

**NEPAL BRITAIN RELATIONSHIP:  
CONFLICT AND COOPERATION OF 200 YEARS**

**The Thesis Submitted to Department of Political Science, Prithivi Narayan  
Campus, Faculty of Humanities and Social Science, Tribhuvan  
University, Pokhara in Fulfillment of the Requirement for  
the Master's Degree in Political Science**

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**LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION**

This thesis **Nepal Britain Relationship: Conflict and Cooperation of 200 Years** is the work of, Suraj Paudel, the student of Political Science of Tribhuvan University. Under my supervision, the thesis has been prepared. I would like to recommend this thesis to the research committee for the final evaluation.

Date: 24th October, 2017

7th Kartik, 2074

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**LETTER OF APPROVAL**

We certify the thesis entitled **Nepal Britain Relationship: Conflict and Cooperation Of 200 Years** submitted by Suraj Paudel to T.U., faculty of Political Science, Prithivi Narayan Campus, Department of Political Science, Pokhara, in fulfillment of the requirement of the degree of Masters in Political Science has been found excellent in the scope and quality. Therefore, we accept this thesis as a part of the said degree.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This thesis has been prepared to fulfill partial requirement for the degree of Political Science, Master of Arts (MA) of Tribhuvan University. For this, I would like to acknowledge Tribhuvan University for giving me such a valuable opportunity to use the theoretical knowledge in the practical field. I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to my supervisor of this research work, Dr. Girdhari Dahal, Department of Political Science, Prithivi Naryan Campus, Dr. Umanath Baral, Professor Tara Nath Baral and Lecturer Bhim Nath Baral for his invaluable suggestions, important inputs and constant encouragements, which helped me in designing this research and accomplishing it successful. Words do not suffice to express my sincere gratitude to him.

I would like to show my sincere gratitude to Mr. Kishor Subedhi, Prithivi Naryan Campus, Miss. Shruti Kharel, Kathmandu School of Law, and Prof. Dr. Yubraj Sangroula who rigorously assisted and supported me to complete this thesis work and make it a success.

Likewise, I am highly obliged to the external experts, internal experts and students of for providing worth full comments in viva voice held at the Department of Political Science, Prithvi Narayan Campus, which complemented my thesis.

I would also like to thank all my friends for their support and co-operation in course of this research. I would also like to express my deep indebtedness to my family members, especially my parents, who not only encouraged but also provided me with everything possible to pursue higher studies and to materialize my cherished dream.

Suraj Paudel

November, 2017

## ABSTRACT

Nepal and Britain have postulate relationship that needs no clarification. The relationship of friendship, economic development and military assistance and cooperation have created the wide spread scope for the development and sustainability. Main objectives of this research are to identify the conflict and cooperation issues of relationship and tracing out the impact of these issues in Nepal. The researcher had identified various variables to measure the relationship parameter and justify the objectives. The researcher had gathered different literatures for the critical review, used analytical and exploratory research methods to draw the conclusion. The gathered literatures were sited using the guidelines of American Psychological Association (APA). Random interview with subject experts was the main source of primary data for the thesis. Every International Relationship has either economic or military aspect as a root of it. Diplomacy, Assistance, Treaties are the subsequent phenomenon. Nepal and Britain commenced the relationship with the military side (War Threat) since the emergence of East India Company in Asia.

King of Malla Empire has first visited Great Britain which is regarded as a milestone of relationship. Anglo Nepal War is considered as a major foothill of the subsequent relationship. The Sugauli Treaty (1816), strategic losses of large chunk of land and Nepal Britain Mutual Treaty (1923) are the considerable progress parameters of the relationship of two countries which abandoned the warhead mentality and entered into military collaboration. Recruitment of Nepali young blood in British Companies was the collaborative approach of relationship. Nepal had contributed many young soldiers to British. The mutiny in Indian Army Company further flamed the urge of Nepali soldiers in British forces and bolstered the supply chain of military to British and Indian Army. Visit of the Prime minister yielded human development, change in the governance and infrastructural development in Nepal, on the other side; Britain was becoming victorious with Gurkha soldiers. We had reciprocal relationship then. Britain had been supportive in our political movements, disaster time and development programs in recent times. The sovereignty concept, Buffer state concept, Big power- Small power relation are being proved by this relationship. This ended up with conflict, collaboration and cooperation between Britain and Nepal. Regular support on development, Aid, reorganization of major political movements, support during democratic process and

peace building, welcoming the new constitution, welfare schemes, common concern on climate change, and humanitarian assistance during disaster are the best examples of cooperative practices. The sovereignty issues of Gurkha recruitment, big power and small power relationship, negative trade rate, changing global politics, Brexit are the debatable issues of Nepal and Britain relationship. Thus, these issues need to be addressed without hurting the notion of International Relationship and respecting the cordial and glorious relationship with Britain. Considering all these facts, we have huge opportunity in being in relationship with Britain but we have to maintain it using tool of diplomacy, brotherhood by cashing the two hundred years old postulate relationship.

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATION**

AD	Anno Domini
ADB	Asian Development Bank
BIMSTEC	Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation
BS	Bikram Shambat
EIC	East India Company
INGO	International Non Governmental Organizations
MA	Master in Arts
MNC	Multinational Corporation
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
PNS	Prithvi Naryan Shah
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
TU	Tribhuvan University
UK	United Kingdome
UN	United Nations
US	United States
WTO	World Trade Organization

# CHAPTER ONE

## Introduction to the Study

### 1.1 Background of the Study

International relations attempts to explain the interactions of states in the global interstate system, and it also attempts to explain the interactions of others whose behavior originates within one country and is targeted toward members of other countries. In short, the study of international relations is an attempt to explain behavior that occurs across the boundaries of states, the broader relationships of which such behavior is a part, and the institutions that oversee those interactions.

Explanations of that behavior may be sought at any level of human aggregation. Some look to psychological and social-psychological understandings of why foreign policymakers act as they do. Others investigate institutional processes and politics as factors contributing to the externally directed goals and behavior of states. Alternatively, explanations may be found in the relationships between and among the participants (for example, balance of power), in the intergovernmental arrangements among states (for example, collective security), in the activities of multinational corporations (for example, the distribution of wealth), or in the distribution of power and control in the world as a single system.

A treaty of friendship was signed in 1923, which superseded the Sugauli Treaty signed in 1816. Relations between the United Kingdom and Nepal have historically been friendly and there have been close links between the Royal Families, although relations deteriorated when the King took power in 2005. The UK is highly regarded in Nepal through historical ties, development assistance and long term support in the struggle for democratic peace in Nepal. Also of note is that through the recruitment of Gurkha soldiers since the 19th century (Limbu, 2014).

Foreign relation is management of the relationship between two countries. It tries to find out the mutual benefits from the relationship (Aminzadeh, 1997). The world politics and world economy are the part of foreign relationship. Foreign relationship is an outcome of the foreign policy and foreign diplomacy. Foreign policy gives tactics

and diplomacy provides the tool to implement the foreign policy (Institute of Foreign Affairs, 2012).

Foreign policy analysis is the study of the conduct and practice of relations between different actors, primarily states, in the international system. Diplomacy, intelligence, trade negotiations and cultural exchanges all form part of the substance of foreign policy analysis (Alden, 2011).

Nepal has long history of foreign relationship since the Bise and Chaubesirajya and before. The world has been discussing these issues from the development of Nile Civilization till now. Nepal has exercised the relationship with Britain. East India Company as a part of the British Empire, it has significant impact till now.

The Nepal Britain relationship is most attention-grabbing relationship. The contribution on British Army is another major area of the relationship with British. It has benefits as well as losses, for both of the country (Limbu, 2014).

