

लोक सेवा आयोग

राजपत्रांकित तृतीय अभियान, परराष्ट्र सेवा, शा.अ. वा सोसारह पदको द्वितीय चरणको
प्रतियोगितात्मक लिखित परीक्षा

समय:- ३ घण्टा ।

२०६९-१२-३०

पूर्ण समय:- १००

पत्र:- थप (Extra) II ।

विषय:- परराष्ट्र नीति तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्बन्ध ।

(Foreign Policy & International Relation).

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

Section - (A) ----- 20 Marks

- How do you assess Nepal's relations with the US ? What do you think may be the opportunities and challenges for Nepal in the days ahead ? 10
- Describe major environmental challenges faced by Nepal due to global warming and climate change. 10

Section - (B) ----- 30 Marks

- What are the benefits for countries like Nepal on account of its membership to the World Trade Organization (WTO) ? Has Nepal been able to reap these benefits so far ?... 10
- Describe the role of Nepal in the forums of the Least Developed Countries and Land-Locked Developing Countries. How can Nepal further enhance its image and promote national interests through these forums ? 10
- What are the similarities and differences between two regional organizations SAARC and BIMSTEC ? Why Nepal needs to be members in both ? Explain. 10

Section - (C) ----- 20 Marks

- Economic Diplomacy should begin at home not abroad. Do you agree with this statement ? Elucidate your arguments. 10
- Give a realistic assessment of the role of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to protect and promote the interests of the Nepalese workers abroad. What can be done to further improve it ? 10

Section - (D) ----- 30 Marks

- Explain why Nepal has always insisted on separate treaty on trade and on transit with India. 10
- Explain the following terminologies :
 - Preventive diplomacy.
 - diplomatic immunity.
 - Concurrent accreditation.
 - per non-grata.
10
- Present arguments both in favour of and against the proposition that democracies do not go to war against one another and conclude with your own views. 10



लोक सेवा आयोग

परराष्ट्र सेवा, राजपत्राङ्कित तृतीय श्रेणी, शाखा अधिकृत वा सो सरह पट्टको
द्वितीय चरणको प्रतियोगितात्मक लिखित परीक्षा
२०६२।१२।२२ गते

समय:- ३ घण्टा

पूर्णाङ्क:- १००

पत्र:- Extra Paper II

विषय:- परराष्ट्र नीति तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय सम्बन्ध
(Foreign Policy and International Relation)

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

Section - A

1. Every country has to take several factors into consideration while formulating its foreign policy. These factors known as the determinants of foreign policy may differ from state to state. Then the question arises: What are the main determinants of Nepal's foreign policy? Answer this question, first, by defining the concept of foreign policy. 10

2. Describe major political and economic successes attained in Nepal - China relations in their sixty years of diplomatic relations. What measures do you suggest to take Nepal-China relations to a new height? 10

3. Economically and strategically, Nepal's participation in the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (UNPKO) is very important in terms of security of Nepal. Critically analyze the role of Nepal Army in the UNPKO. 10

4. Relevance of Non-Alignment Movement (NAM) has become a subject of great debate in post-cold war world. What are your practical suggestions about making it more effective and vibrant so that it can achieve its objectives? 10

5. What measures do you propose to make the United Nations Security Council more effective in achieving its objectives? Do you think the Veto Power of five permanent members of the UN Security Council needs to be trimmed to democratize the Security Council? 10

Section - B

6. 'Trade, investment and remittance are more important than foreign aid for Nepal's development.' Explain why? 10

7. Undeniably, foreign remittance plays an important role in Nepal's economy. What measures do you suggest to increase the contribution of remittance to Nepalese economy also citing the socio-economic impact due to out drain of young manpower from the country? 10

Section - C

8. What provisions of Nepal-India treaty of transit were violated during the "blockade" at India-Nepal Border? What are the remedies available for Nepal as a landlocked country under international law? 10

9. Why is it said that "International Law is consent based governance and state member is not obliged to abide by unless it has expressly consented?" Assess this statement highlighting briefly the law making and enforcing role of the United Nations? 10

10. a) What is citizen diplomacy and who are its actors? 10
b) What is meant by public diplomacy? Give some examples of its activities. 5



लोक सेवा आयोग

नेपाल परराष्ट्र सेवा, राजपत्राङ्गित तृतीय श्रेणी, शाखा अधिकृत वा सो सरह पदको
द्वितीय चरणको प्रतियोगितात्मक लिखित परीक्षा

२०६३।१२।३१

समय:- ३ घण्टा

पूर्णाङ्क:- १००

पत्र:- Extra Paper II

विषय:- परराष्ट्र नीति तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय सम्बन्ध
(Foreign Policy and International Relation)

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

Section - A

- What is foreign policy? Identify the determining factors of Nepal's foreign policy. 10
- Nepal and the United Kingdom have celebrated 200 years of their relationship. How do you view this relationship and what recommendations, if you have, you wish to offer to take the subsisting relationship to the next level? 10

Section - B

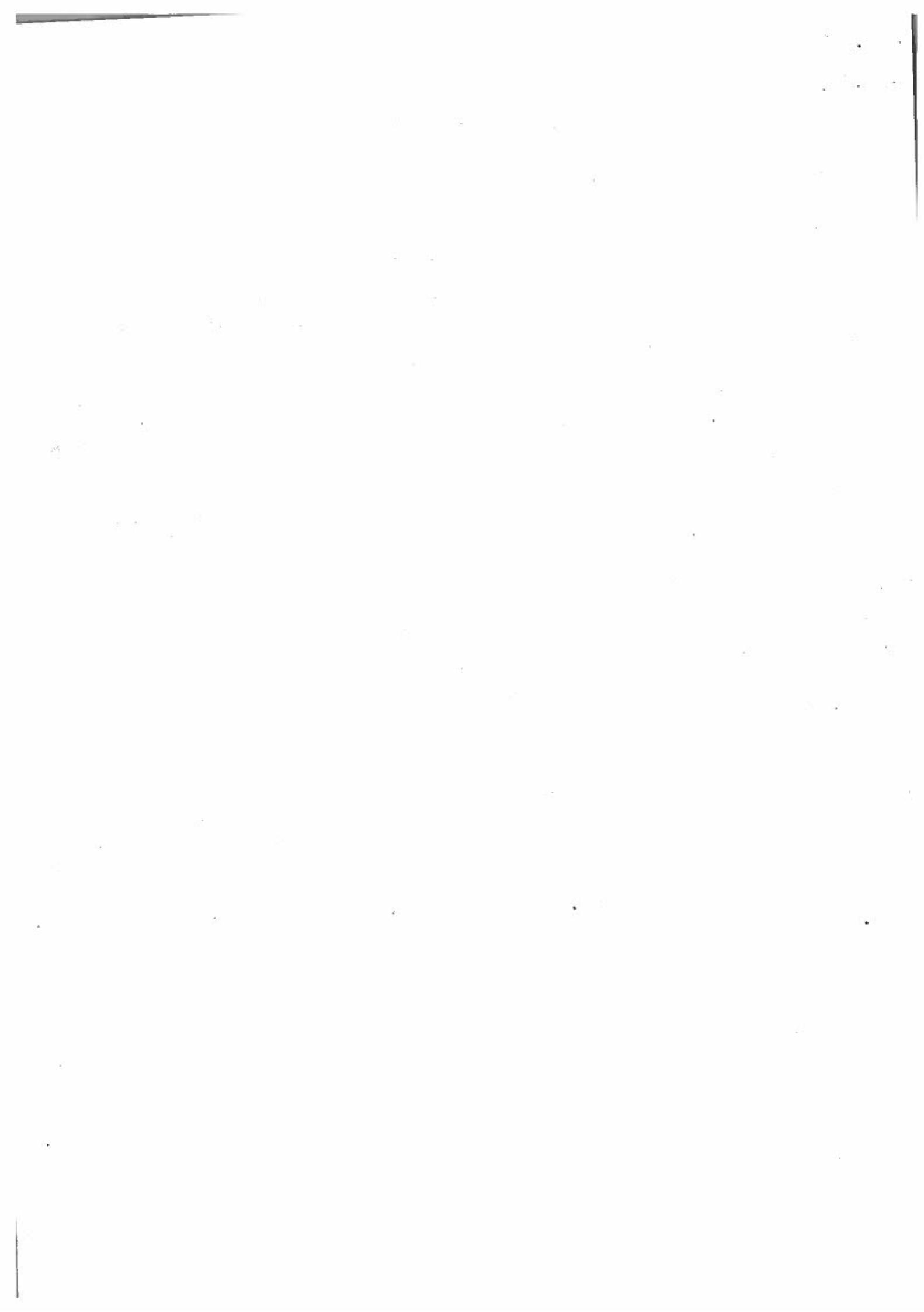
- The UN is not fully successful in bettering the human lives in the world. What are your suggestions if it is to be made better so that it can succeed in achieving such purposes and principles as provided for in its Charter? 10
- What are the basic objectives of South-South Cooperation? Describe the challenges facing South-South Cooperation in the present day world. 10
- What is the contribution of Nepal in terms of concept, growth and importance of regionalism? Explain in brief. 10

Section - C

- The trade deficit between Nepal and India is unsustainably widening in favour of India. What measures do you suggest to Government of Nepal to take into consideration while negotiating with India to lessening the huge trade deficit between Nepal and India? 10
- What are the basic functions of Nepalese diplomatic missions abroad? How should they be geared to enhance the economic interest of the country? 10

Section - D

- It is said in Nepal that "Treaty of Peace and friendship between Nepal and India-1950 is an unequal and outmoded treaty". Give rationale behind this view and also suggest basic elements to be considered by the Nepalese Eminent Persons Group (EPG) in this context. 10
- What are the inherent propositions of 'Realism' and 'Liberalism or Idealism'? How would they contribute in making international law? Explain. 10
- Explain the following:
 - Aid Memoire
 - Demarche
 - Good Offices
 - Exquateur
 - Persona Non - Grata (PNG)(5×2)=10



लोक सेवा आयोग

नेपाल परराष्ट्र सेवा, राजपत्राङ्गित तृतीय श्रेणी, शाखा अधिकृत वा सो सरह पदको
द्वितीय चरणको प्रतियोगितात्मक लिखित परीक्षा

समय: ३ घण्टा

२०८१/१२/३० तारीख

पूँजी: - ९००

पत्र: - Extra Paper II

विषय: - परराष्ट्र नीति तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय सम्बन्ध
(Foreign Policy and International Relation)

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

Section - A

1. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a milestone in the history of human rights in protecting universally the human rights of all people in the world. Explain the importance of UDHR describe the role and obligations of Nepal as party to various international human rights conventions, protocols and instruments. 10
2. Give an overview on status of Nepal-China relations. Do you agree the relations between the two countries are noticeably strengthened further in recent years? Elucidate the changing cooperative trend in the Nepal-China relations particularly in the areas of transit, connectivity and investment. 10

10

Section - B

3. What do you understand by UN Peacekeeping Mission? What are the current challenges of peacekeeping mission are facing? 10
4. As a Least Developed Country (LDC) and country emerging out from conflict and devastated from earthquake, Nepal faces numerous challenges in graduating from the status of LDC by 2022. What will be your suggestions to the Govt. of Nepal to meet the basic indicators rapidly that help graduate Nepal from LDC status on the stipulate timeframe? 10
5. What are the enabling and constraining factors in the evolution of regional co-operation in South Asia? 10

(6+4)=10

Section - C

Nepal is on the low ebb of FDI receiving countries in South Asia. What are the reasons for such low performances and how can the situation be reversed?

