

An Analysis on Geopolitical Implication on Foreign Policy of Nepal

A Dissertation
Submitted to
Department of International Relations and Diplomacy (DIRD)
Faculty of Humanities and Social Science
Tribhuvan University
In Fulfilment of the Requirement for the Master's Degree
in
International Relations and Diplomacy

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2019

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

I certify that this dissertation entitled “**An Analysis on Geopolitical Implication on Foreign policy of Nepal**” was prepared by Shailendra Sharma Gaudel under my Supervision. I hereby recommend this dissertation for final examination by the Research Committee, Department of International Relations and Diplomacy (DIRD), Tribhuvan University, in fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of **MASTER’S IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND DIPLOMACY.**

.....

Dr. Khadga K.C.

Dissertation Supervisor

Date: July, 2019

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this dissertation is my work and that it contains no materials previously published. I have not used its materials for the award of any kind and any other degree. Where other author and sources of information have been used, they have been acknowledged.

Shailendra Sharma Gaudel

Date: 30th July, 2019

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Foremost, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my thesis supervisor Professor Dr. Khadga K.C., Department of International and Diplomacy, Tribhuvan University, (DIRD, TU), who himself a Program coordinator on DIRD for his pieces of advice and words of encouragement and insightful comments. I would like to extend my thankfulness to Tribhuvan University, Faculty of Humanities and Social Science, DIRD for creating such an academic environment. I am obliged to all the teaching faculties of DIRD for their hard work and guidance.

Lastly, I owe a favor to my family, friends, and teacher for their kind support and encouragement to let my thesis meet its completion.

Thank you.

Shailendra Sharma Gaudel

ABSTRACT

Geopolitics is a study of the relationship between geography and politics of states interactions with the neighboring countries and international community Geopolitics impact on several sectors of power politics. Rudolf Kjellen who first use the terminology geo politics. Which have an impact on several dynamics of politics. This study analyzes the contemporary international relations from the framework of geopolitics and its implication on Nepal and how Small, Landlocked state faces limitation to explore in power politics due to its geographic location. Also, the effect of geography in domestic as well as external relationship along with evolution of foreign policy of Nepal. Theories of international relation and concept of geopolitics is considered. Geo-politics means geographical setting and human activities of the country. So, the geopolitics and geography are the bones of strategy, therefore, the state's geopolitics is connected with its foreign policy. A state's foreign policy shaped with domestic and international feelings, people's views, and awareness drives the geo-politics. Geo-political vision is the main board to establish the foreign policy of a state.it tries to trace out the geopolitical limitation of Nepalese foreign policy.

The description of impact by internal and external factors their interconnection with geopolitics and the dynamics of location in global phenomena. The geostrategic position created by geopolitics described as well.

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Geopolitics is the study of the relationship between geographical factors and the politics of states and nations, and states' interactions with their neighboring countries and the international community. The Swedish political scientist Rudolf Kjellén who used the terminology 'geopolitics' for the first time in 1899 (Encarta dictionary, 2004), said that geographical location, size, natural resources, population, physical features, and the natural environment, influence a country and determine its political, military, economic development and cultural characteristics. Kjellen further explained that the geographical as well as physical features impact relations between the nations. His focus on geographical features was mostly on mountains and oceans and their impact on international politics as well as interstate relations.

Nepal is a small landlocked south Asian country sandwiched between two powerful and big neighbors India and China. To the North. Nepal has a 1400 km long border with China and it shares a 1700 km long border with India on the other three sides. According to census report of 2011AD relatively small country Nepal, relatively small country with a total area of 147,181 square kilometers with a population of 26,494,505(CBS, Nepal, 2014). Himalaya country Nepal is the home to the world's tallest peak Mount Everest and around 80 percent of its territory is occupied with mountains and hills.

The strategic location that Nepal occupies has limited its freedom of activity. Barston stated, "The freedom of choice and the type of external relations of Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland is very limited because of economic dependence resulting

largely from their landlocked geographical location vis-à-vis South Africa and Rhodesia " (Barston, 1971, p.44). Nepal is situated at a very sensitive geostrategic location where emerging world powers China and India encircle Nepal not only geographically but also by their soft and hard powers. Therefore, Nepal has been facing challenges mainly to balance the big trade partners and strategic competitors for a long time. The major concern of both neighbors is the security interest in Nepal. Prime Minister Nehru in December 1950 in stated, "We cannot allow that barrier to be penetrated because it is also the principal barrier to India. Therefore, much as we appreciate the independence of Nepal, we cannot allow anything to go wrong in Nepal or permit that barrier to be crossed or weakened, because that would be a risk to our security. Any possible invasion of Nepal... would inevitably involve the safety of India" (Jain, 1959, p. 59).

Foreign policy has been a very sensitive issue of any country. National interest will determine to broader objective and strategy of foreign policy. Foreign policy is an issue that is adjusted with the changing international scenario. National interest set overall goal and agenda for Foreign policies with strategies and tactical values and steps. Nepal has used a Neutral foreign policy but world activities have certainly affected it. In recent days Nepal's policies have no certain paths. Nepal's foreign policy faces greater challenges. It needs to explain geopolitically in the changed context of regional or global affairs.

1.2 Statement of the problem

The geopolitical reality of a small state like Nepal has perpetually inherited the multitudes of complexities in defining her relation to its neighbors. Lying in between the great powers in the region has augmented any measure of sensitivity to Nepal

while building any relations in the region. Being landlocked between two giant neighbors and differing scope of opportunities shaped by differing ease of territorial access conditioned limited benefits of adopting a flexible policy attitude to the neighbors adjoining.

The political spectrum of the world kept changing world is moving more towards multipolar if not bipolar again. Europe is emerging as a Union although the UK decides to exit from the European Union after successfully held a referendum held on 2016. Russia has started asserting international affairs under President Vladimir Putin. China also continues to advance Military and economically, India is catching up with China. The United States is more interested in south Asia and wants to be part of the Indian policy for Nepal. Against this background, Nepalese political parties are not seen as serious about the sovereignty of the country as well as the wellbeing of its citizens. The main preoccupation is to cling to power with support from a foreign power. The research had to answer the following questions:

1. What is the concept and theories of geopolitics?
2. What is the role of geopolitics in Nepalese Foreign policy?
3. How possible is it to meet the present challenges due to the geopolitical structure of Nepal?

1.3 Objective of the Study

The purpose of the study was entirely academic the main objective of this study is to analyze the present descriptions of the geopolitics its Nepalese foreign policy. The specific objectives are as follows

1. To examine the concept and theories of geopolitics,
2. To analyze the role of geo-politics in Nepalese foreign policy.
3. To analyze the major problems in the foreign policy of Nepal with geopolitical implications.
4. To recommend a possible solution to meet the present challenges.

1.4 Significant of the study

The significance of the study is to know the geopolitical concept and its use in the foreign policy of a nation. The geopolitical concept was not always the same. The definition and importance have differed from time to time and place to place. Geopolitics studies Nepal's geo-strategically position in the map of Asia has remained more prominent with the upsurge of its neighbors in world order with the rise of China. Nepal being a sandwich between the two giants India and China geopolitics complicity increases as wells. Nepal also entered into the new age of Democracy in 2006 with the abolition of the monarchy, where China has good relation with the monarchy. Foreign policy is the extension of domestic issues adopted to meet the broader goal of national interest. National interest is a permanent thing that guides the overall goal and agenda for foreign policy. With the turn of events in the international arena, a country adopts its strategy available to ensure that its national interest is best protected. In this respect, the study could be helpful to meet the present challenges, by forwarding the necessary step to adopt the right policies. It could also be fruitful for the lawyers, academicians, parliamentarians, political leaders, diplomats, and other related groups, who are kindly interested in this issue to find a proper way out will fill the significant gaps in existing literature in this respect.

1.5 Review of Literature

In the line of discussion of geopolitics, Peter J Taylor Colin Flint's book entitled *Political Geography* (Taylor and Flint, 2004, p.49-105) describes the significance of geopolitics. Chapter two in the book describes Mackinder's Heartland Theory. It talks about the especially political background from liberal to conservative and spatial structure land power versus sea power. There is a detailed discussion on as the book mentioned the geopolitics during the period from 1924-41, cold wars as a part of contemporary geopolitical world order. The book also categorizes super states and pan regions as a new geopolitical transition. The book especially explains the studies of the term related to the world system.

Ram Kumar Dahal's book *Nepal and the International System* discusses how to deal with neighboring countries and how to face national and international problems in recent decades (Dahal, 2002, p.67). He has given his impotence to the foreign policy in the 21st century, also talks about the determinants of Nepalese foreign policy, characteristics, goal and objectives of Nepalese foreign policy, formulation and organizations of Nepal's foreign policies Nepal's external relations, Nepal and UN, achievements and challenges of Nepal's foreign policy and its formation in the world context. He also summarizes Nepal's foreign policies dealing with neighboring countries as one of the most valuable factors to evaluate the success of government.

China enjoys its greatest asset in the form of the Nepalese people's fierce sense of independence from India. Even the Indians have become candid in acknowledging that China gives an impression of non-interference yet at the same time manages to get its way most of the time. Meanwhile, India makes its interests in Nepal known and

is increasingly viewed as a domineering neighbor meddling in Nepal's policies and politics (Upadhaya, 2012).

Prime Minister Nehru in December 1950 stated, "We cannot allow that barrier to be penetrated because it is also the principal barrier to India. Therefore, much as we appreciate the independence of Nepal, we cannot allow anything to go wrong in Nepal or permit that barrier to be crossed or weakened, because that would be a risk to our security" (Muni, 2009, p.36).

The level of sensitivity regarding the Indian security concern in Nepal from this statement. Countering Nehru, the Chinese Vice Premier and Defense Minister Chen Yi said, "On behalf of the government and people of China, I assure His Majesty King Mahindra, His Majesty's Government and the Nepalese people that if any foreign forces attack Nepal, we (the) Chinese people will stand on your side" (Muni, 2009, p. 42).

1.6 Conceptual Framework

The theories of international relations and the concept of geopolitics will consider. Geo-politics means geographical setting and human activities of the country. So, geopolitics and geography are the bones of strategy, therefore, the state's geopolitics is connected with its foreign policy. A state's foreign policy is formed with domestic and international feelings of the people's views, people's awareness drives the geo-politics. Geo-political vision is the main board to establish the foreign policy of a state.

Foreign policy has been defined in the Encyclopedia Britannica as "General objectives that guide the activities and relationships of one state in its interactions

with other states." Quincy Wright (1930) defines it as "the behavior of a state regarding the situation outside its territory. With the weightage varying among states, the basic issues that influence the development of foreign policy are domestic considerations, the policies or behavior of other states, or plans to advance specific geopolitical designs". Wright further shows the evolving nature of foreign policy when he writes "It results from the continuous effort of the community either to modify the external environment to fit its interests or to modify its interests as better to fit the changing world " (Wright, 1930, p.910). Considering the concept of geopolitics with theories of international relations Nepalese geopolitical position and its impact on the foreign policy of Nepal will be analyzed.

1.7 Research Methodology

The methodology is the backbone of the study. So, it needs to be well defined to conduct the study. Therefore, in this study, the following methodology will be adopted to fulfill the objectives.

1.7.1 Research Design

It is designed to explain the research methods used to meet the stated evaluative and analytical research design.

1.7.2 Research Method

This is an analytical study of geopolitical implications on foreign policy. These studies follow analytical and Evaluative methodology for the interpretation of geopolitics and Nepalese foreign policy. All the relevant information will be thematically analyzed. The thesis will primarily be library-based research. There will be close perusal of books, articles, and journals written in this regard for answering

the research questions. Content analysis of the relevant literature will be done in the course of the research and for the conclusion.

1.7.3 Sources of Information

1. Some key informants such as academic personalities of different disciplines and political leaders related to relevant chapters.
2. Published articles, relevant speeches from different leaders and personalities,
3. Books-journals and magazines, and
4. Different relevant websites.

The other sources of information are- Vienna convention documents, the text of different treaties of Nepal-China, official document of the government of Nepal, China, India, a chronology of Nepali geo-politicians, Foreign Ministry's documents of Nepal, list of foreign secretaries, former and newly appointed Nepalese Ambassadors, head of the missions, maps and photos. Similarly, relevant annual publications from the Institute of foreign affairs, library documents will be taken into consideration.

1.7.4 Tools data Collection Procedure

To get insight into the issues that emerged throughout the research. As a researcher, I will try to get an unbiased result using various tools of data collection, such as questionnaires, interviews, and observation.

1. Constitution, Acts, Judicial decisions, Rules and Treaties, convention, Communique that Nepal and China, Joint official statements will be considered as Primary sources of data.
2. Book and other relevant works of literature, reports, journal articles, newspapers, magazines, etc. will be the secondary source of data.

1.7.5 Methods of Data Analysis

Data obtained from various sources cannot be directly used in their original form. The raw data will not be useful if they are not presented in an understandable form. The analysis part is an important part of the study under which the data are presented and analyzed in a useful format. Under this part, the data will be analyzed to achieve the desired objective of the study. As we know that data are collected from different sources need to be processed in a manner so that they were accurate and consistent with the intended plan. They need to be correctly and uniformly entered and tabulated. All the information acquired needs to be properly used for finding the result of the study. Descriptive format of Research Methodology that applied in this research work.