## **1.2 Statement of the Problems**

British and Nepalese governments have been maintaining their diplomatic relationship since a long time. Remarkable visit of Rana Prime Minister to United Kingdom had established a formal diplomatic relationship with British government.

Diplomacy doesn't only mean the relationship with ministers, officials and diplomatic bodies of the government, it has larger scope and goes beyond that.

The diplomatic relationship has different strings which strengthen the relationship of two states. It is very essential to identify such strings so that two nations can maintain the relationship for long term. Nepal and Britain do not rely on one diplomatic channel it has multidimensional variables which have given this status of strong relationship. It's necessary to identify those issues and plan for much better relationship. (Basnyat, 2017)

Developing Countries like Nepal need financial and technological support from the developed countries, whereas developed countries need skilled human resources,

innovative ideas and materials for the production and development. Such a give and take relationship can maintain the relationship beyond formal diplomatic relationship and create an environment of competitive advantage with mutual wellbeing. The researcher has found following research problems.

1. What are the factors that are maintaining the British Nepal relationship?
2. What are the common problems between Britain and Nepal?

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

The overall objective of this research is to find out the Nepal Britain Relationship. The specific objectives of this research are;

1. To find out the factors those are maintaining the relationship between Nepal and Britain.
2. To analyze the common problems faced by Britain and Nepal.

### **1.4 Research Methodology**

This chapter is an outline of the research. It describes the research procedure, methods, tools and techniques the researcher follows during the research work. The methodology undertaken in relation to the research paradigm, data collection and analysis techniques used to study the foreign relationship of Nepal especially Nepal and British relationship.

#### **1.4.1 Justification of Research Topic Selection**

As the foreign relation has paramount importance in the field of political science. Nepal and Britain has long history of political and diplomatic relationship. There have been lots of sociological and political research done in the relationship but the researcher tries to incorporate the area with foreign relation and Nepal Britain relationship. Secondly, researcher has selected this topic to find out the existing problems, opportunities and challenges of British Nepal relationship which will be a milestone for both nations. Thirdly, Nepal is facing problems in maintaining the sustainable foreign relationship with

neighboring and other friendly countries, this thesis might generate the solutions to mitigate such problems.

Considering all these facts, the researcher has selected this topic in order to understand the existing Nepalese foreign policy and British Nepal relationship to fulfill the literature crunch in the field of Political science.

#### **1.4.2 Research Plan and Design**

The study is conducted to analyze the British Nepal relationship and the Nepalese foreign policy. So this research work will be fruitful for the other researchers who want to analyze different dimension of international relationship and national politics.

This research is basically descriptive type of research involving different judgmental, historical and analytical techniques and intuitions of the researcher to draw out the conclusion from this research study. The overall research work was conducted through analysis of Nepalese foreign policy and national security policy.

#### **1.4.3 Sources and nature of data**

This research is based on secondary source of data. The data and required documents were collected through websites and books published by government of Nepal. Required literatures were collected from internet and library. The researcher had reviewed different articles, books and published journals for the literature review.

The material chosen to use for this thesis is foremost primary sources in form of national security, foreign relation and formal documents. Due to the nature of these sources, the fact that they are official documents, the validity of this thesis will be higher. The researcher had conducted random interview with Professor Yuvraj Sangroula as an experts of foreign policy, International politics and experts of international laws to trace out the concept and mutual practices between Britain and Nepal.

The conclusion derived from the conversation have been used as an expert’s opinion and presented in analysis part of this research.

#### 1.4.4 Data Analysis and Conclusion

Collected data have been presented in descriptive form in various chapters of this thesis. The researcher has used analytical and judgmental technique for the analysis of the data. In addition, the researcher has used own knowledge and experiences to analyze the facts derived from presentation.

#### 1.4.5 Research Plan

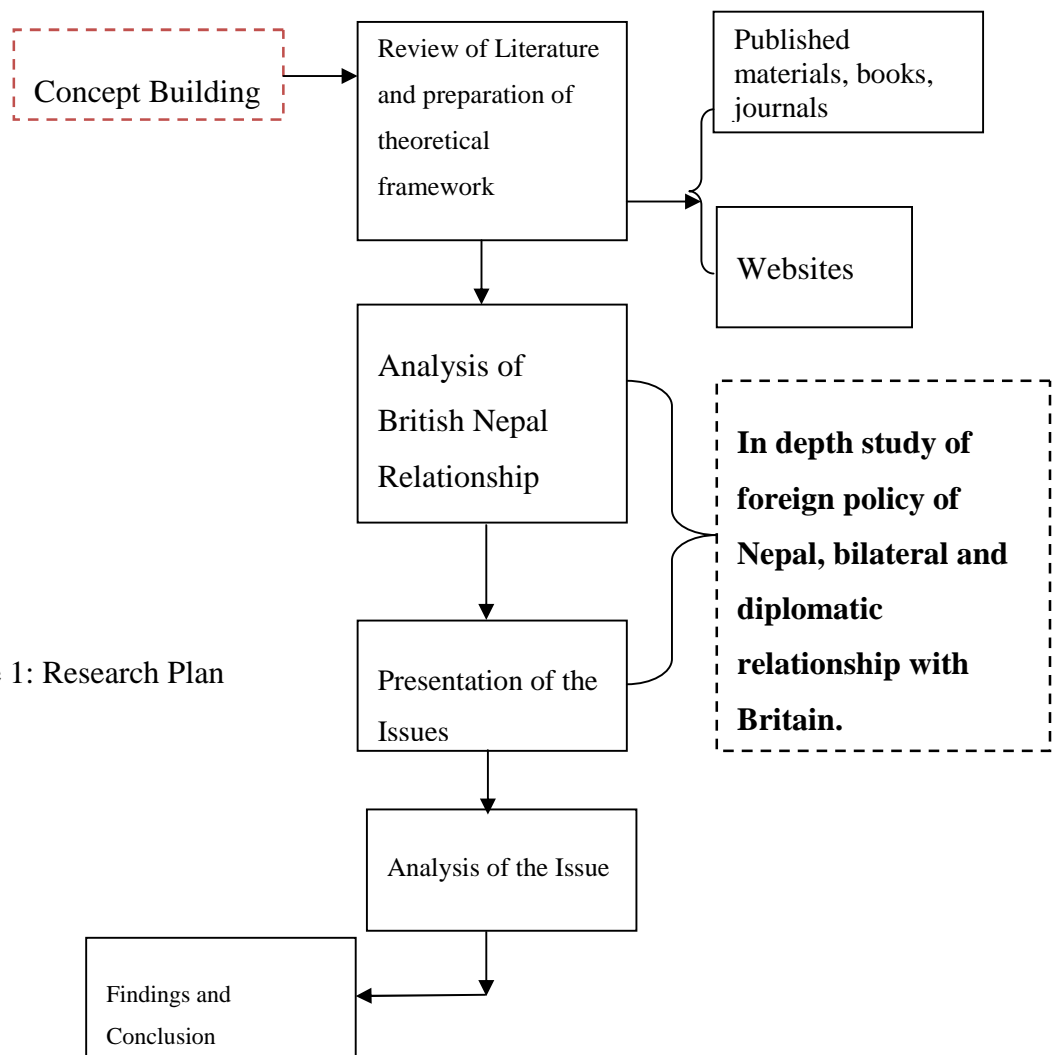


Figure 1: Research Plan

## 1.5 Literature Review and Research Gap

Literature review provides base for the theoretical framework. Furthermore, review is done for the justifiability of the research topic and statement of the problem. It also paves the way to achieve stated objectives.

