**Diplomatic Terminologies**

(1) Ambassador the extraordinary Plenipotentiary

1st class : foreign service:

**Diplomatic Terms:**

The specific terminology (word/ phrases that represent specified meaning in diplomacy and IR.

Plenipotentiary

Ambassador the extraordinary



Plenipotentiary or Ambassador the extraordinary plenipotentiary is the highest ranked diplomat accredited to the receiving state representing sending state business and interests.

Plenipotentiary represents the sending state diplomatic mission being the first ranked official diplomat or he/she is the diplomatic representative of the head of the state to the sending state.

Obtaining the diplomatic immunities and privileges, plenipotentiary posses the full power interms of implementing foreign policy, executing diplomatic administration and building close bilateral prominity.

❖ Full Powers : It is a authority power which display which displays a ability of a person to sign the treaty and the memoredum of understanding agreement occurred or finale the text oppurnity.



Full powers of Ambassador means b'O{ b]z aLrsf] co-ordination and treaty test sf] nflu finalize ug]{

Ambassador has different names.

**❖ Functions:**

– Maintaining close bilateral ties.

– Representing the sending state.

– Legal, emergency assistance and protection of sending state civilization.

– Diplomatic administration and consular functions (Implementation of foreign policy)

– Obtaining the vested interests.

– People to people contract.

**❖ Envoys**

– Special envoy (Highest ranked) j}tlgs÷cj}tlgs for shot period of time.

– Plenipotentiary

– Ambassador

– High commissioner/one Ambassador calls another ambassador as high commissioner)

– Consulate general -dfxf jfl0fho b'tfjf;\_ consulate general chief.

– Emissary→ special mission chief nfO{ Emissary elgG5 .



**Two types of charge d' Affairs.**

1) Charge d' Affaris Adnoc -sfo÷d'sfo\_

2) Charge d' Affaris Interme -sfd rnfp\_



❖ Agreement

Agreement is an official approval seeking sanction from the host country to appoint someone as a diplomatic representative. It is a fundamental diplomatic protocol behaviour of the recognized state seeking for acceptance or approval for the proposed envoy.

It deals with formal diplomatic courtesy behaviour to ascertain that he/she is wetcomed by the receiving state.

❖ Ambassador the extraordinary plenipotentiary

Ambassador the extraordinary plenipotentiary is the highest ranked diplomat assigned as the thief–representative of the sending state accredited to the head of the state of the receiving state.

Plenipotentiary holds full powers in the perspective of finalizing the text of trezty, building close bilateral proximity and remains accountable to the head of the state.

The chief diplomate or the mission head got specified diplomatic immunities and previleges granted according to the Vienna convention and remains responsible to implement foreign policy of sending state and scume her.

❖ Embassy chancery

Embassy or chancery is an extra territorial ground established as a diplomatic mission in the capital city of the host country from where an ambassador or first giant ranked diplomat work. Embassy is the premises which is established to implement foreign policy of the sending state and there by promoting those bilateral diplomatic linkage between two states.

Embassy is granted with inviolable diplomatic immunities and previleges that exempted from local taxation, security inspection and other interferences.

❖ **Functions:**

– Maintaining cultural and socio-economic ties.

– Diplomatic arrangement for the state visits, dilopations and conference meetings.

– Safeguarding sending state civilians.

– Protecting and projecting national interests.

❖ Consulate -dxfjflhGo b'|tfjf;\_ (Embassy) sf] zfvf sfof{no\_

Consulate is a subsidiary mission established away from the capital city or in any other important city or town of the receiving state as the branch mission of embassy established in the capital city.

It is statellite office of an Embassy often, established with the specific nation/interests having less diplomatic immunities and previleges. Consulate is headed by the consulate general which is accredited to the minister of foregin affairs. These mission are sometimes established in the capital city only when the states believes that there is no need of full power mission but it is imperative to continue the diplomatic relations for securing economic and civilian interests of the sending state. Consulates are specifically accountable to the embassy of the capital city or to the MOFA. They are mobilize to promote trade, business, employment and there by attract FDI and tourism along with economic co–operation.

❖ **Diplomatic Bag**

Diplomatic Bag is a pouch/envelope or a container carrying official document or mail posses legal protection within the jurisatiction of international law and fundamental protocol of internation relation.

Diplomatic Bag has got specific immunities and previlages having legal protection within that they cannot be taken into the process of custom inspection, security examination or the process of detention. These bags are often corresponded between the MOFA and its diplomatic mission or vice-versa.

❖ **Communique**

Diplomatic communication

1st person note– individual letter

3rd person note – official letter

Joint communique

Note verbale

Press release

Communique is an official communication or announcement for the people or press within the prospective of democratized diplomatic practice. It is a great public summary statement issued following the important bilateral or multilateral diplomatic meeting. It is practiced in the form of joint or single which displays friendly or bilateral proxivity between the states. Communique makes people informed and legalize the bilateral relation in IR.

**❖ Letter of credence**

Loc is the diplomatic correspondence by the head of the state of home gort to the head of the state of host country stating to accept and recognize the proposed envoy as the diplomatic representative.

The letter of credence contains the name and rank of diplomat, the name of the head of the state of home country, the name of the state of the host country, complete bio of nominee and the formal official request to recognize the nominee as the diplomatic chief of the mission.

❖ Charge d' Affairs

Charge d' Affairs is the lowest ranke diplomatic representative accredited by the ministry of foreign, diplomat. He/she work as a subsidiary diplomat fulfilling the vacant of Ambassador or the chief of diplomat relation charge d' Affairs is appointed during the absence of an ambassador(charge A' Affair interin). If the sending state government doesn't think the need of full power mission. The subsidiary mission under the charge of charge d' Affairs (Charge d' Affairs Adhoc) is appointed.

They maintained state representation.

Regularized diplomatic consular function.

Develop diplomatic ties.

Safeguard home country civilians.

❖ Protocol

Protocol is the set of international curtesy rules accepted as ceremonial side of diplomacy. It is the fundamental principle which specifies the proper and generally acceptance behaviour in the matter of state and diplomacy.

In IR, protocol to the etiquette of diplomacy and foreign affairs. Therefore it is community described as international curtesy rules protocol stands as the fundamental guideline under which bilateral diplomatic relation and practice are executed and maintained.

It shapes gered upon behaviour on relation between the recogined state and non–state which is linked which the history, culture, Royalty and language to enhance diplomatic relations.

Complete bio of nomine and the formal official request to recognize the nomine as the diplomatic chief of the nation.

**❖ Letter of Recall**

Letter of recall is a diplomatic correspondence from the one head of the state to another by notifying that he/she is recalling representative head. It is an official diplomatic written document connecting to last country for recalling an ambassador.

It is an official diplomatic protocol behaviour which is presented by new ambassador to the head of the receiving state. The ambassador or the chief of diplomatic mission is taken into the process of recall when he/she is retired or resigned or declared person non-grata. The letter is presented by the new ambassador while presenting the letter of credence.

Persona – non grata is an act of not welcoming or accepting the chief diplomat as a diplomatic representative. It is a process of declaring the representative unacceptable in the host country. Declaring persona– non–grata is the lowest form of scathing which could terminate the bilateral and diplomatic relations between two states.

Persona – non–grata is declared if the representative head is found with the act of saying the host country issues and millitar, if two states have gone into the state of belligerency (war) or the chief diplomat is found to have connection with terror issues or trans–nation crime activities.

This process can bring the termination of friendly relations between two states and create contradictory situation.

**❖ RSVP**

RSVP stands for responded s'll vous plait which deals wit the diplomatic process or formal request to the invited authorities to reply either they are going to attend the function literally it signifies please respond. It is an initialism used seeking the response from the invited person. RSVP hepls in maintaining logistic arrangement for the host country. It mainly seeks immediate response of the invited person used at the end of the invitation letter.

**❖ Status quo**

Status quo means the present state affairs particularly in regard to the political and social issues. In international relations it deals with the recognized and the values it possess. It displace the current state and how the situation can be improved for the global dignity and power.

**❖ Diplomatic Corps**

Diplomatic corps are the diplomats representing the sending state mission in receiving state. It is on identification which displays diplomatic immunities and privileges corps diplomatique is a term referred to the chiefs of diplomatic mission. They have immunities and freedom travel, study, research and flayship in their vehicle except the specific zones.

**❖ Note verbale**

Note verbale is a diplomatic corresponding used in the foreign relation or affairs quoted in the third person note, less formal than a protest note and more formal than aid/memorial. It is a diplomatic communication written in third person note let unsigned. It formal procedure and characters widely used as observed customs and practice between two states. It is sent as a remainder for adopting the text of treaty signing and MOU or any other bilateral significant issue for agreement.

**❖ Aide memoire – Reminding note.**

Aide memoire is an informal document circulated among the delicate members as a memorandum setting forth the major points of purposed decision or agreement often used in diplomatic communication it is a purposed discussion or notes or list of agendas or summary of the key points to be taken into the process of bilateral discussion prepared by either side.

**❖ Asylum**

Asylum is an international law, is the protection granted by state to a foreign citizen against his own state. The person whom Asylum is established has no legal right to demanded and the sheltering state has no obligation to grante it. Asylum is basically a sanctuary/ protected place/ offered by one state to an individual from another state seeking refugee. Asylum is granted either in the extra territorial ground of embassy or with in the teritorial boundary of the host state.



**❖ One/Single = Mono/uni beginning**

Monologue → self Conversation

Logue → conversation

Monopoly → ingle right

Monomaniac → obsessive to single idea/ subject

Mania → addiction

Monotheist → who worships single god.

Thei/theo-god.

ist – person

ism – belief

Monogamy → single wife gamy → marriage

Unilateral → one sided

Unicomeral → single house in the parliament

**❖ Two → bilambi beginning**

Bilateral → two sided.

Bipolar → two poles.

Bicameral → two house in the parliament

Biennial → twice in a year

Bigamy → two wives

Ambiguous → double (2) meaning – confusing

Ambivalent → overlapping

Ambidextrous → who can use both hands skillfully.

**❖ Many/Poly/Multi/hetero beginning**

Polygamy → many wires.

Polygny → many wires (gyny/gyno→woman/female)

Polyandry → Many husbands (Andro → Male)

Multiethnic → Many castes/creeds.

Multilingual → Existence of many languages.

Heterogenous → Mixture of Many.

**❖ Person ⇒ ist/or/er/eear/ur/arian/ci an/ous(Ending x'g' k¥of])**

Voracious → who keeps on eating → glutton, gourmand, government.

Audacious → who is insisting, bold and daring

Pugnacious → who keeps on fighting

Avaricious → who keep on greeding.

Curator → chief of museum.

Arbitrator → a person chosen to settle the bilateral dispute.

Rapporteur → a person chosen to investigate an report a crime.

Phillatelist → who is fond of collecting stamps.

Numismatist → who is fond of collecting wins.

Study /knowledge → logylics ending

Phrenology → skill

Pharmacology → Birds

Ornithology → Birds

Entomology → Insects

Ecology → Environment

Seismology → Earthquake

Analogy → Study of words in comparison.

Meteorology → Weather

Philology → Language.

Linguistics → Scientifics study of language.

Phonetics → Study of sounds in a language.

Morphology → Words.

**❖ Incapability Inefficiency**

That which cannot be seen → invisible

That which cannot be heard → inaudible

That which cannot be eaten → inedible

That which cannot be changed → irrevocable/irreversible

That which cannot be explained → inexplicable

That which cannot be touched → inexplicable

That which cannot be corrected → intangible

That which cannot be stopped → inevitable

Who never losese → infallible

Who neve gets wounded/ hurd → invulnerable

Who never can be taken away → impregnable

**❖ Government rule ⇒ Cracy/chy ending**

Democracy → People

Autocracy → Single person.

Bureaucracy → Civil servants

Theocracy → Divine rule (god)

Plutocracy → Rich

Aristocracy → Nobles

Neocracy → New people

Kakistocracy → Uneducated /Unscrupulous.

Monarchy → King

Oligarchy → Government of minority over majority

Anarchy → Government less

Penarchy → Global government

**❖ Book → Biblio beginning**

Bibliography → List of reference books

Bibliophile → Fond of collecting books.

Bibliomania → Crazy lover of books

Bibliophobia → Fear of books.

**❖ Hate ⇒ Mis beginning**

Misologist → hater of knowledge /study

Misogynist → hater of woman.

Misogamist → hater of marriage

Misanthropist → hater of mankind.

Anthrupe → human

**❖ Love ⇒ Phil beginning**

Philanthropist → Lover of mankind

→ behevolent

→ generous

→ magnanimous

→ Altruist

**❖ Murder = Cide**

Assassination → individual political murder

Massacre → group murder.

Slaughter → mass murder.

Suicide → Murder of self

Patricide → Murder of own father.

Matricide → Murder of own Mother.

Parricide → Murder of own parent

Fratricide → Murder of own brother

Sororicide → Murder of own sister.

Filicide → Murder of own.

Genocide → Murder of whole dynosty/gene

Homicide → Murder of human

Infanticide → Murder of infants

Feticide → Murder of fetus in the womb.

Uxoricide → Murder of own wife.

Mariticide → Murder of own husband.

**❖ Food habit**

Omnivore → eating all

Herbivore → plant eating

Frugivore → fruits eating

Graminivore → Grain eating

Carnivore → Flesh eating

Beast → Human flesh eating animal

Cannibal → Human flesh eating human.

Vegetarian → Who doesn't eat egg, flesh and fish products.

Lacto – vegetarian → Who doesn't eat egg, flesh and fish product but eats milk products.

Vegan → Who doesn't eat egg, flesh, fish as well as milk products.

**❖ All/Every = Pan/Omni beginning**

Remedy for all diseases → Panacea

Panorama → Wide angle view/all/

Pantheist → Worshiping every god/ goddess



**❖ Woman /birth /sex marriage**

Celibacy → The state of being unmarried.

Bachelor → Unmarried adult male

Spinster → Unmarried adult female

Sterile → The woman who doesn't have reproductive ability

Impotent → The man who doesn't have reproductive ability

Virago → Angry woman

Hymphomanial → Woman with higher sexual desire

Lusty → a person with higher sexual desire

Kleptomanial → Person with stealing passion.