1.8 Organization of the Study

The analysis will be categorized into six chapters. First Chapter is introductory as it consists of Introduction, Methodology Part one has main reviews on previous descriptive works and research methodology. Second chapter include Review of related pieces of literature. In Chapter Third, there is a discussion on the theoretical concept and historical background of geopolitics. Chapter Four deals with, the origin of Nepalese foreign policy and diplomacy. Chapter Five presents challenges, issues, and problems of Nepalese foreign policy and diplomacy. Final Chapter six concludes with the summary, conclusion, and open up discussions of the whole dissertation.

1.9 Limitations of the Study

This is a very comprehensive subject in the changing context. Hence, Geopolitics and foreign policies occupy a wide range in the global context. This study

does not cover the overall range of geopolitics. So, it is delimited to the study of "Geopolitical implication on Nepalese Foreign Policy", based on the published and unpublished secondary sources of information.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

This research topic is based on the relationship between geography (space) and the subject is intimately associated with people and their politics. The subject is intimately associated with people and their behavior with others. The nation is no doubt a piece of land but is also related to the beating of the heart. So, the lifestyle of a country depends on geography, geographical environment influences the political character of the nation.

From the security point of view, King Prithvi Narayan Shah said in his Dinya Upadesh "We should be clever but our south partner is cleverer than a north partner, so we should be active for possible interference over security policy to maintain the sovereignty and integrity of Nepal. Nepal makes the masterful policy of our neighbors especially to the neighbors". The geo-political position was summed up Nepal as "yam Between Two boulders' continued existence depend upon harmony between its giant neighbors' (Garver,1991, p.956).

We protect and promote nationalism and sovereign entity against possible foreign interference in Nepalese foreign affairs. It means Nepal should formulate neutral policies with both the giant neighbors, interrelation with neighbors make attempts to slow down the issues.

The relationship with India became tensed and sometimes low way. Occasionally, India encroached on Nepalese territory for making dams, barrage, roads, etc. It is said that India has encroached on the Nepalese border in fifty-three places and the total encroached territory is 11700 Ropani (Shrestha, 2000, p.263).

The Treaty of Sugauli signed between Nepal and the East India Company in 1815, marks an important juncture in Nepal's history. Nepal had lost a brief war with the East-India Company, forcing it to cede large parts of its territory. The treaty, signed by Parish Bradshaw for the Company and Raj Guru Gajaraj Mishra on behalf of Nepal, largely set out the parameters for Nepal's foreign policy during the British Raj (The Kathmandu post, Aug, 13, 2019).

Nepal is limited to the small size of land as one-third of land had been taken by British India in Sugauli Treaty. Nepal has maintained principles of friendship, justice, and fairness. The basic foundation of Nepal's foreign policies is reciprocity, no ill will or unfriendly feeling towards any country in the world. Nepal's foreign policy does not allow the use of her soil against any country. Based on its geopolitical situation, Nepal follows the principle of *PanchaSheel* and non-aligned foreign policy. Nepal's neutral foreign policy plays a positive role in the field of politics. Nepal is a poor country facing unrest and insurgency for the last decade and the future is very uncertain. Nepal wants a peaceful settlement of all disputes inside and outside the country. Because of this vision, peace is the core element of our foreign policy. The domineering policy towards neighbors creates trouble. Refugee's problems, poverty, and hunger constantly challenge Nepalese value systems, socio, and economic, moral principle. At present, our identity as a peace-loving country, the land of sages and saints, is changed into the land of war, violence, torture uncertainty. Nepal is a common flower garden of people belonging to thirty-six castes. Nepal adheres to the policy of peaceful co-existence and constantly endeavors to develop a friendly relation with each country of the world, regardless of their social and political system and particularly with its neighbors based on equality and respect for each other's

independence and sovereignty. Nepal does not interfere in the internal affairs of any country.

So far, no study has been done on geopolitics and Nepalese foreign policy. Almost all related books to foreign policy have shown the setting of the geopolitics of Nepal. Geopolitics and foreign policy are interlinked. The researcher has consulted many concerned books, journals, internet materials on geopolitics and Nepalese foreign policy. There is no remarkably significant work on Nepal's compulsive geopolitical realities. The present study attempts to fill the gap. The following literature review unveils the background and significance of the present research.

R.D. Dikshit's Political Geography (Dikshit, 2000, p.1) shows a major change in emphasis. The theme and topics of the study are not new but the way of looking at the problem is different. It shows how the study of political geography is an integral part of social structure. Dikshit highlights the relationship between geography and politics. He has enlisted the names of distinguished writers who have contributed to formulating the theory of geopolitics with the relationship as the central element in international politics. The pioneers of this subject are Mahan and Mac-kinder, Saul B Cohen. He has explained the need for a geographical framework for the study of nation-building and states as politico-territorial phenomena. He added that geopolitics is the politics of place and power. The factors of geopolitics leading to the choice of a non-aligned foreign policy and global strategy gradually move to form the foundation rock of national policies. The book shows the profound knowledge of historical perspective in the field of political geography and geopolitics of Nepal.

R.D. Dikshit talks about how the contemporary world is divided between north and south, rich and poor based on economic development.

In the line of discussion of geopolitics, Peter J Taylor Colin Flint's book entitled *Political Geography* (Taylor and Flint, 2004, p49-105) describes the significance of geopolitics. Chapter two in the book describes Mackinder's Heartland Theory. It talks about the especially political background from liberal to conservative and spatial structure land power versus sea power. There is a detailed discussion on as the book mentioned the geopolitics during the period from 1924-41, cold wars as a part of contemporary geopolitical world order. The book also categorizes super states and pan regions as a new geopolitical transition. The book especially explains the studies of the term related to the world system.

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The book *Border of Nepal*, (Shrestha, 2000, p.82) pinpointed the overlapped area of Nepalese territory in the border pillar with India. The barrage was built by removing the original pillar called the Jung pillar. Dams were built indicated by removing the original border. He is the only person who had presented the border problem in national and international forums. This book is in the form of evidence of the Nepalese border issue, many governments were formed and dissolved but the

problems remain the same. India has always denied the charge of overlapping the territory of Nepal. Foreign affairs institutions organize seminars and meetings for formality only not for solving the problem.

The journal *World Affairs* Jan-March 2004, published the special issues on Eurasia: An emerging geopolitical reality, allying Asia and Europe. The journal also describes the geopolitics of the new central Asia, the possibility of a wider and deeper co-operation between Europe and Asia (Affairs, 2004, p.36).

The article included in the book *The Political Economy of Small States* edited by Anada Aditya "Geopolitics of Nepal survival strategies of a small state" written by Dev Raj Dahal and the article highlights the importance of the geopolitical situation of Nepal as a determinant factor for Nepalese foreign policy. He has seriously handled Nepal and its geopolitical environment past and present situation. He also pointed out that the foreign policies of king Mahindra depended on national identity and national interest. " (Dahal, 1998, p.37).

The article *Neighborhood Routes and Maps* written by J.N. Dixit, published, Indian foreign policy about close door neighbors "We have not taken note to an emerging trend of political instability and structural uncertainty affecting the countries in India's immediate neighbor.

The book *India-China Boundary issues quest for settlement* written by Ranjit Singh Kalha explained the border conflict with China, Tibetan strategy, 1962 conflict, as well.

Thompson, Gavin Boyd. James N. Rosenau the waiters express the study of foreign policy, analyzes the foreign policy input and output approaches. There is also

discussion on the major sources of foreign policy as plans and foreign policy as behavior, in terms of location, time". Nepal has been traditionally very close friends and been bound historically, culturally, all, linguistically, and religiously with Nepal so India wants good relation with Nepal. (Dixit, 2005, p.5).

Rosenau points the nature of politicians and bureaucrats' selfish and narrow mindedness people but their role in formulating foreign policy is very important. It is a very important account of individuals and motives, ethnic groups, as basic factors for foreign policy formation.

On the home page of *Divine Geopolitics* (Rosenau, 1976, p.237) esoteric aspects of geopolitics (conditions and features of work) there is the description of geopolitical circumstances from the point of view professional and non-professional analytic position. From the forecast of events, with the purpose of extraction of concrete practical benefit, such an approach is appropriate only for gathering local information.

To gain these achievements the US has been providing economic assistance to Nepal since the 1950s for its development tasks. Nepal has always expressed its willingness to work out a mutually acceptable solution and meaningful talks (Jain, 2004, p.336-37).

In the same book and article by Geoffrey Parker was taken from *Domination to Non-domination: Towards a New, Geopolitics* talks about the collapse of old global war and geographical distribution of power (Bajpai & Shukul, 1993, p.221).

In topics related to contemporary geopolitics, there is a discussion that geopolitics has again attracted attention and some activities were focused on. Some of

the credit must be given to Henry Kissinger, national security adviser and secretary of state under Presidents Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford, USA as well as De Gulle, Willy Brand, and other pragmatic statesmen. Geopolitics was revived independently in Italy, West Germany, and France in the past. New texts on Geopolitics appeared in 1985 (G Parker) and 1986 (O Sullivan) (Glassner, 1996, p.311). He also noted in the book of systematic political geography which repeated new kinds of the geopolitics of peace. It affected the world and changed the world and its politico geographical situation. The writer raises many questions about the condition of the world in the future.

The book India and Bhutan edited by PR Chari describes the topic "Treaty of Sugauli" on Dec. 1815 in which Nepal lost 1/3 land. The treaty tried to establish peace and friendship between East India Company and Nepal. Its eastern boundary was given to Sikkim and the territory to the west was assigned to Abarth. The Cis-Sutlej state returned to the native province. The East India Company took control over Garhwal and Kumaun in return East Indian Company paid rupee 2,00,000 annually to compensate, Nepal (Chari, 1995, p.184).

In the book, SD Muni and M discuss the relationship between the United States and South Asia, the Sino-Soviet relationship. Rose, Amal Jayawardena discusses changes in soviet foreign policy since Gorbachev came to power.

Nepal's expansion campaign ended with the Sugouli Treaty of 1816. Jaishi Kotha was the institution of the Nepal Government responsible established in 1769 for foreign relations. Jaishi Kotha was the only office where the foreign policy was conducted. When the war ended named the Sugouli Treaty East India Company gradually started to meddle into Nepal's politics. It was badly festered with cruelty,

conspiracy, and insane family bickering among royalties and royal coterie. In later years, the British resident dictated Nepal's foreign policy.

After successful suppression of sepoy muting and its aftermath, British India gifted Jung Bahadur returned Naya Muluk Bake, Bardiya, Kailali, and Kanchanpur which was lost in the Sugouli treaty. When Chandra Shamsher came to power to secure his desired support from the British ruler, he sent a huge number of the army to fight for the British Empire in World War I and II. The treaty of friendship December 21, 1923, was a milestone to recognize independent Nepal and be cured transit right from East India Company and the treaty was life Line to the Rana ruler on August 15, 1944, India was freed from British Empire. Mohan Shamsher tried to change Nepal's relation towards China, Tibet, France, Netherlands Brazil, Belgium, etc. He also tried to enter into the membership of the UN but USSR voted against it. Nepal was “eager to develop close friendly relations” with the Unites State, China, France, Netherlands, Belgium “and other countries as well”, but this act constituted the conclusive step in the opening of Nepal to the world. (Rose, 1971, p. 180).

Rana regime as the autocratic system considers as a black history of Nepal. Rana rulers maintain a strong relationship with British-India keeping obsoleted from rest of the world. When Jung Bahadur received as a gift, the land area of Banke, Bardiya, Kailali, and Kanchanpur, known as Naya Muluk. This event recognized Nepal as a sovereign country. There was a foreign policy to please British-India during the Rana regime. It was the only family-controlled state system. Post Rana regime is known as Interim Democratic Era 1951-1960. There was 'Delhi settlement', on February 7, 1951Ad. King Tribhuwan was reinstated on the throne with full power. This event was called the ending of darkness and the beginning of the new age in

Nepal's foreign relations. Nepal began to participate in different international forums. As an analysis of Nepal's foreign policy during 1951-55 known as the Tribhuvan Era. Tribhuvan Era was dominated by India. Prime Minister Nehru declared in his address Indian parliament that "the foreign policy of Nepal would be coordinated with India" It showed that the Indian stand-in Nepal and India ambassador Chandreswor Prasad used to attend cabinet meetings (Pradhan, 1996, p.145).

The Koshi agreement (1954) was a period of a special relation between Nepal and India with the Nepalese Prime Minister of Matrika Prasad Koirala and Jawahar Lal Nehru as the prime minister of India. Prime Minister Matrika Prasad Koirala's government highlighted the basic guidelines of his government's foreign policy based on three fundamental characters- to establish a close friendship with India, to maintain the policy of non-involvement (block politics), and to seek membership of United Nation (Rai,2010, p.8).

Jawahar Lal Nehru was the first foreign Prime Minister who visited Nepal in June 1951. An Aide memoirs paper was presented to King Tribhuvan in May 1954, clearly affected Indian sentiment- (a) Nepal should consult the Indian government for foreign policy and other matter connected with foreign powers, (b) Nepal should consult with India even for Sino-Nepalese affairs and (c) India will give possible help if Nepal is found interested in relation with other countries (Bhuwan Lal Joshi, 1966).

