

- Poor infrastructure
- Poor resource mobilization
- Debt burden
- Lack of good governance
- Political corruption
- Weak Technological Capacity
- High Population growth
- Lack of political and social stability
- Brain Drain
- Lack of people's participation in Development activities
- Low access of ICT etc

Above mentioned problems are the common problems facing by LDCs.

**8. Why do we need a separate Foreign Service?**

**(5 marks)**

**Ans:**

We need a separate foreign service especially for these purposes:

- To communicate and establish relationship with the government and organization outside the country.
- To safeguard the territory, national integrity and independence of the nation outside the country.
- To protect the citizen of the country living outside its territory
- To enhance trade, culture, education, religion, values of the nation outside its arena.
- To negotiate with the government of other nation in the condition of mutual co-operation and in conflict.
- To receive information about the development of other nation.
- To maintain international peace and security and order.

**9. What are the functions of diplomatic missions abroad? (5 marks)**

**Ans :**

Diplomatic missions abroad are the cutting edge of foreign policy apparatus, the field outposts that are the system eyes and ears.

Vienna convention on Diplomatic Relations 1961 outlines the functions of diplomatic missions as:

- a) Representing : Representing the sending state in the receiving state.

- b) Protecting : Protecting in the receiving state the interests of the sending state and of its nationals, within the limits permitted by international law.
- c) Negotiating : Negotiating with the government of the receiving state.
- d) Reporting : Reporting the development and progress of the receiving state to the sending state.
- e) Promoting friendly relations
- f) Act as a public notary: Issuing passports, granting visa etc.

To sum up, for a typical mission abroad, the relation with the receiving country in all its manifestations is the only responsibilities.

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**10. Write shorts note on:**

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**a. Agreement (2.5 marks)**

It refers to the formal agreement by a receiving state to accept a named individual as head of a diplomatic mission.

Diplomatic courtesy requires that before a state appoints a new chief of a diplomatic mission to represent it in another state, it must be first ascertained whether the proposed appointee is acceptable to the receiving state.

**b. Aide-Memories (2.5 marks)**

In international relations, an **aide-memoire** is a proposed agreement or negotiating text circulated informally among delegations for discussion without committing the originating delegation's country to the contents. It has no identified source, title, or attribution and no standing in the relationship involved. Such a text is also referred to as a **non-paper** in many international organizations, including the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade/World Trade Organization and sometimes within the European Union.

It is a brief summary or outline of the items on which agreement was reached in a meeting. It is normally written one. It is also called memory or memorandum. It is unsigned and unsealed.

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**11. 'Foreign Policy is the extension of domestic policy'. Discuss.**

**(10 marks)**

---

**Ans:**

Foreign policy, broadly defined, is the course set at given times determining the relationship, policies and actions of a country with or toward other states and international entities. Religious and ethnic groups, corporations, and the media are influential and expressions of public opinion, variously mediated are often politically decisive in what is, overall a remarkably effusive, democratic culture.

The internal policies of any nations are the base for the formulation of foreign policy. Any nation sets its foreign policy by analyzing the internal policies they are practicing. The industrial policies, tourism policies, economic policies, religious policies, cultural policies, trade policies are examined more while formulating foreign policy. What is there inside the nation is reflexed into the foreign policy of any nation. If any nation has its internal policy to maximize its as its tools. Several cultural, commercial, educational attaches for the practice of internal policy outside the territory of are different then the nation could not exercise good foreign relation and the situation of relation between the countries may not extend long. What is supposed to be inside the nation, should be shown outside. That's why foreign policy is also called the index of internal policies. Foreign policy is regarded the extended form of domestic policies for these reasons:

- It shows the idea and practices of the nation outside the nation.
- It is the only way through which a nation presents its situation outside its territory.
- What is happening inside the nation is carried out through foreign policy.
- Foreign policy is the extended form of domestic policy in particular and output of domestic policy in general.
- Domestic policies are examined and analyzed while formulating external policies.
- What a nation is expecting to happen inside the country is reflected through foreign policy.

Because of the above reasons one can agree that foreign policy is the extended form of internal policy.

**३.३ लोक सेवा आयोगद्वारा ना.सु. (समावेशी), १०६५ को परीक्षामा चतुर्थ पत्रमा सोधिएको प्रश्नहरू र ती प्रश्नहरूको समाधान**

**Fourth Paper - Part I - 40 Marks**  
**English Language**

1. Translate the following Nepali passage into English: 10
- नेपाल-भारतबीच विद्यमान खुला सिमानाका संकारात्मक र नकारात्मक दुवै पक्षहरू रहेका छन् । युगौयुगदेखि नेपाल र भारतबीच रहिआएको धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक र सामाजिक सम्बन्ध र भौगोलिक सामिप्यताले गर्दा नेपाली जनता र भारतीय जनताबीच गहिरो सम्बन्ध विकसित हुँदै आएको छ । कति तराईवासीहरूको सीमापारीका भारतीयहरूसित पारिवारिक सम्बन्ध रहिआएको छ । यस पृष्ठभूमिमा खुला सिमानाले त्यो पारिवारिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्धलाई निरन्तरता दिन र विकास गर्न सघाउ पुऱ्याएको छ । दुवै देशका नागरिकहरूले खुला रूपमा आवतजावत गर्न पाएकोले सुविधा पाउनुको साथै आर्थिक लाभ पनि प्राप्त गरिरहेका छन् ।
2. a) Write the meaning of any two words from the following and use them properly in your own sentences: 2  
i) Pivot ii) Proliferation iii) Strategy
- b) Use the correct forms of future continuous and present perfect tenses in the following sentences: 2  
John ..... (strive) hard as he ..... (do) this year
- c) Fill up the following blanks with appropriate prepositions. 2  
Officials should dispose ..... the files during the office time. You will be certainly rewarded for completing works ..... time.
- d) Locate the grammatical mistakes and correct them in the following sentences: 2  
If he will get a reasonable price, then he would sell his land.
- e) Complete the following conversation: 2  
Narendra : Hello, good morning. I am attache of the embassy of a country of South Asia. Our newly appointed Ambassador will arrive here at 3 P.M. tomorrow by the flight no SP224  
George .....

Narendra : Could you be kind enough to request your appropriate senior to receive our Ambassador at the airport and extend necessary diplomatic courtesy to him.

George .....

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

China has emerged as a world power far more quickly than most observers - and China's own leaders - might have predicted as little as a decade ago. China's rapid economic growth, juxtaposed against America's problems in Iraq and Afghanistan, monumental debt, and role in sparking the global financial crisis have changed global power realities - and global perceptions of those realities even more: China's current international influence likely outstrips its desire or capacity.