Effeoninate → A man womanish in nature.

Philanderer → Not serious in love making

Foninist → Who advocates for female rights.

Brothel → A place for sexual business.

Prostitute → Female involved in sex for money.

Gigolo → Male involved in sex for money.

**❖ Significant Roots**

Ab/abs (Prefix) → away from

Abstain → to be away from something.

Abstemious → to be away from something

Abdicate → to go away from responsibility

Abscond → to move away from quickly

**❖ Acer/acri = bad/bitter**

acrid → bad

acrimony/acrimonious → bad relation

exacerbate → to make more worse.

**❖ Anta/Anti/contra= against**

Antagonist → against protagonist

Antedate → Medicine given against poision

Antiseptic → Medicine given against sepsis

Contraceptive → against birth conception.

**❖ Bene = good**

benediction → prayer

benevolent → generous/magnanimous

beneficial/benefactor → advantage.

**❖ Mal/Male = Bad**

Malafide → a case in bad faith

Malpractice → bad practice

Malefactor → which causes harm/loss

**❖ Crypt = hidden/ secret**

Cryptology → Study of secret codes

Cryptocurrency → Digital currency

Cryptic → -sk6L -k'vd] /fd /fd aUnLd] 5'/f\_

**❖ Dict = to Say**

Predict → to say about future

Verdict → to say judgement

Contradict → to say against

**❖ Ami/Amo = Love friend**

Amity → Friendship

Amiable/Amicable → Lovable/ Friendlier

Amorous → Physically inclined love.

**❖ Ast/ Aster = Star/universe /space**

Astronaut → Space traveller

Asteroid → Star

Astronomer → Who studies heavenly phenomemon

Astrology → Who studies heavenly phenomenon.

Essay (1) Role of UNO in maintaining peace and security.

(2) Short note on

UNSC

UN Charter

Junct = to join

conjunction

junction

Somnia = Sleep

Insomnia = loss of sleep

Somniloquent = who talks insleep

Somnam bullist = who taks in sleep

Location Primary purpose → no use of the

Secondary purpose → use of the

She has gone to the school for study.

She has gone to the school to see her friends.



❖ Demonstrative

Use of this /that

these/ those

test → This/that + singular form

→ These/ those + plural form

They love these type of cars.

this type tpyes.

(1) Here Seems some research files to be studies.

Seem V1 = Plural

V45 = Singular

**❖ Quantifiers.**

Many/much

(i) Much have been discussed about MCC project in Nepal has.

Testing

Many + plural noun = plural.

Much + uncountable noun = singular.

(2) Kathmandu valley comprises much cultural advantages.

many

(3) Many a director want to change the decision.

Many a + singular noun = singular verb.

**❖ Few and little**

(1) He found a little water in the glass but it wasn't sufficient for drinking.

Few = Plural noun

Little = Uncountable noun.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Few = not = many(–)  a few = some |  | Little = not ....... much(–)  a little = some(+) |

(2) He found a little water in the bottle and drank it.

(3) Few students are playing on the ground.

A few

(4) I don't think anyone is in the class or a few might be there.

**Use of Nouns as subject**





The politics are a dirty game

The politics is a dirty game



Politics

Economics

Physics

Ethics (i) All the accounts of the central bank is cyber protected.

Mathematics

Accounts

Statistics

Social Studies (ii) No news has been broad casted yet.

Measles

Diabetes



No students have passed the cram.

Not all birds flies fly.

(1) The police is investigating the case

Singular → Plural

datum → data

forum → fora

policeman → police

criterian → criteria

curriculum → curricula

memorandum → memoranda

clergyman → clergy

poultry farm → poultry

❖ All the furniture have been sold out.



❖ A class of student is playing outside now.

Collective noun form.

Preposition joining two subjects = verb = 1st sub.

of + plural noun/countable.

❖ The students of the class are playing out side.

❖ A glass of water is needed for making tea.

❖ A number of students is absent today



The data is information about something

❖ Neither of the pointing was sold.







(i) The family is gathering for dinner



❖ The family have recenlly migrated from the village.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Subjective | Objecticve | Possessive adj / form | Reflexive |
| I | me | my mine | myself |
| we | us | our ours | ourselves |
| you | you | your yours | yoourselves |
| he | him | his his | himself |
| she | her | her her | herself |
| it | it | its its | itself |
| they | them | their their | themselves |

❖ Two ladies had her bag stolen.



❖ Ram, do your work yourselves → yourself

❖ Everbody has to inform their parents.



❖ Sub + .................= Possossive form

............... + Noun → Possessive adj.

Its mine I bought it yestersday

That is my book which I bought yesterday

(4) In the singer is reading a song new

comm a separating two subjects = verb = 1st sub.

I am an english alphabet.

I is an english alphabet.



Play played played playing plays

olb v2 / v3 df ed nfu]/ ag5 elg Tof] Regular main verb xf]

❖ Irregular verbs. [List of irregular verbs PDF]

Draw Drew Drawn Drawing Draws

❖ Auxiliary verbs

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Be verb | Modal verb | Perfect verb | doverb | Main verb |
| is | will – would | have | do | need |
| am | shell – should | had | did | dare |
| are | can – could | has | does | used to |
| was | may –might |  |  |  |
| were | must  ought to |  |  |  |
| v1/v3 | +v1 | +v3 | +v1 |  |

Present auxilliaries → is/am/are

Past auxilliaries → was/ were

Perfect auxilliaries → has/ have

Future auxillaries → will /shall

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Present perfect → has/have + v3  Future perfect → will/shall + have + v3 | Present continous = is/am/are + v4  Future continous → will/ shall + be + v4 |

(i) You ....................... your children to see the horror movie

(a) must not take

(b) ought not to take

(c) shouldn't take

(d) don't take

(austive verb/make/let/have)

|  |
| --- |
| Case no.1 |

|  |
| --- |
| make/have + agent(person) + v1 |

She made me to bring the book

He had me washed the car.

|  |
| --- |
| Case no.2 |

|  |
| --- |
| get + agent + to + v1 |

She got him wash the car.

She got her husband to arrested.

|  |
| --- |
| Object missing = v3 |

She got the police arrested her husband.

to arrest

|  |
| --- |
| make/have + object + v3 |

She made her car was he.

|  |
| --- |
| Subject verb agreement |

|  |
| --- |
| Case No.1 |

She and I are chosen for the competition.

|  |
| --- |
| Two different subjects joined by and plural |

|  |
| --- |
| Exceptions |

(1) The wise leader and politician have been associated

(2) The wise leader and the politician has been assassinated

(3) The horse and carriage have been brought to the city.

(4) The tiger and deer is wild.

(5) Race and curry is our steple diet.

|  |
| --- |
| Case no.2 |

|  |
| --- |
| Each abd every as subject |

Each boy and girls are present in the class.

Each of the students are absent today

Every people has social responsibility

one person



(1) Neither the principle nor the teachers has displayed interest in music.

(2) Neither of the painting (were sold

Either of

None of

Each of

|  |
| --- |
| Case No. 3 |



(2) He, as well as, I am invited to the party.

Two subjective pronoun are joined by as well as.

(3) She as well as her assistants are present today.

|  |
| --- |
| Without comma = plural verb |

(4) Ram along with his friends (Looks worried today

(5) All work and no play create freedom.

All/some/any + plural noun = plural verb.

All.some/any + singular noun = singular verb.

(6) Not the director but the start was absent yesterday.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Not ............ but →second subject |  | → Takes verb. |

|  |
| --- |
| Case No.5 |

Pair/two parts having noun words.

→ Scissors → Glasseu

→ Spectecles →Socks

→ Pants → Gloves

→ Jeans →

→ Shorts

|  |
| --- |
| Blooper – sleep of tongue |

Blander → harm causing stages

Variatese

Delect → k"j{ / kl/ro km/s x'g'

Pronounciation

Word spelling

My jeans is very epensive.

A pair of jeans have been sold out.

|  |
| --- |
| Case No : 6 |

(i) She is one of the girls who was absent yesterday.

One of + Plural noun + who + plural verb.

Only of + plural noun + who + singular verb.

→ She is only of the girls who was absent yesterday.

Tense Aspect in English

Present → simple → General action v1/v5.

Past → continous →Regular action v4.

Future →perfect → completed action v3.

→ perfect continous → Regular form been + v4

(1) Had been working all this ofternoon and just have finished the work.

(a) Have been (b) shall be (c) had been (d) am

simple present tense

She often simles at me.

He never calls her.

I always play football.

Sub + v1/v5 + obj.

v1 = plural = I/we/you/they

v5 = singular = He/she/it.

(1) Put the verb in correct form.

(2) The metting (Start) at 11am tomorrow.

(3) They usually reach his school at 10AM.

|  |
| --- |
| Always : Never, sometime, Hardly, Barely, Scarely,Usually often. |

If there is no another tense verb in the sentence.

He goes to office daily (go) (Regular habit = v1/v5)

I bresh my teeth twice a day.

She always wear a black dress when she was in.

Water has frozen at 0°C.

Different poles of magnet attract.

❖ Present Continous

We are reading diplomacy now.

She is waiting for the bus at the moment

s + is/am/are + v4

Gerund

(1) It's no use ....................that (to do/doing/ of doing)

(2) She suggested helping the poor(suggested + v4 always)

(3) Would you mind not to make noise in the class ?

.................making ..................would you mind + v4

(4) She is not used to / works in the field

............ to working ..................

(5) Hurry up ! the bus .............(come)

→ ................. .to working ................

Verb exclamtion beginning



❖ Present Perfect

→ Ram have just finished his project

They have already bought a new house

S + has/ have + v3

(1) Someone ...........my wallet. It's not in my pocket now.

(2) I .............cut my finger. It's bleeding.

→ I have cut ...............



(3) She ..............her work yet. (Not/finish)

has been



❖ Present perfect continuous.

We have been working in this office for years.

has/have been + v4

I ..........(miss/her since I last/ see)



Put the verb into correct form of simple present or present continous

Even though many people say they/enjoy/

enjoy/visitn book stores

Downloading books from the interest (beoms)

is becoming

She/know/him since her childhood.

→ She has known.



(2) When I (call/her, she(read)

called was reading

(3) He (break) his ankle while he(play) football.

broke was playing

(4) When we (play) football, they (watch) us in the stadium.

were playing were watching

❖ **Simple future tense**

I shall be there soon

He will bring me a gift

(1) It ............./rain/tommorrow.

It will rain tommorrow.

(2) Let us hope that it ................sunny tommorrow

→

(3) I think Nepal ............ the world cup qualifier match (win)

Will win

**❖ Future continuous**

We will be reading english for the next few days.

At this time tommorrow, we will be working in the field.

will/shall + be +v1

for the next + time.

At this time + future time

**❖ Future perfect**

I will have finished the project by next week.

She will have returned to village by next month.

Will/shall + have + v3

by + future time.

Sequence of past tense

Simple past and simple past

v1 v2

Simple pas and Past perfect

v1 v2

**

(1) When the teacher/ enter/ the class, the student greeted him. ................... entered

(2) As soon as she(write) a letter, she (past) is straight test week

.............. had written ............posted.

(3) When the police (come), the theif (run) away yesterday

........... came.......... hadrun............

(4) The patient (die) before the doctor came.

......... had died..............

Simple past and past continuous

v2 was/were + v4

1st action = was/were + v4 (While eP eg] klg use ug]{ as 1st action)

2nd action = v2

(1) It seemed that someone ........(take) the cheque while.

took

she was ............ (sign) the papers.

was signing

(1) She looks as it she(be) a doctor.

(2) She talked about the competition as if she (takes) part in it.

had taken

(i) v1/v5 ← as if → v2(were) → conditional imagination

(ii) v2 ← as/if + had + v3

(3) I wish I (have) a car

.............. (had) ..........

(4) I wish I ............her alone (hadn't left, didn't leave/ won't

hadn't left



(5) It's high time she (go) to bed.

.............(went) ......... [It's high time + v2]

**❖ Conjuctions**



1) The government changed tax policy ........the revenue

Could be increased |So that| therefore|because|

B : Although|though| even though



(1) She went out inspite of awful weather.

(2) She went out despite awful weather.

(3) She failed her exam inspite of, studying well

(4) Although she is hungry she is still working

(5) He failed his exam although he had studied well.

–ve result + although + Condition

He had studied well, however, he failed his exam.

C: Because /be cause of

SVO + because + S VO SVO + because of + phrase

S VO + because + SVO

replaced by since/for/as.

She failed her exam since /for/as because

She didn't prepare well.

**❖ Essay counting (10 marks)**



**❖ Pattern of waiting**

❖ Things to remember

– An essay should be written in simple but unique language pattern.

Natural Beauty of Nepal

– Having situated in the lap of Himalayan Nepal is naturally beautiful with it's scenic wonder.

It should be written in several paragraph

❖ Number of paragraph is determined according to the number of ideas included.

❖ Use variation in sentence structures.

S VO structures.

Conditional structures

Connecting conjunction structures. ex. nether –nor,

Either ....... or, not only ...........but also, no sooner.............than, hardly .......... cohen, did nothing ........but

❖ Modifier beginning structure

(Ex: having established with geo –centric psychology, the government of Nepal believes that the long race of competitive economy has been shaped with current globalization.)

Having being + v3

**Phrase beginning**

Ex : the environment being polluted

– Avoid repetition of same wounds /phrases/sentences.

– Built up cohesion and coherence.

Cohesion = grammatical concreteness

Coherence = Internal connectivity

– chronological oudic of puesenning

ideas, information or knowledge.

(Second sentence justily 1st knowledge)

Be cazeful in in punctuation.

**❖ How to write an essay**

→ Three step strategy

A) Planning : H is preparation of writing an essay

Brainstumming of ideas (collection of major issues areas/main ideas)

Re oudering of ideas

Specification of ideas

Role of Nepal in UNO

(1) United nations as a global organization

(2) Specified objectives of UN. Principle of pruchased

(3) Nepal as a member of UN. Non alignment

(4) Contribution and adoption Anti fenocisim

(5) Major steps accomplished Soverisn equality

(6) Advocacy and stance Non inter frequence

(7) Future strategy and policy Weapon protection

(8) Conclusion

(B) Deafting → Weating Stage

(1) Introduction

It is an executive summary of the eassay

It contains → Central idea

→ Main ideas

→ the sis statement → author's point of view

❖ Democracy

– History

– Meusits

– Demeruits

– Current Purachre

– System politics

→ Democracy wa first established in the city states of Greece. Though, it has few democraits, it is the best political system of the would which is adopted by the majority of the countries in would.