The researcher has reviewed various books to identify the real research gap in relationship. The book *Social Theory of International Politics* by Wadent; The book *International Relations: Undergraduate Handbook* published by University of Sussex; The book *History and International Relations* by Tailor Smith; The book *International Relations: Popular Theories* by Slaughter; The book *Geo- Strategic Challenges to Nepal's Foreign Policy and Way Forward* Yuvraj Sangroula; The book *Kutniti ra Rajnati* by Ramesh Nath Pandey; The book *Rana Rule of Nepal* by M.R. Pandey; The book *Soft Power* by J.S. Nye; The book *The New Public Diplomacy: Soft Power in International Relations* by j. Melissen; The book *Lesson of War and National Security* by R.D. Limbu; The book *Nepal after Democratic Restoration* by YN Khanal; The book *Nepalese Foreign Policy and Its Relation* by S. KC.; The book *International Relations* by Goldstein, J. S., & Pavhouse, J. C. Were reviewed.

In his book Joseph S. Nye has talked about military power and economic power as hard power and soft power and further said nations share these powers to maintain the relationship. Moreover, soft power resources often work indirectly by shaping the environment for policy, and sometimes take years to produce the desired outcomes (Nye, 2004). But Nepal and Britain have been maintaining their relationship very smoothly since last 200 years, which started from conflict and ended up with cooperation.

KC (2001) in *Nepalese Foreign Policy and Its Relation* has mentioned about various aspects of Nepal's foreign policy and its diplomatic history as well. He has given a short account about the relation between British, India and Nepal. But latest development in relation is not mentioned here.



A book “200 Years of Nepal-Britain Relations: A Way Forward” has explained about the achievements of the relationship (Institute of Foreign Affairs, 2012), it did not talk about the conflict and cooperation factors of the relationship.

In the book *International Relations* written by Goldstein and Pavese explained about the international relations as a world government, and established the connection among them. Furthermore they said the international relations are dependent upon international organization, multinational corporations and individuals with other social structure including economics, culture and diplomatic politics and with geographical and historical influences.

Gautam (2015) has given a lengthy description about Nepal’s long tradition and Nepal’s role in United Nations Peace Keeping Operations and other affairs of world politics. This work will be helpful to evaluate Nepal’s Political relations in case of involvement of the security forces and diplomatic representation in attaining the goal of world peace.

A book “Disaster Politics” states governments use military power to issue threats, fights, and with a combination of skill and luck, achieve desired outcomes within a reasonable time. Economic power is often a similarly straightforward matter (Adhikari, 2015).

The Constitution of Nepal (2072) itself has made the provision of Nepal’s foreign policy. Provisions are the directives and guidelines to conduct foreign policy and determine national security policy as well.

In the Book *Rana Rule of Nepal* by Ramesh Nath Pandey has explained about the East India Company, Junga Bahadur’s Visit to UK and development of Nepal (Pandey, 1998).

Sugauli Treaty (1816) is considered as a milestone to tie the British Nepal relations. It was signed after Nepal’s defeat in Anglo Nepal War (1814-1816). It consists of different nine articles which has determined the various aspects of relationship between two countries. Further, Nepal Britain Mutual Treaty of 1923 is equally important in strengthening the ties of relations.

Limbu (2014) in his book *Lesson of War and National Security* highlighted about the Anglo Nepal war and its implications. He stated the relationship with Britain was possible due to the war between British East India Company and Nepalese force. He focused on the military aspect of relationship stating the financial benefits of the relationship. He didn't cover about conflict, collaboration and cooperation of the relationship.

Likewise, Muni (2016) stated that the external relations during King Tribhuvan's rule (1951-1955) were dominated by India. The two countries were described as having had "special relations" with each other. Muni strongly stated that the India had played significant role for development of Nepal's foreign policy, but Nepal already had established diplomatic and military relationship with Britain.

Pandey & Adhikari (2009) in their book *Nepalese Foreign Policy at the Cross Roads* have elaborated about dynamics of Nepalese foreign policy, challenges in the formulation of policy for Nepal, National Interest and foreign policy, peace support operations and Nepal and its experiences along with donor community's influence in Nepal's foreign policy. They have slightly touched the influence of Britain in Nepalese policy making.

Shah (2017) in his unpublished thesis "National Security Issues of Nepal and Challenges Ahead" submitted to Prithivi Naryan Campus, Pokhara has explained about the implications of the Treaty of Sugauli, Indo Nepal friendship treaty, 1950 and treaty of peace and friendship between the government of India and Nepal highlighting the influence of different treaties in Nation's policy making process.

No doubt, several academic efforts are made to highlight British Nepal relationship. But no integrated work is done till date. After the review of different interconnected literatures the researcher didn't find any justifiable literature to explain about the conflict and correlation approach of British Nepal relationship, and realized the research gap. The researcher had kept International relation and diplomacy perspective, Nepal's Foreign Policy perspectives and principles to describe the relationship between Britain and Nepal. Thus this research is purely new topic and gives the new literature to the field of Political Science by fulfilling the literature gap.

## **1.6 Rationale of the Study**

This paper is a part of Master in Arts; it fulfills the requirement of the MA in Political Science course of Tribhuvan University.

Under this topic Nepal Britain relationship: conflict and cooperation of 200 years the researcher had identified different variables of the international relationship and presented it with due logic. This is very new and exploratory type of research, thus gives new literature in the field of Political Science, especially in the field of foreign policy and diplomacy. In addition, this study will help to understand the Nepalese foreign policy and relationship with Britain.

This study will be helpful to the student of political science to understand the relationship from strong, weak, opportunities and threats perspective. This study is like a “SWOT” analysis of the relationship. It gives critical idea about the relationship highlighting the key success factors of the bonding.

Thus this research paper is further helpful to the scholars of the political science, diplomats and government of Nepal and Britain as it has established significant relationship between foreign relationship, foreign policy and British Nepal relationship.

## **1.7 Limitations of the Study**

The study is limited to British Nepal relationship. This research does not explain about the non states actors of the foreign relationship, international NGO's, different regional organizations and unions. It was tough job to extract the actual foreign relationship issues. The issues of national policy, foreign policy came along with foreign relation.

Time and the resources were other limitations of this research. The Unavailability of the research material in this topic has created troublesome to understand and create the wider relationship with other variables of the issue, in spite of that researcher has presented the paper in a very critical and analytical way. Researcher has utilized his professional knowledge and experiences while preparing this work.

## **1.8 Organization of the research**

This researcher had followed American Psychological Association format to complete the research. The research is framed with the guidelines and format provided by the Tribhuvan University, Prithivi Naryan Campus, Pokhara.

For the purpose of bringing easiness in the study the whole research is divided into various six chapters and sub chapters are also made as per the necessity. Accordingly, the first chapter is related with the introduction. It covers the sub topics like general background, statement of the problems, objectives, methodologies, literature review, limitation of the study, significance and the organization of the study.

Second chapter collects the literature regarding foreign relations and Nepal Britain relationship. Literature review identifies the variables related to the research topic. Following topics describes and gives analysis to the relationship between Britain and Nepal. The final chapter summarizes and concludes the research. Executive summary is also prepared and posted in the beginning of this research.

## CHAPTER TWO

### Theoretical and Conceptual Framework

This chapter gathers relationship between research issues and gives framework to the researcher. The purpose of this research is to conduct an analysis of the Nepalese foreign policy and British Nepal relationship. The literature review focuses on two main areas. First is to formulate a proper methodology to analyze the British Nepal relationship and Nepalese foreign policy. The second area of the literature review focuses on important data and information to answer the research questions. This includes published reports from various think tanks and media products related to the diplomacy, documents on the history of Nepal, and current strategic concepts that may influence the Nepalese foreign policy and especially the British Nepal relationship. The following paragraphs describe these areas in detail.