This puts China in a different position in relation to the so-called international system - the structures and rules created by the United States and others after the Second World War to check national sovereignty through a system of overlapping jurisdictions, transnational obligations and fundamental rights. China has been enormous beneficiary of this system, and its rise would have been unthinkable without the US-led free-trade system and globalization process, access to US markets, and global shipping lanes secured by the US Navy. China's history of humiliation at the hands of European colonial powers has made its leaders ardent supporters of inviolable national rights and suspicious of any sacrifice of sovereignty.

**Questions:**

(5×2) = 10

- Was China's rapid rise as a world power predicted?
  - How does the US compare with China in global competition for influence at the moment?
  - What are the current difficulties faced by the US?
  - What was the objectives of the international system created by the US?
  - How has China reacted to this system?
4. Write an essay in about 200 words on ONE of the following topics: 10
- Determinants of Nepal's foreign policy.
  - Economic diplomacy
  - Nepal's role in SAARC.
  - Nepal-China friendship
  - Global warming

**Fourth Paper - Part II: 60 Marks**  
**International Relation and Diplomacy**

5. Nepal-India relations have been ups and down along with the twist and turn since 1950. Do you have any new idea to solve the problems between the two countries. Briefly identify. 5
6. What are diplomatic privileges and immunities? 5
7. What do you understand by "Power of attorney"? 5
8. What are the rights of landlocked countries under Law of the sea? 5
9. Write short notes on: 5  
Honorary Consul.
10. What is globalization? 5
11. Who are the members of BIMSTEC? 5
12. Identify 5 major achievements of SAARC. 5
13. What are the six principal bodies of the United Nations? 5
14. Highlight Nepal's contributions to the peace keeping operations under the aegis of the United Nations. 5
15. Is Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) still relevant? Explain. 10

**लोक सेवा आयोगद्वारा लिइएको नायब सूब्बा (परराष्ट्र) पदको चतुर्थ पत्र (समावेशी), २०६८ मा सोधिएका प्रश्नहरूको समाधान**

**Fourth Paper - Part I : 40 marks**  
**English and Language**

- 
1. Translate the following Nepali passage into English: 10
- 

नेपाल-भारतबीच विद्यमान खुला सिमानाका सकारात्मक र नकारात्मक दुवै पक्षहरू रहेका छन्। युगौयुगदेखि नेपाल र भारतबीच रहिआएको धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक र सामाजिक सम्बन्ध र भौगोलिक सामिप्यताले गर्दा नेपाली जनता र भारतीय जनताबीच गहिरो सम्बन्ध विकसित हुँदै आएको छ। कति तराईबासीहरूको सीमापारीका भारतीयहरूसित पारिवारिक सम्बन्ध रहिआएको छ। यस पृष्ठभूमिमा खुला सिमानाले त्यो पारिवारिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक, सांस्कृतिक सम्बन्धलाई निरन्तरता दिन र विकास गर्न सघाउ पुऱ्याएको छ। दुवै देशका नागरिकहरूले खुला रूपमा आवतजावत गर्न पाएकोले सुविधा पाउनुको साथै आर्थिक लाभ पनि प्राप्त गरिरहेका छन्।

**Ans:**

There are both positive and negative aspects of existing open border between Nepal and India. Because of the geographical equiproximity and social, cultural and religious relationship between Nepal and India since the time immemorial, there has been a deep relation between the people of each countries. Some people in terai have familiar relation with Indians. In this context, the open border has contributed to continue and develop these familiar, social, economic and the citizens of both countries. They are achieving facilities and economic benefit.

2. a) Write the meaning of any two words from the following and use them properly in your own sentences: 2

i) Pivot      ii) Proliferation      iii) Strategy

Word	Meaning
Pivot	a pin or shaft on which a wheel or other body turns.
Proliferation	Fruitful
Strategy	General ship

**Use in sentence:**

Pivot : You need to use hard pivot in order to make you safe.

Proliferation: Lichhavi period was the period of proliferation in Nepal's history.

Strategy: New strategy should be developed to enhance economic diplomacy.

- b) Use the correct forms of future continuous and present perfect tenses in the following sentences: 2

John ..... (strive) hard as he ..... (do) this year

**Ans:** John will be striving hard as he has done this year

- c) Fill up the following blanks with appropriate prepositions. 2

Officials should dispose ..... the files during the office time. You will be certainly rewarded for completing works ..... time.

**Ans:** Officials should dispose to the files during the office time. You will be certainly rewarded for completing works in time.

- d) Locate the grammatical mistakes and correct them in the following sentences: 2

If he will get a reasonable price, then he would sell his land.

**Ans:** If he would get a reasonable price, he will sell his land.

e) **Complete the following conversation:**

2

Narendra : Hello, good morning. I am attache of the embassy of a country of South Asia. Our newly appointed Ambassador will arrive here at 3 P.M. tomorrow by the flight no SP224

George .....

Narendra : Could you be kind enough to request your appropriate senior to receive our Ambassador at the airport and extend necessary diplomatic courtesy to him.

George .....

**Ans:**

Narendra : Hello, good morning. I am attache of the embassy of a country of South Asia. Our newly appointed Ambassador will arrive here at 3 P.M. tomorrow by the flight no SP224

George : Thank you for your information. We will do necessary work recently.

Narendra : Could you be kind enough to request your appropriate senior to receive our Ambassador at the airport and extend necessary diplomatic courtesy to him.

George : No problem. Our senior will be there in the airport to receive his excellency.

---

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

---

China has emerged as a world power far more quickly than most observers - and China's own leaders - might have predicted as little as a decade ago. China's rapid economic growth, juxtaposed against America's problems in Iraq and Afghanistan, monumental debt, and role in sparking the global financial crisis have changed global power realities - and global perceptions of those realities even more. China's current international influence likely outstrips its desire or capacity.

This puts China in a different position in relation to the so-called international system - the structures and rules created by the United States and others after the Second World War to check national sovereignty through a system of overlapping jurisdictions, transnational obligations and fundamental rights. China has been enormous beneficiary of this system, and its rise would have been unthinkable without the US-led free-trade system and globalization process, access to US markets, and global shipping



lanes secured by the US Navy. China's history of humiliation at the hands of European colonial powers has made its leaders ardent supporters of inviolable national rights and suspicious of any sacrifice of sovereignty.

**Questions:**

(5×2) = 10

a) **Was China's rapid rise as a world power predicted?**

**Ans:** Yes, china had rapid rise as a world power far more quickly than most observes and China's own leaders might have predicated.

b) **How does the US compare with China in global competition for influence at the moment?**

**Ans:** US compare with China in global competition for influence at the moment by free trade system, globalization process, access to US markets, global shipping lanes secured by US Navy, overlapping jurisdictions, transnational obligations and fundamental rights.

c) **What are the current difficulties faced by the US?**

**Ans:** The current difficulties faced by US are problems in Iraq and Afghanistan, monumental debts, and role in sparking the global financial crisis.

d) **What was the objectives of the international system created by the US?**

**Ans:** The objective of the international system created by US is to check national sovereignty.

e) **How has China reacted to this system?**

**Ans:** China has reacted to this system by being supporter of inviolable national rights and suspicious of any sacrifice of sovereignty.