Knowing the non-aligned role of Nepal, China gave recognition to Nepal with financial aid to construct the Kathmandu-Kodari highway (110 km). Then Nepal started to receive aid from big powers such as the USA, USSR, UK, and China as a result of her foreign policy. The East-West highway (Mahendra Raj Marg) is a distinct example of the cooperative involvement of superpowers. When King

Mahendra ousted the elected BP Koirala government in 1960, India expressed dissatisfaction whereas China remained silent. The Himalayan frontier security policy of India faced out during Mahendra's reign. Indian policy shows a distinct shift during the time of the three Kings.

King Tribhuwan's, a special relationship, Mahendra's era tried to play the Non-aligned policy and King Birenda's period tried to maintain equidistance or balanced relationship with both the neighbors. It is assumed that the epic Maha Bharat's 18th chapter Shanti Parba inspired late. King Birendra for his proposal of Nepal as "zone of Peace". In February 1975, 116 nations supported the peace zone proposal except for the immediate neighbor India (Rai,2010, p.10).

“India interpreted Nepal’s proposal as a strategy to be free from India’s security umbrella. According to K. Subrahmanyam interpreted Nepal’s peace zone proposal as having jeopardizing India’s security” (Baral, 2012). New Delhi assumed that a major objective of the ZoP proposal was to neutralize India’s influence in Nepal by undermining the 1950 Friendship Treaty (Nayak, 2014, p.22). He made active efforts to elevate Nepal's identity on international form through the charter of UN principles of non-alignment and peaceful co-existence. Nepal was engaged in the establishment of the South Asia Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC), Nepal imported arms from China and this act angered India. India imposed an economic blockade against Nepal in 1989. (Rai,2010, p.10). Growing Nepalese-Chinese cooperation, culminating in Katmandu's purchase in August 1988 of Chinese anti-aircraft guns, is a major factor (Barbara C. the New York times,1989, April 11).

Upadhaya (2012) in his book "Nepal and Geo-strategic Rivalry between China and India" During the height of pro-democracy protests in the spring of 1990, India

had submitted to the palace a draft treaty, that would have redefined Nepal's security relations more tightly within India's interpretation of the 1950 Peace and Friendship Treaty. After the restoration of democracy K.P. Bhattarai of Nepali Congress Party, as prime minister of the new Interim government, which has already repudiated King Birendra's 'zone of peace' proposal as irrelevant in the new political context, reaffirmed the validity of the 1950 Treaty. Before leaving for India, Bhattarai had asked Beijing to withhold delivery of the last installment of the weapons shipment. He explained to his hosts that the previous government precast arms from china only because they were cheaper than those that could be supplied by India. Later Manmohan Adhikari cleverly repeated the same quote "whenever we can get them cheap. We will buy but India being a close neighbor, would be kept informed"(Upadhaya, 2012, p.119).

Much attention thus was focused on Girja Prasad Koirala's visit as prime minister to New Delhi in December 1991, during which the true government signed trade and transit treaties that formally healed the rupture. As India offered assistance to several development projects, Koirala assured his host that Nepal would not purchase arms from China again (Upadhya, 2012, p.121).

From Bhutan, Nepali origin Bhutanese refugees entered Nepal from Kakarbhitta in 1990. To solve the Bhutanese refugee problem Prime Minister Girija Prasad Koirala and Home Minister Sher Bahadur Deuba visited Thimpu. But the problem remains unchanged. Koirala sought the intervention of India, but India refused to mediate in negotiations between Nepal and Bhutan without Bhutan formally requesting it.

In the mid-term election of 1995, CPN (UML) highest number of seats, lead government under the leadership of Man Mohan Adhikari as Prime Minister. Adhikari maintained what had become an unspoken diplomatic tradition by making India the destination first foreign visit as prime minister in mid-April, while in trip on the question of arms imports Adhikari departed significantly from his two predecessors asserting Nepal's right to buy arms "wherever we can get them cheap, "But he was careful to add that India being a close neighbor, would be kept informed (Updhaya, 2012, p.124).

Rai's descriptive article pointed out when the minority government of CPN (UML), collapsed, the tripartite coalition government of Nepali Congress, National Democratic Party, and Sadh Bhavana Party were formed in January 1996. During his visit to India Prime-Minister Sher Bahadur Deuba of Nepal and PV Narasimha Rao, the Prime-Minister of India signed the Treaty on integrated Development of Mahakali River. On February 12, 1996, the Deuba government clarified that the Mahakali treaty included Sarada Barrage, Tanakpur Barrage, and Pancheshwar Project.

Rai presented in a descriptive method the incident of Royal take over (1 Feb. 2005-24 April 2006) by King Gyanendra. He declared his tackle intention was to borne the Maoist problems but it remains unresolved. Major donors such as European Union, the USA, UK, and India disagreed with the Royal take over, King Gyanendra addressing the Asian-African summit 2005 held in Jakarta on 22 April 2005 tried hard to justify his action. He affirmed the commitment of Nepal to the charter of the United Nations and the principles of the non-aligned movement.

His analysis pointed out that seven party alliances, the popular movement, and secured victory and re-established democracy, and that brought the end of the active

Royal regime on 24 April 2006. With Jana Aandolan II, seven party alliances under the leadership of Girija Prasad Koirala got victory proposed socio-economic transformation. In the council of world affairs, June 2006" deputy prime minister and foreign minister observed that time has come to bring out a foreign policy from the enigmatic whims of a handful of ruling elites and give it to democratic look. Secrecy has become a thing of the past in the conduct of foreign relations of democratic Nepal, transparency is the voice of the present.

A high-level task force was formed under the secretariat of the secretary of foreign ministry Shankar Das Bairagi on 22nd April 2017. The Taskforce has submitted its report on 8, Feb 2018 to prime minister Sher B. Deuba suggested keeping the neighborhood (India-China) in particular on the top of its priority list regarding Foreign relationship, further it also suggests that a national consensus is required among main political parties so that they do not compromise on national interest and national security or use foreign policy for democratic political ends. (The Kathmandu Post, 2018).

In his essay, he has classified the following geopoliticians as classical: Meander, Mahan, Kjellen, Spykman Henry Kissinger, Aleksander Dugin, and Vladimir Zhirinovsky. It had more specific significance for nationalist conservation perspectives in Germany. The essay shows significant interest in geopolitics on the part of the international communist movement in the 1920s and 1930s. It shows that left had a strong interest in geopolitics. The situation of critical geopolitics is changed into national politics, international relations national and international security processes. Geopolitics can respond to multiple directions and too many things may orientations and outlooks. It has a foundational attitude toward the existing

international status quo of state structures, boundaries, and power relations. The respective idea of Mackinder's heartland theory, Kissinger's triangulation, and the global balance of power. It intends to preserve an existing status quo by preventing the emergence or extension of power centers and is leveled as defensive or better status quo politics.

The views of the nation as a dynamic organism with ever-evolving needs for living space leads to a realist perspective of international relations. The characterization of relations between states is competitive with one another and helps to develop advanced policies based on self-interest. The field of international relations can be better for zero-sum rivalry or to make a welfare state.

In his article Eronen, Jarmo views that there were several factors to separate the provinces in China and also discusses the reasons of chances of survival of China as the largest empire, China was historically under foreign rule (Mongol, Manchu) for some time. He has also indicated that there are strong culturally distinct minorities like the Vighure, Moguls, and Tibetans, with their autonomous regions, and have traditionally displayed separatist tendencies (Jarmo ,1996, p5-6).

CHAPTER THREE: CONCEPT OF GEOPOLITICS

3.1 Concept

Today's world is contesting and competing to gain power and capacity. Most nations are increasing the power and capacity to be the superpower in the world. For the capacity building developed or developing nations always concentrated their minds to satisfy the people. Besides this, power is viewed essentially as power over others since political contests what matter is who is in leadership, remaining ideologically. Which is a conflicting view of power as against parson's consensus view. In this context Parson (1967) acknowledged power means the capacity of a government on the commitments of its citizens to achieve collective goals; so that, more powerful a government is the more effective it would be in achieving societal goals" (Dixit, 2000, p.1).

The importance of identifying these forms understand the relation between them. It is equally obvious that the practical aspect has decisively influenced. These new geopolitics will attempt to make sense of past and present geopolitical reasoning of state strategy. It is not a theory but a practical formula and it develops national feelings. The state strategy (formula) is the main theme of the state both in the long or short term.

Geo-politics means geographical setting and human activities of the country. So, the geopolitics and geography are the bones of strategy, therefore, the state's geopolitics is connected with its foreign policy. A state's foreign policy is formed with domestic and international feelings of the people's views, people's awareness drives

the geo-politics. Geo-political vision is the main board to establish the foreign policy of a state. Reasoning has no function in the vacuum.

Leadership is also a determinant factor of a country's foreign policy. Comparatively the nations having the best leadership that leads the world politics. So, foreign policy and leadership are connected. Geo-politics contributes towards comprehending a nation's problem seeks to develop capable political leaders, and their visions to direct the state's development in politics, which shapes national integration and development.

The concept of geopolitics has changed in different periods of history. History was the cradle of civilization. It encountered past politics in present history. History creates the world civilization. Civilization brings changes in the concept of geopolitics. Day by day ancient feelings have been changed from the period of Mackinder's era. Mackinder changed the ancient geopolitical views to highlight nationalism, in the theory of Heartland. Nationalism is the evergreen factor of a nation. Like leadership, nationalism is also a determinant factor of foreign policy. As the discussion of nationalism in ancient history shows the early people saved their land by making a wall, boundary line, and river.

3.2 Historical Dimension of Geopolitics

Darwin (1804-1882) found out the theory of natural selection and the survival of the fittest. He focused on the man's relationship with his environment. The discipline was seen as an independent branch of geography, after the publication of Ratzel's *Politische geographie* (1897 in Germany) interest among students of politics, history, and geography. Ratzel has a high contribution to scientific political geography, the idea of German geopolitics. Darwin has inspired Fried Rich Ratzel

(1844-1904) who was universally regarded as the father of modern political geography. He developed the organic theory of the state which viewed sovereign political entities as living organisms, fixed in space and like other organisms in nature.

3.3 New Concepts

It is already described the new development of concept on the above lines. In the international political arena, new concepts, new definitions are developed. Dictionaries have explained new terms and trends. It shows relations to every nation or formerly related border issues. The Webster New International Dictionary, the 2nd edition, explained geo-politics as (William, 1980: 1049). "A science concerned with the dependence of the domestic and foreign politics of a people upon the physical environment". It holds the state or country..., is best understood being like a living being, like any organism it need space to grow and it will be in competition with other living being.an idea that the state needs 'living space 'for nation to thrive (Sideway,2001, p.226).

Website "<http://www.dictionary.com>." indicates. The study of the relationship between politics and geography, demography, and economy, especially concerning the foreign policy of a nation. A government policy employing geo-politics: Nazi doctrine holding that the geographic, economic, and political needs of Germany justified its invasion and seizure of other lands. German, American, and British use the theory of geo-politics frequently. Nazi Germans have the most geographic influence in world politics. Germany's convenient point is that the science of the relationship between space and politics serves the geographical knowledge of political

leaders. neither is of geographic and political factors relate to or influence a nation or region.

It is the study of states in the concept of their geographical location and environment and how it affects their development

Geopolitics: (German geopolitik) The study of states or nations viewed as organic entities in space, and as such it is subject to biological laws of growth and decline (in territorial extent and political influence as well as in economic and social terms) like other organisms engaged in a perpetual struggle for survival, for control over the space occupied. F Ratzel is credited for the introduction of the concept in the late 19th century; English geographer, Halford Mackinder, by Swedish political scientist, Rudolf Kjellen, and later by the German geographer, K Haushofer, took it up. But it became particularly prominent (and disrepute before and during the 2nd World War) when adopted by the Nazi party in Germany to advance its theory of racial superiority and to justify the third Reich's demand for lebensraum (meaning living space). The influence of the study is the influence of spatial aspects on the political nature, history, institutions, etc. of states and economic relations with other states (Clark, 1998, p.168).

Geopolitics: Those aspects of political geography that emphasize the geographical relations of states written by "Modern Dictionary of Geography," 4th edition (With Erick and Small (ed.), 2001, p.108). A view of geopolitics is developed in Germany in the 1920s. Individuals are subordinate to the state which must expand with population growth clearing more territory Lebensraum (meaning living space) to fulfill its destiny. These ideas are not synonymous with National Socialism but were used as quasi-science by the Nazis to justify their territory demands. The term

'geopolitics' has come to refer to many things. However, students of geography ought to understand that geopolitics is commonly associated with a particular mode of visualizing space, states, and the relations between them (Sideway,2001, p.225).

Heartland: A term suggested by Mackinder (1904) indicates the wealthy interior of Eurasia Mackinder maintained that whoever controlled the heartland would eventually control the world as political units became larger and longer.