❖ Limitation → 5 to 8 sentences.

Ways of beginning

→ Definitive beginning (topic based)

→ Fact beginning (Mostly perefanable) (issue based)

→ Statement beginning (x) (ukhan tukka bata huney)

❖ Global tourism

Evoting the death of thousands of civilians, global terrorism is creating havoc in the modern would by creating serious threat to global peace and security. Gerwon in the foundation of inequality, segegation, political interference, humiliation and religious dosh, global terrorism stands most violent and in human fact to demolish human civilization and cause humanitation cuisis, whatever line of thought we follow we have that equality that multilateral effects and individual state policy should be avoid to check global terrorism in unity.

B) Body part (Explanation, description, argumentation, clarification, exemplification, etabouration)

Body part contains several paragraphs

Each paragraph cauries a main idea

First sentence of the paragraph clearly states what is the paragraph about.

|  |
| --- |
| Paragraph development |

Topic → Topic + controlling ideas

Sentence

⇓

Supporting Details → Types, causes effects major issues/ problems/reason/.....

⇓

Subsidiary Details → Nouse in introduction

Eg:– Facts, Idetails minor details

❖ Trekking

Trekking is very dangerous. Trekking in mountain hosseveral risks. Although, tourists love trekking, there are several news of casualties.

(c) Conclusion

Should be presented in 3–5 setences.

It includes → central idea + thesis

→ concluding idea

Beginning → Thus, to summerature, to conclude, wrraping up to tum up.

Content Area

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| General topics |  |
| – Good governance  – Role of civil servants in stone building  – Dory /Human/ woman trafficking  – Informal/ Technical education  – Foreign employment  – Foreign Aid  – Tourism in Nepal | – Overall content of diplomacy  – global issues  – Bilateral/naltilateral relations  – Nepal's foreign policy  Economic diplomacy  Sagarmatha Sambal  – Indo – Nepal relations  – Sino – Nepal |

Tourism in Nepal

⇒ Nepal is a multicultural multi ligeal geographical hically divided naturally beautiful country. The beauty of Nepal has lot of contribution in the tourism sector of Nepal. Besides this. Nepal is contribution in the tourism sector of Nepal. Besides this Nepal is multi culture, different language, people of different ethical group are also attraction of tourism.

Tourism sector is important for the economical development of our country. It helps to provide employment.

❖ Reading compression (10)

A) Understanding the nature of the text



B) Connectives (Modifies/Looks and their meaning)

Mean colire/ In the mean time → shift of idea

Further more/more over → extra information over same idea

So that/ so/ therefore/as → expected result inspite of/ despite of

**❖ Symbols**

(A), → Joins similar character

(B) , → Justification

(C) : → Examplication/ explanation

Respond your answer in your creative language using the information of text

(Shouldn't copy exactly same structures)

→ Use same tense of question to respond answer.

Part B. Basic principle in dealing with subjective passage.

(1) Read all 5 que before reading the passage.

(2) Read the passage for understanding but not finding answer.

(3) Answer should be presented in short but core facts should be included (3 –5 sentences).

(4) Be careful will (Influential meaning) → indirectly expressed

influential = idea + central idea

E.g. Having reached in the climax of demographic explosion the would has witnessed the degradation of the carrying capacity of the would by creating critical threat to human civilization.

(1) What does the phrase get minimal refers to ?

Answer → Locate the idea

→ Underline the part after reason giving word: → as, since, for, because, because of, due to, inorder to, to + v1 , Reason for.

(2) What question (Fact)

→ Particular information specific details

cause/effects/ examples / Data.

→ Locate idea in the passage

Use the information of the text.

(3) Title is the passage about ?

→ Central idea/main idea/ major theme.

→ The passage throws light on ...........

→ Summarize the passage in one sentence.

→ Suitable title

→

→ First two sentence of 1st paragraph

→ First sentences of each paragraph

→ Last sentence of 1st and last paragraph (thesis)

(4)

→ According to the passage.

→ Title thesis

(5) Contextual meaning



(6) Process/method based question

↓

How question

↓

Located the idea.

↓

general process.

❖

↓

↓

12 minute.

→ Surface reading (1 minute)

↓

Underline (title finding areas)

What is the passage about ?

→ Detail reading (3 minutes)

A : Read the questions.

B : Read the passage and underline specific information.

→ 10 minutes.

A : Read the question individually

B: Read underlined part.

C: Write Answer.

❖



General facts to be understand and

(1) We translate the meaning not the words.

;lbof}F b]lv rln cfPsf] g]kfn ef/t ;DaGw, e'/fhg}lts cj:yf, v'nf l;dfgf, ;fdflhs, ;f+:s[lts ;fdlKotf Pjd\ P]ltxfl;s ;DaGwdf lge{/ 5 . g]kfn / ef/t lar sfod /x]sf] lbkIfLo s'6g}lts ;DaGw /f]6L j]6L Pjd\ ;dfg ;f+:s[lts j:yfn] klg k|uf9 agfPsf] 5 .

Steps of Translation

1→ Replace the terminologies in target language.

2→Find the subject in the sentence.

3→ Translate the text at the level of sentence.

→ Indo-Nepal relations depends on geo-political situation, open border, socio-cultural proximity and historical ties since time immemorial. Nepal-India relations has been depend due to the existing bilateral relations shaped by bread and daughter relations and shared cultural structure.

❖ k/k/fi6« lglt s'6g}lts ;DaGw lj:tf/ Pjd\ cGt/f{li6«o ;DaGw sfod ug]{ lgltx? dWo]sf] k|d'v lglt xf], Pp6f dfGotf k|fKt ;Dk|e' /fi6«n] cfÇgf] b]zsf] lglxt :jfy{ kl/k"lt{ ug{ k//fi6« lgltnfO{ sfof{Gjog ub{5 .

❖ Foreign policy is one of the prime policies of the state which expands diplomatic relations and maintains international relations of a state foreign policy is implemented to obtain maximum vested interest of the recognized sovereign state.

(2) Finding subject in the sentence for translation.

General → what is discussed about ?

Ask wh question to the verb.

2nd part of sentences (having two clauses)

clzIff, a]/f]huf/L Pjd\ r/d ul/aL cltsd ljs;Lt /fi6«sf k|d'v ;d:of x'g\ .

→ Illiteracy, unemployment and poverty are the major problems of least developed country.

❖ f/tn] PskIfLo ?kdf cuf8L a9fPsf] l;df ;'/Iff lgltnfO{ g]kfnn] v08g u/]sf] 5 .

→ Nepal is opposed the border security policy by India-unilaterally.

❖ g]kfndf c+u|]hL efiffsf] Oltxf; w]/} nfdf] 5 .

→ There is a long history of English language in Nepal.

The history of English language is very long in Nepal.

(3) In case of longer nature of sentence.

cg'kd k|fs[lts ;'Gb/tf, k|r'/ h}ljs ljljwtf Pjd\ ax'wfld{s, ax';f+:s[lts tyf ax'eflifs ljljwtfn] el/k"0f{ g]kfn ljZj ko{6g dfglrqdf Ps k|d'v ko{6sLo uGtJo :ynsf ?kdf ;'klZrt 5 .

→ Nepal is well known as one of the prime tourist destination in the tourism world due to full of wonderful natural beauty, rich bioversity and multireligious, multi cultural and multilingual diversity.

(4) Selection of lexicon → Vocabulary (word choice)

(i) Head word/technical word → exact equivalent meaning.

(ii) General words→contextual meaning.

❖ sfo{ ;Dkfbg s/f/ k]zfut lhjgsf] cleGg c+u xf] . g]kfnsf] lghfdlt ;]jfsf] sfo{;Dkbfg cToGt} sdhf]/ /x]sf] 5 . lghfdlt ;]jf k|jfxdf hjfkmb]lxtf, kf/blz{tf Pjd\ e|i6frf/df z"Go zfxglzntf af]s]sf] x'g'kb{5 .

→ Preformation contract is a crucial aspect of professional career. The performance level of Nepal's civil service is very weak. The civil services should comprise the attribution of accountability, transparency and zero tolerance over corruption.

❖ lrgsf] a'xfg k|fGtaf6 km}lnPsf] sf]/f]gf dxfdf/Ln] ;Dk"0f{ ljZj cy{tGqnfO{ tx;gx; kf/]sf] 5 . ljZj :jf:Yo ;+u7gn] sf]/f]gf dxfdf/LnfO{ :jf:Yo ;+s6sfn wf]if0ff ub{{}} o;sf] ;qmdh /f]Sg] pkfox? cjnDag ug{ ;'emfj lbPsf] 5 . Covid -19 dxfdf/Laf6 nfvf}F dflg;x?sf] Hofg uPsf] 5 . of] ;+qmd0f ;lhn} Ps–csf{df b|t ultdf km}lng] ePsfn] ;a} b]zx?n] cfd oftfoft Pjd\ cfjthfjtnfO{ k|ltaGw ub}{ ;+qmd0f /f]Sg] k|of; u/]sf 5g\ . cd]l/sf, a]nfot, ef/t tyf rLg h:tf zQLzfnL /fi6«x? sf]/f]gf dxfdf/Laf6 ;a}eGbf a9L Iflt x'g] /fi6«df kb{5g\ eg] of] ;+qmd0f lj?4sf] vf]k klg plQs} ultdf cfljisf/ eO/x]sf] b]lvG5 .

→ The corona epidemic that spread from the Wuhan province of china has devastated the entire world economy. According to word health organizations has declared the corona epidemic as a public health emergency and suggested measures to prevent its infection by restricting public transport and immirgalion as infection spreads quickly among each other. Developed countries such as American, Britain, India and China are among the countries most affected by the Corona epidemic, while anti-coronavirus drugs are being invented at the same speed.

ug{'k5{ → Should/have to

x'Fb} cfPsf] 5 → Has/have + been + v4

ug{'k5{ → Should/have to

ug{'kg]{ b]lvG5 → Seems to be done

sf] → of

df → in

n]÷ubf{ → due to

tfklg÷ePtf klg → although/though/even though/inspite of/ despite

t/ → However/but

lsgsL÷lsgeg] → because/because of/as/ since/for

Pjd\ ÷tyf ÷/ → and

cyjf ÷jf → or/ otherwise

o;} kl/k]Ifdf → In this context

❖

→→

/fhg}lts cl:y/tf, cfly{s d'lGb|, k|zf;lgs l9nf;':tL Pjd\ JofKt e|i6frf/n] ubf{ g]kfnsf] sd{rf/L tGq glthfd'vL x'g ;s]sf] 5}g . o;sf] k|ToIf k|efj g]kfnsf] k//fi6« ;]jf ;~rfngdf b]lvPsf] 5 . ljb]z l:yt s'6g}lts ljefu tyf k//fi6« dGqfnosf] ;+/rgf b]zsf] cfly{s s'6gLlts ljef]u tyf k//fi6« dGqfnosf] ;+/rgf b]zsf] cfly{s s'6gLlts ;kmn sfof{Gjotf c;kmn b]lvG5 .

→ The bureaucracy of Nepal hasn't been result oriented due to political instability, economic recession(crisis), administrative delay and rampant corruption. This scenario has depicted the impact in the operation/conduction of Nepal's foreign service. The ministry of foreign affair and its diplomatic missions aboard have seen in inefficient in

❖ Technical Aspects of Translation

(1) Literal translation (meaningful)

(2) Contextual translation (technical)

(3) Zero translation (Roman)



❖ /f]huf/Lsf] cefjdf JolQmsf] tdfd c? clwsf/ u'dfpg ;Sb5 .

→ A person can lose several other rights in the lack of (absence of) employment opportunity.

❖ Zero translation

(1) Abbreviations → o'lg;]km, o'= Pg= 8L=kL=

(2) Cultural words.

Batism – gjf/0f, name giving ceremony u'Gb|'s –'Gundruk'

(3) Jargon words/Special Nepali words df dfq Use x'g] .

(4) Proper noun

❖

Tense

t} ÷b} lyof] = was/were + v4

lyof]÷ eof] = v2

x'g] ubYof] = Used to + v1

Always + v2

eO/x]sf] 5 = is /am/are + v4

ePsf] 5 = has/have + v3

ePsf] kfOG5 = has/have + been + v3

**❖ International Relations**

**Q. What is international relations? Define its significance in short.**

International relation is a branch of political science and a field of study that examines the interaction and relationship between the recognized state and non-state actor in international system. It involves the analysis of political, economic, social and cultural factor that shapes the behaviours of the state in international Arena.

International Relation is the fastest growing strand which we experience ever growing and ever expanding comprising the areas of, diplomacy, foreign policy, state affairs, international organization conflict, peace and other global issues.

In short IR deal with;

State behaviour

Bilateral and multilateral co-operation,

Economic connectivity and collaboration,

Peace building

Foreign policy implementation

Treaties, agreements and MOUS and,

Globalization and interconnectedness.

International relations covers the wide and extensive areas of the global community which has catalyzed the state motive and behaviour towards peace, prosperity and paradigm policy formulation. It is significant for growing the bilateral as well as multilateral co-operation, and promoting peace and stability in the world. Moreover, the core significance of IR can be illustrated in the following points.

IR has remained successful in building close bilateral ties among the states and non-state actors.

Prominent for setting the dispute and conflict through the mean of pacific settlement.

Guiding principle for diplomacy, foreign policy and international law.

For shaping state behaviour and protection of state sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

For maintain economic co–operation, integration and collaboration.

For promoting globalization and state survival interms of human rights and economic sufficiency.

Disarmament, Weapon proliferation.

Building treaties, agreements and accords.

International relation embodies its scope and significances not only by including the non-state actors but also by holding the relam of foreign affairs, its dimension and it its cervix; studying the state relationship and their political, economic and cultural faceds.