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

10

- 
- Determinants of Nepal's foreign policy.
  - Economic diplomacy
  - Nepal's role in SAARC.
  - Nepal-China friendship
  - Global warming

**Ans:**

- Determinants of Nepal's foreign policy. (See Model question's answer no: 4)**

**Fourth Paper - Part II: 60 Marks**  
**International Relation and Diplomacy**

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1. Nepal-India relations have been ups and down along with the twist and turn since 1950. Do you have any new idea to solve the problems between the two countries. Briefly identify. 5
- 

**Ans:**

No doubt, Nepal - India relations has been ups and down along with the twist and turn since 1950. Security, border demarcation, water resources, Trade, market, culture and ethnic issues are the factors creating problems between Indo-Nepalese relations.

The following could be the ideas to solve the problems between two countries:

- Open border should be regulated and scientific demarcation of border should be done.
- Introduction of passport should be done and security mechanism should be enforced on the border.
- The treaty of 1950's should be revived and re-written making it equal, just, relevant and contextual.
- No big brotherly attitude on the part of India - Fanchasheel, mutual benefit and sovereign equality should be respected.
- India should help Nepal to solve Bhutanese refugee problem.
- Mechanism should be established for trade balance
- Control of criminal activities
- Common voice in international forum.
- Considering Nepal's constraints, India should provide concessions in duties customs for Nepalese goods to further develop trade and commercial relation.

To conclude implementation the above mentioned ideas could establish the good relations between India and Nepal.

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2. What are diplomatic privileges and immunities? 5
- 

**Ans :**

**Immunities and Privileges of Diplomat**

- Inviolability of person
- Immunity from criminal jurisdiction

- Immunity from civil/administrative jurisdiction
- Fiscal immunity

#### **Immunities and privileges of Diplomatic mission:**

- Inviolability of premises
- Inviolability of archives and Documents
- Fiscal immunities (no tax)
- Privileges of sending and receiving letter, document, ciphers coded message correspondence to sending state.
- Right to hoist its own national flag and use of its own emblem in building, office and vehicle.

#### **Privileges**

- Diplomat is not forced to appear in the court
- Diplomat can practice his religion
- Diplomat can enjoy tax free goods/services
- Diplomat can use their own flag and emblem
- Diplomat is provided free pass in immigration and customs.

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### **3. What do you understand by "Power of attorney"?**

**5**

#### **Ans:**

A power of attorney (POA) or letter of attorney is a written authorization to represent or act on another's behalf in private affairs, business, or some other legal matter. The person authorizing the other to act is the *principal*, *grantor*, or *donor* (of the power). A power of attorney is a document that lets you name someone to make decisions on your behalf. This appointment can take effect immediately if you become unable to make those decisions on your own. For example, if you become mentally incapacitated, or leave the country for a period of time, you would be unable to make these important choices for yourself.

A durable power of attorney stops a court from stepping in and taking control of your finances if you become incapacitated. Without this document, a court could appoint someone to make decisions for you.

**Definition** - A power of attorney is a document you can use to appoint someone to make decisions on your behalf. The person you designate is called an "attorney-in-fact." The appointment can be effective immediately or can become effective only if you are unable to make decisions on your own.

### Authorities for Durable Power of Attorney

You can give your attorney-in-fact as many or as few powers as you want. A power of attorney can authorize your agent to do any or all of the following on your behalf:

- Pay for support and care
- Borrow money
- Conduct banking transactions
- Manage property
- Handle legal claims
- Access safe deposit boxes
- Deal with insurance and retirement benefits
- Prepare and file tax returns
- Exercise stockholder rights
- Contract for services
- Make gifts
- Collect social security benefits
- Any other task allowed by law that you require

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#### 4. What are the rights of landlocked countries under Law of the sea?5

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Ans:

A landlocked country is a country entirely enclosed by land, or whose only coastlines lie on closed seas. There are 48 landlocked countries in the world, including partially recognized states. Of the major landmasses, only North America, Australia and inhospitable Antarctica do not have a landlocked country inside their respective continents. According to convention on law of the sea land locked countries have the following rights:

- Rights to easy access to and from the sea.
- Freedom of transit through the territory of transit states.
- Rights to participate on an equitable basis in exploitation an appropriate part of the surplus of the living resources of the Exclusive economic zone of coastal states of the same region or sub region.

**Honorary Consul****Ans:**

A consul general is a consular officer who heads a consulate general and is a consul of the highest rank serving at a particular location. A consul general may also be responsible for consular districts which contain other, subordinate consular offices within a country. Some consuls are not career officials of the represented state at all; some are locally-engaged staff with the nationality of the sending country,<sup>[2]</sup> and in smaller cities, or in cities that are very distant from full-time diplomatic missions, a foreign government which feels that some form of representation is nevertheless desirable may appoint a person who has not hitherto been part of their diplomatic service to fulfill this role. Such a consul may well combine the job with his or her own (often commercial) private activities, and in some instances may not even be a citizen of the sending country. Such consular appointments are usually given the title of *honorary consul*. Graham Greene used this position as the title of his 1973 novel *The Honorary Consul*.

In last, Honorary Consul is a diplomat either from the represented sending state or a person from the country he/she represents to. He/she is not a career official and combines designated diplomatic responsibility with his/her private activities.

**6. What is globalization?****Ans:**

- Globalization is a modern term used to describe the changes in societies and the world economy that result from dramatically increased international trade and cultural exchange.
- In simple words, the term globalization refers to extending of economic activities across national boundaries.
- Globalization has intensified interdependence and competition between economies in the world market.
- It describes the increase of trade and investment due to the falling of barriers and the interdependence of countries.
- The World Bank defines globalization as : "Freedom and ability of individuals and firms to initiate voluntary economic transaction with residence of other countries."
- Globalization is the process by which an activity or understanding becomes world-wide in scope.
- It is defined as a process of growing interdependence between all people of this planet.

