

लोक सेवा आयोग  
अप्राविधिक (परराष्ट्र, प्रशासन, लेखापरीक्षण र संघीय संसद सेवा), राजपत्रांकित तृतीय श्रेणी, शाखा अधिकृत वा सो सरह पदको खुला  
प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम  
(नेपाल परराष्ट्र सेवाको लागि मात्र थप)

पत्र /विषय	पूर्णाङ्क	उत्तीर्णाङ्क	परीक्षा प्रणाली	प्रश्नसंख्या X अङ्क	समय
<b>Extra Paper I:</b> अंग्रेजी भाषा (English Language)	१००	४०	विषयगत (Subjective)	सम्बन्धित पाठ्यवस्तुमा दिइए अनुसार	३ घण्टा
<b>Extra Paper II:</b> परराष्ट्र नीति तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय सम्बन्ध (Foreign Policy & International Relation)	१००	४०	विषयगत (Subjective)	१०प्रश्न X १०अङ्क	३ घण्टा

नेपाल परराष्ट्र सेवाको लागि माथि उल्लिखित अतिरिक्त पत्र/विषयहरू उम्मेदवारले फाराम भर्दा फाराममा निर्दिष्ट गरिएको  
ठाउँहरूमा अनिवार्य रूपमा उल्लेख गर्नु पर्नेछ ।

**Paper IV (Extra Paper I) : - English Language**  
**Section (A) - 20 Marks**

1. **Composition** **20 × 1 = 20**

Essay Writing (The essay must be in about 800 to 1000 words in length.)

**Section (B) - 30 Marks**

2. **Translate from English into Nepali** **15 x 1 =15**

A passage of about 200-250 words written in English on a general topic.

The question should include instruction to translate the text literally without losing the sense and spirit of the original.

3. **Translation from Nepali into English** **15 x 1 =15**

A passage of about 200-250 words written in English on a general topic.

The question should include instruction to translate the text literally without losing the sense and spirit of the original.

**Section (C) - 30 Marks**

4. **Comprehension** **5 x 3 =15**

A passage of about 500 words written in English will be given with 5 questions, each carrying 3 marks.

5. **Précis Writing** **15 x 1 =15**

A passage of about 450 -500 words written in English will be given and the examinees will be asked to summarize it in 33 percent (one third) of the total length of the passage.

**Section (D) - 20 Marks**

6. **Diplomatic Correspondence/Writing** **10 x 2 =20**

(Two questions from the following each consisting 10 marks)

- Drafting of first person note
- Drafting of third person note
- Drafting of joint communiqué
- Drafting of press statement

**Paper IV (Extra Paper I): English Language**

**Sample Questions**

1. **Write an essay in about 800 to 1000 words in any one of the following issues. The essay should reveal candidate's originality and creativity: (20)**
  - a. We live in a world besieged by media and technology. Every sector of our life is impacted by the presence of modern forms of communication system. Write an essay that discusses the influence of modern forms of communications on everyday life.  
or
  - b. Write an essay that discusses how different cultures maintain their distinctive traditions in your community. In what ways does this cultural diversity have a positive impact on your community?  
or
  - c. Diplomacy has been defined as "the management of relations between independent states by the process of negotiations." Write an essay citing some major events of modern international diplomacy that have resolved conflict through the process of negotiation and have shaped the world in which we live.
2. **Translate the following text into Nepali without losing the sense and spirit of the original: (15)**

A civilizational paradigm thus sets forth a relatively simple but not too simple map for understanding what is going on in the world as the twentieth century ends. No paradigm, however, is good for ever. The Cold War model of world politics was useful and relevant for forty years but became obsolete in the late 1980s, and at some point the civilizational paradigm will suffer a similar fate. For the contemporary period, however, it provides a useful guide for distinguishing from what is more important from what is less important. Slightly less than half of the forty-eight ethnic conflicts in the world in early 1993, for example, were between groups from different civilization. The civilizational perspective would lead the UN Secretary-General and the US Secretary of State to concentrate their peacemaking efforts on these conflicts which have much greater potential than others to escalate into broader wars.