Dictionary of Geography by Edward Arnold, FT Monk House described geopolitics in this way (Monkhouse, 1970, p.154):

Webster New International Dictionary Coined: (Neilson (ed.), 1980: 1049) "A science concerned with the dependence of the domestic and foreign politics of a people upon the physical situation. "In the recent above writers' analysis, the theory of geopolitics is not outdated but it connects every move of life. Recent discussion is that those countries which have enough resources became rich and they are sufficient to save their land. But the ancient theory of Heartland described by Mackinder is also useful nowadays. Nowadays it is used in space, war strategy, discoveries of new technologies (Perkins & Perkins, 1969, p.45). The European changing geopolitical lands care because the questions arise day by day and the definition is also changing. Now the world is also in the process of reordering and restructuring. Several nations have changed their foreign policy as the nation's strategy of policy. Landlocked nations are still weak because of the lack of national resources; they cannot make a better strategy or policy. Castes, religions, poverty are also other effective factors to step down the geopolitical concept (Habibullaha, 1983, p.1). So, the challenging factor of the recent world in the possession of economic resources, and those possessing enough resources are called sufficient nations. Nations with a poor

economy face difficulty while forming foreign policy independently. In the present context, land power, sea power, and air power are the most important factors in the world's vision. Nowadays the world is competing for the market of medicine and arms. The twenty-first century is the era of medicine and the arms race. Though disarmament is our policy it has proved a mere slogan. Saying and doing are different. Those who say the world is to be armless, have enough weapons frequently sold them and brought them.

3.4 The Origin and Development of Geo-politics

The term "Geopolitics" Jeoh Pahlutihks has Greek roots: 'Geo' or 'Gaia' means the goddess of the earth and polis means the city-state of classical Greece. 'Ge' represented humankind's terrestrial home in all its variety and the polis was the control and organization of it by humankind. The etymological derivation of "geopolitics" is thus the earth and the state relationship between the two, but its implications range well beyond this. They imply the concept of the state as one of the phenomena, not just-on earth but of the earth: its nature derives from the fact that it is a part of geographical space. The idea of 'Ge-as' representing the whole earth leads on to the relationship of that portion of the earth occupied by one particular state to the earth as a whole and that of 'polis' related to the relationship of one single state to the rest of the states. In other words, there is a wider relationship of the local geographical and political, circumstance to the physical and human totality of which they form a part of the dictionary of the word. Origin indicates that the English word 'geo' comes ultimately from Greek geo-earth a word probably of pre-Indo-European origin, whose Homeric origin from Gaia was used as the name of the Greek Goddess of the earth, (Ayto, 1990, p.253). The origin of geopolitics can be traced back to the Swedish

political scientist Rudolf Kjellen, as political scientists and natural scientists, both of them try to find out what the reality of world affairs is, 'Geo' and 'politic' combined. The word 'geopolitics' was used to widespread state boundaries and save their country. In the ninetieth century, the past theory geography and geographical methods were used in politics as a policy during the period of state secretary Henry Kissinger in America. As the study of geography, he has emphasized this subject for the conduct of a country's foreign policy. It was maps that revealed the physical and human features of the earth with reasonable points. Geographical considerations had played a significant role in French strategic thinking since the seventeenth century. The period of Napoleon to give importance of geography to his military mission.

The grim scenarios showing political, social, and economic problems of the time were closure to the global geopolitical crisis in Bryce's words. The end of that period of discovery and expansion was nearly five centuries earlier. In the nineteenth century, the world was dismay than hopeful. In the final year, the great power of the world faced the realization like the dying of Alexander at Baby Lon. Bryce expressed the exploration of the earth now all finished in his Romances lecture of 1902. Bryce said "civilized man knows his home in a sense in which he never knew it before. It as a driving force in the progress of the world had, in the long run, heightened the tension to produce a sense of urgency.

3.4.1 Geopolitical Codes

The term geopolitics is already defined as the set of strategic assumptions that forming its foreign policy. It was closely related to what Hendrickson calls image plans- such operational codes involve evaluation of places beyond the state boundaries, in terms of their strategic importance and as potential threats. Geopolitical

codes are not just stated-centric, they are also involved in a particular single state's view of the world. They are by definition, highly biased pictures of the world. Nevertheless, we must come to terms and understand it as the basic building blocks of geopolitical world order, geopolitical codes operated at three levels: Local: It involves the evaluation of neighboring states and governments of all countries. Regional: States aspire to project their powers and potential regional powers need to map out. Global: Finally, a few states will have global policies, and their governments will have appropriate worldwide geopolitical codes, so that all countries have local codes, many countries have regional codes, and a few countries have global codes.

As a simple example which fixes these ideas, Bartlett gives a very clear example of one major power's three levels of concern in World War I. For Germany, the war is one of defense against France, prevention against Russia but a struggle superiority Britain. Sometimes regional codes will conflict with local codes. The best example of this is the traditional local hostility between Greece and Turkey, which contrasts with their sharing of similar regional codes set by the membership of NATO. Treaties are a good indicator of codes, especially at the regional level. The change round of Australia and New Zealand from being part of Britain's global code, having their own regional (pacific) code is marked by the establishment of the Anzus pact just after the end of World War II. Australian and New-Zelandia troops fought in Europe in both the World Wars, but it is unlikely that they will do so again Europe is now beyond their geopolitical codes.

The discussion will concentrate upon the global codes, but this does not necessarily mean the other code levels to be unimportant. Quite the opposite, local codes, for instance, are implicated in the vast majority of wars. On the large scale,

quantitative analyses by political scientists were conducted to find the causes of war. The result has been disappointing save for one consistent finding. War is more likely to take place between two states which share a border. It was followed by political geographers than it was the own analysis findings of political scientists. Although the entire world was involved in all geographical levels of activity most wars occur only between neighbors with conflicting local geopolitical codes. Even by restricting our concern to global level codes, it is still unable to begin to approach a comprehensive review of such a massive topic. It will deal only with codes formed as part of the cold war geopolitical world order. We are far too close to a geopolitical transition to evaluate contemporary codes properly, and hence we have to return to the world order that has just passed on for our examples. In particular, we will concentrate on US codes for which there is good documentation and treat in fewer detail aspects of French and Indian global codes to indicate some of the variety within the cold war order.

3.4.2 Geopolitics and Applied Sciences

Geopolitics has a relation with other sciences from its origin. The original character of the words showed a relation with each other not only in social sciences but also applied the science of space and technology, military science, geostrategic, etc.

The growth of civilization depends upon two basic factors first, the development of science and technology, and second the capacity of each society and economy to absorb and utilize improved science and technology for human welfare. The development of geographical and historical studies also depends upon the growth of science and technology in a congenial socio-politic-economic setup. Geopolitics as

a concept of learning is as old as civilization. But due to the absence of systematic growth of theory, it could not be developed into a systematic discipline. For want of a systematic theoretical basis, it is yet to become a regular discipline like geography, economics, history, philosophy, political science, sociology, military science, etc. However, since the second half of the nineteenth century, it has been steadily developing as a separate branch of learning. The above notes are the basic elements of geopolitical studies, which are also the basic elements of spatial study. Which is developed out by ancient treatises on geography, history, economics, politics, military sciences, etc. Analyzing properly, we find men's material and mind are the basis of the relationship. Every human being depends on nature so its activities are related to each other. Every subject should be more valuable for its study. The word geo-means the earth and the politics mean the organization of humankind. The world relates the earth with the state.

3.4.3 Geopolitics and Leadership

The most valuable resources of the world are men and their ideas and abilities. The greater the opportunity, the greater the development, and the greater the nation's potential resources. But beyond being aware that good health permits man to live long enough to make a contribution to society, and that education equips him to exploit his abilities, we know next to nothing about biology, incidence, or cultivation of gifted men, be they political, military, economic, philosophic artistic, scientific, or industrial. We cannot say whether genius and near-genius are here to destroy the environment, or where, when and under what conditions they crop up. In short, we know too little about them to predict their occurrence. The study of gifted people is an unexplored field to which we can profitably devote to research. Studies to data,

exploratory as they have been, have given us certain information about the gifted facts which might guide us well in subsequent research. But by studying the lives of such persons, we can draw genial conclusions about their geopolitical thinking, by studying the civilizations in which they burgeoned, can generalize, if only tentatively, about the conditions to produce them. In time can perhaps begin to understand the parts that heredity and environment play in the development.

The lives and times of thousands of outstanding men and women as reconstructed in individual biographies, encyclopedias, biographical dictionaries, and similar resources, have been examined in detail (Khatri, 2004, p.135-139). Khatri compiled lists based on sketches in reputable political thinkers- Asian, Greek, western, and worldwide in addition to these related to the concise dictionary of political science. These studies have more articles listing different values personalities especially the list of notable persons of twenty centuries who did well in their human life. Not only the characters but also high-ranking personalities of the century were maintained in the book. Philosophical, ideas are also discussed in the dictionary. On such sources of extensive study based on politician's philosopher's dedications. It includes heads of the country of the past and present, name of the century's eminences, list of political words into Nepali and a list of notable events, and a list of distinguished political scientists of the twentieth century.

Biographies of many great people are unrecorded, either because those people were prehistoric or they lived in remote areas of the world or political or other circumstances. In the study, it is shown that the lives of many men fail to be recorded in their rightful measure of fame, and the lives of such men are often overlooked by biographers. There is a strict tendency of western biographers to apply western in

selecting and representing lives, civilizations other than western ones are misrepresented. This shortcoming makes it possible for readers to form only tentative conclusions about the incident and development. It is never the less thought-provoking to see what conclusions can be drawn from existing studies.

3.4.4 Birth Places of Great Personality

The birthplaces of famous western personalities, in terms of their contribution to world civilizations, are located from the mild climates of the eastern Mediterranean north to the cooler climates of Western Europe. Once a civilization loses its position of world leadership, it is likely to produce fewer outstanding people. For example, Greeks and Italian, civilization except its ancient period did not produce notable figures for a long time. Birthplaces are likely to yield no single but diverse kinds of gifted people, scientists, artists, writers, and statesmen. Most world-famous people were born in cities with enough facilities for scholarship academics such birthplaces provide better space for knowledge.

A country or part produces the leadership to meet its needs. The notable thing is that leader biography should be looked from the past to present which affects to the future generation. At a historic point in time, a country develops ways to solve its problems and the active players settled issues socially, economically, and politically. It gives the emergence of notable people, places with all facilities are suitable for better living. The nature of these types of people followed from generation to generation. The ancestor's habit, behavior, and character discipline formulate a leading path to the next generation. America Europe and other Asian nations the charismatic personalities have played a leading role in the world environment. Courageous, brave, and intellectual families usually have to lead the country.

Nowadays different types of families; focused on certain qualities like bravery, research, (who invent nuclear weapons) intellectuals. The world has different types of geopolitical settings as shaped by the earth's surface. The doctrine of the place is interrelated to the theory of geopolitics and leadership. Leadership is also interrelated to geopolitics (Miller, 1957, p.225). In this context, the first necessary doctrine is the birthplace (nation) and second is the leadership and the third is an environment that is related to geopolitics. In the next century who leads the world is certainly based on quality, skill, and excellence. The twentieth century was led by the mind from diverse spaces such as Asia, Europe, and America. The century was also full of war that killed millions of people.

Geopolitics is the science of earth and politics, and geo-economics is the science of economy. Geopolitics and geo-economics are now deeply intertwined and it is necessary to connect them effectively on the policy level. Moreover, geopolitics and geo-economics are also converging in other areas. This convergence and fusion of different branches in geopolitics are directly related to the advancement of science and technology. The work of geopolitics evolving as a scientific methodology of the subject matter relate to geopolitical studies is taking the broad shape of collective enterprise, with different writers addressing themselves exclusively to particular aspects of these studies.

3.4.6 The Development of Geopolitics

The understanding of the link between geopolitics and foreign policy is important in world Affairs. The argument is that historically geopolitics has been appealing and useful for two very different expressions- one is aiming to preserve the political geography of the existing international 'status' quo and another is to seek to

transcend it with the establishment of a new international order by remaining on the national policies. The word geopolitics operates for the most part at the fringes of political discourses in Germany, it does have a more specific significance for nationalist perspectives in Germany and elsewhere.

The ideas of classical thinkers such as Ratzel, Mackinder, Mahan, Kejellen, Spykman, and others provide sufficient evidence for this bias, as do more contemporary examples of Henry Kissinger and Zbigniew Brzezinski in the United States or Alexander Dugin and Vladimir Zhirinovskiy in post-Soviet Russia. This is not to suggest that the view of geopolitics is exclusively conservative for the extremists left has demonstrated a strong interest. It played an important role in the international communist movement in the 1920s and 1930s. It was used in the anti-Vietnam war movement in France in the 1960s and early 1970s. The critical geopolitics has been re-used then deconstructs the geographical mythological informing and supporting the exercise of political power.

All indications suggest that the orbit of academic political geography the traditional associations, remain firm in place. Now a day in the real-world discourses of national politics, international relations, and international or domestic security, the term geopolitics continues to play the most powerful role connected with actors as perspectives and politics on the right-wing.

A clean expression of this term geopolitics can respond to multiple expressions multiple directions have many different orientations and outlooks. The diversity can be seen in the bifurcation of geopolitics between two foundational perspectives. These perspectives have their attitudes- the existing international status quo of state structures, boundaries, and power relations. The existing role of status

quo viewing their differences "Mackinder's heartland theory; "who rules East Europe commands the Heartland. who rules the 'Heartland' commands the 'world island' Who rules the 'World island' commands the world" the Kennan, Truman doctrine of containment and Henry Kissinger's triangulation' of balances of power? It was the policy of status quo or preventing the extension of power centers.