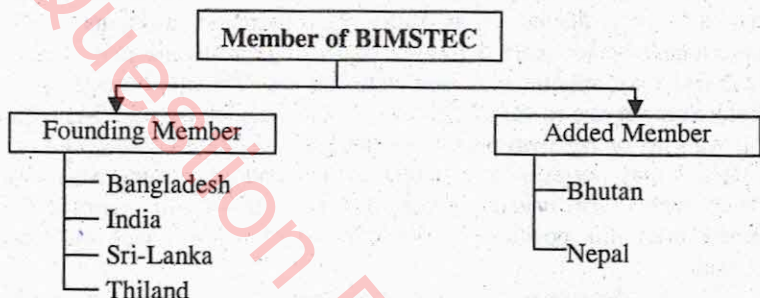
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**7. Who are the members of BIMSTEC?**

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**5****Ans:**

BIMISTEC stands for Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectrol Technical and Economic Co-operation. It was established on 6th June 1997 and Bangladesh, India, Sri-Lanka and Thiland were its member countries. Later, Nepal and Bhutan were awarded the membership in 2003. The Institutional structure of BIMSTEC consist of 'Annual Ministerial Meeting', Senior official committee, 'A working group' and 'specialized task forces' The member of BIMSTEC are:



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**8. Identify 5 major achievements of SAARC.**

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**5****Ans:**

SAARC, founded in 1985 was an expansion of the common political will to achieve and accelerate economic growth and development as well to ensure peace, prosperity and stability in the region through co-operation on the basis of common programmes and complementarities.

Five major achievement of SAARC are:

- i) Institutional Achievements: Establishment of different programmes of actions and regional centre among the member countries to enhance their holistic development. For eg. Human Resource Development Centre, Agriculture and Rural Development Centre etc.
- ii) Social and Cultural Achievements : SAARC has played vital role for the social and cultural development of its member countries since its birth. Many conventions for eradicating social and cultural dogmatism and operation has been passed more over, SAARC has become a common place to visualize several social and cultural values, norms and tradition of member nations.

- iii) Economic Achievements: To improve the quality of life of the people within its realm, SAARC has been launching many economic programmes. SAPTA/SAFTA/SAARC Bank/SCCI/SAARC Food security reserve are in itself the achievements of SAARC.
- iv) The major achievements of SAARC is that it has maintained a good and harmonious relation among its member countries and between the people as well.
- v) Despite of its existence of 'union of poors' outside, it has been honouring the young scientists and other persons who are extraordinary. It is also one of the achievement of SAARC.

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**9. What are the six principal bodies of the United Nations?**

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**5**

**Ans:**

The world's largest organization UNO was established officially after the World War II on 24 oct, 1945, replacing its precedor Leagues of Nations which unsuccessful to achieve its aim:

Six principles bodies of UN are:

- i) General Assembly → Main deliberative organ  
→ includes all 193 members
- ii) Security council → 5 permanent members + 10 non-permanent members
- iii) Economic and Social council → 54 members  
→ originated for the economic and social help to UN and its specialized agencies.
- iv) Trusteeship council → Works under the control of G.A.  
→ It has completed its task successfully.  
→ Trying to be annexed in security council.
- v) International Court of Justice → Principal judicial organ.  
→ Consists of 15 judges elected by concurrent vote of G.A. and S.C.
- vi) Secretariat → UN consists of one secretariat to conduct its task  
→ Comprises a secretary general and other staffs.

---

**10. Highlight Nepal's contributions to the peace keeping operations under the aegis of the United Nations.**

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5

**Ans:**

As a peace loving nation, Nepal has been contributing to the UN peacekeeping operation around the globe since 1958 to this date. Nepal has been sending military and police personnel to various peacekeeping operations upon the call of UN.

- out of 61 peacekeeping operation authorised by UN 50 far, Nepal has participated in as many as 29 such operations with contribution of 50,167 Nepalese peacekeepers.
- 62 Nepalese peacekeepers had laid their lives in the line of their duties for serving the cause of peace in every nook and corner of the world and several suffer serious injuries in this process.
- Out of current 16 UN peacekeeping operations deployed around the world, Nepal has deployed its peacekeepers in 13 operations.
- Nepal has also served as a member of special committee on peacekeeping operations.
- Nepal is one of the ten countries to sign MOU under UN standby agreements.
- Nepal is signatory to NPT, CTBT, CWC, FMCT etc.

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**11. Is Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) still relevant? Explain.**

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10

**Ans:**

The politics of the world was divided into two poles upto 1950s. There was cold war between the Soviet Union (Communism) and American group (Capitalism). The world was in the fear of power and weapons exhibition between America's NATO and Soviet Union's BARSА. The world, on the other hand, also divided in other group who did not joined NATO and BARSА, and they organized a peaceful organization on 1955 in Wangdung and named it "Non Alignment Movement".

To minimize the impact of cold war in international peace (World peace) and to establish a world peace is the main goal of NAM and upto know more than 118 nations along with Nepal are its member states. The propounder of NAM Jawaharlal Nehru (India); Joseph Broz Tito (Yugoslavia); Abdul Nasir (Egypt); Sukarno (Indonesia) and N. Cruma



(Ghana) identified some principles in Wlangdung conference, also known as the principles of NAM.

The 15<sup>th</sup> summit of NAM had been concluded on 15-16th July 2009 in Egypt and 16<sup>th</sup> summit will be held in 2012 in Teheran, Iran. NAM has been actively working throughout its origination and NAM has 56% of the world population in it. Mainly NAM was created by the third party who did not want to be in the group of NATO and BARSIA. Some has argued about the outdated of NAM especially because of the disformation of Soviet Union. But, the fact is that, there is also the possibility of emergence of New power that is 'China'. The world may one day face the conflict of arms and weapons between Chinese group and American group. We can clearly feel and analyse the world is being divided into two groups 'China' and 'America'. so, there is the necessity of NAM in the establishment of world peace on the days ahead. If NAM has been outdated, there won't be increasement in the membership of NAM. In the present context, the countries in the globe has been activity participating in NAM. NAM ought to be a leading body to capitalize the world peace in the days ahead. It could play a vital role to minimize the possibility of war between the powerholder nations. NAM, as a leading figure should not make the world to be ready for the third world war. The principles and objectives of world peace taken by NAM has not been achieved yet.

To conclude, NAM is a leading body to enhance world peace. It is one of the means to minimize the possibility of world war. So, we can strongly argue that NAM had not been outdated. There is still the relevancy of NAM in the present context and it will be relevant on the days ahead.

**३.३ लोक सेवा आयोगद्वारा ना.सु. (परराष्ट्र) खुला १०६५ को परीक्षामा चतुर्थ पत्रमा सोधिएको प्रश्नहरू र ती प्रश्नहरूको समाधान**