**Q. The area and scope of IR is ever expanding and growing justify.**

**Q. What is the scope of international relations ? Briefly mentions**

**Q. Short note on:**

**(a) International Relations**

**(b) Importance of IR**

**Q. Diplomacy is the outcome of IR.**

**Q. What is the scope of International Relations? Briefly mention.**

→ International Relations is the study of interactions and interrelations between sovereign states in the international state system. However, its nature and scope underwent significant changes and expansion in the era of globalization.

International relation is a dynamic discipline. Initially it was limited to the study of diplomatic history, foreign policies of states, international law, international organizations–IR emerged from diverse field such as economics, history law, philosophy, geography, sociology etc. Its scope is still expanding and will expand in the day to come too.

The scope and main areas of study of international relations include:–

State system International law

International interests. Foreign policy

Policy making War and peace.

Alliance and grouping National power and interests.

Relation in conflict and co–operation.

Conflict management and conflict resolution

General and diplomatic history.

Finally we can mention that IR has a wider scope. The disciplines broadens its scope with the changing events of the world and new dynamics of international relations.

**Short note on**

**❖ International Relations**

International relation is a branch of political science and a field of study that examines the interaction and relationship between the recognized state and non-state actor in international system. It involve the analysis of political, economic, social and cultural factor that shapes the behaviour of the state in international Arena. It is significant for growing the bilateral as well as multilateral co-operations and promoting peace and stability in the world. Its covers the wide and extensive areas of the global community which has catalyzed the state motive and behaviour.

**❖ Importance of international relations.**

International relation is importance for growing the bilateral as well as multilateral co-operations and promoting peace and stability in the world. IR has remained successful in building close bilateral ties among the states and non-state actors prominent for settling the dispute and conflict through the means of pacific settlement. It is important for maintaining globalization and state survival interms of human rights and economic co-operation, integration and collaboration. It helps for guiding principles. For diplomacy, foreign policy and international law.

**❖ Define diplomacy and explain its significance in the present era of globalization and changing perspectives of IR.**

→ Diplomacy is an art of intelligence of practicing international relation by negotiating alliances. treaties, agreements; bilaterally or multilaterally between states and non state actors dealing with foreign affairs as well as to settle hostility.

It is the means by which governments seeks to achieve their objectives and principles in which polices are converted into practices and state realities into prosperity.

Diplomacy, in its core is a global route to approach global community through which a recognized state or international organism tries obtaining vested interest. The growing practice of diplomacy in IR justifies its crucial status and global significant which can be more illustrated in following points.

**Significance of Diplomacy**

Implementation of foreign policy of the state and conduction of foreign service and affairs.

Way out to achieve maximum vested interest of the nation,

Maintains international relations through bilateral or multilateral negotiation, treaties or agreements.

Uphold state sovereignty independence and territorial integrity.

Proceeds close bilateral proximity and assists in projection and promotion of national interest.

Enhances national identity, dignity and pride.

Negotiates with global actors for economic co-operation, collaboration and interaction.

Settle dispute, conflict and state belligerency.

Provides groups for global connectivity and

Helps to achieve global peace and stability.

Analyzing present era of diplomacy, we find it more and more crucial in the changing perspectives of IR in present globalization. The world has withnessed the interconnected and interdependent economy of the states of the world and there by obtaining and securing the individuals interests. With the application and practice of global technology. We stand in the era of digital and conference diplomacy where the nature and exercise of diplomacy has become more prominent in changing the immediate future of the state and sustain the global community.

**(2) What are the major functions of diplomacy ? List them and explain the nature of diplomacy in short.**

→ Diplomacy is not immoral

→ Diplomacy is the means of IR.

→ It is machinery of Action.

→ It is based on settled procedure.

→ Diplomacy is bilateral as well as multilateral.

→ Handles all issues and matters.

→ End of diplomatic practice (Breakdown) → leads to crisis.

→ Prime objective is to secure national interests.

→ Acts both in war as well as peace time.

**❖ Six means of diplomacy:**

(1) Persuasion

(2) Rewards

(3) Permission of rewards and concessions

(4) Threat of use of force

(5) Non violent punishment

(6) Use of pressure and weapon

**❖**

Representation of the state.

Provision of diplomatic |consular functions.

Negotiation for treaties | agreements and MOUS.

Ceremonial functions.

Maintainance of bilateral or multilateral relations.

Protection of national interests / civilians.

Reporting the existing scenario, development strategy and technological application.

Conduction of foreign policy.

Expansion of diplomatic relations.

**❖**

Close diplomacy

Open diplomacy

Conventional diplomacy

Public diplomacy → citizen liaison.

Citizen diplomacy

Conference diplomacy

Digital diplomacy

Era of ruler based diplomacy

**Q. Diplomacy and IR interest and comprises to each other in their nature to justify the statement. Explain the similarities and differences between diplomacy and IR in short (2 + 3 + 5).**



Q. Diplomacy and IR intersect and comprises to each other in their in nature to justify the statement. Explain the similarities and difference between, diplomacy and IR in short (2 + 3 + 5).

→ Diplomacy and IR interest and comprises to each other in their nature. This statement is found true that diplomacy refers to an art of intelligence of practicing international relation by negotiating alliances, treaties, agreements, bilaterally or multilaterally between states and non-state actor dealing with foreign affairs as well as to settle hostility. Where as international relation is a branch of political science and a field of study between nation and primarily with foreign policies. It studies foreign, affairs and relations among states and non–state actors within international system.

Moreover, Diplomacy is a subset of international relations that is typically focused more narrowly around the process of conducting negotiations between representative of different nations or in some cases. co-operations from different nations or, in some cases, corporations from different countries. Both diplomacy and international relation is significant for growing the bilateral as well as multilateral co–operation's and promoting peace and stability in the world.

The difference between international relations and diplomacy are as follows.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | International Relations | S.N. | Diplomacy |
| 1. | Totality of all kinds (formal/ informal) of relations among state and non-state actors. | 1. | An instrument for implementing foreign policy of a state. |
| 2. | Study of international community in flux. | 2. | Art of conducting such international relations. |
| 3. | Mainly includes global state and non-state actors. | 3. | Mainly includes bureaucratic actor of a state. |
| 4. | Broader scope /whole. | 4. | Narrow scope/ pant. |
| 5. | Dynamic concept that studies changing dynamics of global community. | 5. | A relatively static concept intended to execute foreign policy. |
| 6. | Falls under political domain | 6. | Falls under bureaucratic domain. |

Similarities between international relations and diplomacy are:

(1) Both international relations and diplomacy is significant for growing the bilateral as well as multilateral co-operations and promoting peace and stability in the world.

(2) They provide concepts for explaining justifying and analyzing the modern world.

**❖**

**What is soft power diplomacy ? Briefly mention the potentiality of Nepal in exercising soft power?**

→ Soft power diplomacy is a type of diplomacy that realize on a country cultural, social and ideological appeal to influence other countries and promote its own interest. It involves the use of non-violent or non-coercive means such as public diplomacy, cultural exchange programs, educational initiatives and international aid to build positive relationship and increase a countries global influences.

It refers to the use of positive attraction and persecution to achieve vested national interest and objectives. Soft power diplomacy is based on the idea that a countries values and culture can be attractive and persecution to other and these value can be used to promote its interest and shape the global political environment.



Nepal's soft power potentials

Soft power is increasingly important in globalization as it offers effective means for countries to engage with each other built relationship and promote their interest without relian on military and economic concision

Soft power diplomacy is crucial in interconnected and interdependent for global status for being attractive to foreign audiences and address global challenges and achieve share goal and it provide opportunity to promote mutual understand building trust and foresting co-operation.

Nepal has several soft-power potentials that it can use to promote its image and intersent globally. Some of these potential include.

Natural and cultural heritage

Religion and spirituality.

Mountaineering and adventurous tourism.

Culture and tradition.

Development diplomacy and potential

Mutual understanding and co-operation.

Foreign direct investment

Foreign employment

Hydropower development

Foreign trade

Diaspora diplomacy.

Secured democracy and protected human, right situation and commitment.

Soft power diplomacy is important in globalization and meanwhile Nepal has a rich and diverse get of soft power potential that it can leverage to promote its interest globally and their by build stronger relationship with global actors.

Q) How can we utilize/promote soft power potentials of Nepal ?

**Q) How can we utilize/promote soft power potentials of Nepal ?**

→ Soft power refers to the use of positive attraction and persuasion to achieve foreign policy objectives. It is the ability of a country to persuade others to do what it wants without using force. It is non-coercive in nature.

We can utilize / promote soft power potentials of Nepal by the following points.

→ Encouraging and mobilise Nepali diaspora in Nepal's soft power promotion.

→ Publicizing Nepal's civilization, culture, art, literature, language, festivals, cultural, heritage and traditions.

→ Promoting cultural diplomacy and public diplomacy.

→ Strengthening Nepal's image as a country with an inclusive democratic system, rule of law protection of human rights etc.

→ Promotion of the characteristics of Nepali society, including the spirit of religious tolerance, friendliness and hospitality.

→ Promoting Nepal's Himalayan and high hill region as a source of biodiversity, organic farming and herbal medicine.

→ Strengthening Nepal's image as a peace -loving country by continuing Nepal's contribution and commitment to world peace.

→ Strengthening heritage tourism by using the expertise of researcher, scholars and experts.

→ Investing more in cultural exchanges with countries around the world, especially focusing on showcasing Nepal's cultural heritage, diversity and tolerance as an instrument of winning the support and sympathy of other peoples, cultures and countries around the world.

→ Strengthening and expanding relations at the educational, scientific, cultural and people to people level.

To conclude, Nepal has a wealth of soft power assets that it could leverage to build stronger relationships and position itself as a leader in various fields.

**❖ What is economic diplomacy ? Define economic diplomacy as soft-power potential of Nepal.**

→ Economic diplomacy is the formulation, implementation of decision making, policy making and advocating business interest of the sending state. It requires the application of technical experts that analyses the effects of countries economic situation on tis political climate and on sending state economic state.



**❖ Economic Diplomacy**

❖ Economic diplomacy is formulation, implementation of decision making, policy making and advocating business interest of the sending state. It requires the application of technical experts that analyses the effect of countries economic situation on its political climate and on the sending state economic state.

It deals with formulation and advancing polices relating production, movement or exchange of goods, services labour and investment in other countries.

The increasing focused of economic diplomacy is to shift from aid to trade tourism and employment generation with private sector playing major role and MOFA and its mission as facilating bodies.

Economic diplomacy in its core is the process through which countries trackle the outside world to maximize their national game in all field including trade investment and other forms of economically beneficial exchange.

**❖ Economic Diplomacy as soft power potential of Nepal.**

Economic diplomacy has forwarded the policy of attraction and mobilization of foreign aid.

Maximum utilization of existing resources through the application of technical assistance and technology transfer.

Wide prospects of hydropower development through the attraction of foreign investments.

Optimum use of FDI and FDI potential in Nepal.

Growing remittance and foreign employment.

Bridging diplomatic communication and foreign assistance with the help of NRN community.

Transforming aid into foreign trade.

Stimulation of private sector and utilization of scattered private capital in the productive sector.

Development of tourism there by gaining foreign currency.

Transit management, commercialization of Nepalese goods and expansion of domestic market and access to global market.

**Q. What are objectives of economic diplomacy ? Write the pre-requisites for implementing economic diplomacy.**

→ The objectives of economic diplomacy are:

Enhancing overall economic and national security.

For mobilizing resources for development.

To promote trade, exploring markets for national product.

To support business overseas.

To promote culture and tourism.

To attract FDI in priority sectors.

To promote and manage foreign employment.

To increase volume of aid and its effectiveness.

To mobilize diaspora resources.

❖ Pre-requistis of economic diplomacy

Peace security and transparency.

Active participation of private sector.

A pool of skill negisator /diplomat

Skill human power.

Good governance and sound bureaucracy.

Political and macroeconomic estability.

Good domestic and regional transportation system.

Regional and global economic integration.

**Q. What are the problem and challenger of economic diplomacy in the context of Nepal? List out them and present the ways forward to solve these problems in short (5 + 5)**

Economic diplomacy is the formulation, implementation of decision making, policy making and advocating business interest of the sending state. It requires the application of technical experts that analyses the effect of countries economic situation.

Problems and challenges of economic diplomacy in the context of Nepal as follows:–

Absence of clearly defined goals, objectives and strategy on economic diplomacy.

Unstable political climate/lack of conducive political environment at home.

Lack of political commitment, policy inconsistency, lack of good governance.

Lack of country and region – specific strategies and programs for operationalizing economic diplomacy.

Faculty foreign employment system.

Weak programmatic focus/ less than 2% of MOFA expenses.

Dearth of long –term planning lack of program and target oriented activities of embassies abroad.

Lack of negotiating capacity on the issues of economic interests.

Weak private sector leadership/partnership/ involvement.

Poor branding, advertising and promotion of national products in the international markets, poor export base law competiviness of exportable items in the global market.

The ways forward to solve economic diplomacy problem are as follow:–

Pursue long -term policy regarding economic diplomacy.

Introduce comprehensive annual plan or economic diplomacy.

Revamp the institutional machinery on economic diplomacy.

Focus on human resource development for economic diplomacy.

Strengthen the MOFA and train and orient the officials.

Bring a strong and imaginative tourism promotion strategy.

Introduce result -oriented programs invest in programs according to economic significance of countries.

Consolidate Nepal's foreign economic relations with friendly countries.

Strengthen export competitiveness and capabilities.

Make aid more effective utilize aid in productive sector/

Produce briefing handbooks on economic diplomacy for quick reference.

❖

Lack of potential stability.

Poor homework in the promotion of export and- investment.

Consistent in FDI and rising level problem.

No practical continuity in the implementation economic diplomacy.

Weak linkage between the policy and its implementation.

Poor status of human development index and weak human

Poor development

Searcity of fund poor co-ordination between MOFA and secteral ministries.

Lack luster private sector and No political commitment and consistency.

Lack of super vision, monitoring and evaluation.

Co-orcept administration and limited market dimension.

❖

Specific priority on foreign trade, foreign, investment, promotion of export and tourism development.

Capacity building, institutional capacity management and raise the strategic role of MOFA.

Direct and regular co-ordination between the government and private sector, business sector and academics and MOFA and sectoral ministries.

High level foreign policy task and formation of advisory board.

Stengthenize diplomatic mission.

