Constraints of landlocked developing countries**

There are 31 land locked developing countries in the world including Nepal. They are mainly in Africa as well as in Asia and few are in Europe and South America. The total population in those countries is about 430 million, where economic growth and share in world trade is not appealing. Out of the 31 LLDCs 16 countries are least developed countries. Thus they share common types of problems and constraints so far.

The landlocked developing countries are most disadvantaged countries as recognized by the United Nations, due to geographical, economic and developmental reasons. They have unfavourable geographical positions without having direct access to sea which makes international trade costly and uncompetitive. Infrastructure development, human development in terms of health, education and income is also low. They are facing different types of restrictions and problems created by transit countries regarding the free transit and port facilities as provided by international laws. Some neighbours also impose economic and other types of blockade in different forms to LLDCs which creates lots of troublesome and chaos. Nepal is facing the same at the time. Transit costs are very high and port facilities are inadequate. They have to bear unnecessary paper works, bureaucratic delays as well as procedural hassles in transit formalities. Many LLDCs are debt burdened and over dependent on other countries in many respects. They get minimal opportunity for the integration of their economy with that of the world economy mainly due to geographical restrictions, costly international trade and lack of resources and competitiveness.

However some progress have been made by international community for upgrading the status of LLDCs. Different international treaties, convention and agreements have been agreed so far safeguarding the right of LLDCs. But the implementation of those provisions seems not to be carried out with integrity by the neighbouring as well as other concerned countries of the

world. Such lacking must be corrected in favour of landlocked developing countries for the betterment of the world.

## **Part II : International Relation and Diplomacy— 60 Marks**

### **Answer the following questions:**

1. Briefly define the scope and nature of international relation. How does it help in solving the rivalry among nations ? 5

**Ans:**

International relations is the study of the relations of states with each other and with international organizations and sub national entities.

#### **Scope of International relations**

The scope of international relations is expanding. It comprehends globalization, diplomatic relations, state sovereignty, international security, ecological sustainability, nuclear proliferation, nationalism, economic development, global finance, terrorism, organized crime, human security, foreign interventionism, and human rights etc.

#### **Nature of International Relations**

International Relations, like the world community itself is in transition. In a rapidly changing and increasingly complex world, it encompasses much more than relations among nation states and international organization and groups. It includes a variety of transitional relationships at various levels, above and below the level of the nation states.

International relations plays a crucial role in the attainment of a better world. It helps in solving the rivalry among nations, as it:

- Imparts knowledge on the international organizations and international law.
- Develops cordial relations and understandings among nations.
- Fosters collective security and friendly relationship among nations.
- Emphasizes on peaceful settlement of disputes
- Helps in arms control and disarmaments.



---

**2. Discuss the role of diplomacy in promoting national interest.**

---

**5**

**Ans:**

Diplomacy is the management of international relations by negotiation. It is the art and science of international politics. Protection and furthering the national interests of the country is the prime duty of diplomat. In the modern globalized world, sound diplomacy is becoming a tool of to safeguard and promote national interests of any nation state. Its importance can be listed as follows :

- It helps to conduct cordial and friendly relations with neighbouring countries and the rest of the world community.
- Economic diplomacy helps to promote economic interest of a country. It helps in receiving foreign aid, grants, loans as well as foreign investment, generating foreign employment, that are crucial for economic development.
- Peaceful settlement of bilateral and multilateral disputes through negotiation helps to check any unwanted consequences proving to be futile for the interest of nation.
- International support and assistance can be garnered on various sectors like, biodiversity conservation, tourism promotion, disaster management, economic reforms, strengthening of governance etc.

---

**3. Define the meaning of De Facto Recognition and De Jure Recognition.**

---

**5**

**Ans:**

**Q. 3. See 2069, Q no. 8 for De Facto Recognition**

**De Jure Recognition :** When a state or a government is recognized completely, formally and officially, it is called the De Jure recognition.

It is granted when it is confirmed that the new government is able to be a subject of international law and a member of international community. It is a diplomatic recognition and cannot be withdrawn easily without sufficient cause and reason.

De jure recognition is given when the state can bear international obligation, has received support of its people, political stability of new government, faith on UN Charter, democracy and human rights etc.

---

**4. What do you mean by Treaty? Explain with reference to any international treaty or a treaty between any two countries. 5**

---

**Ans:**

A treaty is an agreement in written form between nations-state or any other international personality that is intended to establish a relationship governed by international law.

According to article 2 of Vienna Convention on law of treaties "A treaty is defined as the international agreement concluded between states in written form and governed by international law, whether embodied in a single instrument or in two or more related instruments and whatever its particular designation is."