Paradigms also generate predictions, and a crucial test of paradigm's validity and usefulness is the extent to which the predictions derived from it turn out to be more accurate than those alternative paradigms. A statist paradigm, for instance, leads John Mearsheimer to predict that "the situation between Ukraine and Russia is ripe for the outbreak of security competition between them. Great powers that share a long and common border, like that between Russia and Ukraine, often lapse into competition driven by security fears. Russia and Ukraine might overcome this dynamic and learn to live together in harmony, but it would be unusual if they do."

**3. Translate the following text into English without losing the sense and spirit of the original:**

उत्तर कोरियाले दक्षिण कोरियासँगको सम्पूर्ण शान्ति भंग भएको घोषणा गर्दै परमाणु आक्रमणको धम्की दिएको छ । चीनले दुवै मुलुक र उसका सहयोगीहरूलाई शान्ति कायम राख्न आग्रह गरेको छ । राष्ट्रसंघीय सुरक्षा परिषद्मा बिहीबार आफूविरुद्ध कडा प्रतिबन्ध पारित भएपछि ऊ थप आक्रोशित देखिएको छ । उत्तर कोरियाले बिहीबार आफूमाथि जाइलाग्ने अमेरिका वा अन्य कुनै राज्यमाथि पारमाणविक निवारक आक्रमण (प्रिइम्प्टिभ स्ट्राइक) गर्न सक्ने चेतावनी दिएको थियो । कोरियाको विदेश मन्त्रालयका प्रवक्ताले दोस्रो कोरिया युद्ध टार्न नसकिने पनि चेतावनी दिएका थिए । आउँदो साता अमेरिका तथा दक्षिण कोरियाले गर्ने भनिएको बृहत् संयुक्त सैनिक अभ्यास रोक्न प्योङयाङले गरेको आग्रहलाई दुवै मुलुकले अस्वीकार गरेका छन् । विगतमा उसले दक्षिण कोरियामा रहेका अमेरिकी सैनिकमाथि आक्रमण गर्ने चेतावनी दिएको थियो । अमेरिका तथा दक्षिण कोरियाली सेनाबीच सोमबारदेखि सैनिक अभ्यास हुने भएको छ ।

(15)

**4. Summarize the passage given below in one third of its total length. (15)**

Saints should always be judged guilty until they are proved innocent, but the tests that have to be applied to them are not, of course, the same in all cases. In Gandhi's case the questions one feels inclined to ask are: to what extent was Gandhi moved by vanity—by the consciousness of himself as a humble, naked old man, sitting on a praying mat and shaking empires by sheer spiritual power—and to what extent did he compromise his own principles by entering politics, which of their nature are inseparable from coercion and fraud? To give a definite answer one would have to study Gandhi's acts and writing in immense detail, for his whole life was a sort of pilgrimage in which every act was significant. But this partial autobiography, which ends in nineteen-twenties, is strong evidence in his favour, all the more because it covers what he would have called the unregenerate part of his life and reminds one that inside the saint, or near-saint, there was a very shrewd, able person who could, if he had chosen, have been a brilliant success as a lawyer, an administrator or perhaps even a business man.

At about the time when the autobiography first appeared I remember reading its opening chapters in the ill-printed pages of some Indian newspaper. They made a good impression on me, which Gandhi himself at that time did not. The things that one associated with him—home-spun cloth, 'soul forces' and vegetarianism—were unappealing, and his medievalist programme was obviously not viable in a backward, starving, over-populated country. It was also apparent that the British were making use of him, or thought they were making use of him. Strictly speaking, as a Nationalist, he was an enemy, but since in every crisis he would exert himself to prevent violence—which, from the British point of view, meant preventing any effective action whatsoever—he could be regarded as 'our man'. In private this was sometimes cynically admitted. The attitude of the Indian millionaires was similar. Gandhi called upon them to repent, and naturally they preferred him to the Socialists and Communists who, given the chance, would actually have taken their money away. How reliable such calculations are in a long run is doubtful; as Gandhi himself says, 'in the end deceivers deceive only themselves'; but at any rate the gentleness with which he was nearly always handled was due partly to the feeling that he was useful. The British Conservatives only became really angry with him when, as in 1942, he was in effect turning his non-violence against a different conqueror.