#### 2.1 International Relations and Diplomacy

The study of international relations takes a wide range of theoretical approaches. Some emerge from within the discipline itself; others have been imported, in whole or in part, from disciplines such as economics or sociology.

The Realism theorist gives the definition of international relation as States are sovereign and thus autonomous of each other; no inherent structure or society can emerge or even exist to order relations between them. They are bound only by forcible coercion or their own consent (Slaughter, 2011).

In such an anarchic system, State power is the key indeed, the only variable of interest; because only through power can States defend themselves and hope to survive. Realism can understand power in a variety of ways e.g. militarily, economically, diplomatically, but ultimately emphasizes the distribution of coercive material capacity as the determinant of international politics.

Institutionalists share many of Realism's assumptions about the international system that it is anarchic, that States are self-interested, rational actors seeking to survive while increasing their material conditions, and that uncertainty pervades relations between

countries. However, Institutionalism relies on microeconomic theory and game theory to reach a radically different conclusion that cooperation between nations is possible. (Slaughter, 2011)

Andrew Moravcsik has developed a more general liberal theory of international relations, based on three core assumptions: (i) individuals and private groups, not States, are the fundamental actors in world politics ( Non -State Actors) ;(ii) States represent some dominant subset of domestic society, whose interests they serve; and (iii) the configuration of these preferences across the international system determines State behavior. (Moravcsik, 1997)

Concerns about the distribution of power or the role of information are taken as fixed constraints on the interplay of socially-derived State preferences.

In the Constructivist account, the variables of interest to scholars e.g. military power, trade relations, international institutions, or domestic preferences are not important because they are objective facts about the world, but rather because they have certain social meanings (Wendt, 2000). His meaning is constructed from a complex and specific mix of history, ideas, norms, and beliefs which scholars must understand if they are to explain State behavior.

The dominant international relations theories and their underlying positivist epistemology have been challenged from a range of perspectives. Scholars working in Marxist, feminist, post-colonial, and ecological fields have all put forward critiques of international relations' explanations of State behavior ( Colonialism; Developing Country Approach to International Law; Feminism, Approach to International Law). (Alden, 2011)

Most of these critiques share a concern with the construction of power and the State, which theories like Realism or Institutionalism tend to take for granted. Marxist scholars perceive the emphasis on State-to-State relations as obscuring the more fundamental dynamics of global class relations ( Marxism)(Wendt, 2000).

Similarly, feminists have sought to explain aspects of State behavior and its effects by emphasizing gender as a variable of interest.

This focus has led, for example, to notions of security that move beyond State security (of paramount importance to Realists) to notions of human security. In such a perspective the effects of war, for example, reach far beyond the battlefield to family life and other aspects of social relations.

Rai Technology University (2009) many influences affect the course of international relations. Levels of analysis provide a framework for categorizing these influences and thus for suggesting various explanation of international events. The global Level includes World regions, European imperialism, United Nations, religious fundamentalism, terrorism, world environment, technological changes, information revolution, global telecommunications, and worldwide scientific and business communications. In addition, Interstate level covers the issue of Treaties, trade agreements, IGO's, power, balance of power, alliance formation and dissolution, diplomacy, summit meetings, bargaining and reciprocity etc.

Brown & Ainley (2005) international integration can help explain this development, which challenges the foundations of realism. International integration refers to the process by which supranational institutions replace national ones. The integration would be the merger of several states into a single government.

The United Nations, as an organization created by equal sovereign states and built upon a single set of principles as the UN Charter, has the capacity and responsibility to deal with matters in the sphere of international peace and security. The Cold War put an obstacle in the way of the Organization to use its delegated powers in conflict resolution within the few years of its establishment. As a result, and because of the necessity to deal with international conflicts, the institution of peace-keeping emerged with the aim of employing forces not to end the aggression, breach of or threat to the peace, but for supervision of cease-fires or providing an interposition force between the belligerents, characterized by impartiality and a limited military capability. (Aminzadeh, 1997)

Religion has become one of the most influential factors in world affairs in the last generation but remains one of the least examined factors in the professional study and practice of world affairs.

Most of the world, for most of history, has been characterized by a thorough interpenetration of religion and other aspects of society so that today's global resurgence of religion is actually better characterized as a return to business as usual. The combination of a grudging intellectual realization that social science needs to deal with religion, in combination with dramatic examples of religion reasserting itself into international politics, is starting to put religion back on the intellectual and policy agendas. (Desch, 2013)

The tendency to ignore religion can be traced to the theoretical inspiration drawn from the works of Weber, Durkheim, and Marx. All three theorists believed that religion was a pre-modern relic, destined to fade with the advance of industrialization, urbanization, bureaucratization, and rationalization.

Kaufman (2013) a simple measure of whether wars involved conflict within the same religion (0) or between (1) different religions, reveals that since 1823 the general trend has been toward more wars involving different religious actors on either side.

The extent to which a war was "religious" was derived from the number of conflict dyads between the two sides.

Prienceton (2013)the rise of the fundamentalist movement hostof religiously motivated civil wars broke out in the wake of the end of the Cold War, the most dramatic of which were those in the former Yugoslavia among Latin, Orthodox, and Muslim groups.

Given that the combatants in these last conflicts were ethnically homogeneous, they are most appropriately characterized as "religious" rather than "ethnic" wars. The most influential example was the late Samuel Huntington's "Clash of Civilizations" thesis. In it, he argued that future global politics would be characterized by the interaction among civilizations, which he defined as the highest cultural grouping whose "most important" defining feature was common religion. (Smith, 1999)



The apparent increase in the incidence of religion affecting international politics spurred new theorizing about religion and international relations.

Economics is more important today than it has ever been. Foreign policy is increasingly driven by commercial considerations. Economic strength gives incomparably more political influence than military strength. Globalization is irreversible. The conquest of markets is now much more important than the conquest of territory. The somewhat hackneyed statement that economics are more important in international relations today than they have ever been contains more than a few grains of truth. Some of the most important issues on the current international agenda, though not exclusively concerned with economics, revolve around or hinge upon economic questions.

Most exercise the minds of governments are those concerned with economic growth, development, price inflation, unemployment and other economic considerations. These, after all, are the questions upon which the future electoral success of those governments by and large depend (Economids & Wilson, 2001).

Brown & Ainley (2005) the impact of economic liberalism has been very considerable. Firstly, free trade became one of the central goals of British foreign policy between 1846 and 1880. Britain had far more influence on the shape of the international economic order.

It becomes difficult to discuss the international economy as an entity separate from the broader international system. And while in the nineteenth century it became increasingly apparent that there was a move towards some form of management of the growing international economic system, it also became apparent that such attempts at management had potentially profound implications for state sovereignty, the cornerstone of the inter-state system. (Moravcsik, 1997)

Non-democratic governments, those not burdened with the inconvenience of elections and electorates, need to pay attention to these matters if they are to maintain their legitimacy with key domestic groups such as the armed forces, business elites, tribal leaders and the urban proletariat (University of Sussex, 2016).

Melissen (2005) from the middle of the twentieth century, a period that spawned international organizations such as the IMF, political control has been exerted over the international monetary system for three reasons: firstly, to provide a monetary framework to ease financial flows and assist the growth in volume of international trade; secondly, to stimulate and facilitate the process of foreign investment; thirdly, to promote and protect the process loosely called interdependence, which has both political and economic consequences.

National security is the requirement to maintain the survival of the state through the use of economic power, diplomacy, power projection and political power (Institute of Foreign Affairs, 2012).

Economids & Wilson (2001) defines security as a protective condition which statesman either tries to acquire or preserve in order to guard the various components of their politics from either external or the internal threats. Security thus is nothing more than management of threats.