Treaty is considered as the source of international law and the main objective of a treaty is to impose binding obligation to the states who are parties to it. It defines or modifies mutual duties and obligations.

Bilateral treaties are concluded between only two countries. The treaty functions so long as the parties involved are obliged by the conditions and provisions made in it.

Structurally, treaty consists of preamble, the body, final clause and concludes with a testimonial and signatures.

Treaties between the nations may take different forms as, conventions, agreements, covenant, act, protocol, declaration and exchange of notes etc.

Treaties are important for the peaceful settlement of disputes between countries, to create right and responsibilities between states, for trade, economic assistance, cultural exchange, extradition of criminals and so on. For non-aggression as well as territorial integrity, cooperation between states, making international relations predictable and to guide international relations, treaty is of utmost importance.

---

**5. Briefly discuss the functions of Economic and Social Council of the UN. 5**

---

**Ans:**

Functions of Economic and Social Council of the UN are:

- To make or initiate studies and reports and make recommendations on international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters.
- To promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedom for all.
- To call international conference and prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly on matters falling within its competence.

- To negotiate agreements with the specialized agencies defining their relationship with the United Nations.
- To coordinate the activities of the specialized agencies of the UN
- To consult and deal with non-governmental organizations.

**6. Mention some of the measures essential for the functioning of SAARC effectively in the light of progress made by other regional organizations.**

**5**

**Ans:**

Three decades have passed since the SAARC was established with an objective of enhancing the quality of life of the people and to find solution to the common problems of the peoples of South Asia. But the results seem dismal and SAARC has not been able to grow as a successful regional organization. For the effective functioning of SAARC following measures should be taken :

- Atmosphere of distrust, traditional rivalries, and confrontations among the member states should be eliminated and should work for garnering mutual trust as well as confidence.
- Concerted effort should be given for poverty alleviation of the region uplifting the living condition of the people.
- Must move from declaratory to implementation phase. Must focus on implementation of the programmes, projects and the policies formulated so far.
- SAARC should be made a common forum for resolving bilateral and regional contentious issues. Current provision of Charter should be amended.
- Structural reform is necessary. Roles of Secretary General should be revamped with more power.
- SAARC Secretariat should be strengthened making it a dynamic and action oriented organization with resources.
- The operational principle of consensus voting should be replaced by extra-ordinary majority.
- Depoliticization of economic issues.
- Regular monitoring and evaluation mechanism of the implementation of the issues made on SAARC declarations.



7. How should Nepal keep balance in its foreign policy between China as an emerging global power and India as a competing regional power? 5

Ans:

Nepal is a landlocked country sandwiched between two giant neighbours, India and China. For her peace, prosperity and well-being of people, Nepal has to maintain cordial, friendly, balanced and effective relationship with the both of her neighbours.

Yet economic ties between India and China are growing rapidly. For Nepal, one of the poorest and most politically turbulent countries in Asia, reviving its ancient, formerly profitable role as the link between the two giants might offer economic growth and political stability. Thus Nepal has to maintain a balance in its foreign policy between India and China to harbour their economic prosperity. In this regard, Nepal should prove herself as an important and trustworthy neighbour in front of India and China. She should stick to her one China policy as before and should not allow any anti-Chinese activities in Nepali soil.

Likewise, Nepal should stop to play any foul game as China Card against India. Mistrust, contentions, mutual problems with one neighbour should be resolved through discussion and negotiations, not by tilting towards another. Nepal should strengthen her diplomatic missions in India and China with different wings like political, cultural, economic, social and for people-to-people relations. Trade relations with both of the neighbours must be strengthened to uplift our economic status to act as a vibrant link between the two global powers. Thus we should apply the principle of equiproximity and equidistance in our foreign policy regarding the relations with India and China for our betterment.

8. Briefly describe the role of economic diplomacy in the aftermath of the Cold-War. 5

Ans:

Economic Diplomacy is the part of diplomacy that promotes economic interests of a nation in its relation with other nations and international organizations. During the Cold War, the world economy was fragmented into two ideological camps—capitalist and socialist. With the end of cold war the globalization process intensified by rapid integration of world economy with the domination of capitalist world. In this context, economic diplomacy gained ground as a tool for globalization, liberalization, economic integration, development, foreign aid management and so on. The rôle of economic diplomacy in present context can be enlisted as :

- Economic diplomacy has played a great role on the socio economic development and reconstruction of poor, war ravaged and least developed countries with the help of foreign assistance through bilateral and multilateral negotiations.
- Helps for the promotion of export in developing countries to the global market thus boosting economic growth of under developed countries.
- Resolving international economic and monetary problems through the global forum like WTO, IMF. Friendly economic relations, fair economic competition among the nations thus enlarging the choice of global consumers.
- Enhancement of foreign investment which is very crucial for the capital formation in developing and least developed countries.
- Financing in Infrastructure development by different global partners, e.g. World Bank, ADB and donor countries.
- Elimination of hunger, poverty and illiteracy as well as environment conservation, energy security are becoming common agenda of the world community.