Developed negotiation skill among career diplomat for the successful conduct of foreign policy.

International law

**Q. What is international law. Define its features in short.**

International law is a set of rules generally regarded and accepted as binding relation between states and non-state which serves as a framework for the practice of stable and organized international relation.

→ It is the combination of treaties and customs which regulate the conduct of state among themselves and a collection of rule under jurisdiction for governing state havaviour and relations.

→ International law provides normatic guideline as well as method and mechanism and common conceptual language to international actor.

Interms of maintaining global relation, state behaviour and conduction of foreign services. International law stands as a body of legal rules. norms, regulation, accepted practices and standards that apply between sovereign state and other entities to be precise international law is featured on the following criteria.

Collection of principles and rule.

Controls the reciprocal activities of the state.

Accepted by state and international communities.

Limit imposed upon state by themselve.

Avoid on the basis of goodwill and responsibility.

No legislation, No executive and no system of coat.

**❖ Why do you think international law is significant ? Explain the importance in short.**

No unified system of sanction.

Formulated by international agreement and costumaring goods for the conduct of IR and diplomacy.

Created equal right and obligation to all the state.

Protected sovenity and teritorial integrity.

International law has shaped the minimum standard of international relation, diplomacy practices and foreign policy behaviour at bilateral as well as multi-lateral level by setting the grivance, dispute thorugh pacific mean for a global peace and security.

**Q. Why do you think international law is significant?**

**Explain the importance in short.**

→ International law is a set of rules generally regarded and accepted as binding relation between states and non- state which serves as a framework for the practice of state and organized international relation. It regulates/govern the activities of entities possessing international personality. It is the capacity to bear international responsibilities and enjoy international rights: It is needed to conduct international relations, to maintain would peace and order and to create good and friendly relationship between states. International law provides normatic guideline as well as method and mechanism and common conceptual language to international actors.

International law has prominent role to conduct international relations, to maintain world peace and order and to create good and friendly relationship among states. Its significance can be given below.

Maintain world peace and order and promote rules of law, fundamental freedom, democracy and human rights.

Create equal rights and obligation to all the states.

Conduct interstate affairs in normal peaceable condition.

Protect sovereignty and territorial integrity of all the nations.

Provide basis for peace and stability and safe guard well-being of humankind.

Achieve international cooperation in solving international problems.

Solve legal disputes between states and reduce political tensions as well.

Controls the reciprocal activities of the state.

Thus international law has shaped, the minimum standard of international relations, diplomatic practices and foreign policy behaviour at bilateral as well as multi-lateral level by setting the grivance, dispute through, pacific mean for a global peace and security.

Defining international law in terms of its significance limits our understanding to realize the nation as it has several drawbacks in the meantime which are given below.

It doesn't have coercive power to compell the global actors.

International law doesn't have codified legislation procedure to formulate the law.

It has no executive body to implement the law.

No system of court and uniform sanction.

Very weak against state sovereignty.

It cannot interfere into the internal affairs of the state

Despite having few drawbacks, it stands on the wide and extensive ground of its scope which are listed below.

Law of peace

Control of interstate relationship.

Law of war

Law of naturality.

International organization.

Human rights and fundamental freedom of individual.

Specialized agencies of UNO.

Globalization, liberization and privatization

The law of sea and air.

State responsibilities.

Law of treaties.

Refuges and asylum.

Extradition.

State sucessation

**Conclusion:** International law and its scope is ever growing and ever expanding with the changing screrenoro of global relation and present globalization.

**❖**

Treaties, agreements, accords and nous.

Customary principles, adapted customs and general principles of law.

Judicial decisions writing of scholars.

Decessive actions of regional and international organization.

Draft conventions.

State policy and practices.

Legima interest of international actors.

Equity and Justices.

Theory of morality

Humanity and human rights.

UN convenction and its resulation

**❖**

Treaty is an agreement in the written form between nation state or any other international personality that is intended to establish relationships governed by international law.

A treaty is defined as an international agreement concluded between states in written form within the jurisdiction of international legality embodied in a single instrument or in two or more related instruments.

**❖ Important of treaties**

For peaceful settlement of dispute and confortaion.

To formulation international law.

For establishment of regional, sub-regional and international organization.

For creation of right and responsibility of international personalities. (State and non-state actors.

To legalize the international system.

For the development of foreign treat provision of economic assistance, regularize international transportation and extradiction of criminals.

For non-aggression and protection of territorial integrity and sovereignty of state.

For protection of human rights and guide international relations.

**❖**

Agreements

Arrangements.

MOUS

Exchange of letters and notes.

Covenants

Pacts

Patterns.

Final act

Protocol

Accords

Constitution for international organization

**❖ Recognition of state:–**

Crucial aspect of state recognition, identification.

**❖**

A state is characterized as a political entity which is self governing and always have recognized boundary, permanent population, centralized institution and organization economy to be govern by sovereign government.

A state stand in its own sovereignty to hold its territorial integrity for creating and sustaining the responsibilities and obligations.

To understand the notion of the state we relate the concern as geographical area within defined territorial boundaries and with a set of distinct set of political institution, ruled by government to a existing constitutional law imposed by force as a common interest. It is specific community of people which share culture and ethnicity open emphasis in self governing attribute.

**❖**

To understand the state more vividey we can study following characteristics:–

Recognized boundaries,

A permanent population,

Centralized institution.

Organized economy.

Self governing power.

Sovereignty

Interdepence and

Political society.

**❖**

→ Recognition is a method of acceptance certain, factual situation endowing them legal signification under the realm of international relations. Recognition is a process where by certain fact are accepted with a certain legal status while considering the statehood. Sovereignity, newly accquired territory for the international effect or obtain international recognition.

Recognition of state will be expression by the existing nation that the new nation contains the elements of the state. It means the acceptance of the state as fully independent and sovereign member of the community of the nation. This process conforms the criteria of statehood and its political judgement on its own.

**❖ Criteria for recognition**

Clearly defined territory with a population.

An organized government with effective control over the territory.

A capacity to act effectively to conduct foreign relations.

A capacity to fulfill international obligations.

To respect for rule of law, democracy and human rights.

Guarantee for the right of ethnics and national group and minority.

Respect for the inviolability of all frontiers.

Acceptance to all relevant commitment and regulations.

Commitment to the pacific settlement of dispute.

**❖**

→ Establishment of bilateral relations.

→ All the laws of the recognize state becomes the subject of international law.

→ Both state can enjoyed diplomatic unites and privileges.

→ Objective authorities to use its property within defined territory.

→ Increases internal establity and external prestige.

→ Financial integration in the international communities.

→ Enjoy foreign aid and economic co-operation.

→ Establishment of diplomatic nation and exchange of invoice.

→ Subject of international law.

Recognition of the state justifies the international action of the global actors within the criteria of international law to grant state approval and acceptance to newly arised state to conforms its sovereignty and integrity.

❖ Recognition of government.

❖

→ Sovereignty is the supreme power or authority of a state to govern itself and make decision without external interference. It refers to the ability of a nation or state to exercise control over its own affairs, without being subject to the control of another nation or external integrity. Sovereignty can be manifisuate in a number of ways such as:

Control over teritory.

The ability to make an enforced laws.

The power to tax.

The ability to engaged in diplomacy relationship.

Sovereignty is fundamental of modern political system and is enshrined in many constitution and international treaties.

**→ Sovereignty is significant as:**

It provides a nation or state with the ability to given itself and make decision without external interference.

It is significant for maintaining international order and estability.

Sovereignty is important because it is closely linked to national identity and self determination.

It is a key element of the international legal system.

It provides the basis for the recognization of the state and their participation in international institution and agreement.

It established the framework for the conduction of diplomacy and international relationship.

**❖**

**(1)**

→ Peace and security

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Date** | **Explanation** |
| August 1941 | The Atlantic chapter(purposed a set of principles for international collaboration in maintaining peace and security. |
| Jan 1.1942 | Declaration by united nations /representatives of 26 aligned countries signed and agreement. |
| 1943 | Teheran conference |
| 1944 | Dumbarton oaks conference (The first blue print of United Nation.) |
| Feb 1945 | Yalta conference of big three (A general international organization to maintain peace and security. |
| 1945 | San Francisco conference (delegates drew of 111 article charters. |
| 1995 | Signing of UN treaty |
| Oct 24 1945 | Establishment of UN |

❖

Principle of sovereign equality.

Principle of fulfilling obligation within good faith (P. and servinda)

Principle of peaceful settlement of international dispute.

Principle of avoiding thread and use of force.

Principle of assistance in the common action of UN.

Principle of UN obligation to non–member state.

Principle of non – interference in the internal affairs of the state.

❖

→ Fundamental criteria

→ The state must be independent and sovereign

→ It must be peace loving.

→ Must accepts the obligation of UN chater.

→ Must be able to carry these obligation.

→ It must be willing to do so.

❖

→ After fulfilling such conditions or new member state may be admitted to the UN on the affirmative recommendation of security council and by the election of general assembly by (two-third) majority. The admission of membership requires the affirmative vote permanent of 9 members of security council including 5 members.





Briefly explain the organizational structure of united nation in short.

→ General Assembly

It is the largest organ of the UN which is known as UN parliament. It comprises 193 member state with the capacity of equal states and equal. The GA meets once of year for three month but special sessions are held during the times of crisis.

**❖ General functions**

Discussing the issues and facts affecting international peace and security.

Recommending for pacific settlement of dispute.

Passing the UN Budget.

Electing non-permanent members of SC and members of Ecosoc and trusteeship council.

Admitting new UN members on the recommendation of SC (Security council)

Admiting new UN members on the recommendation of security council.

**❖ Security Council**

It is must powerful and effective organ of organization which executive the decision and actions of UNO. It consists of 15 members; 5 permanent members (USA, UK, France, China, Russia) and 10 temporary members elected for 2 year term on the regional basis. Each permanent member has verb power which can oppose the decision made by general assembly.

**❖ General Function**

Maintaining international peace and security

Investigating international dispute and recommend appropriate method of setting them.

To call on member state to apply economic sanction against the agression to stop agression.

To take a military action, against the aggressor if required.

Mobilize space keeping operation in conflicted areas.

**❖ Economic and social council**

It works under the guideline of general assembly within effective control of action. It is composed of 5u member state serviving 3 year term. The council deals with major economic and social council dealing with economic development, land reform and control of narcotics.

**❖ General Function**

Dealing with major economic and social issue of world.

To promote socio – economic development

Management of cultural and humanitarian activities.

Solving problems related to health, Illiteracy and unemployment in the world.

Codorinating with specialized agency.

**❖ The secretariat**

It is principle administrative department of united nation which is headed by the security general appointed by General Assembly on the recommendation of security council for a term of 5 year. The security general leads the secretariat and bring any matter to the security council regarding the issue of peace and security.

It admits the general staffing general staffing required on the basis of international identity.

**General functions**

Conduction of general UN administration.

Looking after the issues of dispute and conflict.

Implementing UN budget.

Management of overseas peace keeping operation.

Organization of UN human right situation.

Arbitration in dispute management.

**❖ Internal court of justice**

→ It is UN court and principle judicial organ of the united nation. The court consists of 15 judge from different countries elected by the general assembly and security council for a 9 years term.

❖ General functions

To settle dispute brought to it by member nations

To provide legal advice to any organ of UN on request.

Trusteeship council

→ The trusteeship council was setup immediately offer the second world war. It was setup to ensure the proper administration and development of those areas of world that were under foreign rule to take step to attain self governance.

**Q. United Nation is not only characterized by its biggest success but also criticized for its failure at present justify the statement by explaining the success and failure of UNO.**

**❖**

→ Significant in counting on the development and promotion of 20th century globalization.

Free and competitive foreign trade.

Free flow of goods capital and labour

Single payment system and uniform monitory policy.

→ Indeed the probality of next generation war by ending the global conflict.

→ Raise democratic value in the world along with the protection of human rights.

→ Assistant in the socio– economic transformation of the world.

→ Active initation and production plans and programs for environmental balance.

→ Development of moder prospective in IR and raised economic co-operation and development assistance.

→ Eradication of must vulnerable disease from the world and provision of food security in starvation.

→ Global poverty reduction and technical assistance for good governance.

→ Contributing in the protection of stat sovereignty and indepence of the state.

→ Provision of global forum to minimize global issue through global co-operation.

Despite having greatest success of the achievement of objective, enshrined in the UN chater. It is not free from criticism for having failed to addressed following issues.

→ Double standard of UNO leading to unfair, unequal and unjust treatment.

→ Inability to end the cold –war situation.

→ Inefficient to control and maintain, complete disamonoument and arms proliferation.

→ Failed to achieved the prime objective of maintaining peace and security in the world.

→ Peace keeping operation havenot been successful after a half century long history identification.

→ Failed to fail the increasing gulf between economically rich and poor countries.

**Q. Briefly explain the role of Nepal in UNO and also interpret the contribution of United Nation in the development of Nepal.**

→ As a peace –loving nation, Nepal has been contributing to the UN peace keeping operations around the globe since 1958. Nepal has been sending military and police personnel to various peace keeping operation upon the call on UN.

Nepal has shown strong commitment toward peace, security and disarmament.

Nepal has been actively fulfilled its responsibilities while being a member of security council in 1969-1970 and 1988-1989 and other different positions.

Nepal is in favour of reformation of UN. It believe that security council should be made more representation, more transparent and more democratic.

Nepal has always supported the decision and resolutions of UN for the cause of peace and security in the globe.

Nepal is one of the nations to sign the universal declaration of human rights proclaimed by the UN General Assembly on Dec 10, 1948

Nepal has hosted the ''UN regional centers for peace and Disarmament in Asia and pacific'' in Kathmandu.

**❖**

**❖**

→ The international monetary fund is an international financial institution that provide financial assistant or advice to the member country. Having establishing 1945 out of the Bretton Woods conference, IMF became specialized agency of United Nation in 1947 A.D.

IMF is composed of 189 countries for working together to established global monitoring system co-operations and financial estability through the promotion of employment and sustainable economic growth, reduction of poverty and fostering global monitory co-operation.

The IMF offers its assistance in the form of surveillance financial assistance and loan facilities during crisis or transitional economy.

**❖**

Maintain international monitory system and co-operation.