**Fourth Paper - Part I : 40 marks**  
**English and Language**

1. Translate the following Nepali passage into English: 10
- एशियाका दुई विशाल राष्ट्रका बीचमा हुनुले र भारतसँग खुला सिमाना भएकाले नेपालको सुरक्षा र रणनीतिक दृष्टिकोणमाथि गम्भीर प्रभाव रहेको छ। पृथ्वीनारायण शाहले नेपालको भू-रणनीतिक अवस्थालाई "दूई दुइ बीचको तरुल" को संज्ञा दिएका थिए। यो भनाईको अर्थ दुवै छिमेकीको आकार र सामर्थ्य सदैव ध्यानमा राख्ने र सधैं राम्रो सम्बन्ध राख्ने हुन सक्दछ। कुनै एउटाको पक्षमा लाग्ने अथवा एकका विरुद्ध अर्कालाई उपयोग गर्न नहुने पनि छ। छिमेकी परिवर्तन गर्न सकिदैन र तसर्थ आपसी हितलाई अभिवृद्धि गर्न सुसम्बन्ध कायम राखिराख्ने हरेक प्रयत्न गर्नु पर्दछ।
2. a) Give the meaning of the following words and use them in sentences: 2
- i) Chancery ii) D'etente
- b) Put the correct form of the given verbs: 2
- I can't believe I (get) that apartment. It is already 9.30 PM and I (wait) here for over an hour.
- c) Complete the following sentences with appropriate prepositions. 2
- When I arrive at my destination I get ..... the bus. Often I have to change buses ..... another stop.,
- d) Correct the grammatical errors in the following sentences: 2
- Every person must take their own decision. He was quite amusing when he heard what had happened.
- e) Complete the following conversation: 2
- X : Good afternoon! How may I help you?
- Y : .....
- X : I am afraid, he is not at his chamber right now.
- Y : .....
3. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:
- Without acknowledgement of common interest in the survival of human race, there can be no peaceful world. The international community must

press ahead with disarmament on a world wide scale. A series of crisis have dramatically illustrated the importance of reverting the horizontal and vertical proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Desarmament has to include all categories of weapons: nuclear, conventional and chemical. The progress in negotiation between the Soviet Union and the United States of America gives us encouragement. Nepal welcomes the signing of the treaty on strategic arms reduction (START) and looks forward to continuation of the process leading to deeper cuts in strategic arsenals. We welcome the decision of China and France to accede to the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, a step which will greatly enhance the credibility of that vital cornerstone of nuclear disarmament. We reiterate our appeal for the early conclusion of universal convention of the banning of chemical weapons.

**Questions:**

(5×2) = 10

- a) How can we have the peaceful world?
  - b) How should disarmament process be carried out?
  - c) What is the Nepal's position regarding disarmament?
  - d) Define disarmament.
  - e) Which countries are the signatory of "START"?
4. Write an essay on **any one** of the following topics in about 200 words: 10
- a) SAARC and Nepal
  - b) Diplomat as a National Representative
  - c) Scope of International Relations
  - d) Arab Spring Revolution
  - e) Economic Diplomacy and the role of Nepalese Missions.

**Fourth Paper - Part II: 60 Marks**

**International Relation and Diplomacy**

5. What is the good qualities of a good diplomat? 5
6. What SAFTA stands for? What are its objectives? 5
7. What are the rights of landlocked developing countries? Identify five major rights that in your opinion are most important to Nepal. 5
8. Examine Nepal's UN Peacekeeping role in recent times. 5
9. What is realism in international relations? Examine briefly. 5

10. Define the following: (5×1) = 5
- i) Plenipotentiary                      ii) Attache  
 iii) Letters-of credence              iv) Status quo  
 v) RSVP
11. Briefly examine misuse of red passport in Nepal. 5
12. What do you understand by De Facto Recognition of State? 5
13. Mention the relevance of Non-aligned Movement (NAM) in the present context. 5
14. Point out the differences between SAARC and ASEAN. 5
15. What are the principles and purpose of the United Nations. 10

**लोक सेवा आयोगद्वारा लिइएको नायब सुब्बा (परराष्ट्र) पदको चतुर्थ पत्र (सुला) २०६४ मा सोधिएका प्रश्नहरूको समाधान**

**Fourth Paper - Part I : 40 marks**  
**English and Language**

1. Translate the following Nepali passage into English: 10

एशियाका दुई विशाल राष्ट्रका बीचमा हुनुले र भारतसँग खुला सिमाना भएकाले नेपालको सुरक्षा र रणनीतिक दृष्टिकोणमाथि गम्भीर प्रभाव रहेको छ । पृथ्वीनारायण शाहले नेपालको भू-रणनीतिक अवस्थालाई "दुई दुङ्गा बीचको तरुल" को संज्ञा दिएका थिए । यो भनाईको अर्थ दुवै छिमेकीको आकार र सामर्थ्य सदैव ध्यानमा राख्ने र सधैं राम्रो सम्बन्ध राख्ने हुन सक्दछ । कुनै एउटाको पक्षमा लाग्ने अथवा एकका विरुद्ध अर्कालाई उपयोग गर्न नहुने पनि छ । छिमेकी परिवर्तन गर्न सकिदैन र तसर्थ आपसी हितलाई अभिवृद्धि गर्न सुसम्बन्ध कायम राखिराख्ने हरेक प्रयत्न गर्नु पर्दछ ।

**Ans:**

There has been the great impact upon Nepal's security and strategic vision because of its situation between two big boulder of Asia and open border with India. Prithivi Narayan Shah has named Nepali's geo-strategic situations as 'Yam between two boulders'. This meanings of this opinion can be to take care of the 'size and power of both neighbours and to maintain good relationship between them. One should not take the side of only one neighbour and also not use one against another. Neighbours can't be changed so what should be done is that mutual cooperation should be enhanced and good relation should be maintained.

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

- i) Chancery                      ii) D'etente

Ans:

Word	Meaning
Chancery	The premises where chancery staff (Chief of the mission and other staff) work.
D'etente	a state of relaxation of tensions between the state.

Use in sentence:

- i) Chancery:- Nepalese chancery in India is not comfortable enough in comparison to that of other countries.  
ii) D'etente:- The United States of America and Soviet Union are having D'etente after the cold war period.

b) Put the correct form of the given verbs: 2

I can't believe I (get) that apartment. It is already 9.30 PM and I (wait) here for over an hour.

Ans:

I can't believe I will get that apartment. It is already 9.30 PM and I will be waiting here for over an hour.

c) Complete the following sentences with appropriate prepositions. 2

When I arrive at my destination I get ..... the bus. Often I have to change buses ..... another stop.

Ans:

When I arrive at my destination I get off the bus. Often I have to change buses by another stop.

d) Correct the grammatical errors in the following sentences: 2

Every person must take their own decision. He was quite amusing when he heard what had happened.

Ans:

Every person must take their own decision. He was quite amused when he heard what had happened.

e) Complete the following conversation: 2

X : Good afternoon! How may I help you?

Y : .....

X : I am afraid, he is not at his chamber right now.

Y : .....

**Ans:**

X : Good afternoon! How may I help you?

Y : May I get Shankher Subedi?

X : I am afraid, he is not at his chamber right now.

Y : That's ok. I will call him later.

---

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

---

Without acknowledgement of common interest in the survival of human race, there can be no peaceful world. The international community must press ahead with disarmament on a world wide scale. A series of crisis have dramatically illustrated the importance of reverting the horizontal and vertical proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Disarmament has to include all categories of weapons: nuclear, conventional and chemical. The progress in negotiation between the Soviet Union and the United States of America gives us encouragement. Nepal welcomes the signing of the treaty on strategic arms reduction (START) and looks forward to continuation of the process leading to deeper cuts in strategic arsenals. We welcome the decision of China and France to accede to the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, a step which will greatly enhance the credibility of that vital cornerstone of nuclear disarmament. We reiterate our appeal for the early conclusion of universal convention of the banning of chemical weapons.