What are the main functions of a diplomatic mission as defined in the Vienna convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961? Do they represent the current trends? 10

10

10

Section - D

It is said that some articles of the Peace and Friendship Treaty between Nepal and India concluded in 1950 are unpractical and outmoded in the changed bilateral, regional and international contexts. Give your answer explaining the reasons on the need to review/replace/rewrite these articles of the treaty to make the treaty equally acceptable. 10

"Negotiation is the process of narrowing down differences." Justify this notion explaining briefly qualities of a good negotiator? 10

10

10

How do you define a treaty? Enumerate the main steps for conclusion of a treaty? 10

10



लोक सेवा आयोग

नेपाल परराष्ट्र सेवा, राजपत्राङ्कित तृतीय श्रेणी, शाखा अधिकृत वा सो सचह पदको
द्वितीय चरणको प्रतियोगितात्मक लिखित परीक्षा

समय :— ३ घण्टा

२०७६।०३।१२

पूर्णाङ्क :— १००

पत्र :- Extra Paper II

विषय :- Foreign Policy and International Relations

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

Section - A

1. Discuss in brief the impact of globalization in the foreign policy implementation of Nepal. [10]
2. How would you analyze Nepal-China relations in the context of current political and economic scenario? [10]

Section - B

3. Examine Nepal's role in the United Nations with special focus on our participation in UN peacekeeping operations. [10]
4. What provisions are there in International Law to guarantee the right of land locked states? [10]
5. Highlight the role of regional organizations with special focus on Nepal's obligations to rejuvenate the SAARC forum. [10]

Section - C

6. Foreign development assistance should be aligned with national priorities and linked to enhancing implementation capacity of the government. Discuss. [10]
7. Enumerate the role and function of the Nepalese diplomatic and consular missions abroad. What criteria should be there to take into account in establishing a diplomatic mission? [10]

Section - D

8. Why Nepal India Treaty of peace and friendship concluded in 1950 has been widely criticized as unequal in our country? What measures would you suggest to make it acceptable to Nepal? 5+5=[10]
9. Briefly define terminologies:
a) Chancery
b) Demarche 5+5=[10]
10. What do you understand by the recognition of a state in International Law? What is Montevideo Convention and why it is important in defining a state? 4+6=[10]



लोक सेवा आयोग

नेपाल परराष्ट्र सेवा, राजपत्राङ्कित तृतीय श्रेणी, शाखा अधिकृत वा सो सरह पदको
द्वितीय चरणको प्रतियोगितात्मक लिखित परीक्षा

२०६६/०३/२५

समय:- ३ घण्टा

पूँजीङ्गुङ्गा:- १००

पत्र:- Extra Paper II

विषय:- Foreign Policy and International Relation

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

Section - A

1. As a democratic country, Nepal has been a party to the major core UN Human Rights instruments. What are those instruments and what are in your view the difficulties, Nepal is facing to fulfill its obligations arising out of these treaties? 10
2. What is the current state of Nepal's relations with China? Explain its political and economic dimensions. 10

Section - B

3. "The United Nations was created not to take the humanity to heaven but to prevent it from going to catastrophe". Discuss in brief the rationale and relevance of the UN in the context of growing mess and turmoil around the world. 10
4. What are the basic objectives of South-South Cooperation ? Describe the challenges of the South-South and triangular cooperation in the present context. 5+5=10
5. In 35 years of existence, South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) has been able to organize only 18 summits. India-Pakistan tensions pushed SAARC further apart. Do you see any hope of its revival in the video-conferencing of SAARC leaders to fight 'Covid-19'? 10

Section - C

6. Briefly explain the role of foreign aid in the development of Nepal. What strategy would you suggest to move away from foreign aid to trade and investment? 5+5=10
7. Who is a diplomat according to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961? Can all diplomatic passport holders be considered as diplomats? What are the privileges and immunities of diplomats according to the above convention? 3+2+5=10

Section - D

3. What may be the areas of improvement in the provision of transit facilities ? Explain on the basis of existing treaty of transit between Nepal and India. 10
1. Define an international treaty. Explain briefly the components of a treaty and steps to be followed from starting till completion of a bilateral treaty. 2+3+5=10
0. Describe briefly the differences between:
a) Cultural diplomacy and conference diplomacy. 5+5=10
b) Credentials and Exequatur.

लोक सेवा आयोग

नेपाल परराष्ट्र सेवा, राजपत्राङ्कित तृतीय श्रेणी, शाखा अधिकृत वा सो सरह पदको
द्वितीय चरणको प्रतियोगितात्मक लिखित परीक्षा
मिति: २०८०/२/३

समय:- ३ घण्टा

पूर्णाङ्क:- १००

पत्र: Extra Paper II

विषय: परराष्ट्र नीति तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय सम्बन्ध
(Foreign Policy and International Relation)

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

Section - A

20 Marks

1. Discuss the guiding principles of Nepal's foreign policy. What are your suggestions for making a common understanding of and approach to our foreign policy and national interest? Mention. 10
2. Nepal's relations with its immediate neighbours are of prime importance for peace, stability and progress in the country. How do you assess the present state of relations? Explain. 10

Section - B

30 Marks

3. Article 2(1) of the United Charter states that the United Nations is 'based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its members'. How is it exercised in various agencies of the United Nations? Describe. 10
4. Nepal is all set to graduate from LDC status by 2026. Assess clearly about the importance of the upcoming 5th LDC Conference in this regard. 10
5. What factors have constrained the evolution of SAARC as an effective regional organization in South Asia? What are your suggestions to overcome them? Write down. 10

Section - C

20 Marks

6. Define economic diplomacy. How can Non-Resident Nepalese (NRN) contribute in bringing Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and transfer of technology for boosting Nepalese development endeavors? Present your views with reasons. 10
7. Enumerate the main functions and roles of the Nepalese diplomatic and consular missions abroad. 10

Section - D

30 Marks

5+5=10

8. Write short notes on the following:
 - a) Nepal's position on Nepal-India Treaty of Peace and Friendship, 1950.
 - b) Nepal-China Treaty of Peace and Friendship, 1960 and its relevance in present context.3+3+4=10
9. Write short notes on the following terminologies:
 - a) Exequatur
 - b) Dual accreditation
 - c) Ambassador-at-large10
10. What are the steps that need to be completed in making a bilateral treaty? Explain. 10

««The End»»

लोक सेवा आयोग

नेपाल परराष्ट्र सेवा, राजपत्राङ्कित तृतीय श्रेणी, शाखा अधिकृत वा सो सरह पदको द्वितीय चरणको प्रतियोगिताम्क
लिखित परीक्षा
मिति:- २०८०।०४।२९

समय: ३ घण्टा

पूर्णाङ्क:- १००

पत्र: Extra Paper II
विषय: परराष्ट्र नीति तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सम्बन्ध
(Foreign Policy and International Relation)

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

Section - A

- Geopolitics is considered as one of the most critical determinants of Nepal's foreign policy. Introducing 'geopolitics', how has it conditioned Nepal's foreign affairs in pursuit of enlightened national interest ? Elaborate. $4+6=10$
- Assess the current state of Nepal's relations with the United States of America. Suggest policy options for Nepal about how to continuously maintain and expand friendly relations with the United State and at the same time balance the relations with her immediate neighbors. 10

Section - B

- What in your opinion, are the inherent strengths of ASEAN to emerge as a more successful regional cooperation framework compared to SAARC and BIMSTEC ? Mention. 10
- What major challenges Nepal has been facing as a land-locked country? What are the rights of land-locked country as set forth in the UN convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982 ? State. $5+5=10$
- Describe briefly Nepal's contribution to the maintenance of international peace and security under the UN framework. What could be the other prominent areas where Nepal should concentrate to benefit from the United Nation membership? Present your view. $5+5=10$

Section - C

- Economic diplomacy is regarded as an important tool to promote country's economic interests. How should Nepal's foreign and trade policy executing institutions be activated and cooperated themselves to make economic diplomacy result-oriented ? Write dovn. 10
- The size and structure of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA) and Nepal's Diplomatic Missions abroad were conceived in the context on Nepal's limited outreach to the international community and scant presence of Nepali diaspora abroad. Over the years that context has undergone significant change. How should MOFA restructure itself and the Nepali Diplomatic Missions to cope with the ever-increasing demand for proactive economic diplomacy and service to the Nepalese living abroad and make Nepal's presence felt in the comity of nations. Suggest. 10

Section - D

- Foreign policy experts of Nepal view the Treaty of Peace and Friendship,1950 between Nepal and India as unequal. What are, in your opinion, the provisions of the treaty that have made it unequal ? What are your suggestions to make the treaty acceptable to Nepal ? Clarify. $5+5=10$
- What is public diplomacy ? What purposes can public diplomacy serve in the context of Nepal ? Explain. $5+5=10$
- What do you understand by 'monism' and 'dualism' in international law point of view ? Discuss Nepal's practice with regard to those principles. $5+5=10$

<<<The End>>>

लोक सेवा आयोग

राजपत्राकित तृतीय श्रेणी, परराष्ट्र सेवा, शा.अ. वा सो सरह पदको द्वितीय चरणको
प्रतियोगितात्मक लिखित परीक्षा

समयः— ३ घण्टा ।

2069-११-२५

पूर्णाङ्गः— १००

पत्रः— Extra Paper I

विषयः— English Language.

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

Section — (A)

20 Marks

1. Write an essay in about 800 to 1000 words in any one of the following topics. The essay should reveal the candidate's originality and creativity.

a) The chief goal of diplomacy is to further the interests of a nation. So an ideal diplomat tries to serve this cause successfully. Even while trying to achieve his goal, a diplomat should be an acceptable person to the government of the country he or she is accredited to. To be a person he or she should have some qualities so that he or she can be trusted there. Write an essay that discusses these qualities.

Or

b) Nobody is a born criminal. A person becomes a criminal in society. There must be some factors that sometimes impel and compel him or her to become a criminal. Write an essay on those factors you think relevant.

Or

c) Nowadays there is a great debate on "Why has Nepal not developed?" There are thousand and one differences of opinions in this regard. Write an essay that reveals your personal feelings and opinions.

Section — (B)

30 Marks

2. Translate the following text into Nepali without losing the sense and spirit of the original :

15

The current situation in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf lends an important perspective to the Chemical Weapons Convention and the existence of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), namely that such a multilateral framework once again became a platform from which to attempt to resolve a current crisis without the use of weapons. We were on the verge of a new military confrontation in the Middle East which could have unimaginable consequences. That has so far been avoided.

Contd./ ...

The improved climate this creates may pave the way for negotiations for a solution to the whole conflict in Syria. We know from experience that one good step may be followed by others.

That the leadership of the Russian Federation saw that the Chemical Weapons Convention and the OPCW could be used to shift the conflict over chemical weapons onto a new track, and that President Obama responded favourably, may also have contributed to creating a new climate around Iran's nuclear program. President Rouhani went to the UN General Assembly with a more favourable message than we have heard before. A telephone conversation between the Presidents of Iran and the United States took place for the first time for over 30 years. An important, though as yet only preliminary, agreement has been concluded to limit Iran's nuclear program.

We know that a political solution in Syria and a peaceful solution to Iran's nuclear weapons program are difficult. But developments are more promising than for a long time.

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

15

हिंसा भन्नाले सबैले पक्कले दुर्बल वा कमजोर पदार्थाले गर्न अघ्रह तथा अमानवीय व्यवहारलाई चुप्ताउँछ । हिंसा भन्नाले समाज र परिवारबाट शारीरिक, मानसिक, मनोवैज्ञानिक रूपाङ्गा हुने गस्ता किसिमका व्यवहारै राज्य, समाज र परिवारबाट शारीरिक, मानसिक, मनोवैज्ञानिक रूपाङ्गा हुने गस्ता किसिमका व्यवहारै हिंसा हुन् । अर्को थर्थमा हिंसा भन्नाले अरुको इच्छा विपरीत वा करौंको इच्छा विपरीत अर्कालाई दुख दिने, वाध्य पार्ने वा अरुलाई पीडा दिएर गरिने भौतिक, मानसिक तथा मौखिक दबावलाई घुस्ताउँछ ।

गानव तथा समाज विकासको इतिहासलाई खोतल्दै जाने क्रममा विगतको इतिहास हिंसाले भरिएको थेट्न सकिन्छ, किनभने मानवले थरा अवस्थामा आइपुग्न थेरै पटक युद्ध लड्नु परेको, थेरै हृन्दको रामना, थेरै ठाउँमा विजेता र थेरै ठाउँमा पराजित हुनु परेको तथा थेरै ठाउँमा स्थापित र धिस्थापित हुनु परेको धटनाबाट पनि मानव इतिहासको ठूलो भाग हिंसाले छोपिएको प्रष्ट हुन्छ । जीवीकोपार्जनका खातिर हिंसाकै भरमा एकपछि अर्कोमा पदार्पण हुँदै आउँदा वर्तमान औद्योगिक समाजमा आइपुग्दा हिरानै हरेक समाज परिवर्तनको कारक बनेको छ ।

Section - (C) ----- 30 Marks

4. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given under it.