3.4.8 Develop a Geopolitical Prospective

A correct perspective of world events consists of a proper combination of the significance of the time and space relationship of events. Historic events are rooted in past environments; whereas current events are rooted in the present environments. Students who would detect, the geopolitical implications of current events, related articles or news reports, and literature. Must base on fundamental geopolitical conceptions. Such articles will be aware of the fact that most current events are related to a definite geopolitical region. The new dynamic concept of geopolitics is the only one worth considering in studying the affairs of mankind. It brings our historic and contemporary characters of institutions and events towards a factual and ground base. The significance of an event may vary geopolitically as to space, place, or position in events of historical development.

3.4.9 Knowledge of Geopolitics

A geopolitical perspective of world affairs presupposes, first of all, a familiarity with the world itself, a spaced relationship, a consciousness of its places and peoples. Knowledge of world facts such as the position of countries and their population is not geopolitical intelligence. Difficulties arise on the arrangement of any geopolitical concept on problems of world affairs. Although Yugoslavia occupies one

of the most critical geopolitical and controversial diplomatic relationships with the then (USSR) and the (US).

The simple knowledge of the population figure of a country does not in itself organize geopolitical intelligence. Once the basic facts of the world are known, the next step is to look at how the facts are co-related with the physical and social connection. Since the medium for expressing the role of the space connection on the current incident as well to focus on sources that deliver a cartographic framework of the story setting.

3.5 Relevance of Geopolitics to Nepalese Foreign Policy

Geopolitics is relevant in the Nepali context. The factors of geopolitics are the foundations of foreign policy. Foreign policies depend on geographical roots to relate to each other states. Nowadays the state foreign policies constituted in the constitution of a country as directive principles whatever the countries governing system (regime) is. The word geo represented human kind's terrestrial home in all range and polis- is related to control mechanism of it by humankind.

After all, geopolitics is passing with human nature and activity. David Living Stone considered geopolitics as the natural phenomena keeping nature and culture under the explanatory umbrella. Ratzel's understanding and explanation of human activity were more effective. The word geopolitics, coined by two author's Ratzel and Kjellen. Political science and earth science meet in geopolitics and new light on which sheds has been one of the factors its legitimacy. It plays a significant role in the global and regional contest. It has been observed that the world's geopolitical surface is of different shapes and sizes. Its importance is the same although the country is small or large and landlocked.

For a small country like Nepal, foreign policies depend on territorial size, location. Positions depend on economic development with India and China. As "Dibya Upadesh" by late King Prithvi Narayan Shah "A yam between two builders" a strategy on time and space. Articulating Nepal's foreign policy priorities, in view of its geographic reality, King Prithvi Narayan Shah stated that Nepal was like a yam between two boulders, and should maintain an equal relationship with China (then Tibet) and India (Nayak, 2014, p.19). "From the time immemorial, the Himalayas have provided us with a magnificent frontier.... We cannot allow the barrier to be penetrated because it is also the barrier to India." India's Nepal policies loom around the question of ideology versus interest, ethics versus power (Nayak, pp. 25).

In this era of Nuclear power and technologies, globalization although difficult to ignore the relevancy of geopolitics. As like as Nepal, Botswana, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe which are geographically locked. So, the relevancy of geopolitics in the foreign policy of a country is strongly considered.

3.6 Geopolitics of Nepal and its Neighbors

The geographical location of the country, size, population, cultures and religions, economic strength, vital resources, etc. are the major determining factors in the geopolitics of any country also factors in formulating the geo-strategy for survival and defense.

Geopolitically Nepal is a landlocked country. Internationally landlocked states depend based on international law has easier access to sea route for transit and transportation and economic exercise. In Europe, landlocked states have developed access to the seaports through neighboring coastal states through navigable rivers or joint transportation systems. In Africa and Asia however, the landlocked states are

economically poor, politically new, and lack of developed transport system. Only a few states have alternative routes from the sea. It realized that the more coastal neighbors and the landlocked states have wider would be its choice of routes but in the practice, the situation is different as most of the landlocked states rely on only one neighbor for transit routed because of political and geographical factors.

Geopolitically, Nepal always seeks help from its neighbors with a nearer seaport. India is the closest sea state country Nepal wants friendly ties with India such as a transit state for opening sea routes. Nepal fails one neighbor policy because it has a different location shape and size than the other European States.

Nepal is locked by both neighbors China and India. China has not potential transit and trade routes near Kathmandu. Trade route distance is more to Chinese port from Nepal in compare to India's Calcutta port, is near from Nepalese border. It is the problem of geopolitical factors, the distance nature of the tension between the economic and landlocked state has the core area on its neighbors or between its core and good seaport. Being a hilly nation, the Tribhuvan High Way cannot pass heavy transport, as the roads are narrow. East-West highway of Nepal connects with the Indian border area. Historically Nepal is suffered from trade and transit routes.

Landlocked and weak states cannot save their systems challenge. The neighbor's policy always threatened the whole system. It is saying that no nation can interfere with any other. But in practice it is vain. Economic blocked destroys the whole system. For example, an Indian official and unofficial blocked during a declaration of the constitution from CA. From the geopolitical and geostrategic perspective, Nepal still is vital and with prominent place in India's policy in the region. Modi's vision for Nepal has been well articulated in his speech which he had

delivered at Constituent Assembly in which he said ‘we have always believed that it is not our task to interfere with what you do but to support you in the path you decide to take’ (Bawa, 2016, p.66).

Because landlocked Nepal is facing difficulties like Mongolia, Botswana, Lesotho, and Malawi. The Himalayan barrier to Northern neighbor China also keeps India's hand up.

In recent years India and China compete for economic growth, nuclear development but Nepal cannot escape from the situation. American stand also affects the India China policy in this region. Most of the landlocked states are in Africa, Asia, and South Africa. Five states are from Asia- Afghanistan, Bhutan, Laos, Mongolia, and Nepal which have the lowest per capita income. The lack of territorial access to the sea compounded by remoteness and isolation from world markets appear to be an important cause of poverty and constitutes a major obstacle in development. In such a way, a reflection of the geographical setting of land, size, topography, geo-settings river systems, strategic problems, and economic problems affects the foreign policy of Nepal. It means geopolitics is the influence of geographical factors over foreign and other policies. Based on geopolitical realities, Nepal's foreign policy depends on the protection of national interests by cultivating goodwill and cordiality among the neighbors. Because of this Nepal always have a cordial relationship with its neighbors and deals in a balanced way. The geopolitical situation of Nepal is an unending element of the Nepali horizon.

3.7 Analyzing Geopolitics

In practical terms, geopolitics must be as old as the quest for territory and security, as old as diplomacy, strategy, envy, and fear. The term Geopolitics was

coined in the late nineteenth century, from the outset it attracted considerable points. After World War, I in Germany geopolitics became very popular in making National policy and it was used for planning the policy of territorial expansion and justification of Nazi claims to a position of dominance in Europe. As a result of this end of World War II, German Geopolitics was backed with Nazism ideological baggage.

Geopolitics plays a very significant role in the global context. The intellectual climate of the present day in which global issues have come to the fore and the global dimension looks as being essential factors. It made it possible and necessary to conceive of geopolitics which is directed towards the interests of the world. The thought of geopolitics of the past was limited but spreading globally nowadays. It was observed that the world's geopolitical surface is of different shapes and sizes. It is varied enormously both large and small or land-locked all the people who exist or have existed in geographical space and time represent aspirations to fulfillment have frequently grouped with particular areas. In the days of the global world, there have been two types of behavior that appeared in the states- the conflictual and the associative. Interstate relations and cooperation lead towards the end of the conflict.

For the developing country's policymakers, scholars, and of course the general public, understanding its relationship to the globalization process is certainly of elemental importance today.

Nepal is facing a serious crisis after the war with the British-Indian regime in 1814-16AD. Several attempts to encroach the land also creates a dispute on the border issue with India. Geopolitics is a study of the relationship between geographical factors and the politics of states and nations and their interactions with the neighboring countries and the international community. The geographical, as well as

physical features, exert an impact on relationships between the nations. It focuses on the geographical features was more on mountains and oceans and its impact on international politics also interstates relations. Geopolitics indicates and links causal relationships between political power and geographic space.

On the complexity of Nepal's geo-political relation prominent scholar on Nepal's Geopolitics Dr. Shambhu Ram Shimkhada notes that "Nepal's location between India and China is a fact of geography. China and India are both changing, and Nepal too is experiencing far-reaching changes. This is also a reality. Historically, Nepal has been the meeting point of two great civilizations, and today the central Himalaya is one of the epicenters of an impending global paradigm shift. A small nation between two big powers is considered to be 'revenge of geography.' Translating revenge into reward requires political skill and diplomatic ability to manage relations with emerging and current superpower" (Shimkhada, 2018.p).

The change of global situation after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the rise of the United States as a sole superpower influences the geopolitical definition and scopes on the individual nation but it has tremendous implications on global politics as well. The modern technologies in the transportation and communication system have brought a revolution in connecting people and the nations, together. Such development has incredible impacts and changes in defining the traditional forms of interstates relations. It also made it easier for people to move around and communicate with each other.

CHAPTER 4: GEOPOLITICS AND NEPALESE FOREIGN POLICY

4.1 Foundation of Foreign Policy

Geopolitics is the study of geography, history, and social science concerning spatial politics and patterns at various level's domestic to international levels. It examines the political, economic, and strategic significance of geography that determined foreign policy. Traditionally by the geo-setting, it was considered, the factors of geopolitics are the factors of the foundations of foreign policy. Foreign policies depend on geographical roots to relate to each other states. The state to foreign policies constituted in the constitution of a country as directive principles whether the country has a system of democracy or communism. The etymological derivation of geo-politics is thus the earth and the state, relationship between the two, but its implications range well beyond this. Foreign policies discovering the tactics and cleverness for dealings neighbors, it's surrounded by geopolitical realities. The two factors centripetal and centrifugal, both forces, are quietly involved in the country's forces which develops the feeling of regionalism, nationalism internationalism (Manandhar, 1988, p.1).

According to the internal centrifugal forces, divisive forces such as the flow of trade, people, ideas are very important in the political organizations of a territory. According to Deutsch one of the informalities found in the growth of a nation-state is linking with important rivers, towns, trade flow of transport, travel, and migration, modern roads, border areas, resources identification of topography, location morale, culture, and building hydropower, all of the above-hinted qualities belong to geopolitics. Both are related to earth and states.

The internal and external geopolitical forces explain and justify the continued existence of a state. The importance of centripetal forces is that a state does not have a strong reason for being disintegrated sooner or later. The main problem of every state is to bind together separate and diverse areas into an effective whole. The binding factor could be nationalism, language, internal organization, religion, a homogeneous population, common history, sharing of economic interests, "an idea of the state" common cultural heritage. Every state has disintegrating factors like regionalism diverse ethnic groups, diverse languages, divergent economic interests, physical barriers, or human barriers. The survival from the disintegration of a country will depend upon dialectics of forces for disintegrating, integrating, and which proves stronger every state has its problems, not as all equals.

The nature of specific development variables in particular locations, geographies of development, should consider the relationship between people, environment, and places from different scales range the micro-level (Potter et al., 1999, p.185). Another most important fundamental factor is water resources for human existence and economic development. The dawn of civilization emerged in arid areas where people were able to create gardens from the desert by intricate irrigation systems industrialization was heralded only a few hundred years ago. We could hear the noise of a myriad of water-driven mechanical hammers reverberated through European forests. The above point indicates that water resource is a very important factor for human civilization. It is noted that natural resources create a relationship with human activities. The relationship ranges from micro-level such as the individual or the household, through the local community level to the regional, national, international, and ultimately to the global level. These relationships are, however, by no means static. On the contrary, nature and relative significance of these

relationships are changing constantly, both through time and space, and are themselves determined to a large extent by complex movements and flows of people, commodities, finance, ideas, and information.

It was notified that the issue of geopolitics is also the issue of foreign policy. For example, geo + polis = earth, and activities of human kinds are called Geopolitics' which produces foreign policy. The foreign policy pursued by any state is to a great extent's determined by the country's geographical location and its spatial relations in the context of the other international system particularly the leading military and economic world powers of a point in time.

All the factors of geopolitics are very important factors of the foreign policy of relations with neighbors and globalization are the main resources of foreign policy. Mackinder's original model is a very broad conception of world history. The theory of Heartland is a reality of the feelings of the nation. "Who rules East Europe commands the Heartland. Who rules the heartland commands the world's island. Who rules the World-Island commands the world" (Mackinder, (1919), p.194)? Therefore, the Heartland rim land concept became an ideological tool for US foreign policymakers. It continues to form debate on foreign policy. It relates to the fact that provided a simple spatial structure that precisely suited the needs of US foreign policy after 1945. This policy conceptualizes the new situation in the post-cold war scenario. This theory was not only Heartland Europe but the principal key to the achievement of world power. Like heart, land thought the beginning of the twentieth-century Russian empire commanded a large part of the Far East, Central Asia, and China. Geopolitically it was seen as a big land power and sea power.