Aminzadeh (1997) looks at security from the aspect of external coercion and states the distinctive meaning of national security means freedom from foreign dictation. Nepal is an independent nation and its foreign policy and security strategies have nothing to do with the interests of the former colonial powers because it has always served as an independent nation without being governed by the externalities. The principle of neutrality, balance and the constructive engagement of Nepal have been pursued uninterruptedly throughout its history while positioning its foreign policy, which is equally relevant in the view of contemporary politics, economical, and technological development.

## **2.2 Nepal's foreign policy: principles and factors**

The foreign policy of Nepal puts forward the active role to be played by Nepal in the United Nations and other international organizations in order to promote international peace and security and development (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2017).

Nepal is expected to play a positive and meaningful role in the Non-aligned Movement in the context of a changed world, and actively work in the promotion of regional co-

operation in South Asia under the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (Khatri, 2012).

(Swarup, 2017) cited Hans Kelson's concept of norms and grundnorms has been previously agreed upon to establish the supremacy of the Constitution, the foreign policy needs to be formulated on the basis of Constitution of Nepal. So, the foreign policy of Nepal has derived its validity from the fundamental law of the nation.

The state policy under article 51 sub-article m (1 and 2) of the Constitution of Nepal directs the state to conduct an independent foreign policy based on the charter of the United Nations, non-alignment, principles of Panchasheel, international law and the norms of the world peace, taking into consideration of the overall interest of the nation, while remaining active in safeguarding the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and national interests of Nepal. (Constitution of Nepal, 2015)

It also directs to review treaties concluded in the past and make treaties, agreements based on equality and mutual interest.

Therefore the basic guideline for the establishment and enforcing the legality of the National Security Policy and the foreign policy is Constitution, which is mentioned under Article 51 of the Constitution of Nepal

The policy and principles of national security does largely determine the nature of foreign policy of Nepal. King Prithivi Narayan Shah worked in a low profile matrix which was the reason for his success (Limbu, 2014).

When Nepal lacks in the technical, nuclear or the military strength, the historical past experiences teach us that Nepal must refrain from instigating provocative play with Nepal's neighbor, especially refrain from engaging in nefarious role of bringing one against the other (Basnyat, 2017).

The capacity of Nepal and importance of international law in protecting its sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence, Rule 1.5.5.14 of the National Security Policy under the title of fundamental guidelines to direct the National Security Policy positions UN Charter, doctrine of Panchasheel and the Non-

aligned Movement principle or the notion of neutrality as the fundamental base of the nation's foreign policy. (National Security Policy, 2016)

Here we can say that the legitimacy of the nation's foreign policy can also be derived from the National Security Policy. Since, the basic guidelines of the nation's foreign policy are mentioned under the National Security policy, it is prominent enough to showcase the direct relationship between the foreign policy and the National Security Policy.

Amrikhayan (2017) as more nations, people, and cultures adapt to the ever changing international community, diplomats, politicians, and representatives must meet and deal with accordingly to the needs and wants of nations. Diplomacy can be exerted in many forms; through peace talks, written constitutions, field experiences, etc. Culture is a familiar term and remains unchanged by definition. However, globalization and international relations have constantly altered culture both positively and negatively.

Tayfur (1994) foreign policy is a sub field of International relations. Indeed, within the field of international relations there are two main sub fields, International politics and foreign policy. International politics focuses on the structure and process of whole international system. Tayfur further gives an example to elaborate the concept. International politics seeks to provide explanation to the working of the international system. International politics focuses on international relations in the way that macro economy deals with the aggregate behavior of the entire economy, foreign policy focuses on the international relations in the way that microeconomics deals with the behavior of the individual actors.

This view equates foreign policy with the security and the fundamental values of the state in which domestic politics should not interfere.

Desch (2013) Foreign aid is a notoriously complex policy issue. It takes a variety of forms and emanates from a host of sources. Its purpose and efficacy is a matter of great controversy. It can include the transfer of funds, credits, goods, technical assistance and knowledge.

External aid is usually civilian in nature, but can, according to some definitions, take the form of military assistance. Aid policies are pursued by governments as well as by international organizations, private voluntary organizations and charities, and use public funds as well as the donations of private individuals (Kaufman, 2013).

### **2.3 Nepal Britain Relation**

During the British Raj (1858-1947), Nepal sought geostrategic isolation. This traditional isolationism partially was the product of the relative freedom the country enjoyed from external intervention and domination. From the mid-nineteenth century, when Britain emerged as the unchallenged power in India and the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) in China was in decline, Nepal made accommodations with Britain on the best possible terms. (Limbu, 2014)

Before 1951, Nepal's foreign relation was limited with four countries; namely – India, United Kingdom, USA and France. After membership of the United Nations in 1955, extension of diplomatic relations with various countries of the world increased considerably, with the diplomatic relationship to 118 countries around the world up to 2010 (Paudel, 2011).

Membership and active participation on regional and international forums and organizations such as SAARC, BIMSTEC, WTO, World Bank, Asian Development Bank and UN Agencies is making Nepalese foreign relation effective and broad (My Holiday Nepal, 2017).

Without surrendering autonomy on internal matters, Nepal received guarantees of protection from Britain against external aggression and interference. London also considered a steady flow of Gurkha recruits from Nepal as vital to support Britain's security in India and its other colonial territories (JBR, 1988).

In the 1950s, Nepal began a gradual opening up and a commitment to a policy of neutrality and nonalignment. At the 1973 summit of the Nonaligned Movement in Algiers, King Birendra proposed that "Nepal, situated between two of the most populous countries of the world, wishes her frontiers to be declared a zone of peace." In Birendra's 1975 coronation address, he formally asked other

countries to endorse his proposal. Since then, the concept of Nepal as a zone of peace has become a main theme of Kathmandu's foreign policy. (U.S. Library of Congress, 2017)

Constitutionally Nepalese foreign policy is guided by “the principles of the United Nations Charter, nonalignment, Panchasheel (five principles of peaceful coexistence), international law and the value of world peace.” The fundamental objective of the foreign policy is to enhance the dignity of Nepal in the international arena by maintaining the sovereignty, integrity and independence of the country (Constitution of Nepal, 2015).

Our national interest must mention whether we take India and China as our enemies or friends and which nation would be more dangerous for Nepal in the future and how to mobilize the resources for the protection of the national interest (Basnyat, 2017).

At the beginning of the 1990s, Nepal had established diplomatic relations with approximately 100 countries. Nepal was an active member of the United Nations (UN) and participated in a number of its specialized agencies (Rose, 1971). Nepal was a founding member of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and had successfully negotiated several bilateral and multilateral economic, cultural, and technical assistance programs (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2017).

Because of its geographical proximity with China and India, Nepal's foreign policy was focused mainly on maintaining close and friendly relations with these two countries and on safeguarding its national security and independence (U.S. Library of Congress, 2017).

Nepal's foreign policy began from the time it attained nationhood and since then it has been dominated by pragmatism designed to safeguard independence and survival. The landmark events which introduced Nepal in global arena were when she joined the Bretton Woods institutions and the Bandung Conference, the latter which eventually gave rise to nonaligned movement. Foreign policy will depend on how the upcoming constitution will define. Nepal's foreign policy challenges are more within Nepal than beyond. (Institute of Foreign Affairs, 2012)

Economic diplomacy used to be confined to borders between the countries that influenced the domestic policies, but, nowadays due to global integration its scope has extended beyond a country's border (Subedi, 2013).