There are in reality not only two alternatives - town life and country life - but a third alternative, in which all the advantages of the most energetic and active town life, with all the beauty and delight of the country, may be secured in perfect combination; and the certainty of being able to live this life will be the magnet which will produce
Contd./ ...

the effect for which we are all striving - the spontaneous movement of the people from our crowded cities to the bosom of our kindly mother earth, at once the source of life, of happiness, of wealth, and of power. The town and the country may, therefore, be regarded as two magnets, each striving to draw the people to itself - a rivalry which a new form of life, partaking of the nature of both, comes to take part in.

The town magnet, it will be seen, offers, as compared with the country magnet, the advantages of high wages, opportunities for employment, tempting prospects of advancement, but these are largely counter balanced by high rents and prices. Its social opportunities and its places of amusement are very alluring, but excessive hours of toil, distance from work, and the "isolation of crowds" tend greatly to reduce the value of these good things. The well-lit streets are a great attraction, especially in winter, but the sunlight is being more and more shut out, while the air is so vitiated that the fine public buildings, like the sparrows, rapidly become covered with soot, and the very statues are in despair, palatial edifices and fearful slums are the storage, complementary features of modern cities.

The country magnet declares herself to be the source of all beauty and wealth; but the town magnet mockingly reminds her that she is very for lack of society, and very sparing of her gifts for lack of capital. There are in the country beautiful vistas, lordly parks, violet-scented woods, fresh air, sounds of rippling water; but too often one sees those threatening words, "trespassers will be prosecuted." Rents, it estimated by the acre, are certainly low, but such low rents are the natural fruit of low wages; while long hours and lack of amusements forbid the bright sunshine and the pure air to gladden the hearts of the people. Industry, agriculture suffers frequently from excessive rainfalls but this wonderful harvest of the clouds is seldom properly ingathered so that in times of drought there is insufficient water supply even for drinking purposes. Even the natural healthfulness of the country is lost for lack of proper drainage.

Thus, neither the town-magnet nor the country-magnet represents the full plan and purpose of nature. Human society and the beauty of nature are meant to be enjoyed together. The two magnets must be made one.

Questions:

(5 x 3) = 15

- a) How does the writer define third alternative for living ?
 - b) How can the advantages of both town life and country life be combined ? What do you mean by town and country magnet ?
 - c) What are the major characteristics of town-life that attract people ?
 - d) In what ways can country life be made attractive ? Suggest your own views.
 - e) Can human society run without nature ? Why or why not ? Give reasons in support of your answer.
5. Summarize the following passage in one-third of its total length. 15

Women play a crucial role in achieving sustainable mountain development worldwide. They are central to the advancement of goals, such as protecting mountain ecosystems, eliminating poverty and food insecurity in mountainous areas, and assisting mountain communities in creating conditions in which they can attain their own goals and aspirations.

Contd./ ...

The best practices and indigenous knowledge of women in sustainable mountain development needs to be encouraged and documented. Despite experiencing serious challenges and setbacks in mountain life, women continue to prove themselves as very creative and very innovative with undocumented indigenous knowledge in a number of areas. Such positive experiences need to be specially acknowledged and encouraged around the world.

Economic justice needs to be promoted for empowerment of mountain women. This includes the development of relevant employment skills, promotion of high-value-added products and increased micro-credit loans. Economic justice should be promoted through the support of fair-trade business practices for mountain women, including a policy of equal pay, of equal access to beneficial credits and of female-centered and non-traditional entrepreneurship.

Women in mountain regions will not achieve sustainable and equitable development unless local and national governments create mechanisms to reduce the isolation and the impoverishment of rural women. Governments shall provide infrastructure that will connect mountain communities with markets and capital. This is particularly important due to the increasing rate of male emigration from many mountain communities and the resulting negative implications on women, children and the poor who remain behind.

It is recognized that mountain women play a key role in forest and environmental conservation. We advocate the empowerment of women in the care and the conservation of the ecological base and the environment upon which all mountain women and their families depend.

Policies should promote mountain women's increased access to services. Legislation and policies should promote and protect women's rights, including equal access to all aspects of civil life, such as educational resources and new opportunities given by ICTs, medical and legal services, reproductive rights, and comprehensive disease control, including surveillance, prevention, treatment and management.

Discriminatory traditions and cultural practices experienced by mountain women should be abolished. Laws have to be enforced to protect women and other socially excluded groups from trafficking, violence, slavery, divorce, exploitation, child marriage, emotional trauma, dowry system, widowhood exclusion, property rights, and others, without damaging the traditional integrity. One of the measures to achieve this should be a partnership between governments and civil societies to raise public awareness worldwide and to generate practical actions to prevent it.

It is critical for the improvement of mountain societies that women participate in decision-making processes and play a leadership role. They have many important skills to contribute, including improving communications and networking, facilitating cooperation in lieu of conflict, post-conflict resolution and giving greater priority to community goods. To achieve this goal, opportunities should be created for women's participation at all levels of the political arena, in the institutions of higher learning, as well as in the business sector.

Section - (D)

----- 20 Marks

6. a) Suppose that Nepal has diplomatic relation with a number of the countries of the world including the People's Republic of China. This country is celebrating the 64th Anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. It is customary that that country should be congratulated on that occasion. Make a draft of a third person note to the ambassador of that country in Kathmandu. 10

- b) Nepal and India are two neighboring and friendly countries. An India delegation led by India's Finance Minister pays a friendly visit to Nepal at the invitation of the Finance Minister of Nepal. At the end of the visit a joint press communiqué has to be drafted. Suppose you have been given the responsibility of drafting this joint communiqué. Make a draft of the joint press communiqué. 10

:: The End ::

लोक सेवा आयोग

प्रराष्ट्र सेवा, राजपत्राङ्कित तृतीय श्रेणी, शाखा अधिकृत वा सो सरह पदको
द्वितीय चरणको प्रतियोगितात्मक लिखित परीक्षा

२०६२।१९।२१।२९ गते

समयः ३ घण्टा

पूर्णाङ्कः - ७००

पत्रः - Extra Paper I

विषयः - English Language

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

Section - A

1. Write an essay in about 800 to 1000 words in any one of the following issues. The Essay should reveal candidates' originality and creativity. 20 Marks
a) The South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARC) has completed three decades of its existence. Yet it is often said that it has not made significant progress in achieving its objectives as defined in the Charter. What do you think are some of the achievements made by SAARC in 30 years of its establishment? 20

Or

- b) Over the past decade, Nepal has experienced a surge in out-migration for foreign employment to various destination countries. Out migration has brought many changes in Nepalese society-both good and bad. Do you agree that despite certain drawbacks, migration is a boon for Nepal's economy and social life?

Section - B

2. Translate the following text into Nepali without losing the sense and spirit of the original. 30 Marks 15

It is essential to understand the major features of the coercive state. It is not surprising to find that they are wholly incompatible with the key characteristics of liberal democratic states. Whereas the latter come to power by the consent of the governed, that is through regularly conducted free elections, the typical coercive regime achieves power as a result of coup, a revolution, or a successful insurgency, often supported only by a small minority of the population, and frequently resorting to terror attacks against civilians as part of its tactics for seizing power. Once in power the typical coercive state almost instinctively employs extreme violence or terror to intimidate and suppress any threat to its power or even on the pretext of threats or dissent which are shown to be imagined rather than real.

Once in control of the state, the military, and the police, the typical coercive state tends to arrogate all power to itself and to use any available means to maintain its monopoly. In other words, they exercise power with total ruthlessness with the full endorsement of the dictatorship. Although they always seek to appropriate the language of legitimacy and legality, they have no concept of the rule of law as it is known in an operative liberal democracy. There is no set of constitutional impediments or checks and balances which can constrain them because they see themselves as above the law. The law is whatever they decree it to be at any given moment.

3. Translate the following text into English without losing the sense and spirit of the original. 15

नेपालमा पेट्रोलियम पदार्थको अन्वेषणको प्रयास 27 वर्ष अधिकाट शुरू भएको हो । विभिन्न पाँच चरणमा टेण्डर आव्हान भई कतिपय विदेशी कम्पनीलाई अन्वेषणको जिम्मा समेत दिइएको भएपनि हालसम्म त्यसतर्फ खास उल्लेखनीय कार्य हुन सकेन । पेट्रोलियम अन्वेषणको लागि सम्भावित क्षेत्रलाई विभिन्न 10 खण्डमा विभाजित गरी प्रक्रिया अधि बढाइएको थियो । अमेरिका, बेलायत, युएइ. जस्ता पेट्रोलियम अन्वेषण उत्खनन् र उपयोग समेत गर्दै आएका मुलुकका कम्पनीले यहाँको पेट्रोलियम अन्वेषणको जिम्मेवारी लिएर पनि ठोस काग नगरेको कारणले सबैको ईजाजित रह गर्नुको साथै एउटा कम्पनीलाई हजारिना समेत तिराइएको थियो । अब यो यथार्थलाई ख्याल गरी थप भेहनत र तयारीका साथ प्रकृया अधि बढाउनु आवश्यक देखिन्छ ।

नेपालमा पेट्रोलियम तथा प्राकृतिक ग्याँस हुन सक्ने सम्भावित क्षेत्रमा भौगोलिक तथा भू-भौतिक अन्वेषण गरी पेट्रोलियम अन्वेषण एवं उत्पादन गर्ने जरता मूलभूत अभिप्रायको साथ उद्योग मन्त्रालय भातहतमा खानी तथा भूगर्भ विभागले कार्य गर्दै आएको छ । खनिज भण्डारमा आधारित खानी तथा खगिज उद्योगको प्रवर्द्धन, विकास तथा संचालन गर्ने आवश्यक ऐन नियमको गर्याउदा तयार गरी पेश गर्ने जरता जिम्मेवारी समेत यस विभागलाई दिइएको छ । मुलुकको आवश्यकता बमोजिम खानी तथा खिण्डाजन्य उद्योगलगायत पेट्रोलियम पदार्थ र प्राकृतिक ग्याँस जरता सोलको बारेमा वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन अनुसाधान गर्ने जिम्मेवारीसहित लागो सायदेखि क्रियाशील यस विभागको कृयाकलाप र उपलब्धिका बारेमा गर्ने नेपाली जनता सुसूचित र विश्वरत दुन राकेन्द्रो पाईदैन । खानी तथा भूगर्भ विभागको हालसम्मको कार्य प्रगतिको बारेमा उचित रामीकाराहित अब यस विभागलाई वैज्ञानिकहरूको जागीर खाने आड्डाको रूपमा होइन कि नेपालको सबै राष्ट्रावित खानी तथा खनिजजन्य उद्योग लगायत पेट्रोलियम तथा प्राकृतिक ग्याँसको क्षेत्रमा उल्लेखनीय काम गर्नसक्ने राक्षण निकायको रूपमा विकास गर्नु आवश्यक देखिन्छ । विभिन्न प्रकारका वैज्ञानिक र थुप्रे प्रावेदिक कर्मचारीहरू रहेको थो विभागले आएनो भूत्व र उपादेयता प्रमाणित गर्नेपर्ने रामब आएको छ । अन्य रारकार तथा गैरसरकारी निकायहरूले पनि यस कार्यका जटिलतामा सहजीकरण गर्दै वैज्ञानिकलाई आफ्नो काममा उपलब्धी देखाउन प्रेरित गर्नुपर्छ ।

Section - C

30 Marks

4. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below.

Legend has it that a Texas gunfighter, forced to endure incessant snoring in an adjacent room, shot through the wall and killed the offender in his sleep.

If the incident is apocryphal, at least the motive is familiar. Countless hours of sleep have been lost in bedrooms, barracks and dormitories, straining relationships and worse. Snoring has been associated with sleep apnoea, a breathing disorder linked to elevated blood pressure, cardiovascular stress, headaches, depression and fatigue.

Everyone snores at one time or another. One American study found that between the ages of 30 and 35, 20 percent of men and 5 percent of women are so afflicted; by age 60 the percentages rises to 60 and 40, respectively. So there's a good chance you either are a chronic snorer or one day will be, or that you know someone who is.

Snoring, very simply, is caused by vibrations of the soft tissues at the back of the throat. In general, three factors contribute to these vibrations: weak muscles, masses encroaching on the airway (in children, for instance, snoring can almost always be traced to enlarged tonsils and adenoids) and obstructed nasal breathing.