**Questions:**

(5×2) = 10

a) **How can we have the peaceful world?**

**Ans:** We can have the peaceful world by acknowledging common interest in the survival of human race and by disarmament.

b) **How should disarmament process be carried out?**

**Ans:** Disarmament process should be carried out by including all the categories of weapons: nuclear, conventional and chemical and through the press of international community.

c) **What is the Nepal's position regarding disarmament?**

**Ans:** Nepal is in the side of disarmament of all types of weapons and it looks forward to continuation of the process leading to deeper cuts in strategic arsenals.

d) **Define disarmament.**

**Ans:** Disarmament is the process of reducing weapons of all categories (nuclear, conventional and chemical) by any state.

e) **Which countries are the signatory of "START"?**

**Ans:** Soviet Union, America, China and France are the signatory of 'START'.

---

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

10

- 
- SAARC and Nepal
  - Diplomat as a National Representative
  - Scope of International Relations
  - Arab Spring Revolution
  - Economic Diplomacy and the role of Nepalese Missions.

**Q.N. 4(a) Ans:**

South Asian Association for Regional cooperation (SAARC) was established on 7-8 December, 1985 by seven South Asian nations in accordance with the Article 52 of the charter of united Nations. It is a regional forum of south Asian nations to talk in various issues of cooperation. Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Sri-lanka, Nepal and Pakistan were the founding members of SAARC while the eighth Afghanistan was admitted in 2005 A.D.

- Nepal is one of the founding member of SAARC and it was late king Birendra of Nepal who first mooted the concept of a regional organization in South Asia for proper utilization of water resources.
- It is Nepal which has hosted the headquarter of SAARC, SAARC secretariat in Kathmandu and bears its costs.
- As a founder of SAARC Nepal is always with its step to enhance the quality of life of people in South Asia as stated in its charter.
- Moreover, Nepal has plays a great role in signing the conventions of SAARC and in some cases it is the first one to ratify it.
- Nepal has hosted several areas of co-operation, several offices and it also has strong faith on the better development of this mutual cooperation on the days ahead.

- SAPTA, SAPTA and other economic activities within the group of South Asia is only possible because of its strong, faith over the organization.
- Nepal has hosted the meeting of the head of the state twice in its capital city, 3rd and 11th, and it is in the process of holding the 18th in Kathmandu in 2013.
- Yadav Kant Silwal worked as SAARC secretary and fulfilled his task successfully during his tenure, who is a Nepalese.
- Nepal is the host country of the following regional centers:
  - SAARC Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS centre, Bhanktapur (1992)
  - SAARC Information centre, Kathmandu (2005)
- Nepal has also ratified the convention on suppression of terrorism (1988), Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances (1993), Preventing and combating the trafficking in women and children for prostitution (2002), Regional arrangement for the promotion of child welfare in South Asia (2002).

To conclude, SAARC is now in its firmest hold and it is possible because of Nepal also. The present situation of SAARC is because of the contribution of its member states along with Nepal.

### **Fourth Paper - Part II: 60 Marks**

#### **International Relation and Diplomacy**

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**1. What is the good qualities of a good diplomat?**

**5**

**Ans:**

Diplomatic qualities are either physical or mental attributes a person is born with or the result of cultural environment and upbringing. Natural attributes cannot be acquired but they can be developed. Missing qualities resulting from upbringing and cultural environment can be acquired.

#### **PHYSICAL QUALITIES**

- Robust Constitution
- Good Health
- Resilience

#### **MENTAL QUALITIES**

- Balanced Personality
- Open Mind



- Tolerance
- Natural Curiosity
- Friendly and Outgoing Disposition
- Good Listener
- Ability to Put Oneself in the Place of Others to Whom They Are Speaking
- Patience
- Intelligence and Capacity to Learn Quickly
- Courtesy and Good Manners

### **DIPLOMATIC SKILLS**

In addition to having at least a basic knowledge and understanding of various academic subject areas, a diplomat will require a set of skills that will enable them to apply that knowledge. Certain skills like language proficiency may require a natural predisposition, but basically all can be acquired. They include:

- Language Proficiency
- Information Management
- Information Technology Proficiency
- Interaction with Media
- Negotiation and Arbitration
- Diplomatic Behaviour and Protocol

---

### **2. What SAFTA stands for? What are its objectives?**

**5**

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**Ans:**

SAFTA stands for South Asian Free Trade Area. It is an agreement between the SAARC member state to develop trade between and among them. SAFTA aims of establishing free trade zone between member states.

The objectives of SAFTA are:

- To establish a free trade zone in South Asia..
- To develop intra-regional trade.
- To make availability of cheaper goods.
- To enhance balance trade between and among nations.
- To increase employment opportunities.
- Effective utilization and just distribution of resources.

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3. What are the rights of landlocked developing countries? Identify five major rights that in your opinion are most important to Nepal. 5

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Ans:

(See 2069/1/17 Question No:- 8)

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4. Examine Nepal's UN Peacekeeping role in recent times. 5

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Ans:

(See 2069/1/17 Question No:- 14)

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5. What is realism in international relations? Examine briefly. 5

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Ans:

International Relation is a branch of political science, which studies foreign affairs and relation among states within the international systems, including the roles of states NGOs/INGOs, international organizations, regional organizations and multinational corporations.

Realism in international Relation accepts the primary role of international/Regional organizations, NGOs, IGOs, MNCs rather than that of any sovereign states. It believes that relation between nations are guided by the level of power they possess states conduct self interest, sovereignty, territorial integrity, security, national independence and survival. Realism also consists two views within it- offensive realism and defensive realism.

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6. Define the following: (5×1) = 5

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- |                          |                |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| i) Plenipotentiary       | ii) Attache    |
| iii) Letters of credence | iv) Status quo |
| V) RSVP                  |                |

Ans:

- i) **Plenipotentiary:-** Plenipotentiary is the chief of a diplomatic mission. It is the first ranking officials diplomatic representative of his country to the country to which he is accredited and the personal representative of his own head of state to the head of state of the host country.
- ii) **Attaché:-** Attach'e are the certain member of a diplomatic mission and of a permanent mission. They are junior members in diplomatic services usually ranking beneath 3rd secretary.

- iii) **Letters of credence:-** This is an official document presented to a government of receiving state in order to accept the official status of a diplomatic representative of another country. It justifies the authority and capacity of the bearer.
- iv) **Status quo:-** It is a Latin term which means the condition or the state of affair that currently exists. To maintain status quo is to keep the things as they are. It indicates the state prior to hostility maintained by the country involved. It is also used to indicate the deadlock or impasse.
- v) **RSVP:-** RSVP stands for 'Repondez Sil Vous Plait' that means 'please answer'. This term is used on a written invitation to request a response to it.