Promote balance of payment and introduce single payment system in the world.

Facilitated foreign trade and trading capacity of the member state.

Promote the creation of employment opportunity.

Develop sustainable economic growth.

Maintain security of financial stability.

Poverty reduction.

Maintain equality in the international balance of payment

**Q. How has IMF helped in the development of Nepal ?**

IMF has been providing technical assistance to promote and stabalize sustainable economic growth of Nepal.

Provision of technical advice for the formulation and implementation of monitory policy and fiscal policy of Nepal.

It catalyzed development partners and other global financial institution of mobilize external financing in Nepal.

Assistance in poverty reduction and employment generation.

Provision of regular loan facility and soft loan facilities on the basis of short term policy.

Provision of DR drawing write and specific structural adjustment facilities.

Central bank and banking reform policy review of monitor and tax and custom administration reform and fiscal transparency legislation.

**❖**

International bank of reconstruction and development (IBRD) commonly refered as a world bank is a international financial institution established to assist in the development of member of territory, promoting and supplementing private foreign investment and promoting long range balance growth in international.

World bank is a global financial institution with the objective of providing long run capital to member country for economic reconstruction and development. It also provide guarantee for loan granted for small and large unit for infrastructure and large scale project development in the member state.

It also promote capital investment through FDI and works to convert war time economy into peace time economy.

**❖**

→ Support long term socio-economic development and human development.

Serves the developing member state through loan, grants, technical assistance and advice to fight against poverty and backwardness.

Provision of fund to conduct large scale development.

Provision of technical support to end corruption maintain good governance and promote sustainable development.

Negotiation and cooperation for coping of with financial crisis and urgent and imidate calamites and destruction.

To enhance common socio-economic development and obtain sustainable economic stability.

**❖**

World Bank has been supporting and providing technical assistance and financing facilities since 1961 after obtaining the membership of Word Bank. It has been promoting the socio-economic development of Nepal through the provision of loan, grants and technical assistance. Meanwhile following contribution of world bank are consider as the role of world bank in Nepal.

World bank is a supreme development partner of Nepal which has played a significant role to enhance global financial aid to Nepal.

It is a multi-lateral financial institution which has contributed in the socio-economic development and for raising the living standard of Nepalese people.

It has been crucial in the poverty reduction and employment generation in Nepal.

World bank has contributed to maintain good governance through the co-operation and irregularity control mechanism.

It has supplied the funding for the operation of different development project in Nepal.

→ Mahakali irrigation project.

→ Hill development forest project.

→ Power development project.

→ SSR/school and food security project.

→ Road sector development project.

**❖**

→ The Asian Development Bank is a multilateral development financial institution whale mission is to reduce poverty in Asia pacific region through the provision of loan and equality investment to the developing member counties with the provision of technical assistance for the planning and execution of development project, it provide advisory service and facilitate technical activities and investment of private and public capital for development.

While executing its principle objectives. ADB will force on 5 crore areas of cooperation.

Infrastructure development

Environment including climate change

Regional co-operation and integration

Finance sector development

Education

More prominently ADB will continue to operate on a more selection basis in health, agriculture, disaster and emergency assistance.

**❖ General/principle function of ADB**

To make loan and equity investment for the socio-economic advancement of developing member country.

Provision of technical assistance for the preparation and execution of development project.

Provision of advisory service and promote investment of public and private capital for the development.

To foster regional as well as international cooperation for regional development and economic growth.

To stumuting and facilitating financial investment in a member country for the promotion of sustainable political of life by poverty reduction.

Mobilizing the existing resources for the attraction of FDI.

Assisting in the preparation, planning and implementation of developing any cities.

**❖ Co-operation between Nepal and ADB.**

→ Nepal is one of the active member of ADB, comprosing 0.15% share with 0.42% vote. It is consider as 35th largest country among the member state of its ADB has been assisting in a development of Nepal. Since it obtain the membership in 1966. ADB has been a crucial development partner for uplifting the socio-economic status and development of infrastructure. Beside that, ADB has been supporting Nepal in the following criteria.

Funding management for the development project related to infrastructure.

Technical advice and support for re-structuring of Nepal in traverse political system /situation.

Regional co-operation for expanding Nepal's economic collaboration with neighboring state.

'' Melamchi drinking water project.''

Road -transmission project.

Assistance in achieving MDM'S and SDGS

Support for the Corona – virus disease response measure in 2019.

Bringing water and sanitation in solar Nepal.

Strengthening vocational high-schools for skill development.

Supporting the school education sector plan.

**❖**

AIIB began its operation in 2016 along with the 57 founding countries. The AIIB is a multilateral development bank whose mission is financing the infrastructure for tomorrow infrastructure with sustainability at its core. Comprising 106 member states, it is capitalized at and 100 Billion and AAA rated by then major international credit and rating agencies.

Collaborating with partners, AIIB is a newest global financial institution established with the motive of unlocking new capital and investing in infrastructures that is green technology enables as a multilateral development, it focuses on;

Building infrastructure for tomorrow with sustainability, innovation and connectivity as its core.

Focusing and developing Asia through investment in infrastructure and other productive sector.

Fostering sustainable economic development, create wealth and improve infrastructure connectivity.

Adopting to innovate constantly to deliver customized investment solution to overcome the challenges faced.

Prosperity and economic development for Asia.

In Short, AIIB is based on;

Infrastructure for tomorrow

Investment operations.

Project management

Special fund and resources.

Covid-19 crisis recovery facility.

It is second -largest multi – lateral and multinational institution. It promotes sustainable economic development, Create wealth and improve infrastructure connectivity through regional partnership and co-operation, enhancing private capital investment maintaining balanced economic growth in the region and promote resource mobilization.

**❖**

Mentioning economic growth in Asia pacific region for improving quality of life and sustainable economy.

Supporting the building of infrastructure in Asia – pacific region.

Fostering sustainable economic development to enhance infrastructure connectivity in Asia.

Promoting public private capital investment to raise maximum utilize of resources.

Working for transforming socio-economic development to achieve the enshrined objectives.

→ Being one of the funding member states and comprising but and road initiative (BRI/policy. Nepal has extensive opportunities to integrate socio-economic development and extend trans Himalaya connectivity with china Beside AIIB can stand and prove a strategy option for financing in the development of infrastructure in minimum interest needs which can accelerate tranzit and transportation system of Nepal

Obtaining the financing resources frora and through AIIB, Nepal can achieve prospective hydropower development, Agriculture infrastructure development and their by promote long-term development of Nepal.



→ World Trade Organization is an international multilateral trading system established in 1995, Jan 1st as legal and institutional foundation to regulated trade, business and settle trade and transit related dispute.

It is a rule or principle based organization that seek to accelerate the world trade on the principle of non-discrimination, transparency, predictability and progressive liberization and diversification of trade within the boundary of privatization and globalization.

The WTO agreement covers the wide range of activities such as agriculture, textiles and clothing banking, telecommunication, government purchases, industrial standard and product safety, food and sanitation regulation and intellectual property. It also helps to settle the dispute related to trade and transit as it an organization for liberizing trade and negotiating trade agreement by introducing trade rules.

**❖ Importance of WTO**

→ Improve the living standard of people.

→ Ensure full employment and broad increase in effective demand.

→ Enlarge production of trading goods.

→ Increase trade of services.

→ Ensure optimum utilization of world resources.

→ Protect environment

→ Acceptance the concept of sustainable development.

→ Implement the new world trade system.

→ Demolish the handle of international open trading system

→ Enhance competitiveness among the member state.

→ Increase the level of production and productivity.

→ Enhance tourism and investment.

→ What are the major function of WTO ?

→ Implementing rules and provision related to trade policy.

→ Provision of strategy formulation by giving global flatiron.

→ Facilitating the member state for implementing, administrating for operating bilateral and multilateral trading agreement.

Stetting the disputes through the pacific means under WTO principles.

WTO principles.

→ Trade without discrimination (Most favoured Nation treatment.

→ Transparency.

→ Commercialization of product.

→ Market access opportunity

→ Free flow of goods, services, labour and capital

→ Competitive trade.

→ Sustainable development and economic reforms.

→ Progressive liberalization.

→ Trade rights.

→ Technical assistance and training for developing countries.

→ To assist IMF and IBRD for universal economic policy.

→ Dealing with the regulation of trade between member countries.

→ Providing framework for negotiation.

→ Enforcing trade loss and agreement.

→ What are the challenges and opportunity in Nepal?

→ Commercialization of Nepalese product in the context of quote preference and most fovoured Nation of WTO.

→ Market access opportunities.

→ Utilizing the trade transt and tariff facilities and provision.

→ Attraction of FDI through the exercise of membership facilities to

→ Enhancement of institutional capacity through capacity building human power mobilization and technical assistance.

→ Policy stability through natural decision making and effective administration.

→ Transit access management.

→ Establishment of trade Rights and provision of positive discrimination in the global market.

→ Growth of industrialization.

→ Establishment of MNCS and influx of remittance.

**❖**

→ Development competitive capacity investment.

→ Establishment of prerequisites to enhance the scenario of energy power and transportation.

→ Develop skill human resources and enhance capacity building.

→ Ensure quality control of the goods and services and secured the investment security.

→ Execute ppp policy to attrack private sector through optimum facilitation of privatization and liberazation.

→ Transit route management to deliver goods and services.

→ Reduction in the tariff and transit taxation.

→ To make access of Nepal to global market.

→ To utilize special preferential treatment.

**Q.1 What do you understand by trips agreement of WTO ? Briefly explain the provision of trips in WTO.**

Trips stands for trade related aspects of intellectual property right which was negotiated at the end of Uruguay round of general agreement on trade and (gATT) in 1994. It introduced intellectual property rules in the multilateral trading system. Trips has been a contradiction issue between developed and developing countries.

Mean while, After 2023, trips was revised and finetuned to the developing countries. Trips deals with the 3 main areas of work comprising trade in goods and services along with intellectual property includes following 3 aspects.

(a) Biodiversity and traditional knowledge.

(b) Geographical indications.

(c) Technology transfer.

Idea and knowledge are the integal part of the trade many products that used to be traded as low technology goods are commoditied now contain a higher proportion designed in their value. The WTO agreement on trips negotiated in the trading system has introduced following further issues;

Public health issues.

Non-violation, compliance.

List developed countries priority needs.

Compulsory licensing and partial impose.

Question on flexibility and interruption by WTO.

Safeguarde and protection of IPR

Enforcement of trips.

**Q. What is regionalism and regional co-operation?**

→ Regionalism or regional co-operation is a movement for collective economic and social security which pared the way of common aspiration, development co-operation and economic integration among the countries having uniform geopolitical situation, common developments problems and uniform environment within a certain geographical region or political at masphere.

Regional co-operation is a principal of uniform and combine effort to transform the existing reality of the state into socio-economic prosperity with the objective of regional security, balance and promotion of development states and quality of life within the region or among the member states. This movement initiated the regional cooperation, free trade and development assistance with the common development of fund and effort.

Facts About SAARC

Establishment : 1985 Dec.8

Headquarter : Kathmandu, Nepal

Member states: Nepal, India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Bhutan, Maldives, Shrilank (Founding members)

Afgonistan (Added member.)

Geopolitical Scenario : Countries of south Asia having common democratic ruling system facing the problem of infrastructure and industrialized trading capacity.

**Q. SAARC is criticized for being unsuccessful for meeting objectives. What are the successes and failures of SARRC ?**

**Success**

SAARC began the culture of collective co-operation and assistance,

Development of negotiation/ agreement for free trade in south Asia.

Promoting regional co-operation through interaction among member states in the areas of trade, culture, technology and socio -economic development.

Achievement in economic co-operation and integration (SAFFA/SAPTA)

It has remain successful in strengthening regional security in the area of defense and environment.

Joint effort in disaster management.

Social development program in the field of health, education and poverty reduction.

Promotion of cultural exchange, people to people contact and effort to built common trust on member states.

Development of regional co-operation for counter tourism and reduce trans national crimes.

Assistance in common socio-economic development by ending the hurdles of the government.

**❖ Failures of SAARC**

Unsuccessful to achieve objective principle through common efforts.

Ineffiecny to implement SAPTA as well as SAFTA (Creating free trade zone)

Political tension creating conflict and dispute among the member state.

Criticize for limited effectiveness.

Inadequate and limited institutional capacity and weak governance structure leading to the failure implementing SAARC policy and program.

Weak financial sources creating inability to support technical co-operation.

**❖**

Indo-pakistan conflict creating chaos in south Asia.

Weak cultural identities.

Big brotherly attitude of India trying to create hegemony among the neighboring state.

The size military power and rising economic growth of India is creating threat to the neighboring state.

The region is still beset with many unreconciled boarder dispute.

The principle of SAARC in at bringing bilateral issues in SAARC foram.

Micro management policy and role of India intervening in the internal affairs of other countries.

Lack of financial resource and inadequate institutional capacity.

**Q. What suggestions and strategies do you suggest for the improvement of SAARC ?**

**Q. How do you access the role of Nepal in SAARC ? Also mention major contributions of SAARC in Nepal (5 + 5)**

Re-energize SAARC adopting itself as a means of regional integration and co-operation for achieve success in the technical areas of co-operation.

Uniform and common efforts to exercise SAARC as an objectively result oriented.

Activation of SAARC through SAFTA for creating south Asia as a free trade zone.

Strengthening SAARC efficacy by developing diplomatic missions of SAARC representation.

Continues effort develop institutional capacity to support in the management of minimizing global issues.

BIMSTEC stands for Bay of Bengal initiative on multispectral technical and economic co-operation. It is sub-regional organization comprising the 7 member states of South Asia and South East Asia.

BIMSTEC was established on 6th june, 1957 through Bangkok declaration. It is headquarter in Dhaka proposing the primary objective of technological and economic co-operation among member states.

BIMSTEC was established to build a common alliance and bridging the gap between South Asia and South East Asia within the principle of Economic co-operation, Sovereign equality, territorial integrity and principle of panchasheel.

**Q. Explain the importance of BIMSTEC in short.**

As a sector driven co-operative organization, BIMSTEC has implemented multispectral approach for achieving co-operation in technical areas.

Specific priority on trade investment, transport connectivity and technology transfer.