The first factor - weak muscles - explains why most snoring takes place during deep stages of sleep, when throat muscles relax and the tongue falls back, causing vibration. Understanding gravity, you can easily see why snoring often occurs when people sleep on their backs.

The second factor - things that crowd the airway - can sometimes be blamed on heredity. While the average-sized uvula (that fleshy, lobe-shaped structure that hangs in the back of your throat) measures about six centimeters, some poor souls have one that's four times as long. Other traits can exacerbate snoring too. Obese people are three times more likely to snore than thin ones (their bulkiness extends throughout their bodies). And smokers' throats are irritated daily, causing mucous membranes to swell, narrowing the airway.

The third factor - obstructed nasal breathing - can have many causes. Congestion, hay fever, polyps, even a deviated septum are just a few.

In some cases, a sleeper's airway may be completely blocked causing breathing to stop for a period before the sleeper is jolted partially awake, gasps for air and falls back to sleep. Then the process is repeated. Known as obstructive sleep apnoea, this condition can lead to severe cardiac and pulmonary problems, even to death.

Turn over! A popular "cure" for snoring was to sew a small cannonball to the back of a snorer's nightshirt. Variations on this type of device - intended to discourage the sleeper from lying on his back, thus keeping the tongue forward and the airway open - continue to appear periodically. Today, the method of choice is a pocket sewn on the back of a pyjama top, containing a tennis ball. The message is the same as a sharp elbow from a companion or a shoe thrown across bedroom: turn over!

For some, these methods work - but many snorer's "sing" their nocturnal serenades just as well on their side as on their backs. Martin Scharf, a sleep-disorders specialist, recommends taking the following steps to reduce or eliminate the factors that contribute to snoring:

- a) Reduce your weight, tone your muscles. Some physicians and sleep specialists teach exercises to tone muscles in the upper-respiratory tract, though the effectiveness of these exercises is unproven.
- b) Avoid taking depressants or muscle relaxants before bedtime. These include alcohol, antihistamines that induce drowsiness, and ironically, sleeping pills.
- c) Sleep on a firm mattress and use a single pillow in a cool, well ventilated room. Stacking several pillows can cause you to bend at the waist or neck, restricting air passage. Also, tilting your bed by placing bricks under the bedposts at the head is thought by some specialists to drain congested nasal passages.
- d) Consult an allergist - your solution may be as simple as replacing a feather pillow with a synthetic one.
- e) Give up smoking.
- f) Try wearing a orthodontic appliance at night to keep the tongue in place and pull the jaw forward. A dentist can fit the device, which helps alleviate obstruction in the upper airway.

In addition to these measures, surgery may solve the problem by removing polyps or straightening septums. Other procedures can trim away excess tissue in the throat, enlarging the airway.

Questions:

- i. When does most snoring take place and why? (5×3)=15
- ii. What kind of people snore more and why?
- iii. Why does snoring often occur when people sleep on their back?
- iv. What is the purpose of a pocket containing a tennis ball on the back of a pyjama top?
- v. Snoring is said to be associated with various states of health. What are those states?

5. Summarize the following passage in one-third of its total length.

The theoretical framework used to analyze the two interrelated concepts, National Interest (NI) and National Security (NS) is fairly a chicken-and-egg approach that fails to look into the core area of political realism; i.e. what really secured Nepal's independence and sovereignty in the past when countries around the world were under colonial rule, including India and parts of coastal China. How Nepal was successful in protecting the state and the people for nearly two and half centuries? What motivated the diplomatic relations with China and imperial Britain during the Rana-era that, to some degree, gave Nepal qualified position of respect though some critics would be quick to speculate and abhor Rana's style of governance? The policy of isolation practiced then was a strategic choice though more benefits could have been sought through intensified diplomatic relations with Britain. But it is a passing thought. It is important to remember of pre-1950 feudal order and the environment of the state --its physical and social relief--when the large chunk of Terai region was well covered by thick forest, with thinly scattered indigenous inhabitants living in certain parts, and probably less than one percent of the people literate in the entire country.

Another factor to be considered is the wide ranging variables that impact security concern, such as geography, history, language, religion and culture, economic strength, trade and commerce, and political leadership. They provide valuable material for scrutiny and they need to be discussed to explain what really has given a distinct identity to Nepal. Explanations on foreign policy priorities of New Nepal has not gone beyond the normative level and it has been fashionable to document events by logical interpretations of history, which may be treated as an approach in exploring the concept of NI. Generally, brief description on Nepal's diplomatic ties with countries in the neighborhood and beyond, in narrative style, is found, with scanty highlights on cultural ties, trade, socio-economic development and regional organization (SAARC).

It is worthwhile, therefore, to identify several priority areas to strengthen NS and foreign relations in terms of political realism. The core area to focus is on socio-economic development without which the internal security threat cannot be addressed. The logic behind this is that the threat from non-inclusive development, poverty and backwardness, largely identified as internal threats to NS can be much more than external threats from outside. This has been the rationale propounded by the founder of the nation whose principle is very much valid today: "The state becomes strong only if the people are prosperous." At a time of turbulent transition the time for political integration and national consolidation demands speeding up development and the political leaders acting above party politics. Until the political leaders move hand in hand with the people to face the challenges facing the nation there cannot be relief or redemption. As the leaders have fattened themselves and the people have largely gone hungry and poor the challenges are many.

Section - D

20 Marks
(2×10)=20

6 Answer the following question:

- Recent incidents of cross border illegal trade have affected the price of several essential goods, and the poor consumers in particular. Draft a third person note to the concerned embassy, inviting a team of trade and custom officials of its country in order to take note of the situation and propose common suitable measures to the governments.
- Draft a text of press statement to be published at the end of the official visit of the Foreign Minister of Nepal to a Gulf country, where and when matters of mutual interests were discussed and a number of understandings reached for immediate action.

लोक सेवा आयोग

नेपाल परराष्ट्र सेवा, राजपत्राङ्कित तृतीय श्रेणी, शाखा अधिकृत वा सो सरह पद्धको
द्वितीय चरणको प्रतियोगितात्मक लिखित परीक्षा

2063/92/30

समय:- ३ घण्टा

पूर्णाङ्क:- ७००

पत्र:- Extra Paper I

विषय:- English Language

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

Section - A

1. Write an essay in about 800 to 1000 words on any one of the following topics. The essay should be original and creative. 20

- The impact of internet on our youths. Discuss both its positive and negative aspects.
- The popularity of mobile phone in our society. Discuss its use in the various strata of the society. Is it a boon or a curse?
- Nepal is rich in water resources. Discuss briefly how they can be best utilized for our benefit.

Section - B

2. Translate the following text into Nepali without losing the sense and spirit of the original. 15

The rise of totalitarian states in the twentieth century introduced new and disturbing problems into international relations. These states were ruthless dictatorships; they presented a fundamental challenge to human freedom everywhere by their subordination of the individual to the collective will-by their worldwide propaganda to disguise or hide aggressive policies, and by their contemptuous rejection of the traditions of the supposed by civilized world. They utilized modern techniques of military, political, and psychological power to expand their dominions, to gain control of other states, and to subvert other regimes. They invoked strange doctrines of racial superiority, mysticism, materialism and militarism in furtherance of their ends. They used diplomacy as an instrument of national policy, but in doing so they degraded its language and practice. Diplomats became agents of conquest, double dealing and espionage, whose business was not to work for peaceful international relations but to provoke dissension rather than understanding - to make the leaders and peoples of other nations weak and blind and divided in the face of the growing totalitarian menace.

Diplomatic representatives of totalitarian states used most of the established rules of procedure, but they conformed to the generally accepted standards of international conduct only when this is suited to the schemes of their masters. In fact, modern dictators openly boasted that treaties and other international obligations, whether bilateral or multilateral in nature, would be broken at will.

3. Translate the following text into English without losing the sense and spirit of the original. 15

नेपालबाट बार्षिक करिब एक अर्बको अदुवा भारत जान्छ । त्यसमध्ये चीनबाट आएको र नेपालमै उत्पादन भएको हिस्साको यकिन तथ्याङ्क कसैसँग उपलब्ध छैन । एउटा देशबाट खरिद गर्ने, मेड इन नेपालको द्याग लगाउने र अर्को देश पठाउने नेपाली व्यावसायीको पुरानै धन्दा हो । चीन-नेपाल-भारत र भारत-नेपाल-चीन आउजाउ गराइन्छ त्यस्ता समान ।

नेपालमा उत्पादित सामानसँग मिसाएर निकासी गरिन्छ । उहि देशको सामान नेपाल ल्याएर नेपाली द्यागमा उतौ पठाउने प्रविधि पनि छाडेका छैनन् व्यवसायीले । त्यसको एक उदाहरण हो, एक समयमा नेपालबाट भारतमा रात्रो परिमाणमा निर्यात भएको वनस्पती ध्यू । नेपाली वनस्पती ध्यू उद्योगले भारतबाट आयात गरेको ध्यूमा मेड इन नेपालको लेबल लगाउथे । नेपालमा प्याकिङ्ग र लेबल मात्र लाग्न थालेको थाहा पाइएपछि भारतले सन् २००२ मा कोटा तोक्यो । उक्त सुविधा समेत दुरुपयोग भएको पाइएपछि कोटा नै हटायो

भारतले । परिमाण नेपाली उद्योग धमाधम बन्द भए । नेपाली अलैचीको प्रमुख बजार भारत हो, जसको बार्षिक निर्यात चार अर्ब एकसही करोड रुपैयाँ बराबरको छ । गुणस्तरमाथि प्रश्न उठाउँदै यस वर्ष भारतले मूल्य आधा घटाएको छ । गत वर्ष एक लाख बीस हजार प्रतिसनमा विकेको अलैची यसवर्ष पचास हजारमा भरेको छ । भारत पठाउने प्रवृत्ति भने थामिएको छैन ।

बंगलादेशमा हुने मुसुरोको निर्यात पनि पछिला वर्षमा घट्दै गएको छ । आ.व. २०६८/०६९ मा दुई अर्ब ६८ करोडको मुसुरो बंगलादेश गएको थियो । आ.व. २०७२/०७३ मा दलहन निर्यात एक अर्ब २९ करोडमा भरेको छ । भारतमा उत्पादित मुसुरो नेपाली ट्याग्पा बंगलादेश जान थाल्यो । भारतले निर्यातमा कडाइ थालेपछि बंगलादेश निर्यात घट्नु स्वभाविकै हो ।

Section - C

4. Read the Following passage carefully and answer the questions given below.

Of religion I will not speak. Admittedly in its highest forms it contains the purest and finest archetypes of human excellences, though it can be 'taught' (as it was to me at school) with almost no reference to these aspects of it. Its surprising neglect in much of education shows how little we are concerned to hold up to our pupils the noblest examples of living.

Of the other two, history and literature, the former is perhaps the less illuminating. It is not so personal as literature. Mainly, it is the record of man as a social being, making societies which grow ever more complicated. It is the record of the fortunes of these societies, their success and failures, the storms which shattered them or which they rode out, the wisdom and folly, the virtues and vices of the officers and the crews of many ships of the state. But it becomes more personal in its biographical aspects, and there we may find light on human nature and its excellence.

If we are to find it, mere passive reading of a biography is not enough. We must go to it with questions, taking some famous man and asking what he owes to his heredity, to his environment and to the circumstances of this time and to his education in the narrow sense of the world. (To the last I am afraid it will be found that in most cases the date is small). Note what are the decisive moments in his life, what opportunities he seized or missed, his difficulties and how far he overcame or was baffled by them, his successes, his mistakes and failures, what he did and what he failed to do, his contribution to his age and its importance at the time - and afterwards, his qualities and defects, whether he had the long sight to view problems sub specie aeternitatis, in the light of all time and all existence, or only the short sight which suffices to deal with the immediate needs of the hour; whether he is significant for all ages or merely for his own. Then, in order that greatness may not be confused with goodness, ask whether or not, in Plato's words, he arrayed his soul in the jewels proper to its nature, justice and temperance and courage and truth.

If, however, we wish to see man, as I put it, full face, it is to literature that we must turn. There we hear him talking aloud to the world, but really talking to himself, putting on paper the feelings that come to him, so that in literature is recorded every thought, every vision, every fancy, every emotion, that has ever passed through the human mind. What a record! Is there any better way of learning what men are, so far as it can be learned from books and not from meeting human-beings, and, however good our opportunities of meeting them, a lifetime of human contacts could not give us as wide an experience of human nature as literature can give.