Nepal's state policy of isolationism with the outside world during the British Raj in India served it well as protection from foreign intervention was deemed necessary to preserve Nepal's independence (Paudel, 2011). Its direct link for trade with Tibet on the North, China being far away and less concerned about Nepal, provided for Nepal's basic minimum needs.

International relations has been taught in Nepal for the last forty years, but has never emerged as an independent discipline on its own. There are a number of factors responsible for this situation, among which include the political conditions in the country, the rather slow growth of the manpower needed to teach the subjects, as well as the poor resources based from which it had to operate (Khatri, 2001).

Minting of coins for Tibet (called Mahendramalli, started during King Mahendra Malla's time and later negotiated by Prithvi Narayan Shah) was a constant source of revenue for the maintenance of its military, among others. In line with Nepal's founder's policy in neighborly relations, maintenance of friendly and harmonious relations. (Institute of Foreign Affairs, 2012)

The foundation of foreign policy should be guided by Nepal's National Security Strategy. A general outline of the national security strategy has been prepared by civil society that puts emphasis on human security needs of its citizens (Rose, 1971).

In many respects, the sustained leadership crisis and the deteriorating situation, Nepal is facing today, seems to be more dangerous than the one Nepal experienced before the Anglo- Nepal War. Consequently, Nepal has become extremely insecure, weak and vulnerable to threats both from within and without (Nepalese Army, 2012).

## 2.4 Theoretical Framework

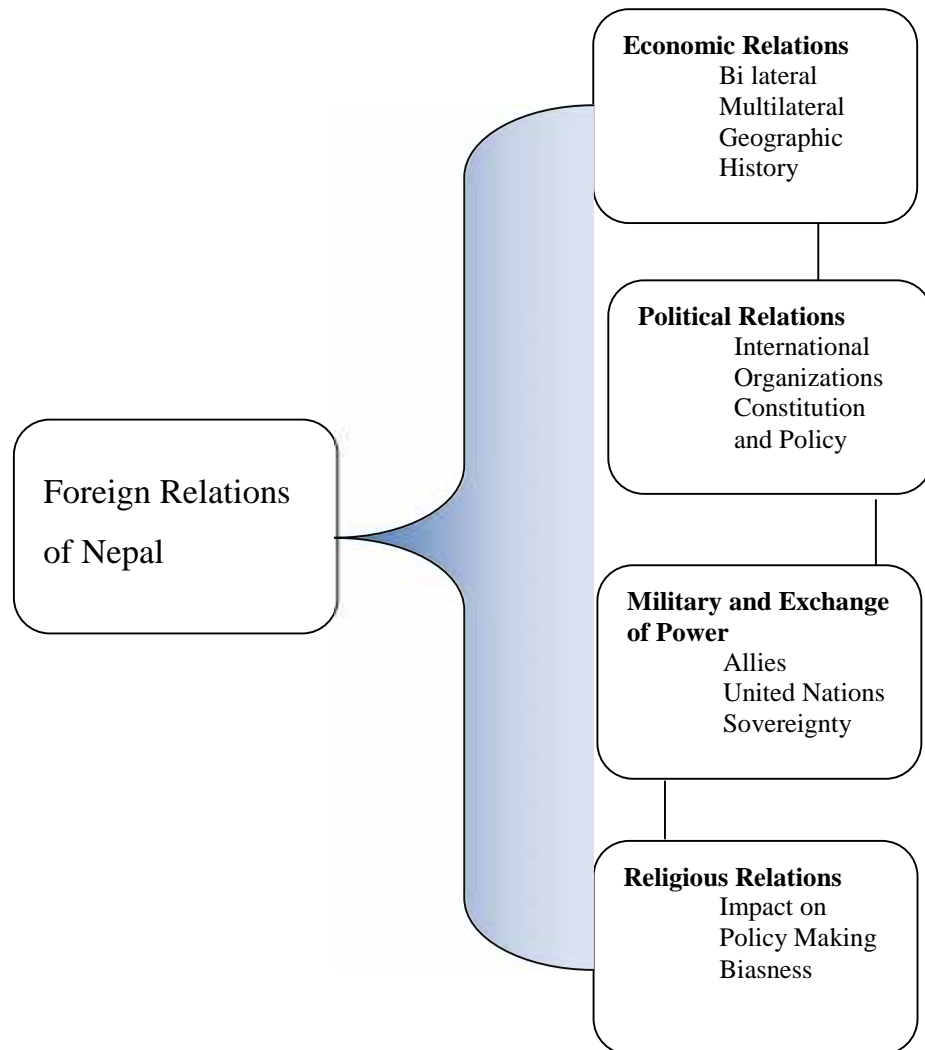


Figure 2: Theoretical Framework

The above figure describes the variables of the foreign relations. After the intensive review of the convenient literature the researcher had framed a framework to define the foreign relation for this research.

The above described variables give the conceptual framework to elaborate the concept of foreign relationship. The researcher had identified four core variables namely; economic relations, military relations, religious relations and political relations.



Each variable has significant relationship with the foreign relationship. It further includes the bilateral relationship with the countries and the multi lateral relationship.

Politics and International Relations is about the world in which we live collectively and the ways in which it became what it is today and continues to change. It considers the choices that political actors – from governments to citizens to international institutions – make and the structures and constraints under which they make them. It examines the ways that people conceive the world as they believe it might be and the realities with which they struggle in trying to make it so. It analyses the ways in which people have tried abstractly to make sense of the political and international worlds and the political contexts in which they have done so.

This field studies relationship between political entities (polities) such as states, sovereign states, empires, inter-governmental organizations (IGOs), international non-governmental organizations (INs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and multinational corporations (MNCs), and the wider world. Each nation in the world has direct or indirect relationship with other country. Influence on constitution, influence in bi lateral agreements, water and environmental, policy influence etc. the political relationship is one element of international relations.

Power in international relations is defined in several different ways. Modern discourse generally speaks in terms of state power, indicating both economic and military power. Those states that have significant amounts of power within the international system are referred to as small powers, middle powers, regional powers, great powers, superpowers, or hegemony, although there is no commonly accepted standard for what defines a powerful state. Entities other than states can also be relevant in power acquisition in international relations. Such entities can include multilateral international organizations, military alliance organizations like NATO, multinational corporations like Wal-Mart, non-governmental organizations such as the Roman Catholic Church, or other institutions such as the Hanseatic League.

Religious concerns stand at the center of international politics, yet key paradigms in international relations, namely realism, liberalism, and constructivism, barely consider religion in their analysis of political subjects.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **Conflict Relationship between Nepal and Britain**

Chapter on warfare the presentation and analysis part of the thesis work. The information and facts gathered about Nepal and British relationship are systematically presented and critically analyzed. This chapter tries to find out the result of research objectives by answering the research question.

Every relationship has three major base line i.e., Conflict (War), Collaboration (Military Collaborations, Unions), and cooperation (Financial, aid, Humanitarian and development assistance).

This chapter deals with the war part of the relationship. The emergence of British East India Company was the principle cause of the relationship based on Conflict (War).

Following statements will raise the question of why war was happened, how both countries encountered each other and the how did they end up with. Furthermore it describes the linking chains of relationship and justifies the essence of being in relationship.

#### **3.1 Threat from British East India Company**

The Malla kings of Kathmandu valley and the Sen Kings controlling Makwanpur, Sindhuli, and Eastern Terai region of Nepal maintained good relationship with Mir Kasim and the East India Company. For preserving and furthering their national interests, these powers preferred status quo in Nepal. As PNS captured Nuwakot, Makwanpur and Sindhuli and invested these states for the invasion and capture of the Kathmandu valley, the interest of Nawab and the company happened to clash with that of PNS. (Paudel, 2011)

In 1767, the Company decided to send an expeditionary force to break PNS's siege of Kathmandu valley. They suffered from ignorance of the mountain terrain and weather,

the peculiar fighting methods of Gorkhali soldiers, and lack of adequate preparations. Consequently suffered humiliating defeat at the hand of Gurkha forces (Alden, 2011).