Connecting two distinct economic zones of South Asia and South East Asia for economic and development co-operation.

Continued negotiation to foster trade economy and agreements and MOUS to enhance sectoral co-operation.

Promotion of economic sustainability and vibrant trade routes and economic linkage.

Development of initiatives practices to end poverty and maintain imbalanced population.

**❖ Role of Nepal in BIMSTEC**

Nepal has been contributing in the operation of bimstec 4th summit since it obtained observers status of BIMSTEC in 1998. Nepal obtained full membership of BIMSTEC in 2004 since then it has been participating in BIMSTEC activities, ministerial meetings and summits.

Nepal has successfully undertaken the role of led country on poverty elevation and other subsectors like eco-tourism, hydropower and inland facilities.

Nepal has also contributed to stop transitional crimes, drug trafficking, by hosting a ministerial meeting and signing convention.

Successful attendance of BIMSTEC chair.

Ratification of BIMSTEC agreements.

Increment of interaction and co-operation through embassies of Nepal to achieve the objectives of BIMSTEC.

Assistance to settle bilateral disputes among the member nations.

Adopting the principle of free trade to enhance co-operation for trades and economy.

Group of 77 is a loose alliance of developing countries established on June 15, 1964 through 77 original signations to join the conclusion of the UNCTAD.

The primary goal of G77 is to maintain the independence and sovereignty of all developing countries as well as to defined the economic interest of the members by insisting on equal standing with developed countries in global market.

It is the largest intergovernmental organization of developing nations in UN comprising 135 countries.

To attach similar singular importance to establishment of international machinery in the field of trade and development.

To provide a global forum for developing countries to advocate their collective economic interest.

To expand the horizon of South–South co-operation with in UN system.

To increase joint bargening and negotiating capacity for important issues in UN system.

To contribute in maintaining unity in diversity for international trade and development.

To address the common problems with efforts.

❖ What are the major functions of G77 ?

Focusing on achievement of common development goals agreed internationally (SDGS, MDGS).

Securing financing for development, achieving official development assistance and negotiating for debt relief, market aces opportunity and development of trade.

Negotiating for technical support and technological transfer.

Co-operating for addressing common challenges faced by the member states.

Help assisting to protect right and interest of the member states through IMF, World Bank and WTO.

Advocating the right of LLDCS and implementing the resolutions and conference outcomes of UNO.

Executing the principle of global partnership, ownership of development and common differentiated responsibilities.

Nam stands for non-aligned movement and it is intergovernmental organization objectified for protecting state sovereignty, territorial integrity and identity of small countries not associated with the power blocks.

Established with the principle of global peace and disarmament, national independence and preservation of sovereignty economic quality among nations and sound globalization, NAM was has remained prominent by raising the concept from ‘Bangdung’ conference in 1955.

This movement is peculiarly known as an organization that is adverse to global war, cold war, polarization and military alliance rather advocates the UN charter, global equality and friendship among the states.

❖ NAM is still significant today which was established to end bi-polar situation of cold war. Justify the importance of NAM today.

Introduction :

Non-aligned movement gave a significant ground for stabilizing the cold war situation by creating a signification march against the race of armament colonialism and domination. NAM continued its objectives there by promoting its objectives of implementing global peace and equality. Understanding the nature and background, NAM initially gave the prominent contribution, to end the predictable end of cold situation as it was concerned to end the cold war situation. However, NAM is still growing its significance in the present world on the following bases;

Growing state hostility confrontation and disputes still have created the probability of next generation war and to end this probability NAM has could create creative role.

Global terrorism has intimidated the global peace and security and in this context NAM could step in to end such issues.

Inequality and economic backwardness and development are still deep rooted where NAM can enhance global economic co-operation.

Sovereignty and independence are still in the threat for developing nations where NAM advocates its functions with in the principle of sovereign equality.

It is also significant for the protection of democracy and human rights situation. NAM justifies its position in the global community to enhance south –south co-operation for exchanging diplomatic development strategies and sharing common ways of addressing national, regional or global issues.

By advocating disarmament and weapon proliferation carrying out are these crucial objectives NAM hasnot lost its significance in still today in 21st century which was established to end cold –war situation.

**Q. What are the objectives of Non-aligned movement ?**

**Q. What are the major objectives of BIMSTEC ? Briefly mention.**

**Q. Similarities and Difference between SAARC and BIMSTE.**

**Q. Define LDC and explain LDC criteria inshort.**

LDC stand for least Development countries identified by the united nations as having lowest indirect socio-economic development.

LDCS is the list of countries defined as low income countries that are suffering from long term impediments of growth, low levels of human resource development and are vulnerable to both socio-economic and environment shocks.

LDCS represent must critical status of development, the poorest and weakest segment of international economy and posing minimum share in global market.

LDCS are countries with gross national income, per capita income less than and 1025 based on 3 years.

**Human assets**

LDCS are countries with weak human assists as measured by indicators such as education, health and economic Vulnerability.

LDCS are the countries with economic vulnerability as major by the indicators like remoteness, structural vulnerability, higher probability of external shocks.

Gross national income and per capita income and 1230.

Human asset (Threshold of education, health, nutrition should be higher.)

Economic vulnerability index

Total LDC → 46

Q. What are the characteristics of LDCs /LLDCs

Per capita index is very low.

Low saving and investing rate.

Extreme poverty and massive.

Low level of human resource development.

Poor status of infrastructure.

Higher external dependency.

Higher degree of external

Socio-economic and political stability

Widening gap between rich and poor.

Prevailing discrimination injustice and equality.

Internal conflict and poor governance.

Co-operation and weak institutional capacity.

Poor internal resource mobilization and no access to technology

No excess to technology.

Demography explosion and braindrain.

LLDCs

Physical isolation, geographical dispersion, away from main market.

Minimart share of total world trade.

Small fragmented and highly imprefect market.

Low competiveness and open economy.

High transport and transit cost.

Weak institutional and productive capacity.

Difficult to attract FDI.

Q. What are the priorities for LDCs that should be taken to solve the existing problems and promotion for graducation ?

Transportation and transit access.

Foreign aid should be transform into foreign trade.

Domestic market should convert into economic market

Maintain political stability

Privatization

Physical infrastructure should development

Implementation of treat and agreement into sign.

Reduction in the traff and taxation.

**Q. What is the role of Nepal in LDCs**

Since the beginning Nepal has been involving in the issue and agenda related to LDCS and LLDCs

During the period of 2002/02 Nepal took part in activities and event related to LDC.

Nepal has always being thankful to the development partner and assistant.

Contribution in providing sustained, sound and articulated visible leadership of the group at the UIV and other international forum and international meetings.

Nepal has been co-ordinating and maintaining healthy relationship within the nation of LDCS and LLDCs.

Nepal has successfully attend the chairman of the group for the term of 2009- 2011

Effective participation in the meeting conference leading of LDCS and LLDC.

Co-ordination for developing unified access of the group addressing amazing global issues.

Negotiation and advocacy for the rights and obligation of LDCS and LLDCs.

Souting for the flexible transportation upto the sea.

Q. What are the right of the LLDCs ?

LLDCS are those country that have no direct access to the sea and most relive on transit through other countries to access international trade route.

The right of the Landlord country are recognized as international law particularly by the united nation convention on the law of sea and the vena convention on the law of treaties.

The following are the some of the key rights of landlord countries according to international law.

(1) Right of access to and from the sea.

Freedom of transit

Right to enjoy the freedom of open sea.

(2) Right to use ports and other facility.

Freedom of using maintain force.

Right to enjoy those ports on a non-discriminary basis.

(3) Right to transit by all mode of transportation.

(4) Right to freedom of transit related trade.

(5) Right to negotiation transit agreements.

(6) Right to compensation for transit.

(7) Right to navigation and over flight.

(8) Right to create artificial islands.

(9) Right to laying down of sub-marine pipeline and telecom infrastructure.

Foreign policy of the state is the external behavior comparing the domatic needs and necessities foreign policy is an extension of the domestic or internal policy of the state through which a recognized state secures its sovereignty, independence territorial integrity along with the goal to fulfill the vested interest of the state.

It act as a rout through which a nation travel toward the global community. It signifies the substance of foreign relation which acts as a systematic statement of deliverately selected national interest foreign policy comprises goal, sought, values set, decision made and action taken for maintaining foreign relation and diplomatic practices.

**Q. Why foreign policy ?**

Significant for protecting state sovereignty and integrity.

Assisting to sustain in the present globalization through raised dignity and prestige.

Helping to achieve maximum global co-operation and development partnership.

Enhancing the friendly international relation and co-operation.

Obtaining national objective by fulfilling the vested national interest.

Attaining regional co-operation and integration, economic aid and assistance and official development assistance.

Achieving the goal of peace and security in modern globalization.

**Q. What are the major elements and determining factors of foreign policy ?**

Determining factor/element of foreign policy

Size and territory.

Geography and environment

Economic capacity

Military practice.

History and culture

Social and political structure of the state.

Public opinion.

Technology and technical development

Political accountability

Diplomacy and ideology.

Public opinion and internal power structure.

External environment and international treaty.

Size and population of the country

Geography and climatic situation.

History and culture of the state.

Economic capacity and military power.

National capacity and status of technology

Public opinion and political culture.

Role of media

**❖ External factors**

International law and international relation.

Role of international organization.

Changing prospective of diplomacy and IR.

Power holding countries and their policy.

International trade and economy.

Globalization and global issue.

Neighboring state.

**1. Era of evolution (1769-1815)**

Era of P.N. shah

Yam theory

Coining of foreign relation.

Non-aligned foreign policy propounded.

**2. Era of Sugauli Treaty (1815 – 1846)**

– First formal treaty

– First for matted period

– Geopolitical linkage between two states.

**3. Rana Era (1846 –1951)**

– Pro british stance.

– Preservation of sovereignty

– Expansion of diplomatic relations.

**4. Interim – democratic era (1951–1960)**

Development of plausible foreign policy.

Nepal’s admission to the UN (1955)

Establishment of diplomatic relations of Nepal with 21 countries.

Peace and friendship treaty (1950)

Extradition Treaty with India (1950)

**5. Panchayat Era (1960 – 1990)**

Non – aligned foreign policy

Keeping the independence and foreign policy.

Modernization of foreign

**6. Multi-party democracy Era (1990 – 2007)**

Era of democratization of foreign policy.

Continuity of basic tenets (Principle of foreign policy.

Development of strategic economic relations with the development partners.

**7. Royal takeover (feb1, 2005, Apr 24,2006)**

– Unconstitutional practice of foreign policy.

– Unacceptance by the global forums and neighbouring states.

**8. After peoples’ Mass movement**

– (Detail)

**❖ How do you assess Nepal’s foreign policy at present ? Briefly explain the fundamentals of Nepal’s foreign policy.**

A landlocked country Nepal is sandwiched between two gaint neighbours, china and India to the Himalayas they are constituted natural and mostly frontier and beyond that it is the border if china.

Nepal’s foreign policy has gained momentum to conduct Nepal’s foreign relations in consonance with the policies and guidelines of the Go Nepal. Nepal has established diplomatic relations with 178 countries at present. Nepal has traditionally maintained a non-aligned policy and enjoys friendly relation with neighboring countries. Nepal has successfully negotiated several bilateral and multi – lateral agreements for socio-economic development and economic integration for Nepal as well as in the region and thereby promoting close and friendly relations to protect state sovereignty independence and promote national interest.

Constitutionally, Nepal’s foreign policy is to be guided by principle of UN charter, Alignment, Panchasheel, International law and values world peace. Nepal’s substantive international relations are perhaps with international economic institutions.

**❖ Objectives of Nepal’s foreign policy**

To conduct Nepal’s foreign relations.

To project and protect Nepal’s independence, Sovereignty, territorial integrity and nations interest aboard.

To promote bilateral, regional and multilateral relations for socio-economic development of Nepal.

To play an active role in UN and other organization for global peace and security.

To play a positive and meaningful role in regional co-operation and non –aligned movement.

**❖ Fundamentals /Determinants of Nepal’s foreign policy.**

Internal foreign policy

Geo-political situation

Security situation and peace political stability.

Economic strength and factors.

Historical importance, experience and ties.

The feeling of strengthened nationality.

Socio-cultural factors and relations.

Multiary might and economic capacity.

Political leadership and public opinion.

Trade and industrial capacity.

Religion and culture.

**❖ External Factors**

Trade and commercial interest.

UN charter.

International relations and law.

Regional and international organization.

Principle of panchasheel and –alignment policy.

Multilaterism and regionalism.

World peace and disarmament.

Changing trends in diplomacy and IR.

Power holding countries and globalization.

**❖ Policy making factors**

Attitude of the policy maker.

Political parties and leadership.

Institutional capacity of MOFA.

**❖ Guiding principles**

Mutual respect for each other’s territorial integrity and sovereignty.

Non-intervenec in each other’s internal affairs.

Respect for mutual equality.

Non aggression and peaceful settlement of disputes.

Peaceful co-existence.

Sovereign equality

Non-interference

Non – intervention

Mutual respect.

**Q. What are the main features of unified foreign policy of Nepal, 2077 (2020) ?**

Introduction

1. Unflinching

2. Peaceful settlement of all disputes.

3. Complete disarmament

4. Peaceful co-existence and mutual respect.

5. Opposition to all kind of discrimination, racial and apartheid etc.

6. Consistent advocacy to the rights of LDCs LLDCs.

7. Strong plea for South – South Cooperation.

8. Opposition to all sorts of negemonism, expansionism, colonialism, imperialism.

**Q. What are the national interests of Nepal?**

National interest resembles the objectives and priorities that a states carries to obtain maximum socio-economic benefit and progress of the state. It also refers to the vested interest of the nation which helps to maintain state sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Nepal’s national interests are enlightened with the independent national economy promoting just and moral society and maintaining strategic relations with the external world to be specific, we can list following paradigrous as national interests of Nepal’s;

Safeguarding the freedom, nationality, independence dignity and the rights of people of Nepal.

Maintenance of sovereignty and territorial integrity of Nepal.

Building strong, self-reliant and independent national economy.

Maintaining border security and enhancing high –level diplomatic dialogue for maintaining border issues.

Create greater emphasis on economic well-being and prosperity of the nation.

Defending vested development interest from the global community.