Of course all literature does not give us a portrait of human excellence, it shows us human nature but not necessarily, or always, human nature at its best. And just as in history one must distinguish between greatness and goodness, and not be dazzled by the genius of a Napoleon or a Bismarck, a Hitler or a Lenin, into ignoring the evil which they did and which lives after them; so in literature and art one must avoid a similar mistake and not allow the genius of a writer to blind us to what is unworthy or inadequate in his vision of life.

Questions:

(5×3)=15

- a) How can one attain human excellence?
- b) What does history tell you and how is it different from literature?
- c) What kinds of questions should one ask while reading a biography?
- d) What, according to the speaker, is recorded in literature? What does literature teach one?
- e) What are Napoleon, Hitler and Lenin known for?

5. Summarize the following passage in one-third of its total length.

15

Amartya Sen rejects 'the presumption that we must have a single – or at least a principal and dominant – identity. Of Sen's own multiple identities, at least four are on display. First, there is cosmopolitanism, the product of an intellectual culture that, while deeply rooted in its language and region, has yet had the longest and most sustained exposure to the winds – not all noxious – blowing in from the West. Second, there is liberalism, his consciousness shaped by the transition from colonialism to nationhood, the first upholder of the freedom and integrity of an independent country, yet one who refuses to reduce the nation or nationhood to a single cultural or religious essence. Third, there is the left-leaning democrat, who deplores inequalities of all kinds – but of class and gender especially – yet believes that in shaping a 'more just world' what is really needed is a more vigorous practice of democracy, rather than the absence of it.'

These four identities run right through Sen's work, shaping its concerns, driving its arguments, directing its quotes and illustrative examples. It is a work of a man of wide interests, with a searching, sharp intellect and an endlessly curious mind. While fairly heavily referenced for a book of essays, the narrative throughout is urbane, even-tempered, reasonable. The few personal anecdotes are well judged. The characterizations of thinkers can be telling (on Savarkar: 'A Hindu chauvinist leader of remarkable energy'; on Samuel Huntington: 'An intellectual simplifier'). So, can the characterizations of thought processes (on postcolonial conspiracy theories: 'An epistemic methodology that sees the pursuit of knowledge as entirely congruent with the search for power is a great more cunning than wise'; on the paranoid anti-globalizers: 'Some of the fears of globalization make it sound like an animal – analogous to the big shark in Jaws – that gobbles up unsuspecting innocents in a dark and mysterious way').

Among the charms of Sen's book is its capacious internationalism. Other intellectuals focus somewhat obsessively on our encounters with the West. Sen is mindful of what has come here from that part of the world, but he spends even more time on the exchanges (cultural or economic) down the millennia between the subcontinent on the one hand and China, Central Asia and the Arab world on the other.

The book can be read at two levels. First, as an elegant summary of what one deeply intellectual scholar has learnt about our history in sixty-plus years of living in and thinking about the land. Second, as a charter, distilling the lessons that one deeply concerned citizen thinks this history holds for life and politics in the present. The title of the book invites argument, as do some of the arguments themselves, and most of all – the methods by which these arguments are presented.

Section - D

6. Answer the following question:

(2×10)=20

- a) Draft 'a congratulatory message' to President Donald Trump on the occasion of the assumption of the high office of the President of the United States of America on behalf of his Nepali counterpart.
- b) Draft 'a Press Statement' to be issued at the end of the visit of the President of India to Nepal.



लोक सेवा आयोग

नेपाल परराष्ट्र सेवा, राजपत्राङ्कित तृतीय श्रेणी, शाखा अधिकृत वा सो सरह पदको
द्वितीय चरणको प्रतियोगितात्मक लिखित परीक्षा

समय:- ३ घण्टा

2068/92/२६ ज्ञाते

पूर्णाङ्क:- १००

पत्र:- Extra Paper I

विषय:- English Language

Answer the following questions in **separate answer sheets** for each section.

Section - A

1. Write an essay in about 800 to 1000 words on any ONE of the following topics. 20
- Nepal's neighborhood policy and opportunities for development.
 - Nepal's foreign policy in the changed political context.
 - Establishing healthy center-state relations for uplifting the living standard of people of the country as a whole.

Section - B

- 2/ Translate the following text into Nepali without losing the sense and spirit of the original. 15
It is sign of the closeness that South Africans feel towards Nelson Mandela that so many call him Madiba, his clan name and an affectionate nickname. For in South Africa Madiba is still seen as the warm and wise father of a transformed nation as well as a truly global statesman.

He was born in 1918, son of a member of the royal house of the Thembu tribe. The schools Mandela attended were modeled on the British system; he later said he was taught to be a "Black Englishman." As a black South African, however, his freedoms were strictly limited. The young lawyer joined the African National Congress (ANC), dedicated to ending, via peaceful means, the apartheid system of racially based division and discrimination. But faced with the regime's increasingly brutal repression, Mandela was charged with organizing an armed wing of the ANC. After months of living and working underground, he was arrested in 1962. Tried for treason two years later, he was sentenced to life in prison without possibility of parole.

Confined at first to the maximum security prison of Robben Island off Cape Town, Mandela could easily have given in to despair. Yet he refused to let his spirit be broken.

"Free Mandela" became a rallying cry throughout the world, and in 1990 he walked out of prison after 27 years. Soon, he was representing the ANC in negotiations with the government that led to the first elections open to all South Africans; these in turn led to Mandela's election as South African president in 1994.

- 3/ Translate the following text into English without losing the sense and spirit of the original. 15
आजको बढ़लिंदो विश्व परिस्थितिमा कुनै एक राष्ट्र एकलै टिक्न नसक्ने भएको छ । बढ़दो आर्थिक निर्भरताले गर्दा ख्वतन्त्र राष्ट्र भन्ने शब्दमाथि नै पुनर्विचार गर्नुपर्ने अवश्यकता देखिँदैछ । राजनीतिक रूपले परस्पर विरोधी विचारधारा अंगाले राष्ट्रहरू भए पनि उद्योग, व्यवसाय र व्यापारका क्षेत्रमा अन्तरनिर्भरता पहिलेगन्दा बढेकै छ ।

जसरी आर्थिक क्षेत्रमा अन्तरनिर्भरता बढेको छ उसैगरी पर्यावरणीय सञ्चुलनको लागि पनि राष्ट्रहरू वीच समन्वय र सहयोग हुनु जरूरी भएको छ । पर्यावरणीय असञ्चुलनका विभिन्न कारणहरू छन् । जसमध्ये ऐटा प्रमुख कारण तीव्र शहरीकरण हो । अनियन्त्रित बसोबासका कारण शहरबस्तीमा फोहोर मैला थुप्रैदै जाँदा प्रदूषण थपिदै जान्छ । अर्को प्रमुख कारणमा पेट्रोलियम पदार्थ इन्धनको रूपमा प्रयोग गर्ने अटोमोबाइलले निकाल्ने कार्बन मनोक्साइडले भन् बढी बायुप्रदूषण गराइरहेको छ । यसका निमित्त अति विकसित राष्ट्रहरूले कम विकसित राष्ट्रहरूकै पर्यावरण असञ्चुलन गराए वापत रकम तिर्नुपर्ने गरी अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय सम्मेलनमा कुरा उठाने गरेको छ । तर पनि यस सम्बन्धमा उल्लेख्य सुधार भएको पाइदैन । यस्तो भझरहे, भविष्यमा पृथ्वीको भविष्य कर्त्तो होला? यस पृथ्वीमा बसोबास गर्ने मानव जातीको के गति हुने होला?

यस घडीमा विश्वभरका राष्ट्रहरूले धेरै सम्बेदनशील हुनुपरेको छ । वातावरण जोगाउ अभियानमा सबै राष्ट्रहरू, समुदायहरू र सम्पूर्ण मानवजाती नै गम्भीर भएमा समस्या हल हुन सक्छ ।

Section - C

4. Read the Following passage carefully and answer the questions given below.

1 Communism is a political doctrine that originated in the French Revolution according to which human society can be organized on the basis of the common ownership of economic resources by the direct producers or workers. This theory of communism was systematically developed by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels in the 1840s, who asserted that human society underwent development through a series of historical stages or modes of production and out of the development of capitalism. This states that the organized activity of the working class would emerge as a communist society or workers' state as the culmination of history. Marx gave only the most general indication as to what constituted a communist society, and later writers modified his vision by allotting a central place to the state in the organizing of such societies, and by arguing for a prolonged transition period of socialism prior to the attachment of full communism. This indicates that the first step of revolution is judged to have realized part of the socialist program by abolishing the system of private property and establishing full state control over the economy. However, this stage is not considered truly socialist, or communist because it has not yet established political democracy. This socialist stage falls short of Marx's utopian communist ideal.

Theories within Marxism as to why full communism was not achieved after socialist revolutions pointed to such elements as the pressure of external capitalist states, the relative backwardness of the societies in which the revolutions occurred, and the emergence of bureaucratic class. Non-Marxists have applied the term communism to any society ruled by communist party and to any parties aspiring such a society.

Communist societies were seen by most sociologists as being distinct from capitalist states in important political and ideological respects, involving in the concentration of decision-making in a small leadership; state domination of the economy; the limitation of all independent political and social activity; and higher reliance on coercion than on persuasion that is practiced in liberal democracies. However, the extent to which the economic bases of the two types of system were in practice was always a debated issue.

While critics applied the concept totalitarian to these societies, more sympathetic analysts identified possibilities for independent political activity within them, and stressed their continued evolution up to the point of the dissolution of socialist states such as USSR, in the 1990s.

(5×3)=15

Questions:

- What was the basic concept of the doctrine of communism?
- In what way was the ideology of communism propagated?
- What were the basic tenets of early communism, or socialism?
- What do you understand by Marx's utopian communist ideal?
- Do you think communism is a successful political program? Why?

5. Summarize the following passage in one-third of its original length.

15

The influence of fathers in the present day is much less than it used to be. This is owing partly to schools and partly to the fact that men are busier than they were in former times. It has happened repeatedly in history that a man who had achieved a certain eminence in his line brought up his son to follow his footsteps. Nowadays, distinguished men often have no sons, and when they have, their sons hate them, because, wherever the young men go, people say 'oh are you the son of the distinguished so-and-so?' with the result that personality seems lost in filial attributes. The one desire of the son, therefore, is not to follow in his father's footsteps but to be as different from his father as possible.

In ancient times, this sort of thing did not happen. I doubt if anyone ever said to Alexander the Great, 'Oh, are you the son of the distinguished King?' certainly if anyone ever did, Alexander must have

Contd...

killed him on the spot. The influence of the father in this case is psychologically interesting because emulation was combined with hatred. While King Philip lived, Alexander feared that his father's victories would leave nothing for him to conquer. When Alexander was twenty, King Philip was assassinated, probably with the connivance of Alexander's mother, whom Alexander loved dearly. When he died at the age of thirty-two he had conquered all Asia up to and including the Punjab, which left him in no doubt of having eclipsed his father's fame. Aristotle at intervals wrote him professional letters saying 'oh fie!' and telling him it was vulgar to take so much interest in barbarians, but Alexander only replied by sending him specimens of the flora of the Indus Valley, together with some elementary geographical information.

Many other distinguished careers have been inspired by paternal influence; Hannibal, Frederick the Great, Mozart, and John Stuart Mill may serve as examples. Love of the father is by no means necessary; what is necessary is technical instruction from an early age, direction of attention into a narrow channel, and ambition to achieve distinction which, with such an education, must be of the same kind as the father's. The modern world scarcely affords opportunities for an education of this sort.

Section - D

6. Answer the following question:

(2×10)-20

- a) Draft a formal third person note by the Government of Nepal to the Government of India to review Trade and Transit Treaty, 1960.
- b) Draft a joint communique on the resumption of technical cooperation or education between Nepal and Japan.