### **Analysis**

Appreciating the sensitive and vulnerable geo-political location of Nepal, PNS sought for and maintained a friendly diplomatic relation with East India Company and Tibet and China without any harm to National interest. However, he presented no opportunities, which provided the foreign powers an excuse to penetrate Nepal. Similarly, PNS tried his best to prevent the British from gaining an access to Tibet.

## **3.2 Anglo Nepal War**

Nepal fought a major war against the mighty British East India Company in 1814-1816 AD, in which suffered a strategic defeat. The defeat resulted in the imposition of Sugauli Treaty on Nepal, which had far reaching political strategic implications for Nepal (Desch, 2013).

The history records, British East India Company (BEIC) aimed at opening Nepalese and Tibetan markets to the flourishing British trades, However, as the territory of Nepal expanded from Teesta to Sutlej, all the practical passes through the Himalayas came under Nepal's domination, Besides, Nepal's policy of excluding foreign traders and controlling all trade between Tibet and BEIC prevented the British traders from realizing their aims. Nevertheless, the BEIC pursued a consistent policy of reconciliation towards Nepal. However, as its policy suffered repeated failure to achieve its objectives owing to Nepal's consistent policy, Hastings, the new Governor General, adopted an aggressive strategy in relation to Nepal.

The Anglo-Nepalese War was by no means a small scale war. It was a full blown war between two very well armed and ambitious sides that had a point to prove. Also, the war didn't end in weeks or months. It was a prolonged war that extended for 2 full years. The war occurred in two phases aka the First Campaign and the Second Campaign.

Wendt (2000) the Nepalese side won a resounding victory over the British at the end of the First campaign as the British had seriously underestimated the Gurkha's military capabilities.

After the First Campaign, by mid-February, of the four British commanders the Nepalese army had faced till that time, Gillespie was dead, Marley had deserted, Wood was harassed into inactivity, and Martindell was practically incapacitated by over-cautiousness. It set the scene for Octorloney to soon show his mettle and change the course of the war.

The British then actually committed more than (or about) 40000 troops to fight against the Gurkha's. The Second Campaign was a disaster for Gurkha's as they lost almost all the wars. They were completely out-stretched by the relentless British and suffered an extremely humiliating defeat that ultimately culminated into the Sugauli Treaty (Limbu, 2014).

For EIC, the Gurkha War had in reality cost more than the combined cost of the campaigns against the Marathas and the Pindaris for which Lord Moira's administration is better known: Sicca Rs. 5,156,961 as against Sicca Rs. 3,753,789 (Khatri, 2001).

### **Analysis**

First one needs to analyze the background that leads to the war. The Anglo-Gurkha war started in 1814 A.D. The British crown took direct control over its South Asian colonies only in 1847 A.D. So, firstly Nepal didn't go into a war with the British during the peak of their dominance. In fact, in 1814 the British were just trying to get a foothold in South Asia. Then British didn't even have 1/3 of the total land of India under their control.

Secondly, Nepal was at the peak of its dominance in South Asia. Economic cause was infect, one of the main reasons for the war. "The British had made constant efforts to persuade the Nepalese government to allow them their trade to the fabled Tibet through Nepal. Despite a series of delegations headed by William Kirkpatrick in 1792, Maulvi Abdul Qader in 1795, and later Knox in 1801, the Nepalese Durbar refused to budge an inch."

Nepal, at that time, was the largest exporter of Wool, Tea, Raktachandan, Timber, Medicinal herbs and Copper in whole of South Asia. And Nepali coins were the currency of trade for much of Tibet and some parts of Northern India. Furthermore, all the navigable trans-Himalayan passages for trade between Tibet or China with South Asian nations lied within Nepalese territories only. This was a great source of irritation for EIC, as their primary purpose in South Asia was to just extend their trade.

Despite all this, Nepal was never the economic giant that some of the states in India were; but not because Nepal was poor, compared to contemporary nations Nepal wasn't, but because those states in India, were not just rich in India, they were the richest countries of the world at those times.

Before the start of Anglo-Gurkha war in 1814, Nepal actually accepted the suzerainty of Qing Emperor of China in the immediate aftermath of Sino-Nepalese War (1788-1792 A.D.)

Nepal was unconquerable from North during winters (because it snowed in the mountains) and from South during summer and monsoon, because of malarial mosquitoes in the Tarai. The British in reality lost more soldiers to illness than at the war.

This was another major reason for E.I. Company's decision to not annex main Nepalese territories. The British were just in the process of consolidating their power in South Asia.

Annexation of Nepal would have inadvertently brought them in close confrontation with the Qing Empire, which they tried to avoid at all cost. This was also the reason why the British left not just Nepal, but Bhutan, Kashmir and Sikkim unconquered as well.

The annexation campaign of the British Raj started only in late 1800's, once it had fully gained control over much of the Indian princely states. But by that time Nepal was already considered to be a British ally, and thus the British felt no need to conquer Nepal.

In fact, relationship between Nepal and the British Raj were so good that "Prime-Minister of Nepal and Maharaja of Kaski & Lamjung, Jung Bahadur Rana was the first Rajah and Prime-Minister to get state honors in the court of Queen Victoria in 1850 A.D." He was also the first South Asian head of state to visit Europe.

This analysis proves the theory of Buffer State and Big Power /Small Power.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### Collaboration between Britain and Nepal

Nepal and United Kingdom have been sharing their direct relationship since last 200 years. When British first marched in the land of south Asia, then Nepal was only a sovereign country King of Kantipur had maintained his relationship prior to the Anglo-Nepal war. This chapter will further describe about the problematic issues between Nepal and United Kingdom.

The collaboration defines the Military Collaboration. The following points will describe how Nepal, Britain and British East India Company developed the environment of collaboration through military assistance?

#### 4.1 Military and Exchange of Power

In 1767 before King Prithvi Narayan Shah came back to Kathmandu, it was Jaya Prakash Malla, who made efforts for relation with Britain and we have seen every time our people or officials at that time, came back from Britain with a touch on social transformation (Limbu, 2014).

When Prithvi Narayan Shah became the king of Gorkha in 1742, the whole Indian subcontinent was facing turmoil- politically, socially, economically and strategically. When the Mughal Empire was undergoing disintegration, the Marathas in the West, Haider Ali in the south, and the British in the part of Bengal were expanding their territories.

Not every agrees that national unity was the ultimate purpose of Prithvi Narayan Shah (PNS). However some historians argue that having understood the strategic vulnerability of the then existing principalities to growing threats from the south, PNS invaded, concurred, and united them into a single kingdom. To this school of thought, creation of a strong and United Kingdom out of the weak and divided principalities was the ultimate purpose of PNS.

Though PNS did not have to confront any threats from Tibet/China, he faced numerous threats from the Baisi, Choubisi, and Malla states, and external powers. Moreover he had to negotiate several challenges that came from within his own kingdom.

#### **4.1.1 Sugauli Treaty and Gurkha Enrollment**

Nepal British friendly and mutually rewarding relations spanned more than two hundred years. After the Sugauli treaty of 1816 a watershed treaty of friendship was signed in 1923 that was very vital towards fortifying our independence and sovereignty (JBR, 1988).

The earliest Anglo - Nepalese relations can be traced back to the mid eighteenth century, when British ascendancy was established in Bengal and Nepal was in the process of political unification. Since that time British objective was to open Nepal for the Europeans, where as Nepalese policy of exclusion and expulsion of British remained unchanged for nearly a century.