But I could see even then that the British officials who spoke of him with a mixture of amusement and disapproval also genuinely liked and admired him, after a fashion. Nobody ever suggested that he was corrupt, or ambitious in any vulgar way, or that anything he did was actuated by fear or malice. In judging a man like Gandhi one seems instinctively to apply high standards so that some of his virtues pass unnoticed. For instance, it is clear from even the autobiography that his natural physical courage was quite outstanding: the manner of his death was a later illustration of this, for a public man who attached any value to his skin would have been more adequately guarded. Again, he seems to have been quite free from the maniacal suspiciousness which E. M. Forster rightly says in *A Passage to India*, is the besetting Indian vice, as hypocrisy is the British vice.

**5. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below. 5x3=15**

The biggest house of cards, the longest tongue, and of course, the tallest man: these are among the thousands of records logged in the famous *Guinness Book of Records*. Created in 1955 after a debate concerning Europe's fastest game bird, what began as a marketing tool sold to pub landlords to promote Guinness, an Irish drink, became the bestselling copyright title of all time (a category that excludes books such as the Bible and the Koran). In time, the book would sell 120 million copies in over 100 countries— quite a leap from its humble beginnings.

In its early years, the book set its sights on satisfying man's innate curiosity about the natural world around him. Its two principal fact finders, twins Norris and Ross McWhirter, scoured the globe to collect empirical facts. It was their task to find and document aspects of life that can be sensed or observed, things that can be quantified or measured. But not just any things. They were only interested in superlatives: the biggest and the best. It was during this period that some of the hallmark Guinness Records were documented, answering such questions as "What is the brightest star?" and "What is the biggest spider?"

Once aware of the public's thirst for such knowledge, the book's authors began to branch out to cover increasingly obscure, little-known facts. They started documenting human achievements as well. A forerunner for reality television, the Guinness Book gave people a chance to become famous for accomplishing eccentric, often pointless tasks. Records were set in 1955 for consuming 24 raw eggs in 14 minutes and in 1981 for the fastest solving of a Rubik's Cube (which took a mere 38 seconds). In 1979 a man yodeled non-stop for ten and a quarter hours.

In its latest incarnation, the book has found a new home on the internet. No longer restricted to the confines of physical paper, the *Guinness World Records* website contains seemingly innumerable facts concerning such topics as the most powerful combustion engine, or the world's longest train. What is striking, however, is that such facts are found sharing a page with the record of the heaviest train to be pulled with a beard. While there is no denying that each of these facts has its own, individual allure, the latter represents a significant deviation from the education-oriented facts of earlier editions. Perhaps there is useful knowledge to be gleaned

regarding the tensile strength of a beard, but this seems to cater to an audience more interested in seeking entertainment than education.

Originating as a simple bar book, the *Guinness Book of Records* has evolved over decades to provide insight into the full spectrum of modern life. And although one may be more likely now to learn about the widest human mouth than the highest number of casualties in a single battle of the Civil War, the *Guinness World Records* website offers a telling glimpse into the future of fact-finding and record-recording.

### Questions

- a) In what ways has *Guinness Book of Records* undergone change over the time since its inception in 1955?
- b) What is the most significant difference between older editions of the *Guinness Book of Records* and the new *Guinness World Records* website?
- c) What do you mean by **empirical** and what were the principal fact finders of *Guinness Book of Records* primarily interested in? What makes you call their work empirical?
- d) What do you think is the major shift in focus of *Guinness Book of Records* since its origin as a bar book to a source book giving insights into the full array of world and modern life?
- e) Why do you think *Guinness Book of Records* has been consulted by people not only for getting information and knowledge, but also for seeking entertainment?

### 6. Answer the following questions:

10x2=20

- a) Your country has diplomatic relation with many countries. Now, one of your neighboring countries is celebrating the 50th year of its independence. Draft a first person note to the ambassador of that country congratulating him/her on the occasion.
- b) Two countries in your region have noted a sharp rise in average temperature in the last two decades, leading to the melting of the glaciers and erratic weather conditions. Delegates of the two nations have met several times and have come up with measures to address the problems. Draft a joint communiqué that calls for an immediate and forceful action.

**Paper V (Extra Paper II) : - Foreign Policy & International Relations**

**Section (A) - 20 Marks (10×2= 20)**

**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) - 30 Marks (10×3= 30)**

**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) - 20 Marks (10×2= 20)**

**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) - 30 Marks (10×3= 30)**

**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?



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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 = 30)**

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'?