<<<The End>>>

लोक सेवा आयोग

नेपाल परराष्ट्र सेवा, राजपत्राङ्कित तृतीय श्रेणी, शाखा अधिकृत वा सो सरहद पदको
द्वितीय चरणको प्रतियोगितात्मक लिखित परीक्षा

समय :— ३ घण्टा

मेरि १०३१२७

पूर्णाङ्ग :— १००

पत्र :- Extra Paper I

विषय :- English Language

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

Section - A

1. Write an essay in about 800 to 1000 words on any ONE of the following topics.

[20]

- a) Duties and responsibilities of a person in civil service to accomplish the objective of nation-building.
- b) Examine Nepal's perspectives on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Are we determined to achieve these ambitious goals?
- c) Empowerment of women in Nepal and National development.

Section - B

2. Translate the following text into Nepali without losing the sense and spirit of the original.

Remember the old days when the entire family used to sit together every evening to watch soaps in their television sets? Technological convergence has altered the scenario, and now people can view their favorite shows on their mobile phone at any place and at any time. Technological convergence is the amalgamation of traditional and new media content disseminated through a single device. Previously, every technological device was assigned to carry out specific task but technological convergence has made it possible for people to perform their personal tasks on their cell phones, tablets and even television sets. Now you can talk, chat, message and video chat through a single device.

Consumers do not only consume media content that they are fed by commentators, analyzers and producers. Technological convergence has led to a mushrooming of innovators. You don't need a separate camera to film something, a recorder to record something important and a notebook to write something. You can do all that using a single device. We can now access what is happening around the globe at the touch of a finger. We don't need to wait till tomorrow to read the news in a newspaper or watch an event on television. We can easily access it on our mobile screen.

[15]

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

नेपाली समाजमा अहिले पनि अवशेषका रूपमा केही रङ्गी-बादी मान्यताहरू छन् । संसारको कतिपय उदाहरणहरू हेर्दा गलियाहरूले शासन गर्ने र कागजोरहरू शोषित हुने गरेको पाईन्छ । हात्रो धार्मिक परम्परालाई हेर्दा नारीको स्थान पूजनीय र सर्वोच्च भएपनि अहिलेपनि कतिपय जिल्लाको धरातलीय रिति हेर्दा महिलाहरू हेपिएका छन् । विभेदपूर्ण लैडिक र आर्थिक असमानता तोड्ने प्रयासहरूले निकै सकारात्मक परिवर्तन त्याएपूनि आफन्ताद्वारा गरिने हिसाबाट सिर्जित शारीरिक, मानसिक र अन्य यौनजन्य पीडाहरू र अधिकारमाथिको अतिक्रमणले कतिपय शहरी क्षेत्रमा पनि महिलाहरू पीडित भएको पाईन्छ । कानूनमा लेखिएका अक्षरहरूलाई सामन्तवादी पितृसत्तात्मक सोचले अवमूल्यन गरेको देखिन्छ । नवउदारवादी एवं उपभोक्तावादी संस्कारको बोलवाला समेतले महिलालाई उपभोग्य र विकाउ, बस्तुको रूपमा चित्रण गरिरहेको अवस्था छ । यसरी महिलाप्रति गरिने प्रत्यक्ष र परोक्षरूपको शारीरिक एवं मानसिक हिसाले गर्दा महिलाहरूको आत्मसम्मानलाई प्रहार गर्दा उत्पादनशीलता घटेको छ । त्यसैले संविधानले परिकल्पना गरेको समाजबाद उन्मुख राष्ट्रिय अर्थतन्त्रको निर्माण गरेर आर्थिक सामाजिक रूपान्तरण गर्न सँचो अर्थमा महिला सशक्तिकरण आवश्यक छ । त्यसका लागि विद्यमान कानून र अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय प्रतिवद्वताहरूलाई मन वचन र कर्मले कार्यान्वयन गर्न सके न्याय र समानतामा आधारित नेपाली समाजको सृजना गर्न सकिन्छ ।

[15]

Contd...

Section - C

4. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Whoever said "getting there is half the fun" surely had never tried to get to Luang Prabang. Landlocked Laos is a mountainous country with no railroad, few roads and a domestic airline that is off-limits to most foreign aid workers for safety reasons. Despite the obstacles or maybe because of the challenge they presented- Luang Prabang beckoned.

I'd heard tantalizing tales from travelers in Bangkok and Vientiane about the old royal capital, said to be Southeast Asia's last Eden. The two weeks I had just spent in neighboring Thailand had me yearning to see a bit of Old Asia; new Asia being something of a neon nightmare. I wanted to lose myself in a place where the distinction between past and present was hazy, a place where golden archers offered sanctuary, not fast food. But the time travel in Laos proved easier than actual travel: the Laotians may have reopened their country to tourists after years of war and revolution in 1989, but many years later they still hadn't marshaled the resources to move people from one place to another reliably.

To get from Vientiane to Luang Prabang, 215 miles north, I had three choices: first, up the Mekong by cargo boat-a five or six-day trip if nothing broke down. Reportedly, bandits had been stopping boats with foreigner aboard, making this option almost as unappealing as Choice Number Two, overland through the mountains on the notorious Route 13. Everyone I'd met had warned against taking this barely completed and very rough road. Antigovernment rebels the thugs were said to ambush about 1 out of every 300 vehicles at a particularly vulnerable spot in the jungle, odds that seemed too risky. Lastly, there were the aging Russian and Chinese prop planes, seventeen-seaters and such, flown by Lao Aviation, a company considered by some to one of the world's most dangerous airlines.

I weighed forty white-knuckle minutes in the air versus several days of anxious land and river travel and decided to fly. Peering out the dirty window of the creaky twin prop at the rugged mountain below, I realized that I'd made the right decision. Even as thick cloud of white vapor began billowing out of the cabin's overhead compartments and condensing into "rain" that drenched the startled passengers, causing the flock of holiday spirited retired Irish engineers on board to sing louder and faster-even then I was glad I wasn't down below, snaking along the side of a cliff in the back of a truck, scanning the shadows of gunmen.

The Laotian highlands from the air are a breathtaking solid mass of lush, trackless green. I spotted few villages and could see no roads leading to any of them, nor any glint of metal. Dwellings seemed to be constructed entirely from natural materials-woods, bamboo and palm fronds-surprising, even in one of the poorest countries on earth.

[5×3=15]

Questions

- Why was the writer so keen on seeing the 'Old Asia'?
- What three choices of travel did the writer have? and which one did she choose?
- Explain what does the writer mean by the line. "but many years later they still hadn't marshaled the resources to move people from one place to another reliably"?
- What made the writer realize that she had made the right choice?
- Describe the Laotian highlands from the air.

5. Summarize the following passage in one-third of its original length.

Nepal has notched notable success in conserving nature: five years of zero poaching of rhinos and tigers in national parks, the doubling of the wild tiger population in 10 years and protection of plant species. However, roads, irrigation canals, transmission lines and even railways are now threatening to undermine these achievements.

Conservationists say that balancing the need for economic growth with ecological protection will be even more challenging than combating poaching. Now that Nepal has domestic poaching under control, it needs to focus on controlling the transit of wildlife smuggling. Nepal is a hub of trafficking of tiger, rhino and pangolin parts from India and Africa.

In addition, climate change is leading to weather extremes that have aggravated the problems of water scarcity, flash floods and prey decline. Even though rhinos are no longer poached, for example, there has been a sharp increase in fatalities, with 41 dead in the last 9 months alone in Chitwan. Besides old age, most have died of disease, fights with other rhinos, or poisoning. Last month, a rhino died in Sauraha after falling into the septic tank of a hotel. However, the biggest threat of Nepal's wildlife in the post-poaching era is new infrastructure crisscrossing nature reserves. Major transmission lines have been built or are planned through national parks, the new postal highway slices through nature reserves. New irrigation canals such as Babai, Sikta and Ranijamara have bifurcated areas frequented by wildlife, and the new East-West railroad running parallel to the E-W Highway will fragment many national parks.

Nature reserves and national parks make up one-fourth of Nepal's area. With infrastructure building spree currently underway, experts say the country will soon lose 200,000 hectares of forests. This will result in rampant habitat destruction, and increase in road kills and deaths of animals that fall into irrigation canals, which account for the highest number of wildlife fatalities. New roads have also brought haphazard urbanization and pollution: a growing number of ungulates and carnivores have been found to have died after ingesting plastic or chemicals.

The government has always prioritized infrastructure, which while essential for development, is a major threat to conservation. Our occupation, therefore, is with mitigation measures on the existing roads and finding out ways to make new infrastructure safer for wildlife. If we do not act now, it will be too late. Our tourism industry and economy depends on our conservation efforts.

[15]

Section - D

6. Answer the following questions:

- The president is on state visit to Peoples Republic of China at the invitation of her Chinese counterpart. Draft a joint press statement to be issued on the conclusion of the visit. [10]
- Sri Lanka recently experienced a series of bomb blasts, killing innocent people and destroying property. Draft a first person message of condolences to the Prime Minister of that country from the Prime Minister of Nepal. [10]



नेपाल परराष्ट्र सेवा, राजपत्राद्वितीय श्रीमा शान्ति अधिकृत ना सो सरह पदको
द्वितीय परणको प्रतियोगितात्मक लिखित परीक्षा
समय:- ३ घण्टा
मिनि : ५५६। ०१।२ क. ३२८

पूर्णाङ्क - १००

प्रश्न- Extra Paper I
विषय- English Language

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

1. Write an essay in about 800 to 1000 words on any ONE of the following topics.

20

- a) It seems that some people are turning more selfish today than ever before. They are running after money. Corruption cases are increasing. Write an essay discussing the problem of corruption suggesting the way out.
- b) We are living under the shadow of images. We tend to believe in the words of advertisements and TV shows. We like to buy things that are only advertised. Write an essay on the effects of visual advertisements on society suggesting the remedies.
- c) Politics of the contemporary world has turned out to be more commercial today. Nations are divided not by ideology but by profit motive. If this continues, the essence of politics will disappear. Write an essay describing the condition and suggest solution to the problem.

Section - A

2. Translate the following text into Nepali without losing the sense and spirit of the original.

15

In Mustang, one of Nepal's remotest districts, the air is almost always cold and damp. Located in the rain shadow, the district receives infrequent rain, even during the monsoon. Mustang is located on the Tibet-Tethys Series, a geo-graphical delineation sides Tibet to the north and the Nepali districts of Manang, Dolpa and Myagdi in south, east and west. Today, all of the Mustang's ideal units Thasang, Gharpajhong, Bahyagaun, Mukti Kshetra, Damodar Kunda and Lo Manthang have been connected with roads. Ever since a motorable road reached the Mustang Tibet borders, tourists have been flocking to the area. According to the Area Police Office, a total of 1,200 domestic tourists visit the border area daily during October and November. According to National Nature Conservation Trust, over 4,000 international tourists visit Lo Manthang every year. Upper Mustang only opened up to the world in 1994 and the region has seen considerable changes. The number of restaurants and hotels is on the rise. According to the Hotel Entrepreneur's Committee, there are currently 30 hotels in Lo Manthang, established on investments ranging from Rs. 3 million to Rs. 200 million. Collectively, these hotels have 228 rooms and 500 beds. Mustang's civilization dates back about 3,000 years. In Lo Manthang, in Upper Mustang, there are a plethora of caves carved out high up in the sandy hills. These 'sky caves' are mysterious, leaving visitors wondering about the lives of locals in primordial Mustang.

