

**Extra paper II: - Foreign Policy & International Relations**

**Section (A) - 10 Marks x 2 Question =20 Marks**

**1. Nepal's Foreign Policy**

- 1.1 Evolution of Nepal's foreign policy
- 1.2 Definition and determinants of Nepal's foreign policy
- 1.3 Guiding principles and Nepal's foreign policy
- 1.4 Democratization of foreign policy
- 1.5 Human rights: Nepal's obligations
- 1.6 Environment: challenges of climate change and global warming
- 1.7 Terrorism: global and regional instruments to combat it
- 1.8 Globalization and its impact on Nepal's foreign policy
- 1.9 Refugee issues

**2. Strategic and Political Relations between Nations**

- 2.1 Nepal's relation with SAARC countries
- 2.2 Nepal's relations with major powers (China, USA, UK, France, Russia, Japan, Germany)
- 2.3 Nepal's relations with EU and other major development partners

**Section (B) - 10 Marks x 3 Question =30 Marks**

**3. Nepal and International Organizations/Institutions**

- 3.1 United Nations: structure, functions and reform issues
- 3.2 Nepal's membership in the United Nations
- 3.3 Role of Nepal in disarmament and international peace
- 3.4 Nepal's participation in UN Peacekeeping Operations
- 3.5 World Bank Group
- 3.6 International Monetary Fund
- 3.7 World Trade Organization
- 3.8 Asian Development Bank

**4. Nepal, Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), and Least Developed Countries**

- 4.1 Origin, purposes, principles and relevance of NAM
- 4.2 Nepal's role in NAM
- 4.3 Nepal's role in Least Developed Countries (LDC), Land-Locked Developing Countries (LLDC) and in the Group of 77 and China (Developing countries)
- 4.4 South-South Cooperation
- 4.5 Rights of Land-Locked States

**5. Regional Organizations and Nepal**

- 5.1 Concept, growth and importance of regionalism
- 5.2 EU, ASEAN, SAARC, BIMSTEC, Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)
- 5.3 Nepal in SAARC
- 5.4 Nepal in BIMSTEC

**Section (C) - 10 Marks x 2 Question =20 Marks**

**6. Economic Diplomacy: In Case of Nepal**

- 6.1 Foreign aid: role of foreign aid in Nepal's development
- 6.2 Foreign trade: challenges of increasing trade deficit
- 6.3 Foreign employment and role of remittance in national economy
- 6.4 Tourism promotion
- 6.5 Hydropower development
- 6.6 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)
- 6.7 Non Resident Nepalese (NRNs)

**7. Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Nepal's Diplomatic and Consular Missions**

- 7.1 Role and functions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- 7.2 Nepal Foreign Service, diplomacy and national interest
- 7.3 Functions of Nepalese diplomatic and consular missions
- 7.4 Challenges of Nepalese diplomatic and consular Missions
- 7.5 Vienna Convention on diplomatic relations, 1961
- 7.6 Vienna Convention on consular relations, 1963

**Section (D) - 10 Marks x 3 Question =30 Marks**

**8. Nepal's Bilateral Treaties**

- 8.1 Nepal-India Treaty of Peace and Friendship, 1950
- 8.2 Nepal-India Extradition Treaty, 1953
- 8.3 Nepal-India Trade and Transit Treaty (1960) with periodic revisions
- 8.4 Nepal's Treaty of Peace and Friendship with China, 1960

**9. Diplomacy: Definition and Changing Role**

- 9.1 Definition and evolution
- 9.2 Changing nature
- 9.3 Types (Type I and Type II diplomacy, public diplomacy, citizen diplomacy, cultural diplomacy, virtual diplomacy, conference diplomacy, preventive diplomacy)
- 9.4 Diplomatic terminologies (Agreement, Aid Memoire, Ambassador-designate, Ambassador-at-large, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Asylum, Attaché, Chancery, Charge d' Affaires, Consul, Consulate General, Credentials, Demarche, Diplomatic Bag, Diplomatic Illness, Dual Accreditation, Exchange of letters, Excellency, Exequatur, Full Power, Good Offices, Laissez Passé, Persona Non Grata, Precedence)
- 9.5 Negotiation skills