The above-hinted lines expressed national feelings of ourselves where we pass our daily life. Then we feel globalization means near to near or the whole world is a family, humanity in a friendly way brief quoted from Sanskrit "*Basu Daiva Kutumbakam*" is appropriate with the spirit of the whole world is a family. It can account some independent variable which analyzes foreign policy plans and behavior which is the determinant factors of geopolitics.

4.1.1 Size

Size had been considered to be one of the determinants of the foreign policy orientations, planning, and activities of nation-states. The size of a state's territory, its population means human and non-human resources with which to move toward goals. Of course, size does not correlate perfectly with resources. If we compare Nepal neighboring countries like India and China, it has been found that it is 23 times smaller than India as well as 68 times smaller than China (Agrawaal, 2006).

In a size there will be fewer resources or fewer resources of a country, small or big, there are qualities or non-qualities citizens' nation's demands for better qualitative citizens. No necessary a nation has a limitation of size. It would be big or small. In a state's size, there would be a cultured, skilled unskilled population. The size is a liability rather than an asset. In the state's size, a new economic relationship should be encouraged. In other words, diplomatic relations should be widespread as world politics, and to develop economic status each other. Lesser powers must consider the implications of such interaction for their relationships with the great powers. All small nations wanted the world should be in balance and parallel in making regional and sub-regional organizations (Kenneth & Thomson, 1976, p.118).

4.1.2 Geography

The configuration of the land, its fertility and climate, and its location related to other landmasses and waterways to mention a few of the more important geographic factors. Geography limits the peoples can be self-sufficient. Land-locked nations in the tropics and those bordering a superpower, for example, are likely to be less self-sufficient and to have different perceptions some have access to warm-water ports some have temperate zones, and those far resumed from any of super powers. Geographic factors can make important inputs to foreign policy. Geographical factors only set national policies, a setting of Atlantic and Pacific Oceans compelled Americans to isolationist foreign politics in the nineteenth century. Like size, geo-setting very slowly. To be sure human intervention occasionally alters geography, for example, Suez and Panama canals.

4.1.3 Economic Development

A country may be large or small in size but is ready to move agricultural and technological industries area which is a too intensive investigation as a source of foreign policy plans and behavior. Industrial societies have different needs therefore different links to their environments for their development process. They made different kinds of monetary relations with their trading partners and procure different kinds of knowledge than to less developed countries. The level of people's skills and a society's human resources both can be determinants of foreign operations. Naturally, third-world countries are less able than industrial countries. After, World War II, some countries in the world rapidly developed their GNP rate, for example, Japan and China. But modernization is not a rapid process.

4.1.4 Culture and History

A country's economic development involves the norms and traditions which underlie the relationships of their common heritage in a community. The importance of culture as a foreign policy input many in Asian and African nation-states was accepted as groups of subgroups in world politics. Information of foreign policy, important societies its degrees of unity support it. The society's communication system has different values some are business-oriented societies that rely on foreign economic policies: For the achievements of objectives, there are dominant values religious or military. Similarly, every society has a mechanism to preserve memories of past commitments and accomplishments. The norms, memories, and behavior patterns that constitute people's culture become largely habitual responses to the requirement of everyday life. The long-standing social boundaries divide groups and the vast differences show the distinction between western and oriental culture.

4.1.5 Great Power Structures

The most important factor was a relationship in any era of history. The capabilities of big states going to unite those relations are called a balance of power system. In the period of the cold war, the world was tight bi-polar world one and two. In the 1970s power balance system emerged. Both the great powers make identification of friendly relation with each other. Nowadays the bi-power system was ended and start uni-polar system undertaking the leadership of the USA and the European Union, challenge arises with the rise of China, rejuvenating Russia, vibrant India, and so on.

4.1.6 Alliances

To maintain the balance of power alliances are created by the state. Setting great powers in lesser states are made ally and alliances. It can encompass wide ranges of issues, commitments to future action, and formal decision-making machinery. Alliances however commonly continuing sources of foreign policy. To be sure alliances promote the state to make independent plans and actions. Foreign Minister of a nation travels annually to participate in the formal deliberation required by treaty arrangements and to otherwise sustain ties with their allies.

4.1.7 Technology

Technology is also a powerful source of foreign policy. It improves technical know-how activity in all walks of life, technological advances have been a continuing feature of modern times. From military to agricultural machinery produces changes the people's life to invent the technology. The invention of nuclear weapons, the development of the computer, and the launching of communication satellites are made equipped for foreign policy.

4.1.8 Social Structure

The social structure of society changed the social factors. Internal and external issues play a vital role to make new foreign policy with new challenges. Does the nation efficient to adopt the international winds. Which affects the whole political system and foreign policy. In social structure there needed so many factors for a better society. The civilized society changed its people altogether changing its factors. Leadership is also an important feature in formulating foreign policy.

4.1.9 Public Opinion

The public's shifting sentiments are equally important to the set of societal inputs. The public opinion usually follows the policy-making process. Type of public sentiment makes the policy for a government. Public sentiment is the most important factor to make a decision. The government's active public role is a major role in all types of government.

The government is responsible to activate public opinion in foreign affairs. Policymakers are also flexible in their responses to situations abroad. There are two types of systems open or closed. In a closed system, public opinion was also closed. So, politics can be run through public sentiment.

4.1.10 Governmental Structure

A government can be highly centralized and authoritarian or relatively decentralized and democratic; of course, it can lie between the two. Democratic government structure can contribute significant inputs to the contents and quality of the foreign policy. There are two types of government one is cabinet system another is presidential systems. These types of government cannot easily be changed but the formation of government is different. Different systems of government activate the foreign policy by the decision of the executive, legislative, etc. The democratic government may be less efficient and flexible in foreign policy than its authoritarian counterparts. They are more effective in reaching their goals.

4.2 Foundation of Nepalese Foreign Policy

Prithivi Narayan Shah described in *Dibya Upadesh* "Nepal is a yam between two boulders"(Gyali, D.2002). Friendly relations should be maintained with both

China and India. Do not engage in offense with them, if it is a must only on a defensive basis. "Foreign policies depend on internal conditions and developments. Internal progress is essential if we are to play any effective part in world affairs. It is even more essential, of course, for our own wellbeing"

Jawahar Lal Nehru expressed that foreign relation, with local independence. "It consists fundamentally and basically of foreign relations that is the test of independence local autonomy" (Bhatiya, 1990, p.106).

Foreign policy consists of end, ways and the means where ends consist of vision of a desired outcome or set of interest in interacting with other state, the ways are the strategies like diplomatic tactics and coercion and means are the available resources at a state's disposal like economic and military. Thus, foreign policy is a vision of a desired outcome or set of interests in interacting with another actor/state, the ideas and strategies used in achieving these goals, and the available resources at a state's disposable, in guiding her interaction with other states.

4.3 The Geographical Features of Nepal

The Republic of Nepal is roughly rectangular about 870 KM in length by 130 K.M in width, on an axis running from WNW east. Its total area is about 141180 KM In latitude it ranges from 26.22 to 30.27 N, and in longitude from 80.04 to 88.12 E. "As far as geographical location of Nepal is concerned, it covers 147181 square kilometers of area, and the shape of its inhabitant is almost in a rectangular shape with an average length and width of 885 kilometers and 193 kilometers respectively. It has been located approximately north-west to the south-east orientation between 80°04' and 88° 12' east longitude and 26°22' and 30°27' north latitude" (Kumar,2017, p.30).

Altitude at ranges from about 70 'above sea level it the Terai (plane area) in the southeast, to 8848 meters, at the summit of Mount Everest, 150 KM to the north is the tallest point on the Earth. In brief, the geographical location of Nepal and its physical features are not very conducive to internal or external trade. Topographically Nepal can be divided into seven roughly parallel Zones, from South to North. Toni Hagen has divided the country based on its physical features into seven regions: The Terai, The Churia or Siwalik Hills, The Mahabharat Range, (sometimes known as the lesser Himalaya), The Mid mainland hills, The main Himalayan ranges, The Inner Himalayan, The Trans Himalayan valleys and hills, The Tibetan marginal mountains.

In eastern and central Nepal, the Mahabharat range is often bounded to the north by valleys running approximately east and west such as those of the Tamur and Sunkoshi, the Trishuli, and the lower Kali Gandaki, the Kathmandu valley forms a similar boundary at the center. In the far west of Nepal, the northern boundary is generally less clearly marked (Khatri, 2004, p.4).

4.4 Foreign Policy

Foreign policy is a reflection of domestic policy a state undertaking. Narrow concept emphasizes on the dimension of foreign policy, whereas the broad concept includes goals, policy plans and actual action taken by a state in foreign front. Existing as external affairs of domestic policy since the beginning of the city-state system (Dahal, 2009, p.1). Every state has a domestic policy and foreign policy. Domestic policy is covered with activities within the nation such as maintaining law and order, education, security, medical services, etc.

Foreign policy is concerned with the behavior of a state towards other states and this term has been defined by scholars in various ways. George Modelski, defines

it as “the system of activities evolved by communities for changing the behavior of other states and for adjusting their own activities to the international environment. Foreign policy must throw light on the ways states attempt to change, and succeed in changing the behavior of other states” (Bojang, 2018, p. 1). Foreign policy is a well-rounded comprehensive plan based on knowledge and experience for conducting the business of government with rest of the world. It is aim at promoting and protecting the interests of the nations. This calls for a clear understanding of what those interests are and how far we hope to go with the means at our disposal. Anything less than this, falls short of being a foreign policy (Bojang, 2018, p. 2). Foreign policy consists of end, ways and the means where ends consist of vision of a desired outcome or set of interest in interacting with other state, the ways are the strategies like diplomatic tactics and coercion and means are the available resources at a state’s disposal like economic and military.

The modern world is a world of nation-states in communication with each other where technology plays a vital role. Managing one's relation with another state is a necessary activity of every state. This activity may very generally be called the framing of foreign policy. It arises from two facts of the international situation. Firstly, no state is an immured island but a member of a society of states participating. Secondly, power is decentralized in international society that is, distributed among states on an unequal basis. The difference between domestic and foreign policy is clear; while domestic policy exercises social control through the law, thanks to the centralization of power in the state apparatus, foreign policy is the management of relationships with other states which are only partially under its control.

Foreign policy begins at home. Domestic support *inter alia* is fundamentally a decisive factor for foreign policy. Its requirements create a sound and stable political system in the country. For the country's economic development, foreign policy is a solid foundation. So that, geopolitical factors are very important having an indelible impact on foreign policymaking. The foreign policy encourages diplomacy. Both are two sides of a coin internally co-related with each other.

4.5. Geopolitical Diplomacy

Diplomacy has a geographic foundation, as man has populated the earth. He has striven freedom, space, strategic locations, or resources. He has perpetually been confronted with political problems and with cultural adjustment to environmental conditions. He has an earth surface condition that isolates him from adverse political conditions threatening his peace or he has used them in the planning of war strategy. It has been necessary for him to understand his neighbors and the people adjacent to them. Nations have had varying degrees of success in seeking solutions to their problems. The difference between success and failure in these problems was often the difference in the understanding of geography embedded within the problem. If the diplomats of the United States are to assume leadership in the quest of world peace, to prepare decisions, it becomes essential to recognize and understand the geopolitical foundation of diplomacy.

All continents of the earth have been divided into political entities with varying degrees of sovereignty. Although men have not populated and utilized all regions of each continent because of adverse geopolitical conditions, they have not hesitated in advancing their political claims. No two political conditions are there is a national organization, ideology methods, attitude, or influence. These political

conditions are far less permanent than the environmental conditions, location, climate land farm resources, and even most of man's geopolitical relations to them, change takes place only over long periods. In the study of geopolitical relations to them, change is there only over long periods. In the study of geopolitical areas, an understanding of these permanent factors can be extremely important since they may well determine or partially determine the policy within the state and the state's relationship with other political institutions of the world.

The example of geopolitical diplomacy will be divided into two phases: The first is the general phase where the geopolitics of large areas and the political action of many states are involved. There are examples of diplomats being involved to secure the agreement of many states for one common purpose. The second, the specific phase, is where the geopolitics of limited areas and the political action of few states are involved. The environmental conditions of location, climate, size natural resource, and relief, with each with a specific group or group of peoples, can be found in both portions. In another case, whether it be general or be specific, the important fact is to remember that the same environmental conditions existed before, during, and after the diplomatic negotiations. These environmental conditions were the permanent factors involved in the political actions. It was up to the diplomats to recognize and understand geopolitics as an integral part of the problem. Examples are used to demonstrate that in some cases the significance of geopolitics was understood while in others is not understood.

At present with the USSR bidding for controlling the European peninsula, Britain has allied herself with the United States to balance the power of the USSR within the area of Europe she now occupies. The United States has many geopolitical

attributes to offer Britain and the other NATO countries in this problem. The status quo condition that now exists in Europe as a result of diplomacy. It should be recalled that this is a solution to a current strategic problem and if the problem changes, the balance could shift to an unknown direction. With the downfall of the USSR, the geopolitical powers of Russia after it is separated into fifteen Republics is changed into geopolitical catastrophe. As Russia could not save its land from divisions.