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

15

चीनबाट फैलिएर विश्वव्यापी बनेको कोरोना भाईरसका कारण नेपालको अर्थतन्त्रमा धार अर्थ संरैयोसम्म क्षति हुनसक्ने प्रक्षेपण एसियाली विकास दैकले गरेको छ । आन्तरिक मान, व्यापार तथा उत्पादन घट्ने, आपूर्तिमा अवरोध, पर्यटन गतिविधिमा कमी, स्वास्थ्यमा असर लगायतका कारण विश्वका अन्य मुलुकहरै नेपाल पनि प्रभावित हुने एसियाली विकास दैकले अद्ययनले देखाएको छ ।

कोरोनाको असर कस्तो हुन्छ भन्ने अहिल्यै भन्न नसकिने भएकोले त्वरितको असरबाटे पनि एसियाली विकास दैकले विभिन्न अँकलन गरेको छ । कोरोना भाईरसको प्रभाव खराब हुंदा नेपालको कूल गार्हस्थ्य उत्पादनको ० दशमलव १३ प्रतिशत अर्थात् तीन करोड ३० लाख अमेरिकी डलर क्षति हुने विश्लेषण एसियाली विकास दैकले

Contd

गरेको ४। नेपालमा सबैभन्दा बढी पर्यटन थेब्र प्रभावित हुनेहो । पर्यटन सेवा यहूँ गर्नेलाई उत्पादनको १ दशमलव ८५ प्रतिशत थाति हुने अंग्रेजलाई गरिएको ४। कोरिन्याको प्रभाव मध्यमस्त्राचारा साथै भयो भने कृत गाहर्स्य उत्पादनको ० दशमलव ०८ प्रतिशत थाति हुने अनुमान पनि एसियाली विकास देक्को ५। प्रकोप अनियन्त्रित भयो भने अर्थतन्त्रमा तूलो शातिपुर्ण विश्वेषण ६। यो राष्ट्रावाला याँदै भएकोले एसियाली मुकुकहललाई समेत बनाउन मातै यस्तो अंग्रेजलाई गरेको एसियाली विकास देक्को भन्नाइ ७। त्यसी अवस्थापनि भने कृत गाहर्स्य उत्पादनको १ दशमलव ११ प्रतिशत अर्थात् ३१ अर्द्ध-साली थाति हुने अंग्रेजलाई पनि एसियाली विकास देक्को गरेको ८। पर्यटन, सातायात र कृषि तथा खनिज थेब्र बढी प्रभावित हुने उपराको अंग्रेजलाई त्यस्तो अवस्थामा भोजनगृह तथा भोजनालय थेब्रमा यहूँ गाहर्स्य उत्पादनको २ दशमलव ५५ प्रतिशत, यतायात थेब्रमा १ दशमलव ३३ प्रतिशत, कृषि तथा खनिज थेब्रमा १ दशमलव २२ प्रतिशत कमी हुने अनुमान एसियाली विकास देक्को ९।

Section - C

4. Read the Following passage carefully and answer the questions given below. (5x3)=15

Language alone is not, of course, enough to explain the rise of modern nationalism. Even language is a shorthand for the sense of belonging together, of sharing the same memories, the same historical experience, the same cultural and imaginative heritage. When in the eighteenth century, nationalism began to take form as a modern movement, its forerunners in many parts of Europe were not soldiers and statesmen but scholars and poets who sought to find in ancient legends and half forgotten folk songs the "soul" of the nation. But it was language that

enshrined the memories, the common experience and the historical record.

Nor could the sense of common tongue and culture have become the political battering ram that it is in our own times, if it had not been inextricably bound up with the modern political and economic revolutions of the West - the political drive for democracy and the economic revolution of science and industry.

Three thousand years ago, in one small area of the Mediterranean world, there came a break with the earlier traditions of state building which were all despotic. The dominance of a strong local tribe or conquest by foreign groups had turned the old fragmented tribal societies into centralized dynastic and imperial states in which the inhabitant was subject absolutely to the ruler's will. But in the Greek city state, for the first time, the idea was formulated that a man should govern himself under law, and that he should not be a subject but a free citizen.

After the post-Roman collapse, it re-emerged as a seminal idea in the development of later European history. Even in the Middle Ages, before there were any fully articulated democratic systems, two or three of the essential foundations of democracy had appeared. The rule of law was recognized. The right of the subject to be consulted had called into being the parliaments and 'estates' of the fourteenth century. And the possibility of a plurality of power - through state, through Church, through royal boroughs and free municipalities - mitigated the centralizing tendencies of government. It was in fact for a restoration of these rights after the Tudor interregnum that the first modern political revolution, the English Civil War, was fought.

But if a man had a right to take part in his own government, it followed logically that his government could not be arbitrarily controlled from elsewhere. It was useless to give him representation if it did not affect the true-centre of power. The American Revolution symbolized the connection between the rights of the citizen and the rights of the state. The free citizen had a right to govern himself, ergo the whole community of free citizens had a right to govern itself. This was not yet modern nationalism. The American people did not see themselves as a national group but as a community of free men 'dedicated to a proposition'. But within two decades, the identification had been made.

Question

- a) Who
- b) Why
- c) What
- d) Where
- e) How

5. Summary

Imagine bustling trot, a h you, so nothing concert that we carriage phases phases phonon However in cert disturb

No soo pilot w the tw that th awake progre forwa huma it was really the pi

Surel order deadl man' know anal

6. Answer

- a)
- b)

Questions:

- 3 -

- Who had a right to rule himself?
- Why was the English Civil War fought?
- What was the significance of language in the rise of modern nationalism?
- When did the people in the Mediterranean world revolt against the despotic rulers?
- How did language and culture play an important role in forming the idea of nationalism?

5. Summarize the following passage in one-third of its original length.

15

Imagine yourselves standing at a street corner of a large and busy city. Everything in front of you is bustling, moving. Here, to your left, a man laboriously pushes a wheel barrow. There in measured trot, a horse is pulling a carriage; on all sides you see a constant stream of cars and buses. Above you, some where in the distance, can be heard the buzzing noise of an aeroplane. In all this there is nothing unusual; nothing that would to-day call for surprise or astonishment; it is only when concentrated analysis has revealed the problematic aspect of even the most obvious things in life that we discover sociological problems underlying these everyday phenomena. Wheelbarrow, carriage, automobile, and aeroplane are each typical of the means of conveyance in different phases of historical development. They originate in different times, thus they represent different phases of technical development; and yet they are all used simultaneously. This particular phenomenon has been called the law of the 'contemporaneousness of the non-contemporaneous'. However well these different phases of history seem to exist side by side in the picture before us, in certain situations and under particular circumstances they can lead to the most convulsive disturbances in our social life.

*rapid Technical advance
Poverty*

No sooner does this thought occur to us than we can see a different picture unfolding itself. The pilot who only a minute ago seemed to be flying quietly above us hurls a hurricane of bombs and in the twinkle of an eye lays waste everything and annihilates everybody underneath him. You know that this idea is far from being a figment of the imagination, and the uneasiness which its horror awakens in you leads involuntarily to a modification of your previous admiration of human progress. In his scientific and technical knowledge man has, indeed, made miraculous strides forward in the span of time that separates us from the days when the carriage came into use; but is human reason and rationality, in other than the technical field, to-day so very different from what it was in the distant past of which the wheel barrow is a symbol? Do our motives and impulses really operate on a higher plane than those of our ancestors? What, in essence, does the action of the pilot who drops bombs signify?

Surely this: that man is availing himself of the most up-to-date results of technical ingenuity in order to satisfy ancient impulses and primitive motives. If, therefore, the city is destroyed by the deadly means of modern warfare this must be attributed solely to the fact that the development of man's technical powers over nature is far ahead of the development of his moral faculties and his knowledge of the guidance and government of society. The phenomenon suggested by this whole analogy can now be given a sociological designation.

Section - D

(2x10)=20

6. Answer the following question:

- a) Draft 'a joint communique' between Nepal and China on further strengthening of Nepal-China bilateral relationship.
- b) Draft a message on the capacity of the resident ambassador of Pakistan to Nepal after presenting her/his credentials to the President of Nepal.

Accredited <<The End>>

लोक सेवा आयोग

नेपाल परराष्ट्र सेवा, राजपत्राङ्कित तृतीय श्रेणी, शाखा अधिकृत वा सो सरह पदको
द्वितीय चरणको प्रतियोगितात्मक लिखित परीक्षा
मिति: २०८०/२/२

पूर्णाङ्क: १००

समय: ३ घण्टा

पत्र:- Extra Paper I

विषय:- English Language

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

Section - A

20

1. Write an essay in about 800 to 1000 words on any ONE of the following topics.

- a) We live in a world that is largely governed by mutual cooperation between the nations. But the more powerful countries still intend to dominate the powerless countries in several ways. Write an essay explaining how they try to dominate and how the powerless countries can be liberated from their domination.
- b) Diplomacy can only be an effective tool to avert conflict and possible war between the countries. Nepal, a country is situated between the two powerful countries. Write an essay stating how Nepal can maintain its integrity through diplomatic methods and what it can achieve by doing so.
- c) Apart from cultural influence, the powerful countries also want to have benefits by exploiting the natural resources of Nepal. Write an essay explaining how Nepal can best use its natural resources for its own benefit not allowing the countries to exploit the natural resources.

Section - B

15

2. Translate the following text into Nepali without losing the sense and spirit of the original.

The Ganges is the natural drainage of the waters flowing from Nepal. The overall contribution of the rivers flowing from Nepal to this mighty river is 46 percent of its flow, which, during the lean season, is as high as 71 percent. Also, because of Nepal's difficult topography, Nepal, India and Bangladesh need to cooperate to obtain optimum benefit from her more than 6,000 rivers. In other words, if the rivers flowing from Nepal are properly harnessed, they will make substantial contributions to the socio-economic development of not only the people of Nepal but also millions of people living in the Gangetic belts of South Asia. Since the time of British-India, Nepal and India have engaged in cooperation in water resources at an official level. In this context, reference is made to a letter of 1874 written by the British-India Government to the Government of Nepal during the time of Prime Minister Jung Bahadur Rana in relation to the three Sagars (ponds) straddling the Nepal-India border in Kapilavastu district. This is most probably the first official correspondence between the two countries on water resources. Since then, the two countries have signed a number of treaties, beginning in 1920, when the Sharada Barrage Treaty was signed. There is hardly any river left, which the two countries have not reached an understanding on. Yet, the relationship between the two countries in this sector is still to satisfy the people of either country. It is always desirable to maintain harmonious relations with our neighboring countries. It is a two-way process. So, we expect similar understanding from our neighboring countries. History shows that friendship always pays. Rivalry is not good for any country.

Contd...

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

बुटवलका महेश रिजालले नेपालमै हावाबाट बिजुली निस्कन्छ भनेर पाल्पाको मित्यालमा पुगेपछि थाहा पाए । उनले आफ्नै आँखा अगाडि हावाबाट उत्पादन भएको देखेर दङ्ग परे । उनी धुमफिरको क्रममा मित्याल रक्से भज्याङ्ग पुगेका थिए । हावा चलिरहेको थियो, दुईवटा पञ्चा तीव्र गतिमा धुमिरहेको थिए । त्यही हावा उर्जामा परिणत भएको छ र बिजुलीले पाल्पाका पाँच गाउँ उच्चालो भलमल्ल पारेको छ ।

हावाबाट गाउँ नै उच्चालो भएपछि अहिले दैनिक साँचौ पर्यटक बिजुली उत्पादन हेन जाने गरेको छन् । गाउँमा चहलपहल बढेको छ । सिङ्गो निस्दी गाउँपालिकामा केन्द्रीय प्रसारण लाईनको विद्युत छैन । गाउँ नै अन्धकारमय हुन हावाबाट उत्पादित विद्युतले रोकेको छ । रक्से भज्याङ्ग डाँडामा हावाको गति अनुसार दुईवटा पञ्चा धुम्दछन् । तिनै पञ्चाले बिजुली उत्पादन गर्छन् । उत्पादित बिजुली ५ गाउँका १ सय ५० घरघुरीले प्रयोग गर्दै आएका छन् । निस्दीको भ्रायालतुड रक्से भज्याङ्ग, बाफल, मौलाथर र मित्याल बजारमा सोही विद्युत प्रयोग हुँदै आएको छ । निस्दी गाउँपालिका कार्यालयले पनि बिजुली उपयोग गरेको छ । हावाबाट विद्युत उत्पादन हुने क्षेत्रमा पर्यटकको चहलपहल बढेको छ ।

Section - C

4. Read the Following passage carefully and answer the questions given below.

A large body of opinion in the West holds that international politics underwent a fundamental transformation with the end of the Cold War. Cooperation, not security competition and conflict, is now the defining feature of relations among the great powers. Not surprisingly, the optimists who hold this view claim that realism no longer has much explanatory power. It is old thinking and is largely irrelevant to the new realities of world politics. Realists have gone the way of the dinosaurs; they just don't realize it. The best that might be said about theories such as offensive realism is that they are helpful for understanding how great powers interacted before 1990, but they are useless now and for the foreseeable future. Therefore, we need new theories to comprehend the world around us.

