

लोक सेवा आयोग

नेपाल परराष्ट्र सेवा, राजपत्राङ्कित प्रथम श्रेणी,
सहसचिव वा सो सरह (अप्राविधिक) पदको खुला प्रतियोगितात्मक लिखित परीक्षा
मिति: २०८१।९।८

समय: ३ घण्टा

पूर्णाङ्क: १००

पत्र: तृतीय

विषय: Nepal's Foreign Policy and Contemporary International Affairs

तलका प्रश्नहरूको उत्तर बेग्लाबेग्लै उत्तरपुस्तिकामा लेख्नुपर्नेछ ।

The language of the examination shall be English.

1. Realism and liberalism are two major theories of international relations. What are the strengths and weaknesses of these theories? How these theories have been practised in the conducts of Nepal's foreign policy specially after 1950? What do you think will be the imminent challenges for Nepal's foreign policy in the context of evolving geo-political situation? Critically analyse. 10+8+7=25

2. The ultimate goal of national security is to protect the country from internal and external threats and promote well-being, happiness and prosperity of citizens. Broadly speaking, national security is about protecting and promoting country's core national interests. It is a precondition to lasting peace, prosperity, development and good-governance. National security is a multi-dimensional, cross-cutting, inter-dependent and overlapping subject involving multiple stakeholders-governmental organizations, non-governmental actors, political parties, media, business, academia and public at large. National security refers to not only territorial security but also political, economic, social, cultural and environmental security. It also involves protecting and respecting national values and ethos.

Cognizant of the changing dynamics and nature of national security, the government of Nepal introduced National Security Policy in 2073 BS of Nepal which was reviewed and updated in 2075 BS. The National Security Policy, 2075 has identified thirteen key challenges to national security and suggested a number of policy measures to address them. Despite being a key instrument or a overarching policy framework, the National Security Policy is the least understood policy document that is not taken seriously by the Government machinery. There is a tendency to believe that national security is the sole business of the security agencies of Nepal, mostly the Nepal Army and it has nothing to do with other agencies.

In this context, answer of the following questions.

- (a) Identify the key security challenges and their causes that Nepal is facing today.
 - (b) Suggest appropriate measures for the effective implementation of the National Security Policy in a holistic manner to better serve the national interest of Nepal.
 - (C) What mechanism do you suggest to involve all the stakeholders in the implementation process? Discuss. 8+10+7=25
3. Nepal's development potential is yet to be realized. Lack of financial resources and availability of affordable technology are among the principal factors that have constrained Nepal's development endeavors. In order to mobilize much needed resources for development, Nepal has so far hosted three investment summits since the promulgation of the new constitution in 2015 AD. These summits have been helpful in highlighting investment opportunities in Nepal. A project bank has also been established to enable foreign investors to take investment decisions. But, in reality, not much has been achieved in terms of investment for implementing identified projects. The pledges made during the investment summits are hardly followed up

Nepal is a virgin land for investment and every sector offers attractive opportunities. Nepal's location between China and India, world's second and fifth largest economies respectively, should ideally be an encouraging factor for foreign investors given the presence of huge markets in the neighborhood. The other factors such as market access and availability of cheap labour should also motivate the foreign investors to come and invest in Nepal. The Government of Nepal has said, time and again, that it has given top priority to economic diplomacy for mobilizing external support for Nepal's development.

Nepal has undertaken major reforms with a view to making the country an investment-friendly destination. These reform measures include policy, law, institutions and procedures. However, the country has not witnessed an upward trend in receiving foreign investment. Nepal's private sector is also not seen to be that forthcoming to fully support Government's call for increased investment in productive sectors. Nepal is all set to graduate from LDC and become a lower middle income country. Graduation has to be a smooth and irreversible process. This will require an enhanced level of international support, including increased flow of investment and unhindered access to technology.

Against this backdrop, answer the following questions.

10+6+9=25

- (a) Examine the initiatives that Nepal has under taken to attract foreign investment so far. What are the constraints impeding foreign investment in Nepal? Discuss.
 - (b) What measures have been taken by the Government of Nepal to overcome constraining factors? Opine with logics.
 - (c) Evaluate the appropriateness and effectiveness of the institutional mechanism to support and facilitate foreign investment in Nepal. What strategy should be made for the betterment of institutional mechanism in the days to come? Present your view logically.
4. a) The Prime Minister of Nepal is going to make an official visit to India early next month at the friendly invitation of Prime Minister Narendra Damodardas Modi. The Prime Minister is being accompanied by a big delegation consisting of ministers, secretaries and high officials of various ministries and institutions. A separate team of businessmen consisting of captains of industry and trade is already in New Delhi to hold discussions with their counterparts and sign some agreements on investments and joint ventures in the presence of two Prime Ministers.

It is expected that the two Heads of Governments will have an elaborate exchange of views and hold extensive discussions on both matters of mutual interest and issues of regional and international concerns. In the light of this situation, draft in detail Suggested Talking Points for the use of the Prime Minister of Nepal.

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- b) In the 11th Emergency Special Session, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the resolution on Russia's invasion of Ukraine with 143 countries voting in favor, 5 voting against and 35 abstaining. The resolution demanded Russia to "immediately, completely and unconditionally withdraw all of its military forces from the territory of Ukraine." Nepal voted in favor of this resolution. However, some Nepalese including some members of parliament were critical of Nepal's vote on this issue. They claimed that the Government had deviated from the country's non-aligned policy and that is aligned itself with the Western powers. India and China were among the 35 countries that had abstained. Write a position paper for Nepal's Foreign Minister to deliver it in the parliament explaining the logic of Nepal's vote.

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