4.6 Foreign Policy as Geopolitics:

Essentially, foreign policy begins at home, domestic support, inter-alia, it is fundamentally a decisive pre-conditioning factor for foreign policy with any real measure of success. To put more stress on domestic support would mean the requirement of a sound and stable political system in the country, coupled with its economic development to lay a solid foundation of foreign policy. Of course, the geopolitical factors are very important having an indelible impact on foreign policymaking. Once the foreign policy is framed, another important thing is its operative part of diplomacy, catered to attain its objectives. Speaking, it would mean proper functioning of diplomacy through meticulous care and observation. Foreign policy is the end whereas diplomacy is the means. Both are two sides of the same coin, inextricably linked to each other (Pradhan, 2003, p.4).

It is also the conception of diplomacy in the sense of civilized and orderly conduct of relations between one state and another or between two groups of human beings. According to the recorded history, the first diplomats were the "angels" in the Christian Church who worked actually as messengers or ambassadors between heaven and the earth (Mookerjee, 1973, p.4). China's diplomatic tradition focused on the preservation of frontiers of the state so they made a great wall at China. According to

the culture and tradition of China, the emperor of China is called the son of Heaven. John E Willis's book "The Chinese world order", quoted by Girija K Mukherjee- for Chinese the contact with foreigners was very much restricted (Mookerjee, 1973, p.22).

Diplomacy and foreign policy are two sides of the same coin. As the founder of Nepal's foreign policy, king Prithivinarayan Shah, was far-sighted in his strategic design. He found himself in the position of guiding Nepal like Nixon's guided America through effective leadership. Prithivinarayan Shah passes his life under the most difficult circumstances. After a long gap, King Mahendra showed such genuine interest to lead the country's foreign policy diplomatically. He generally learned just enough about Nepal's past to absorb the rudiments of the facts about its circumstances. Yet he had an uncanny ability to grasp the political dynamics of any country that had seized his attention. And his understanding of the geopolitical realities was truly remarkable. Both King Prithivinarayan Shah and Mahendra handled domestic politics successfully. When it came to foreign policy Mahendra's powerful analytical skills and extraordinary geopolitical intuition were always crisply focused on Nepal's interest. King Mahendra and his son Birendra counted on a balance of power to produce stability and thought strong Nepal essential to the equilibrium of the world. Nepal hopes that the balancing power means each balancing the other not playing one against the other, and even balance (Kissinger, 1994, p705).

Mahendra's views on Non-alignment and 'zone of peace' concept of Birendra foregrounded Nepal in the international arena. It should be noted that Nepalese traditional society is dependent on Nepalese culture and tradition. So, it affected Nepalese policy formed by King Prithvi Narayan Shah.

Bed-rock of Nepalese foreign policy was founded by Pithivi Narayan Shah. “Nonalignment and peaceful co-existence were the far-sighted sheet anchor of then foreign policy. The unifier of modern Nepal had advanced five main foreign policy factors: unification, military build-up. Balanced friendship with immediate neighbors, balance between offensive and defensive approaches and strengthening national economy. These policies shaped the nationhood and intact identity of modern Nepal” (Acharya, 2010, p.5).

Nepal’s often excluded geopolitics, present foreign policy as a subdivision of theology and others view foreign policy as a subdivision of psychiatry. Negotiations had already been made to solve all types of problems. Our objective in the first instance is to support our interests over through foreign policy. The more that policy is based on a realistic assessment of our and others' interests, the more effective our role in the world can be. We are not involved in the world because we have commitments. We have commitments because we are involved. Our interests must shape our commitments, rather than the other way round (Kissinger, 1994, p.712).

Nepal’s policy would be based on a precise understanding of the nature of the Indian and Chinese systems. Neither of them underestimated the depth of both nations' ideological commitment, nor fell prey to the illusion that both countries' leaders "have already given up their beliefs or are just about to do so that nor would Nepal permit itself to become emotionally dependent on relations with any state. The criterion for progress would be substantially expressed in precise agreements reflecting mutual interests and not mere atmosphere.

Above all, relaxation of tensions had to proceed on a broad front (Kissinger, 1994, p.712). We follow our interests; we will judge them by their actions as we

expect to be judged by our own. Specific agreements and the structure of peace may help build from a realistic accommodation of conflicting interests. It was considered that the emphasis on national interest is a form of moral disarmament. It is one of the principal tasks of statesmanship to understand subjects that are truly related and can be used to reinforce each other. For the most part, the policymakers have little choice in the matter; ultimately, it is reality, not a policy that links events. The statesman's role is to recognize the relationship create a network of incentives and penalties to produce the most favorable outcome (Kissinger, 1994, p.718).

4.7 Nepal and Regional Politics

Global geopolitics is to recognize the essentiality of geographical factors. Regional politics itself rounded its neighbors each and either perspective. Time and tide with a desire to make necessary peace management.

The process of falling the colonization resulted from a large number of new states in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. These newly independent countries needed to establish the regional framework, in terms of peace, cooperation, and conflict management among themselves. That is to be the most suitable strategy of economic development. Also accepted as a strategy to meet the challenges of the present economic order and imbalances.

The growing South-South Cooperation is one of the essential components of the new international economic order. The South-South cooperation is the only way out against the trend of protectionism practiced by the north. South-North motivating factors cooperation are to unite the developing countries in the politico-strategic and economic spectrum at the regional level. Regionalism is a term that covers such diverse functions as well as geographical-regional phenomena such as European

integration NATO, commonwealth, and the voting bloc in the United Nations. Regionalism is the way through which people are necessities are identified and easy to make planning.

A regional framework would minimize tensions and conflicts within the region. It is based on mutual benefit and national self 'Interest.' The regional cooperation is interring govern mentalism that seeks to harmonize interests. In the broader sense, it helps to cooperate in the fields of national and international policies to promote and increase the mutual relationship with other parts of the world. Competent regionalism helps not only itself but the whole world.

Regionalism identified based on geography, culture and other affairs are Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Russia, North America, East Asia, South-East Asia, South Asia, and the Middle East. The first three Western Europe and Russia and North America constitute the industrialized and developed regions with global interests or the capacity to dominate the processes of global and trans-regional politics. In these parts of the world regional integration has been largely successful remarkably in Western Europe. It is said that unity is strength and it provides space for development. Regional unity also threatens the other blocks.

CHAPTER FIVE: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES IN FOREIGN POLICY OF NEPAL

The Constitution of Nepal (2072 B.S) enshrines the directive principles on international relations as: "The State shall direct its international relations towards enhancing the dignity of the nation in the world community by maintaining international relations based on sovereign equality while safeguarding the freedom, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence and national interest of Nepal. provision on (Article 50.1), safeguarding of the freedom, sovereignty, territorial integrity, nationality, independence and dignity of Nepal, the rights of Nepalese people, border security, economic wellbeing, and prosperity shall be the basic elements of the national interest of Nepal. Provision on (Article 51) to conduct an independent foreign policy based on the charter of United Nations non-alignment, principles of *Panchasheel*, international law, and the norms of world peace, taking into consideration of the overall interest of the nation, while remaining active in safeguarding the sovereignty, territorial integrity, interdependence and national interest of Nepal. To review treaties concluded in the past, and make treaties, agreements based on equality and mutual interest (Shrestha, 2018).

5.1 Problems in Foreign Policy of Nepal

In changing scenario, Nepal is facing many problems from her neighbors; however, Nepal cannot survive itself without the support of its neighbors. In the present context, Nepal is unable to maintain its sovereignty and economic progress without support from neighbors as it has many political and non-political issues to be handled. The traditional role of interstate relationships is changed to the interests of people to people contact. It changed the multitask relationship between governments

and people of different countries but also facing issues like security threats, an outbreak of diseases, financial crisis, trade disputes, political and economic harmony, culture and religious links. In this global situation, the crisis that Nepal has been facing is its implications in Nepal's geopolitics, geo-economy and geo-strategic situation.

The US is facing a serious dilemma dealing with India and Nepal, like India and Pakistan. So, the main purpose to stand America in South Asia is to make balance with small states. It is hoped to deliver a good will, liberal and humanitarian support to the region. If the people of South Asia are bound together, bring unity and make friendliness.

It is needed, the mutual understanding, cooperation, trust, amity, and brotherhood among nations. It means that others deal with us as per our behavior or our interests. The lack of consensus among the political parties of Nepal regarding Nepal's basic principles of Nepalese foreign policy (including its India policy), lack of vision and capability on the part of bureaucrats: administrative management; lack of expertise in the country, and the irresponsible behavior of political leaders and such acts have created many problems in this direction.

The least developed or small states are always facing the problem of food crisis. As an analyst Saul B Cohen described two basic regions, one was a geopolitical region. The geopolitical region was a shatter belt, it means a lack of political unity and mutual sympathy, in a real sense, the problematic area is south East Asia and the Middle East. These areas are always facing certain problems, likewise, Nepal is also facing the problems, and reasons for problems are Nepal's geopolitical location, size, population, cultures, and religions. The country's economic strength, vital resources

are the major factors to make the country sound in each field. Therefore, with economic strength and vital resources, Nepal cannot face its main problems and challenges. The geographical setting is compelling Nepal to depend on India like open border system, culture between two countries, migration, dependency on economy and trade system, etc. Its geographic position has affected its policies. Due to the open border system between India and Nepal, many challenges are affecting the relation of the two countries.

5.2 Issues in Foreign Policy of Nepal

A small plant has many challenges and issues to grow up and remain safe. Especially the subject of geopolitics is not a new one; it was popular since the era of Hitler. It was widespread out in many institutions, schools, colleges, and universities in Germany. Kjellen and Ratzel found out the terminology (Encarta Dictionary, 1899) from the two streams (Natural and Political Science). Mackinder later described the concept through the theory called heartland theory.

In this dissertation, the focus of discussion is about the use and practice of geopolitics in the Nepali space. Nepal is a landlocked country so it doesn't have enough resources to establish sound economic conditions. India and China both in the north and south are competing for the first position in the global economic race. Nepal lack of access to sea port and raw materials so that we are always dependent on India, China.

21st-century international politics is forced to confront new issues in all the sectors of life, including in foreign policy and diplomacy. Likewise, many issues are ahead to be determined by domestic politics and foreign policy, moreover, they are interrelated in a way that the nature of domestic politics determines the capability of

the latter. The lack of common consensus among the main political parties of Nepal concerning the crucial issues of foreign policy including Nepal's national objectives, interests, goals, defense policies, with immediate neighbors and other friendly countries creates confusion in this field.

The activities of the diplomatic agents in Nepal in the last few years have become controversial issues in Nepali politics, foreign policy, and diplomacy, raising some issues including their intervention in internal affairs and politics. Being this there is the internal issues management of place process, drafting of a new constitution to integration combatant in the Nepal Army.

Caught between the dragon and the elephant Nepal has to balance both the Indian and Chinese strategic and security interests because Nepal's geopolitical position has compelled it to adopt a balanced policy with its immediate neighbors.

The open border system has created a lot of issues. It is not looked at from the perspective of a beneficial relationship. It has helped only smugglers and terrorist activities. The problem of scientific demarcation of the border and its delineation, border encroachment in no man's land by India in nearly sixty-five places including in Kalapani in West-Nepal are increasing. The destruction of Dasgaza (border pillar) has generated mistrust and discord.

5.3 Challenges in Foreign Policy of Nepal

Nepalese foreign policy is always facing many internal and external challenges from the beginning of its existence as a state. Most of all government of different period adopted policies for more diversifications with aimed at reducing external challenges and influence, (Khand, J.D.1984, p.257). It was suffering from

both domestic and foreign affairs and the reason was the shape and size of the country, so it is a yam between two giant countries. It has many challenges for ups and downs. Many arguments were made for and against. The concept exist it was better subject to protect the nation and its defense. On the other side believe exist that it's no more relevance. After the cold war, it was slowly spread out in America, Japan, France, Britain, and Italy.

Issues of national existence and issues for the promotion of national interest become a subject of prime importance to all Nepalese. He added, the proper formulation and effective implementation of the foreign policy, becomes the most sensitive issue and the subject of common concern of the critical mass in general. Fundamentals of Nepalese foreign policy is determined by the former regime needs to be revised with a contest. He has pointed that the challenging issues for Nepalese foreign policies are as follows (Dahal, 2009)

Political issues plays key role in foreign policy. As foreign policy is extension of domestic policy, the lack of Political stability different movement weakened the Nepal as state. The lack of consensus among the major parliamentary parties on vital issues, including Nepal's policies with neighbors, or with regional and global powers for that matter, has become an impediment on the promotion of national interest, there are divergences in the perception issues of vital national interests like national security, exploitation of natural resources and border disputes (Dahal,2009).All five components of Nepali Politics (Maoist, NC, UML, Madhesi alliance and the international community) are responsible for the mess in Nepal. India has gone away from consensus. That is the main fault. In some respect, India has also gone away from the democratic principle that the largest party should lead the government in

Nepal (Muni, S.D., 2010). China's interest in Nepal is heavily influenced by Tibetan issue. China could benefit if it can dilute western influence in Nepal.