President Bill Clinton inoculated this perspective throughout the 1990s. For example, he declared in 1992 that, "in a world where freedom, not tyranny, is on the march, the cynical calculus of pure power politics simply does not compute. It is ill-suited to a new era." Five years later he sounded the same theme when defending the expansion of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to include some of the formerly communist Warsaw Pact states. Clinton argued that the charge that this expansion policy might isolate Russia was based on the belief "that the great power territorial politics of the 20th century will dominate the 21st century, which he rejected. Instead, he emphasized his belief that "enlightened self-interest, as well as shared values, will compel countries to define their greatness in more constructive ways... and will compel us to cooperate in more constructive ways."

The optimists claim that security competition and war among the great powers has been burned out of the system is wrong. In fact, all of the major states around the globe still care deeply about the balance of power and are destined to compete for power among themselves for the foreseeable future. Consequently, realism will offer the most powerful explanations of international politics over the next century, and this will be true even if the debates among academic and policy elites are dominated by non-realist theories. In short, the real world remains a realist world.

States still hear each other and seek to gain power at each other's expense, because international anarchy- the driving force behind great power behavior- did not change with the end of the Cold War, and there are few signs that such change is likely any time soon. States remain the principal actors in world politics and there is still no night watchman standing above them. For sure, the collapse of the Soviet Union caused a major shift in the global distribution of power. But it did not give rise to a change in the anarchic structure of the

Cont

Section - D

(2×10)=20

6. Answer the following questions:

- a) Cross border crime has been a mounting pressure at maintaining peaceful environment at the border areas of neighboring countries. Draft a first person note to the concerned ambassador of the neighboring country as an information of happenings.
- b) Current Crisis of COVID-19 has paralyzed the nations in your region. Alone, it is impossible to handle it. Prepare a Joint Press Statement for mutual cooperation among the nations in your region to minimize the impacts.

«««The End»»

लोक सेवा आयोग

नेपाल परराष्ट्र सेवा, राजपत्राङ्कित तृतीय ब्रेणी, शाखा अधिकृत वा सो सरछ पदको
तृतीय घरणको प्रतियोगितामात्र लिखित परीक्षा

मिति:- २०८०।०४।२६

समय: ३ घण्टा

पूर्णाङ्क:- १००

पत्र: Extra Paper I

बिषय: English Language

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

Section - A

1. Write an essay in about 800 to 1000 words on any ONE of the following issues. The essay should reflect your originality and creativity. 20
- News media are one of the important actors and factors in a country's foreign affairs these days. Write an essay on the role of media in foreign relations in the present world.
 - Nepal is a country with diversity marked by multi-ethnic, multi-lingual, multi-religious, and multi-cultural characteristics as well as geographical diversities. Write an essay on preserving and strengthening national unity in country with such diversities.
 - Hundreds of thousands in Nepali youths have been working in foreign lands in adverse conditions. If they could be employed in the country, they would, among other things, greatly contribute to national development. Write an essay on creating possibilities for providing employment opportunities to Nepali youths at home.

Section - B

2. Translate the following text into Nepali without losing the sense and spirit of the original. 15
- The field of international relations emerged at the beginning of the 20th century largely in the West. The field has flourished as the result of a number of factors: a growing demand to find more effective means of conducting relations between peoples, societies, governments and economies; and the popularization of political affairs including foreign affairs. The traditional view that foreign and military matters should remain the exclusive preserve of rulers and elites yielded to the belief that such matters constituted an important concern of all citizens. This reinforced the idea that general education should include instruction in foreign affairs and that knowledge should be advanced in the interests of greater public control and oversight of foreign and military policy.

International relation scholarship prior to World War I was conducted primarily in two loosely organized branches of learning: diplomatic history and international law. Diplomatic history emphasized the uniqueness of international events and the methods of diplomacy as it was actually conducted. The emergence of International relations was to broaden the scope of international law beyond this traditional focal point. During the 1920s new centers, institutes, schools and university departments developed to teaching and research in International relations were created in Europe and North America. In addition, private organizations promoting the study of international relations were formed, and substantial philanthropic grants were made to support scholarly journals, to sponsor training institutes, conferences, and seminars, and to stimulate university research.

Con

3. Translate the following text into english without losing the sense and spirit of the original.

15

अरु पिण्डहरुसितको निरन्तर टकरावले शिशुकालको पृथ्वीमा भिषण ताप शविति उत्पन्न गयो । त्यसले गर्दा पृथ्वीको सतह उम्लिँदो लाभा जस्तो तरल पदार्थसे ढाकिन पुग्यो । तर बिस्तारि ठोकिकनका तागि सीर्यमण्डलमा उल्का पिण्डहरु कम हुँदै गए, ताप उत्सर्जन कम हुँदै गयो र अन्तरिक्षको विस्तोमा हुतिंदै गर्दा पृथ्वीको सतह सेताउँदै गयो । आखिर एक दिन पृथ्वीको रातहले जमेर ठोस आकार लिन पुग्यो । सतहमुनिको उम्लिँदो तरल लाभा भने कायमै रह्यो । त्यो तरलमा फलाम र निकेल जस्ता गहाँ तत्त्वहरु केन्द्रमा धिग्रिँदै गएर पृथ्वीको "कोर" बनाए जसामा फलामको ढुलो हिस्सा भएका कारण उत्तर-दक्षिण भएर बरोको विशाल चुम्बकको सुजना भयो । त्यसले पृथ्वीको फन्को घालका कारणले यो ग्रहको वरिपरि विशाल विद्युत-चुम्बकीय क्षेत्र सुजना गर्न पुग्यो । त्यसले सूर्य लगायत अन्तरिक्षबाट निरन्तर आउने र निमेषभरमा यहाँको जीवनलाई असतव्यस्त पार्न सक्ने घातक कण र उजलाई रोकन थाल्यो । त्यस्ते पृथ्वीको केन्द्रतिर निरन्तर हुने रेडियोधर्मी प्रतिक्रियाहरूले उत्पन्न गरिरहने ताप "कन्चेक्सन" भनिने प्रक्रियामार्फत सतहतिर आएर पृथ्वीको "म्यान्टल" भनिने बीचको तहलाई तताइरह्यो । सतहझौं चिसिएर जम्म दिएन । यसरी बन्न पुग्यो पृथ्वीको अचम्मको अण्डाजस्तो बनोट जहाँ सतहको पातलो ठोस तह भित्रपट्टिको उम्लिँदो तरल लाभाको मापि तैरिइरह्यो ।

Section - C

4. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below.

The Cold War had begun at a time when America was expecting an era of peace. And the Cold War ended at a moment when America was girding itself for a new era of protracted conflict. The Soviet Empire collapsed even more suddenly than it had erupted beyond its borders; with equal speed. America reversed its attitude towards Russia, shifting in a matter of months from hostility to friendship.

The momentous change unfolded under the aegis of improbable collaborators. Ronald Reagan had been elected in reaction to a period of America's seeming retreat to reaffirm the traditional verities of American exceptionalism. Gorbachev, who had risen to eminence through the brutal struggles of communist hierarchy, was determined to reinvigorate what he considered a superior Soviet ideology. Reagan and Gorbachev each believed in the ultimate victory of his own side. There was, however, a crucial difference between these two unexpected collaborators: Reagan understood the mainsprings of his society whereas Gorbachev had completely lost touch with his. Both leaders appealed to what they considered best in their systems. But where Reagan liberated his people's spirit by trapping reservoirs of initiative and self-confidence, Gorbachev precipitated the demise of the system he represented by demanding reform of which it proved incapable. The collapse of Indochina in 1975 had been followed in America by a retreat from Angola and deepening of domestic divisions, and by an extraordinary surge in expansionism on the part of Soviet Union. Cuban military forces had spread from Angola to Ethiopia in tandem with thousands of Soviet combat advisors. In Cambodia, Vietnamese backed and supplied by the Soviet Union were subjugating, which tormented country. Afghanistan was occupied by over hundred thousand troops. The government of pro-Western Shah of Iran collapsed and was replaced by a radically anti-American fundamentalist regime which seized fifty-two Americans, almost all of whom rare officials, as hostages. Whatever the causes, the dominos indeed appeared to be falling.

The Soviet Empire failed in part because its own history had tempted it inexorably toward overextension. The Soviet state was born against all odds, and then managed to survive civil war, isolation and a succession of villainous rulers. The fatal flaw in all this bloated imperialism was that the Soviet leaders lost their sense of proportion, overestimated the Soviet system's ability to

Contd...

नेपाल परिवार सेवा, राजसामुद्र एवं शैक्षणिक सेवा, शास्त्र अधिनियम वा इत्यत्र, अपेक्षी भावाः

consolidate its gains, both militarily and economically, and forgot that they were challenging literally all the other major powers from a very weak base. Nor could Soviet leaders ever admit to themselves that their system was mortally deficient. In its capacity to generate initiative to reinvigorate the whole state machinery. They failed the unforgiving test of survival because they stifled the creativity needed to enable their society to grow, let alone to sustain the conflict which they had provoked.

Questions:

5x3=15

- In America's perspective, what was the irony of the beginning and end of Cold War? What change did you discern in American attitude with the end of Cold War?
- What do you think could be the political plank for which Ronald Reagan Was Elected to office? Give reasons to support your answer.
- What difference do you perceive in the understanding of two leaders? Underline whose differences as indicated in paragraph two.
- What are the major events that suggest American despondency as indicated in paragraph three?
- What do you think were the causes of the collapse of the Soviet Empire? Give reasons to support your answer.

5. Summarize the following passage in one-third of its total length.

15

Education and health are the most fundamental pre-requisites for the development and growth of any country. The barometer of the status of development of a country is the excellence of its public education system and public health scheme. Even during the Rana regime when a family aristocracy ran the country, there were attempts however feeble and sporadic they may be, in introducing measures in this direction. We can cite the example of Durbar High School that came into existence soon after Prime Minister Jung Bahadur's landmark visit to Europe.

Prime Minister Bir Shamsher made a major focus on delivery of health services with the establishment of Bir Hospital. This was followed by Prime Minister Chandra Shamsher in establishing first institute of higher education in English, Trichandra College. Some more schools and colleges came into being in the names of Rana Prime Ministers. They include Juddhodaya Public High School, Padmodaya Public High School, Padma Kanya School and Padma Kanya College.

After the dawn of democracy in 1951, more measures were undertaken to bring education and health facilities within the reach of the common people. Tribhuvan University was established as the first university of the country to impart higher education to all people who deserve such status. As the intake for science students at Trichandra College was limited, some educationists took steps to set up standard science college. Public Science Campus which was later renamed Amrit Science Campus. The above mentioned institutions were top-grade entities for many decades and earned names a fames for their standards in terms of services and result.

In other countries, such institutes generally turn into centers of excellence with enhancement of their status as full-fledged universities and are given adequate attention by the government and authority. It is, however, a case of sheer irony that all these institutes that have glorious past with significant contributions in the services of the country are now in a state of virtual ignominy due to lack of attention of both government and people at large. While the country boasts of so many changes, e

Cont

४
नेपाल परसाक्रम सेवा, राजपत्रानुसारी एवं प्राचीन, शास्त्र अधिकृत का सो सरल, लोकोनी भाषा

radical and far-reaching, and even professes to follow a socialism-oriented economy in the latest Constitution of Nepal promulgated in September 2015, people are forced to be badly cheated by private schools, colleges, hospitals, and even mushroom growth of colleges and universities. This has made these institutions only accessible to people who can afford and not at all for the majority of the people.

In a nutshell, prevailing status of education and health in Nepal has created a big rich-poor divide where privileged few enjoy and even middle class people are forced to pay huge costs depriving themselves of precious savings they have made. At the same time, the quality of most of the mushrooming private institutions is far from being at the desired level. It is, therefore, high time that the government of Nepal gave special priority to resuscitate education and health facilities at public and even community levels.

Section - D

$2 \times 10 = 20$

6. Answer the following questions:

- Suppose that your country just hosted Home Secretary level meeting of southern neighboring country. Home Secretaries of both the countries exchanged views on wide ranging matters of mutual interests. You, as a desk officer, actively participated in the meeting. In this backdrop, draft a joint press statement highlighting the major points of agreement for reinforcing security cooperation between the two countries.
- Suppose that your country's immediate northern neighbor recently closed one of the major customs check points on health and security ground. This has caused stoppage at Chinese side of all cargoes containing essential medical and industrial goods. The importers lodged a petition to the government in this regard. Draft a third person note to the Chinese side elaborating the reasons for immediate re-opening of the border customs point.

<<<The End>>>