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**7. Briefly examine misuse of red passport in Nepal.**

**5**

**Ans:**

Red passport are issued to high level delegates of any nation. They are the means of respect because any receiving state have to consider its glory. The person with red passports enjoy several diplomatic immunities and privileges.

But, the issue of misuse of red passport in Nepal has been increasing. It is not only decreases the glory, prestige of the person, but also of the whole states. Because of economic benefit, respect in another country, to enjoy diplomatic immunities and privileges people misuse red passports. Lack of consciousness and the selfish nature are its causes. The whole Nepalese diplomatic community has been facing a great problem because of this misuse. This is legally and ethically irrational act. Misuse of red passport is also a type of corruption. To maintain its glory and to present itself fair in International Community, Nepal, once should think deeply about its misuse. It will, otherwise, blame the whole Nepal.

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**8. What do you understand by De Facto Recognition of State?**

**5**

**Ans:**

De Facto Recognition of state means recognition through activity, behaviour and practice made by another state without any formal announcement.

- De Facto recognition implies that there is some doubt as to the long term viability of the government in question.

- A 'de facto' recognition is derived from actions and contacts between two states if they enter into a relationship on a political level.
- This recognition does not include the exchange of diplomatic relations.
- De Facto recognition is a provisional case which can be withdrawn on many grounds.
- De Facto cannot claim to the property situated in the territory of the recognizing state.
- Full diplomatic immunities and privileges are not granted to the representative of de facto state.

**9. Mention the relevance of Non-aligned Movement (NAM) in the present context. 5**

**Ans:**

NAM has its relevancy in the present context in the following issues:-

- A policy of keeping out of military alliances.
- Refraining from military aggression.
- Friendship on the basis of equality.
- Averse the ideological polarization.
- Promotion of mutual interest and cooperation.
- Support for equitable international order.
- Freedom to decide the cause of action.
- Dissociation from cold war.
- Settlement of international disputes by peaceful means.

The above mentioned points highlight the relevancy of NAM in present context.

**10. Point out the differences between SAARC and ASEAN. 5**

**Ans:**

Both SAARC and ASEAN are regional organizations. They are the organizations within Asia continent. Both have the aim of enhancing the life style of people of their own region. There are some differences between SAARC and ASEAN which can be presented as:-

SAARC	Areas of Distinction	ASEAN
• Regional organization of South Asian countries.	Location	• Regional organization of South East Asian countries.
• Established in 1987	Establishment	• Established in 1967
• 8 countries are its members	Members	• 10 countries are its members.
• It includes three organs	Institutional Structures	• It includes five organs
• Idea mooted by then Malaysian P.M. Abdel Rahman	Idea Mooted	• Idea mooted by Bangladesh Sh former president Zieur Rahaman

**11. What are the principles and purpose of the United Nations. 10**

**Ans:**

United Nations was founded on 24 October, 1945, after the end of second world war. It is the global forum which works for the world wide establishment and maintain of peace and security. Soon after failure of 'The League of the Nations', countries in the world felt the need of a global organization to talk about the sensible issues. Unite Nations, as a result, came into existence.

**The principles of UNO as state in its charter are:-**

(The principles are carried out for the fulfilment of its purposes)

- Sovereign equality of all member states.
- Sattlement of international disputes by peaceful means,
- Non-interference into the internal affairs of other state.
- Mutual cooperation,
- Refrainment from the threat or use of force,
- Sincere obedience of the members to their international responsibilities as the member of the world community.
- Self decision.

**Other hand, the purposes of UNO are:**

- To maintain international peace and security,
- To develop friendly relations among nations base on respect for the principle of equal rights and self determination of peoples.

- To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems.
- To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in the attainment of these common ends.

Although, UN is successful in its tasks to greater extent, it is failed in some cases as: the war in Iraq, Afghanistan, India-Pakistan conflict and so on. There are also several areas of reform within UN such as: the member of SC, its staffs, its expenditure etc. on the days ahead it should have to change its shortcomings, drawbacks and challenges into opportunities.

**३.४ लोक सेवा आयोगद्वारा ना.सु. (परराष्ट्र) खुला/समावेशी  
१०७० को परीक्षामा चतुर्थ पत्रमा सोधिएको प्रश्नहरू र ती  
प्रश्नहरूको समाधान**

**Fourth Paper - Part I : 40 marks**

**English and Language**

1. Translate the following Nepali passage into English: 10  
संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघका कम से कम एक तिहाई सदस्य उपस्थित भएमा महासभाको गणपूरक संख्या पूरा भएको मानिन्छ। तर कुनै पनि निर्णय लिनको लागि बहुसंख्यक सदस्यहरूको उपस्थिति जरुरी छ। महासभाको कुनै पनि निर्णय लिइने कार्य मतदान वा सर्वसम्मतिबाट सम्पन्न हुन्छ। संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघका प्रत्येक सदस्यहरूले यस प्रयोजनका लागि समान रूपमा अधिकार प्राप्त गर्दछन्। विश्व शान्ति र सुरक्षा कायम राख्ने प्रश्न, सुरक्षा परिषदका अस्थायी सदस्य आदिको निर्वाचन तथा सदस्यता निलम्बन जस्ता महत्वपूर्ण विषयमा दुई तिहाई बहुमतद्वारा निर्णय लिइन्छ। अन्य कुराहरूमा बहुमतद्वारा निर्णय हुन्छ।
2. a) Give the meaning of any two words from the following and use them in sentences: 2  
i) Agremo ii) Persona non grata  
iii) State visit iv) Joint communique
- b) Put the verb into the correct form of past simple or past continuous in the following sentence: 2  
Prashanta ..... (fall) down as he ..... (climb) the stairs.
- c) Complete the following sentences with appropriate prepositions. 2  
i) I might inform you ..... Monday.  
ii) I have arranged lunch for you ..... o'clock.
- d) Correct the grammatical errors in the following sentences: 2  
Hari is learning Chinese for two years. Ram do not know any thing about the accident.
- e) Complete the following conversation: 2  
Rita : Hello! I am Rita, personal secretary to the ambassador for an embassy. I am calling to fix an appointment for our ambassador to meet with the foreign secretary.  
Subba : .....  
Rita : What time will be convenient for foreign secretary ?  
Subba : .....

3. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:  
It is a misfortune for a country when politics invade the educational sphere. One philosopher says, "Education has for its object the formation of character." One may belong to this or that political party but the education knows no parties. One writer has regretted that the attempts are made to engulf the students in the conflict of parties. While the mental faculty of young students is still incomplete and they still lack the maturity of judgement which is created by good education and is destroyed by bad politics. Education should, therefore, be a means to prepare the students to enable them to learn all the can about these issues.