One of the issue is economic is also a challenging factor on foreign policy of Nepal .There was also a conflict caused by the interplay of the external, economic variables and the internal, consistent geographic of aid money supported Nepal's desire for economic nationalism. Various industrial and other development projects supported agencies helped create a certain economic structure within ironically, most of these projects became dependent on the intermediate and primary goods from India for their execution. Nepal's open southern border and landlocked position approach to its industrial development extremely. (Khadka, N.1992, p.134-157). The main cause of antipathy towards Indian hegemony starts from 1989 when India imposed economic blockade to Nepal to punish royal regime but the ultimate sufferer were the people. The blockade was for the cause Nepal's acquisition of Chinese anti-aircraft guns showing the clause of Indo-Nepal Treaty of 1950 which speaks about consent to be taken while acquiring weapons from third country. This means that the lower economic development, the lower the possibility of reducing the geopolitical barriers. By the same token, independent foreign and policies demand an independent (Khadka, N., 1992, p.143).

Bureaucratic issues and challenges have to play significance role in Nepal's foreign policy. In order to exchange views, priorities, interests and stands at preliminary level first, to create a favorable background for the communication in political level. "To supply essentials a concerned information at such talks and bargain to achieve vital national interests, the formation of a committee would include; secretaires of concerned ministers of both the sides (e.g., Foreign ministry,

Finance Ministry, Ministry of Home, Ministry of Industry and commerce or other related ministers depending on the nature of issues), (b) bureaucrats of concerned ministers of both sides, and (c) technocrats of concerned ministries of sides. Issues like border, trade, transit, water, natural resources can help to collect data, prepare drafts, right information, preparing background” (Dahal, 2009, p.53). As the administrative mechanisms cannot go beyond and create conducive environment for political level as it has limited mandate.

Socio-Cultural issues as challenge on foreign policy. Nepal's Foreign Policy in the present context has witnessed a number of socio-cultural issues, problems and challenges and has not successfully conducted cultural diplomacy, it has to consolidate Nepali religious and socio-cultural relations with world (e.g., relations with Buddhist countries, India and its Hindu population.). Large number of Chinese populations believe in Buddhist religion, where Nepal is a birthplace of Buddha. Large section in Indian binds with Buddhism and Hindu religion linked with Nepal. The south section of Nepal also linked with maternal relation with Indian state like Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

One of the issues on Foreign policy of Nepal is Psychological challenges, the fear psyche of ruling and political elites that Nepal as small in size in compare to Giant neighbors and unable to bargain with for the cause of national interests. In such situation, attempts could be made to boost up the level of moral and self-confidence (as small state psyche) among stake holders in foreign policy. Nepali needed to address the issues in psychological dimension and replace the mentality of the ruling elites in course of conducting Nepal's Foreign and external relations.

Security issues have prior role as challenges. Pakistan's anti-India elements are using open Indo-Nepal border to smuggle the fake currency to weaken the Indian monetary market, so as Nepali fake currency is smuggled to Nepal. Contra-band drugs and new routes for gold smuggling from China to India through this open trans-national border have undermined the security apparatus of both the countries. Chinese interest in Nepal is about security. Chinese concern over possible anti-China activities by Tibetans refugees with materialist support from western power views as separationist. Want to control any design of encircling China from the soil of Nepal (Shrestha, H.L., 2015, p.15). The fragile politics of Nepal and like-minded attitude of neighbors has encouraged the anti-social elements to flourish in Nepal (Khadka, N.1992, p.143). The extradition treaty purposed by India, by showing possible threats to its security through the Nepalis soil on the other the Nepal could be positive with the previous activity of Maoist from neighbors' soil. "Open border (with India), un restricted movement of currency, transit and trade, employment, smuggling (Himal, 2000, p.22-23). Smuggling, human trafficking, fake currency, increment in terrorist activities, drug abuse, black marketing etc. are the major security concerns between India and Nepal (Pyakurel, 2018, p.154-188). The cross-border crimes, have taken more serious dimension (Bahadur & Lama, 1985, p.6). Where Nepal has to deal cautiously with all powers by maintain neutrality any possible threats from any side to its neighbors.

As issue Communication issues also have Challenges regarding the foreign policy of Nepal. Nepal's poor economy. The need for such road was emphasized by Nehru, who stated at a press conference in New Delhi on February 1952 that "one of the immediate need.of.course.is communication. A road to Nepal from India as well as road within Nepal is highly important propose to send engineers. The geopolitical

problem visa-vis trade! lies in the uncertainty regarding the of a number of development projects. Most of these rely on unrestricted importation of number of development goods, but the occasional trade restriction that India has imposed on the export of goods needed by Nepal has causes serious shortcomings in Nepal's successfully completing the development of these projects. Thus, Nepal's quest for an independent external trade policy is quite understandable. Joshi and Rose have rightly observed that to the educated élite, Nepal's independence and national sovereignty will never be complete without extensive modification in the trade structure and the reduction of Nepal's exposure to Indian economic domination" (Joshi, B.L. & Rose, L.E.,1966, p.468).

There are still a number of sensitive issues and areas that might up- set Nepal's geopolitical balance. In the South Asian region, relations between India and Pakistan are still very volatile. Similarly, the Tibet issue remains unresolved; with the growing international movement for independence and separation, it could very well become critical. (Khadka, N.1992, p.156).

Nepal's position has become strategically more significant with the rise of China. Situated between two giant China and India, it is possible for Nepal to capture the opportunities and become a center of geopolitical competition between the rising China and a defensive India.

On the other side Diplomatic issues remains as one of the challenges in the Nepal's foreign policy Governmental instability and politicization of bureaucracy along partisan lines have been blamed for the absence of intuitional memory in the foreign policy domain. Nepal's declining on international prestige has raise regarding the credibility issues. Lack of resources and training for Diplomats and breaking the

diplomatic etiquettes. There are many more internal and external issues and challenges in the least developed countries like Nepal, have several issues ahead with our immediate neighbor, especially more issues that are to be discussed and settled with India (Dahal,2009).

The most important challenges affecting Nepal India's relationship is the flow of migration from Nepal to India, India to Nepal. Nepal is also facing immigration problems from Burma, Bhutan, and (Bihari Muslim) Bangladesh. The migration of Indian Nationals is especially for business, job seeking, and other purposes. On both sides, border areas of people go on working during the daytime and return to homes at night. The use of an open border system so nationals or both sides go for a job near the border area. Culturally, people of both sides of the border area do not feel alien but feel easy and at home.

Successfully implementing the new constitution promulgated by the Constitution Assembly (CA). Institutionalization of political transformation to the democratic peaceful and prosperous Nepal "*Shambrithha Nepal, Shukhi Nepali*" for all Nepalese is now the main national goal for which all organs of state and sections of society including the foreign policy community. In this environment relationship of trust and confidence with the two immediate neighbors within the overall guiding philosophy of "Amity with All enmity with none" continues to be the most important issue of Nepali's foreign policy and national security agenda (Shimkhada, 2018).

CHAPTER SIX: SUMMARY CONCLUSION.

6.1 Summary and Conclusion

The study presents the valuable items of how geopolitics would be structured. The necessary quality of geopolitics and the basic aspects of foreign policy is guided by the concept of geopolitics. Geopolitics is a problem-solving science and its soluble nature is based on the experiments practiced in the laboratory of people's views and thoughts. When the researcher gets new knowledge through the experiments, at that time, the experiment seems better for real taste. Since Nepal's geopolitics has been shaped as per the Geo setting of this country, it gets automatically formation the basis of the geopolitical consideration which creates the foreign policy of Nepal like other countries of the world.

"Our foreign policy will decline at the point where either India or China loses faith in us and arranges that her vital national interests and sensitivities do not receive proper recognition in our conduct of relations "as quoted by former ambassador Yadunatn Khanal. The historical argument of Prithivi Narayan Shah the founder of modern Nepal, that "Nepal is a yam between two boulders", is still appropriate in the present context of Nepal. As India and China are the emerging global economic power Nepal could be a link between them and could gain an opportunity in its economic progress. Nepal has been able to expand its relations and gain a comparatively better position and reputation in the international sphere but with the possibility to be a playground for international society, Nepal needs to be awake with which is the most important challenge to overcome. Due to the challenging nature of global politics and understanding of security, there are fewer possibilities of its being able to ward off external threats through they are growing more real and challenging.

By adopting the relationship of equi-proximity with next-door-neighbor and the only way that is fit for Nepal in the present era is to use soft power to deal with the contemporary global, regional, and geopolitical challenges.

Examined and judged through a geopolitical approach, the Nepalese foreign policy can be found to have been dependent on the behavior demonstrated by Nepal's neighbor countries. Geographically, Nepal has been compared as a yam between two huge builders. Can Nepal escape from these two huge builders? This attitudinal question has filled the psyche of the common people who fear that Nepal can't escape from this condition. On the surface, such questions seem quite sensible, and to change such a mindset is almost impossible but there is hope for overcoming such attitudes because the friendly behavior of the other nations can change such self-destructive attitude towards the geo setting of the country.

Nepal should be active to face such possible interference by formulating a strong and effective security policy. By following the geopolitical approach, we should make some functional strategies so that we can maintain the sovereignty and integrity of Nepal. Construction of the bridges, dams, and irrigation systems on Nepali rivers and encroachment of the bordering land, popularly known as no man's land, is one of the best examples of interference by the southern neighbor. Prithivinarayan Shah, by closely observing the security position of Nepal during his time had said that our southern friend is too clever, therefore, we must be careful so that there is no penetration by others in our territory. This statement has always remained true. Our leaders therefore should be clever to stop any interfere in Nepal in the days ahead.

The open border system also creates the problem for Nepal and India. But European countries are challenging it by opening their borders and suggesting that the open border system cannot harm any nation in the long run. They opine that Nepal and India can adopt the common currency as European Union has introduced the Euro as its currency by opening themselves to each other. On the other side, it is obvious that the open border system creates different types of problems such as cross-border terrorism by using the lucrative road for illegal means and purposes. We can protect and promote nationalism and sovereign entity from the possible foreign intervention in Nepalese foreign affairs by following the fundamentals of geopolitics. In this context, if Nepal had followed the basic thrusts of geopolitics while formulating and implementing its foreign policies, Nepal mightn't have faced the problems of border issues at the time. Nepal wants to implement its foreign policy and manage its international relations based on the principles of friendship, candor, justice, and fairness, but such qualities also demand reciprocal treatments from another side

Finally, the study has highlighted that democracy and nationality are essential factors for the civilized life of a nation. Like two wheels of a cart, these two basic factors cannot operate separately because they depend on each other for their smooth operation. In this backdrop, nationality and democracy demand a foresighted and visionary leadership for their successful activism because it is believed that a successful politician is a watchman of the people's minds and moods. The empirical study of the subject has inferred that 'Geopolitics' is a term based on a historical map of the state. The last shreds of evidence are transferred from one decade to another decade and the objective of an eminent person's investigation is to find out the real feature of a state. Geopolitics shows that in comparison to space and earth, human

beings are insignificant because human attitude, mind, and psyche towards politics are shaped dominantly by the factors like space and earth.

As the summarization of this dissertation, varieties of geopolitical events and strategy had been seen from 1870 onwards. So, the geopolitics of different country's thoughts and views, were different such as American geopolitics differs from Indian. So, the geopolitics differs country-wise like China, UK, Brazil, Japan, etc. Their situation created the nation's problem and they set a strategy for the time being. In beginning Ratzel (Germany) Kjellen (Sweden) invented the combination of geo and politics as the means of the earth and human activities. But the Greek mythology focused on earth as a mother goddess. Gaia/Games form universal truth components: air, water, land, and fire. Like Greek mythology, Hindu mythology also worshiped fire as the savior of all human beings. During the early definition except for Ratzel and Kjellen Thyar Mhan (America), Mackinder (United Kingdom), Karl Houshofer (Germany) invented geopolitics in different orientations and views.

The term "geopolitics" has been used for different meanings such as to save a nation, to make relation and diplomacy at international level and use of a resourceful area or human space, globalization. It has many challenges and issues as the concept of ancient and now, it has main problems to submit the term geopolitics as a directive principle in the constitution. The theory is one side and the practice is another side. Nowadays-new challenges and issues are ahead to challenge the term geopolitics. Nothing can change the nature of geography but globalization changes its concept with an international environment. Many geopoliticians hoped that the subject of geopolitics is an applied science, its soluble nature is problem-solving. Demands and desires are many, but the need is problem-solving. So geopoliticians always said it is

an applied and pure science like natural science. They said, applied and pure science means problem-solving for the people's desire, the role of media is important to collect the people's desires and demands. It is better to submit the subject at every level for study. Without the knowledge of the country's geopolitics, no study can succeed properly.

Implementing geopolitics based on a country's foreign policy is difficult. One is geopolitics, other is an international situation hard to conduct foreign policies. The concept of human space, open border system, globalization, inventory system, international community all threaten the geopolitical movements. Present days government policies failed to implement diplomacy and preserve the national interest. Nepal's government is a total failure to awake foreign policies and appoint competent and qualified ambassadors. Party's cardholders are appointed as the ambassadors without diplomatic ability. Frequently interfered by foreign diplomats in Nepalese domestic affairs was another case. A present, Nepal's sovereign status is collapsed. Foreign policy is a systematic statement of deliberately selected national interests. Geopolitics is the foundation of diplomacy. Man must understand his neighbors and people have to adjust with them, diplomacy has a geographic foundation, man's capability to identify the problems were often the difference in the understanding of geography. Location, climate, and place are the near and distant identity elements.

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