**10. Theories of International Relations, International Law and Practices**

- 10.1 Theories of international relations (Realism, Liberalism, Democratic Peace Theory, Institutionalism, Marxist Theory, Constructivism, Functionalism)
- 10.2 International Law:
  - 10.2.1 Definition and general principles of international law
  - 10.2.2 Recognition of states and governments
  - 10.2.3 Treaty making (definition of treaties, full power, conclusion of treaties, validity of treaties)

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**Extra Paper II: Foreign Policy & International Relations  
Sample Questions**

(First Set)

**Section A: (10 × 2 = 20)**

1. Describe the notion of democratization of foreign policy in Nepal's context and identify constitutional provisions in Nepal for the practice of sovereign control over the foreign policy.
2. It is said that India, China and the United States of America have their own strategic interests in Nepal. How do you perceive this statement and what do you think are their strategic interests in Nepal?

**Section B: (10 × 3 = 20)**

3. While talking about Nepal and the United Nations, two aspects are evident: one is that Nepal would contribute for international peace and security through the UN and the other being Nepal would utilize the UN for the promotion of national interest, including socio-economic development. Elucidate both aspects.
4. Describe some major challenges that Nepal has been facing as a LDC. And enumerate the priority areas of action set out in the Istanbul Program of Action (IPOA) 2011- 2020 adopted by the Fourth UN Conference on LDCs.
5. 'The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was doomed to fail from its inception' in the circumstance of perennial political acrimony between particular member countries. How do you assess this statement and what are your suggestions for making SAARC more functional?

**Section C: (10 × 2= 20)**

6. What role do you think Non Resident Nepalese (NRNs) can play for the economic development of Nepal? Put your argument for and against the provision of 'dual citizenship'.
7. Enumerate the functions of diplomatic mission as per the provision of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations 1961 and suggest ways to make Nepalese missions more productive.

**Section D: (10 × 3= 30)**

8. Highlight the major features of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship 1950 between Nepal and India and give your opinion on Article V and Article VII of the treaty.
9. Briefly explain public diplomacy and cultural diplomacy. What should Nepal do in order to utilize these tools while conducting her diplomacy abroad?
10. Elucidate on Realism and Liberalism theory of International Relations. In your view which one would provide more pragmatic guidelines for Nepal's foreign policy?

लोक सेवा आयोग  
अप्रविधिक (परराष्ट्र, प्रशासन, लेखापरीक्षण र संसद सेवा), राजपत्रांकित तृतीय श्रेणी, शाखा अधिकृत वा सो सरह पदको खुला  
प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम  
(Second Set)

**Section A: (10 × 2 = 20)**

1. Discuss briefly the determinants of Nepal's foreign policy and also mention about the guiding principles.
2. In terms of managing her relations between India and China, Nepal has to replace the '*yam theory*' psyche with the emerging thoughts of '*vibrant bridge*' between fastest growing economies in the world. Make plausible argument in favor of this statement.

**Section B: (10 × 3 = 20)**

3. Assess the overall role Nepal has been playing in the United Nations and suggest measures to be taken with a view to enhancing its participation in the UN peacekeeping operations.
4. Briefly sketch the global political context in which the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was born. Do you believe that NAM still holds its relevance despite the end of Cold War era? Put forth your argument.
5. The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) has become a 'talk shop'. How do you assess this statement? What are your suggestions for making SAARC an effective regional organization?

**Section C: (10 × 2 = 20)**

6. Foreign Aid, if not utilized productively, may create 'dependency syndrome' in the development process of a recipient country. Explain this statement and suggest how Nepal can productively use foreign aid.
7. 'Foreign policy is goal and diplomacy is means'. Explain this notion. What are your suggestions for making the role of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs effective in conduction of Nepal's diplomacy?

**Section D: (10 × 3 = 30)**

8. Briefly compare the Treaty of Peace and Friendship 1950 between Nepal and India and the Treaty of Peace and Friendship 1960 between Nepal and China.
9. Define the following diplomatic terminologies:  
(a) Aid Memoire (b) Demarche (c) Good Office
10. Define 'full powers' as per the provision of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969. Who are considered to have 'full powers'?