

Contribution of Nepal in International Understanding

Gautam Buddha, the founder of Buddhism was born in Nepal. He gave the message of peace and non-violence to the world. He is known as the 'Light of Asia'. Nepal always believes in peace and non-violence. So, Nepal is declared as a 'Zone of Peace'.



Foreign policy of Nepal

Nepal has adopted Non-Alignment movement as its foreign policy. It is adherent to the Panchasheel. It participates and expresses its opinions in meetings and conferences of all the regional and international organizations which it belongs to. Nepal is committed to the Charter of NAM, SAARC and the UN. Nepal has also remained as the member of Security Council.



Contribution of Nepal in International Peace

Nepal has contributed in maintaining international peace by sending her soldiers to the UN Peace Keeping Force. Nepalese soldiers have been an integral part of the Peace Keeping Force and are working in different countries such East Timor, Haiti, Sudan, Lebanon and Sudan.

Games and Sport conducted by Nepal to promote world peace

Nepal conducts as well as takes part in various games and sports competition like SAG, Asian Games, football and cricket matches, SAARC games, etc.

Role of games and sports in promoting world peace

Games and sports are vital for promoting world peace. Games and sports are attended by the people of different countries. They exchange love and harmony between people of other countries. Similarly, the heads of the government meet during sports competition which raises the feeling of harmony with each other. In this way, games and sports play a vital role in promoting world peace.



Nepal's Foreign Policy

Nepal was widely exposed to the world after the end of Rana rule in 2007 BS. Nepal has maintained diplomatic relations with many countries. Before 2007 BS, Nepal had relations with countries like India, USA, UK, etc. and was known to a few countries like China, India, UK, etc.



SAARC MEMBER COUNTRIES

SAARC Member Countries

1. Nepal
2. India
3. Sri Lanka
4. Bangladesh
5. Bhutan
6. Maldives
7. Afghanistan
8. Pakistan

Foreign policy of Nepal

The foreign policy of Nepal is based on non-alignment and the five principles of Panchaseel. Nepal adopts the policy of non-interference, non-violence, peaceful coexistence, mutual cooperation and respect for others sovereignty.

Relation with foreign countries

Nepal, widely known as the land of Lord Buddha and a peace loving country has good relations with other countries. Nepal is also a member of SAARC and UN. Nepal has equal relation with every country and it does not align any country or any block. The people of Nepal and other countries have maintained harmony and understanding each other.





United Nations

UNO

United Nations Organization

US President Franklin D Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill met in the Atlantic Ocean and decided to prevent the world from any type of war and to maintain collective peace and security throughout the world. So, a treaty called ' Atlantic Charter' was signed in the Atlantic Ocean. 4 years after the treaty was signed, on 24th October 1945, 15 countries formally established UNO which headquarter is in New York, USA.

Objectives of UNO

1. To maintain international peace and security
2. To develop friendly relations with nations on the basis of respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of people.
3. To cooperate in international, social, cultural, economic, human rights and to promote human and fundamental rights
4. To be the centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in attainment of achieving goal

Organs of the UNO

The UNO has 6 organs. They are explained as follows: -

1. **General Assembly:** It is the parliament of the UN. It is represented by all the member states. Every member states can send 5 representatives, but it can cast only one vote. Its main functions are to pass the budget of the UN, discuss international issues, amend the Charter if required and elect the members to the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council.
2. **Security Council:** It is the executive of the UN. It has 5 permanent and 10 temporary members elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years. Its main functions are to maintain world peace, recommend for the membership of new nations and make recommendations for the appointment of Secretary General and judges.
3. **The Economic and Social Council:** It attempts to create the world stability, prosperity, and justice. It has 54 member states elected by the General Assembly for a 3-year term. It works as per the direction of the General Assembly. It deals with the problems related to society, education, health, culture and economy.
4. **Trusteeship Council:** According to the Charter, this organ works for the development and cooperation between the nations which were created after World War II or for the nations which could not work independently. It has 7 administrative and 7 non-administrative members. It consists of 5 permanent nations, administrative nations of trust areas and other nations elected for three years.
5. **International Court of Justice:** It is the chief judicial organ of the UN. It has 15 judges elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council for a term of 9 years. The judges can be re-elected. Five judges vacate their posts every 3 years. It settles the disputes among the nations. Its headquarters is situated in the Hague, Holland.
6. **Secretariat:** There is a secretariat which runs the day-to-day administration of the UN. It has a Secretary General elected by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council for a term of 5 years. It conducts various activities to maintain peace, organizes international conferences for important worldwide issues, and publishes reports regarding human rights, situation, disarmament etc.