Projective and promotion of national and regional survival of growth and security.

Achieving maximum benefit though the competitive globalization.

Encourage, attract and catalyze global community, major power block and international financial institution for sustainable and permanent economic security and development.

→ Ministry of foreign Affairs is a place of first contact to maintain international relation, diplomatic practices and foreign, Affairs.

It is a legal body of the government to formulate and implement Nepal’s foreign policy.

→ MOFA Nepal is a Key node in a diplomatic communication and responsible for establishing and maintaining close diplomatic and friendly relation with the countries and international organization.

→ The national interest is, development co-operation, economic collaboration are also projected and promoted through the organization and institutional practice of MoFA. To be precise following are the measure role and functions of MoFA.

Formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of foreign policy.

Conduct foreign service, maintain foreign relation and achieve national interest.

Project and promote Nepal’s rested interest and raised dignity, pride and prestige of Nepal.

Maintain representation of Nepal in global community.

Consular services and diplomatic function.

Protocal Password and visa

Document via Hospitality management

Citizen liason Diplomatic communication

Providing emergency assistance and protection of sending state civilians.

Exercising diplomatic immunities and privilege.

Promoting Nepal’s development diplomacy and successful implementing economic diplomacy.

Strengthening Nepal’s bilateral, regional and international relation.

**Q. What are the challenge and opportunities of MoFA foreign policy in executing Nepal’s foreign policy? Five your answer in the prospective.**

Of changing role of MoFA at present. (10 mark)

Foreign policy is the extension of domestic policy through which a recognize state secured its sovereignty independence territorial integrity along with the goal to fulfill the restaged interest of the nation. It is the foreign behaviors of the nation through which the nation travel to the global community.

NOFA has been portraying crucial role responsibilities as well as primary conservation in projecting promoting and enhancing Nepal foreign policy and service. It is very significant to formulate foreign poly to achieve maximum interest of Nepal.

Nepal a third world nation which is characterized as LDCs and LLDCs has must significant position to internalize globalization. Ranging the prospective and opportunities underline with the changing competitive world, we point out the following opportunities.

Projecting and promoting Nepal’s image in international Arena

Strengthening Nepal’s bilateral, regional and international relation.

Introducing new technology, skills and managerial exercises.

Re-energize SAARC and increase participation in the UN peace keeping mission.

Negotiating with other state and non-state actor for agreement, accord and MOU.

**Challenging situation of MoFA and foreign policy of Nepal at present.**

Political instability

Dealing with emerging international issues like terrorism, global warming, financial crisis and climate change.

Resolving border issues.

Improving diplomatic skill, capability and bargaining power.

**Changing role of MoFA in executing Nepal’s foreign policy.**

MoFA is the central organ of the government for the formulation and implementation of Nepal’s foreign policy and diplomatic exercise. While dealing with foreign policy matter it co-ordinate with sectoral minister’s and other agencies to related the present scenario following points can be understood

Hospitality, protocol management and handling of high level visits.

Issuance of passport visas and attestation.

Co-ordination with sectoral ministry and other concerned ministry to implement economic diplomacy successful

Etiquette diplomacy.

Co-ordination with private sector.

In the contemporary world, MoFA has got challenging situation and prime responsibility to maintain international relation, implement foreign policy and conduct foreign service through organizational structure and changing role of MoFA.

❖ Sagarmatha Sambaad

It is a multi-stateholder dialogue forum committed to deliberate and discuss most critical and prominent global issues creating serious impact at national, regional as well as global level.

It is a global plat from within the foreign policy perspective of Nepal for bringing people together from all walks of life from broader spectrum having greater influence, stake, expertism, experience and authority to bring considerable change for positive outcome.

Sagarmatha sambaad is named after the highest peak in the world located in Nepal which symbolizes friendship, common, well-being and humanity.

Having the time immemorial history of pure culture and religious values and being the landmark of ‘Bodhiscoatwa’ It concretized the nation of enlightening the world.

The main paradigen of sagarmatha sambaad is the seek greater collaborative dialogue to folorish, new ideal, views and thought on various issues of common interest and their by promote sagarmatha sambaad as a vibrant dialogue platform to contribute for global well-being.

❖ Vision of sagarmatha sambaad

To provide opportunity to all the global inititiative for an open frank intrative and constructive global sambaad for most prominent global issues for seeking commitment and address.

Mission of Sagarmatha Sammad.

To provide a suitable venue for a multistake holder cross – culture global dialogue forum in Nepal on various global issue.

❖ Goal/objective of sagarmatha sambaad.

To achieve consensus on the various issues by the constructive dialogue among the stakeholders.

To provide an opportunity to learn and maintain global peace keeping through Nepal’s success stories of inclusive democracy, home grown peace process, human empowerment and uplifting marginalize section of society.

To provide the opportunity to develop the enlightenment, discourse and hormones feelings through the tradition and practices that we adopt.

To obtain the access of global community to have the knowledge of developing global partnership, managing socio – economic transformation through constitutional practices.

❖ Function of diplomatic and consular missions.

What are the major function of diplomatic and consular missions.

Diplomatic and consular mission is a sending state mission established in the capital city or other important part of receiving state specially for securing the national interest, implementation of foreign policy and maintain representation of sending state in the host country.

Its deals with the expanding of bilateral ties and increasing the sphere of economic co-operation, socio cultural tie and promotion of friendly relations between two recognized state and non- state and non-state actors to build strategic diplomatic relationship.

Within the changing prospective of modern globalization the world is interdependent and interconnected.

In this prospective to maintain, close diplomatic tie despite having physical distance diplomatic and consular missions have following role and functions.

Representing sending state in the receiving state.

Protecting the interest of the home country and its citizen in the host country.

Negotiating with the host government for securing rested economic interest and expand bilateral co-operation.

Promotion of friendly relation between sending state and host.

Regular diplomatic administration and consular function.

* Diplomatic correspondence.
* Passport, VISA
* Document Attestation.

Develop commercial, economic cultural and scientific relation.

Emergency and legal assistance to the home country civilians.

Provision of treaties, agreement, MOUS, Vital registration for the home country civilians.

Diplomatic mission are the branches of MOFA established abroad to functions within the system of international law for maintaining bilateral diplomatic relation to secured vested interest of the sending state.

**Q. What are the function of Diplomatic and consular missions ? According to Vienna convention make a separate list.**

**Q. What are the diplomatic immunities and privilege of diplomatic mission and chief diplomat. Make a separated list.**

**❖ Diplomatic immunities and privilege of diplomatic mission.**

Inviolability and immunity of premises and property.

Inviolability of record, document, correspondence, archives and freedom of communication.

Inviolability of diplomatic bag, pouch and valise.

Exemption from local taxation and custom duties.

Inviolability of security check, inspective or investigation.

**❖ Personal privilege and immunities of chief diplomat**

Personal inviolability and protection.

Immunity from criminal jurisdiction.

Immunity from civil and administrative jurisdiction.

Inviolability of correspondence and property.

Exemption from liability of public service.

Exemption from liability to serve as a witness.

Exemption from local and national taxation and custom duty.

Exemption from inspection and security.

Freedom of travel, research and study.

**Q. Why should the diplomatic mission and diplomat be granted with diplomatic immunities and previlage ? Explain in brief by pointing out the duties of diplomatic mission?**

Diplomatic mission is a sending state mission established in the capital city or other important part of the receiving state specially for securing the national interests and expanding close bilateral ties in every sphere.

Mission and diplomat are granted with diplomatic immunities and privilege for the following reason:–

Establishment of friendly diplomatic linkage and mission itself.

To expand horizon of bilateral proximity.

To protect the civilians inhabiting in that nation.

To implement the foreign policy of the state.

To play crucial role in trade, occasions and maintaining representation of the state.

To work without temperance for the practice of diplomatic and consular function.

Diplomat are any staff deputed in any diplomatic position of the nation who are also known as foreign service officials representing their home country or government.

Career diplomat are responsible to handle the protocol issues and negotiate with the host county to secure national objective, overally, diplomats and mission are granted with these previllage and immunities for the following reasons:

To respect sovereign equality and provide flexible diplomatic ground for exercising bilateral relation.

To enhance diplomatic within international law.

To create ownership of the extra territorial ground.

To make them free from common ground of local jurisdiction and taxation.

**❖ Duties of Diplomatic mission.**

To provide legal ground for diplomatic communication.

Protect the sending state civilians through emergency and legal assistance.

Conduct diplomatic and consular function.

Protection of sending state interest.

Promotion of friendly relation.

Negotiation with the receiving state.

Implement foreign policy maintain diplomatic representation.

**Q. What are the challenges of the diplomatic mission of Nepal ?**

To enhance capacity building and intelligence of mission to implement Nepal foreign policy.

To develop strategic role, negotiation skill and bargaining ability for economic diplomacy of Nepal.

To accelerate functional capabilities of Nepal to protect and project national interest.

To work as a creative and significant between MoFA and mission.

To enhance policy based permanent and mature appointment of the chief diplomat.

To explore new and attractive level destination.

To attract FDI in the maximum extent.

**❖ Problems / Complexities of MoFA.**

The functions and scope of MoFA is increasing whereas the manpower is deficient.

Quick ability and capacity building.

Lack of impactful results in policy implementation.

No implementation of uniform policy.

Lack of establishing strong advisory board,

Weak execution of economic diplomacy.

Limited in conventional practices

Inability in transforming aid to trade.

Weak linkage between MoFa and sectoral ministries and diplomatic mission.

Weak functional capabilities to protect Nepalese civilians abroad.

Define in citizen liaison.

**❖ Nature of consular’s service**

Consular services are the regular administrative and diplomatic functions related to passport, visa and document attestation.

The functions represent the roles of consulate and embassies for the facilitation of making passports for the sending state civilians, issuing visa permission to enter and stay in the sending state to the host country civilians and providing facility to legalizing authority for testing the originality and validity of the documents.

Consular functions justify the rationality of establishing diplomatic missions abroad and characterized for



What are the functions of consular service

Consular service is a diplomatic process of maintaining bilateral relations and projecting and promoting the national interest along with the provision of facilitating sending state civilians with necessary action and assistance.

Consular service the foreign policy of the state furthering the development of strategic relations ascertaining the strategic of economic linkage and particularly providing assistance to the own country civilians in the different means.

**❖ Function of consular service.**

Vital registration, birth, death marriage.

Public notary and passport and visa services.

Humanatory assistance in emergency.

Diplomatic communication.

Logistic support and legal assistance.

Blood money.

Convey request for extra ordination of criminal.

Communication to the family of legal trial facing person.

Handing the process of detection.

Advice and support in case of accident, serious illness or death.

Citizen liaison and negotiation.

Criminal investigation and employment services.

**Q. Short note on (1) Passport**

Passport is a travel document issued by a countries government that certifies the identity and nationality of its holder primary for a purpose of international travel.

Passport are the form of legitimate identity that display the authentication of belonging to a recognized state and carrying the capacity of international travel.

A passport contains the holder names place and data of birth, photograph, signature and other identifying information. The passport remains valid till the previous day of expire date.

**❖ VISA**

Visa is an endorsement on a passport that identicate the granting of official permission to enter leave or stay for a specified time period in a country.

A visa typically include limit on a duration of the foreigner state, territory within the country they enter, the data they may enter, the number of permitted visit in a country.

Visa infact is a certificate or document designed to allow people’s excess into others country often mark with a stamp or a sticker by a immigration authority of the sending state.

**❖ Types of Visa**

Single entry visa

Multiple entry visa

Business visa

Tourist visa

Residence visa

Electronic visa

Document visa

**❖ Document attestation**

It is a process of authenticating the legal documents by attending the execution of a document by witnessing the authenticity and signing the process of certifying.

Different documents are required to present an individual eligibility for abroad career, higher studies or migration. In this process authentication of a document is required to represent their qualification by certifying their originality, which we call document attestation.

**❖ Writing email**

(1) Elements of writing a formal official email.

Receiver [CC/BCC]

Sender

Subject

Greetings

Contents area

Super subscription

Subscription

❖ From : Tara [air@yahoo.com](mailto:air@yahoo.com).

To: [ssgupta2012@hotmail.com](mailto:ssgupta2012@hotmail.com).

Dear SS.Gupta

Due to some technical problems, our mountain flight to jomsom scheduled for tomorrow morning has been cancelled. We are preparing fro rescheduling. So, please inform us your suitable data and time for next flight Thank you.

Meena sherchan

Flight Manager

Tara Air.

From : [ssgupta2012@hotmail.com](mailto:ssgupta2012@hotmail.com).

To : [taraair@yahoo.com](mailto:taraair@yahoo.com).

Dear Meena Shrechan

Flight manager

Tara Air

I am very sad to receive the cancellation information of our mountain flight scheduled for tomorrow morning. I along with my friends, have already prepared for the next tour too. However, Having no options, I would like to request you to reschedule my flight to day after tomorrow as far as possible as we have got immediate next visit plan.

I am looking forward to receiving your confirmation message.

Thank you.

S.S Gupta

9801234567

**❖ Telephone Conversation**

(1) How to write a conversation

Includes the language expression of speech conversation

Includes courtesy language

Would /could

Equal length in expression.

Shouldn’t represent the elements of interview.

Selection of diplomatic expressions.

Blank expression

1 + 3 = 2

2 + 4 = 3

Silva : May I talk to his excellency the Ambassador ?

Don : May I know who is on the line?

Silva : I’m Silva Thompson, Consular officer from protocol department of foreign secretary of the state.



His schedule for tomorrow ?

I need to talk for protocol issues.

**❖ Hari : May I come in ?**

Pran : yes please

Hari : I have lost my way could you show me the way out.

Pran : Where would you like to go ?

Now you are here. Go straight ahead and you will find a lobby. Then turn right you will find a lift and you can get down to ground floor.

❖ Binay : Hello ! I am Binaya from Indian Embassy. I am calling to arrange an appointment for our ambassador with Horrible foreign minister.

Shankar : Greetings ! His excellency the ministration of foreign affairs has a pre-scheduled routine for today and tomorrow. How about after 2 days ?

Binaya : What time and data will be suitable for Horrible foreign minister.

Shankar : Well, we can arrange the courtesy visit on day after tomorrow, on Tuesday at 2pm