**Questions:**

(5×2) =10

- What could be a suitable title of this passage?
  - What is a misfortune for a country?
  - What does one philosopher say about education?
  - Why has the writer regretted?
  - What should education be?
4. Write an essay on **any one** of the following topics in about 200 words: 10
- Peace for Development
  - Good governance in Nepal
  - Nepal-India relationship
  - Urbanization and pollution
  - Women trafficking in Nepal

**Part II: 60 Marks**

**International Relation and Diplomacy**

Answer the following questions:

- How do you distinguish between international relations international policy? 5
- Explain the term "balance of power". 5
- What do you mean by Recognition of a State? 5
- 'Customs, conventions, legislative enactments constitute the sources of international law' How do you justify? 5
- Describe the importance of Nepal's role in the peace-keeping operations of the United Nations. 5
- What is meant by South-South Co-operation? 5
- What are the main problems of non-aligned movement? 5



12. What are the problems of the Least Development Countries? 5
13. Write short notes on: (2.5 × 2 = 5)
- i) Detente
- ii) Shuttle Diplomacy
14. What are the major components of Economic Diplomacy?
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) २०७० मा सोधिएका प्रश्नहरूको समाधान**

**Fourth Paper - Part I : 40 marks**  
**English and Language**

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

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघका कम से कम एक तिहाई सदस्य उपस्थित भएमा महासभाको गणपूरक संख्या पूरा भएको मानिन्छ। तर कुनै पनि निर्णय लिनको लागि बहुसंख्यक सदस्यहरूको उपस्थिति जरूरी छ। महासभाको कुनै पनि निर्णय लिइने कार्य मतदान वा सर्वसम्मतिबाट सम्पन्न हुन्छ। संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघका प्रत्येक सदस्यहरूले यस प्रयोजनका लागि समान रूपमा अधिकार प्राप्त गर्दछन्। विश्व शान्ति र सुरक्षा कायम राख्ने प्रश्न, सुरक्षा परिषद्का अस्थायी सदस्य आदिको निर्वाचन तथा सदस्यता निलम्बन जस्ता महत्वपूर्ण विषयमा दुई तिहाई बहुमतद्वारा निर्णय लिइन्छ। अन्य कुराहरूमा बहुमतद्वारा निर्णय हुन्छ।

**Ans:**

The quorum of the general assembly is fulfilled when at least one third of the members of United Nations are present. But for any decisions majority states should be present. Any decision making on general Assembly is done through the election or unanimous. For this purpose, each member states has equal right. On the important subject like to maintain world peace and security, the election of temporary members of security council and abeyance, decision are made through two third majority. Other decisions are made through majority vote.

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

- i) Agremo  
iii) State visit  
ii) Persona non grata  
iv) Joint communique

Ans:

Word	Meaning
Agremo	A memorandum from one nation to another agreeing to the appointment of an ambassador or envoy.
Persona non grata	A diplomat who is unacceptable to the government to which he is sent.
State visit	The visit of another state by the delegates of one state.
Joint communique	Joint press release by both parties involved in any visit, agreement or negotiation.

Use in sentence:

- (i) Agremo = The government has approved the agreemo of newly appointed ambassador.  
(ii) Persona non grata = Persona non grata is one of the universally accepted diplomatic code of conduct.  
(iii) State visit = State visit paid by U.S. President Barak Obama to India reduced the misunderstanding between both countries.  
(iv) Joint communique = Joint communique is usually done by the both parties after any visit, agreement or negotiation.

- b) Put the verb into the correct form of past simple or past continuous in the following sentence: 2

Prashanta .....(fall) down as he .....(climb) the stairs.

Ans

Prashanta fell down as he was climbing the stairs.

- c) Complete the following sentences with appropriate prepositions. 2

i) I might inform you ..... Monday.

ii) I have arranged lunch for you ..... o'clock.

**Ans:**

- (i) I might inform you on Monday.  
(ii) I have arranged lunch for you at 9 O'clock.

- d) **Correct the grammatical errors in the following sentences:** 2  
**Hari is learning Chinese for two years. Ram do not know anything about the accident.**

**Ans:**

Hari has been learning Chinese for two years. Ram did not know anything about the accident.

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

**Rita : Hello! I am Rita, personal secretary to the ambassador for an embassy. I am calling to fix an appointment for our ambassador to meet with the foreign secretary.**

**Subba : .....**

**Rita : What time will be convenient for foreign secretary ?**

**Subba : .....**

**Ans:**

Rita : Hello! I am Rita, personal secretary to the ambassador for an embassy. I am calling to fix an appointment for our ambassador to meet with the foreign secretary.

Subba : Of course, he has no programmes today.

Rita : What time will be convenient for foreign secretary ?

Subba : He has asked me to provide 2-3 O'clock for any meeting sir.

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

It is a misfortune for a country when politics invade the educational sphere. One philosopher says, "Education has for its object the formation of character." One may belong to this or that political party but the education knows no parties. One writer has regretted that the attempts are made to engulf the students in the conflict of parties. While the mental faculty of young students is still incomplete and they still lack the maturity of judgement which is created by good education and is destroyed by bad politics. Education should, therefore, be a means to prepare the students to enable them to learn all the can about these issues.

**Questions:**

**(5×2) = 10**

- (a) What could be a suitable title of this passage?

**Ans:** The suitable title to this passage could be 'Political invade to the educational sphere.'

(b) What is a misfortune for a country?

**Ans:** Political invade to the educational sphere is a misfortune for a country.

(c) What does one philosopher say about education?

**Ans:** One philosopher says about education is the main objective of education is the formation of character.

(d) Why has the writer regretted?

**Ans:** The writer has regretted because of the attempts made to engulf the students in the conflict of parties.

(e) What should education be?

**Ans:** Education should be a means to prepare the students to enable them to learn all they can about politics, maturity, judgement and so on.

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

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- Peace for Development
  - Good governance in Nepal
  - Nepal-India relationship
  - Urbanization and pollution
  - Women trafficking in Nepal

4(b) Ans:

#### Good governance in Nepal

Good governance is a process of executing a coherent governing plan for the nation based on the interests and priorities of people. It purports to create a just society based on the principles of human essence, such as inclusiveness, liberty, equality and cooperation.

The belief that every citizen is entitled to an equal say in the conduct of public affairs is the heart of good governance. Good governance thrives on a rediscovery of common grounds on which the elite -political leaders, bureaucracy, business persons and ordinary citizens agree on the core public issues and shape their course of action.

Governance of Nepal consists of three broad vectors - the state, the market and all the intermediary institutions between the family and the state, what is called the civil society, each with a different direction. Good governance requires a sound management of these three actors of governance and development, through policy coherence, policy concentration, social embeddedness and interest in public welfare.