All of these have been materialized through the process of economic diplomacy specially aftermath the end of cold war.

**9. What measures would you suggest to revamp Nepal's diplomatic missions abroad in the changed world politics?** **5**

**Ans:**

Nepalese Diplomatic Missions abroad, e.g. embassies, consulate general, consulates as well permanent missions are often criticized due to the lack of excellence and poor functioning. As per the need of time these missions are to be revamped to strengthen our international personality and to gain more from political and economic diplomacy. I want to suggest following measures needed to be taken at the time:

- Trainings on sound diplomatic practices, global affairs and related matters as well as plenty of exposure should be provided to the diplomatic staffs prior to their assignment to the mission.
- Working staffs should be increased in different missions of gulf countries in accordance with the number of Nepalese workers working there.
- Embassies are needed to focus on economic diplomacy. Head of the mission must be assigned with particular task along with his appointment. Ministry of Foreign Affairs as well as Finance Ministry

should allocate sufficient budget to the mission for economic diplomacy.

- Physical Infrastructure of embassies must be enhanced along with Institutional memory and working culture.
- Embassies should open their liaison office in different cities of the respective country which will be helpful for the Nepalese residing very far from the embassy.
- Appointment of ambassadors should be made depending upon the excellence and experience not by the political affiliations and quota. Timely appointment of ambassadors.
- Effective service delivery from the missions, use of information technology and timely issuance of Passports and Visa.
- Strengthening labour wings of the embassy or the consulates for the welfare of the Nepalese workers abroad. Rescue of the troubled workers, legal action against employer doing wrongs against Nepalese workers, timely repatriation of dead bodies of Nepalese to Nepal, and insurance/compensation to the families of deceased. Missions should focus on workers' welfare scheme through the negotiation with the foreign government.

---

**10. Write short notes on :**

**5**

- (a) *Persona non grata*.
- (b) *Attache*

**Ans:**

(a) ***Persona non grata*** (*See 2071, Q 7*)

(b) **Attaché** : Certain members of a diplomatic mission and of a permanent mission, usually junior ranking diplomatic staff beneath third secretary is generally known as Attaché. Civilian attachés are either junior officers in an embassy or if more senior have a professional specialization like economic attaché, cultural attaché etc. On the military side an embassy has military attaché also. It has become practice to have a press and public relation officer at every embassy and he/she is designated as press attaché or press and public relation attaché. In our practice generally Nayab Subbas assigned for the first time in embassies during the career are called attaché. We have military attaché as well as cultural attaché and economic attaché in some embassies. Likewise, there are also labour attaché in the Nepalese embassies in Gulf countries, Malaysia and South Korea.



**11. What are the determinants of Nepalese foreign policy 2 Write four pillars of Nepal's foreign policy with examples. 10**

**Ans:**

*(See 2071. Q No. 6 for the first part of this question.)*

Four pillars of Nepal's Foreign Policy are :

- Non aligned Policy and Panchasheel
- Principle of United Nations Charter
- International Law
- Value of World Peace

These are also enshrined in the Constitution of Nepal as the guiding principles of Nepal's foreign policy. Nepal is the founding member of Non-alignment movement and has been actively lobbying in the interests of non aligned world. Nepal had not aligned to any faction of the world power even during the cold war and has been able to maintain friendly relations with all of the countries in the world, Communist or Capitalists. Its foreign policy is guided by the principle of Panchasheel, which include mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty, non interference in each other's internal affairs, respect for mutual equality, non aggression and peaceful settlement of disputes, and cooperation for mutual benefit. It has faith on the United Nations Charter and is a peace loving country. Nepal's foreign policy is also guided by the international law and other universally recognized norms guiding international relations. Value of world peace also constitute on of the pillar of Nepal's foreign policy. It has played an important role for the world peace accordingly mainly through United Nations. Nepalese Army and Police forces have been deployed in different war ravaged countries and regions under the aegies of United Nations as peace keeping forces since 1958. Thus all of these components acting as the pillars for shaping Nepal's foreign policy are indeed the basis of the universal practice of foreign policy making in this democratic world.

□□□