Between 1767 and 1816, British interest in Nepal was to safeguard and foster the customary trade between Bengal and Tibet through Nepal. The means adopted by the British to achieve their object were military intervention to forestall the Gurkha conquest of the Nepal valley, the dispatch of various commercial missions to Kathmandu and the attempts at establishing British influence in the court of Nepal. None of these measures proved successful. Its result being only to sow in the Nepalese Durbar the feelings of deep distrust and hostility towards the British which lay at the root of Nepal's policy of exclusion and expulsion of the British (Khatri, 2001).

By 1814, Nepal's territorial and military expansion had become the major threat to the Company's territories. At that time, promotion of trade with Nepal and Tibet become a background object where as the security of the frontiers of British India became the paramount concern of the East India Company (Paudel, 2011).



## **Analysis**

The Anglo – Gurkha war and the Treaty of Sugauli aimed at putting a definite limit to this expansion and restraining the Gurkha military power. During this war the British who were very much impressed by the bravery and brilliant fighting qualities of Gurkha, desired to augment their military power by enlisting them in their service.

British wanted to weaken the military power of Nepal by enlisting her brave fighting men into their own ranks. Though they had started the recruitment of Gurkha during the war they declared the formation of four separate Gurkhas battalions namely, first Nasiri, Second Nasiri, Sirmoor and Kumaon battalions in 1815 (Limbu, 2014).

By the time the war ended in the west in 1815, about 4,650 Gurkha soldiers were enlisted in the British Indian army. Each of the Gurkha battalion was to consist of 8 companies and 120 persons in each company.<sup>1</sup> In 1826 the second Nasiri battalion was observed by the first one and altogether three Gurkha battalions came into existence out of the original four.

## **4.2 Sovereignty Concept**

### **4.2.1 Gurkha Recruitment**

In the international politics, diplomacy is a game of deceit and dishonesty as well as togetherness and intimacy (Basnyat, 2017).

The then British Empire was in need of brave people who could die for a cause and who could take other lives, too. British India wanted Nepalis in its military to keep a large portion of South Asia as its colony (Limbu, 2014).

When the British Generals saw the bravery of Nepali people in the war, despite without good arms and weapons, it decided to keep its residency in Nepal and this was done through the Sugauli Treaty (Treaty of Sugauli, 1815).

Gurkha recruitment is creating dichotomy among the people of Nepal and the government of United Kingdom. The “Gurkha” identity as a “martial race” is largely the ‘discovery’ of the ethnographical knowledge of the colonial state.

This discovery marks off the colonial state's shift in its emphasis from the brutal modes of conquest to cultural technologies of rule - the production of colonial knowledge (JBR, 1988).

A minor irritant in the steady relationship between Kathmandu and London was Britain's policy, begun in the late 1980s, of gradually phasing out its employment of Gurkha soldiers. Remittances from the Gurkhas based in Britain and Hong Kong served as a stable source of foreign exchange earnings for Nepal. The dismissal in 1988 of more than 100 Gurkha soldiers based in Hong Kong caused such a furor in Nepal that the British minister of state for army supply visited Kathmandu (Alden, 2011).

In one of the ironies of history, it was the defeat of the Gorkha soldiers under Amar Singh Thapa that led to the 'discovery' of the "Gurkhas" (Whelpton & Shah, 2013). Numerous reasons ranging from the 'run of reverses and deaths of veteran English generals in the war' inspiring awe for the Gorkha soldiers, the Company's desire to cut down the number of Hindus with 'brahmanical prejudices', to the 'growing Russian threat to the British Empire from the North Western frontiers necessitating the shifting of the base of recruitment from Madras and Bombay towards Punjab and Nepal' have been cited for the Company's decision to enlist the Gorkhas in the British Indian Army (Adhikari, 2013).

People are arguing on the issue of Gurkha and their service. Though Gurkhas have been earning good amount of remuneration and contributing Nepal from the economic side people of Nepal are still not happy with this agreement which is regarded as a by-product of Sugauli treaty (Aminzadeh, 1997).

Three different arguments have been made on the recruitment issues.

First one is, Nepalese soldiers are being used in the field of foreign countries. Gurkhas are fighting in Afghanistan, Iraq, protecting the Royal Family in Brunei. They have lost their identity and exploited them as if they are British citizens.

Nepal does not have any foe relationship with Afghanistan War, Iraqi War and other wars in the world where United Kingdom and its allies are presenting Nepalese brothers who have joined British Army. It means they have lost their identity. This is the situation of identity crisis.

Another argument is, Nepalese soldiers “Gurkhas” are being called as mercenaries for the war. First and Second World war, the Falkland War of early eighties have symbolized Nepalese Gurkhas as mercenaries of War. It means the Gurkhas are not a part of regular army of British Government but they were recruited to play a war or conduct a war. This concept of interpretation also created the shameful situation and posted a black circle on their bravery, honesty and hard work of Nepalese soldiers.

Third argument is, Fine, Young, talented people have been serving the foreign nation when Nepal itself needs their support. Though people are making money out there the human resources are shortage in Nepal. It means Nepalese people are leaving their homeland to develop and support other nation at the time of stiff need within.

### **Analysis**

The issue of Gurkha recruitment is a major issue between Nepal and Britain. It has direct relationship with Gorkha recruitment for India too. Nepal gets around 40 million US dollar yearly from British Gurkha whereas 100 million dollar have been collecting from Indian armies. It shows that little changes in the scenario of British Gurkha will have direct impact in Indian recruitment, though both recruitments are not free from criticism.

As a matter of fact, around 40 million people are working outside the county as a field worker, at the same time Youths are working at British army as a skilled manpower, underlining these facts the recruitment is generating an opportunity and human security the discontinuation of recruitment will not have significant impact.

#### **4.2.2 NATO Army and UN Peacekeepers**

Nepali young bloods are fighting for the world from five different principle forces. Nepali Army itself, Indian Army, British Army, NATO Alliance, and United Nations Peace Keepers. It gives strong challenge to sovereignty of Nepal. The national security aspect has direct impact of such recruitment. This is also a result of the relationship between Nepal and Britain. The Brunei Royal Palace is also being guarded by the British Gurkha. It is not a easy to analyze the impact though it has not shown any implicit impact in Nepalese side.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **Cooperation with Britain**

#### **5.1 Nepalese Foreign Policy and Britain**

Nepal established diplomatic relations with the United Kingdom in 1816. Ever since, friendship, mutual understanding and respect for each other's national interests and aspirations have characterized relations between the two countries. In 1934 Nepal established a legation in London and the two countries exchanged Ministers Plenipotentiary and Envoys Extraordinary.

The status of these representatives was promoted in 1947 to the level of Ambassadors, Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. Since then, this relationship had been strengthened by many high level officials' visits and the continued support from Britain through development and economic cooperation.

A landlocked country, Nepal is sandwiched between two giant neighbors—China and India. To the north, the Himalayas constituted a natural and mostly impassible frontier, and beyond that was the border with China. Nepal is landlocked by India on three sides and China's Tibet Autonomous Region to the north.

West Bengal's narrow Siliguri Corridor or Chicken's Neck separates Nepal and Bangladesh. To the east are India and Bhutan. Nepal depends on India for goods transport facilities and access to the sea, even for most goods imported from China (Desch, 2013).

The Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal has traditionally maintained a non-aligned policy and enjoys friendly relations with neighboring countries. As a small, landlocked country wedged between two larger and far stronger powers, Nepal maintains good relations with both the People's Republic of China and India.

Constitutionally, foreign policy is to be guided by the principles of the United Nations Charter, nonalignment, Panchsheel, international law and the value of world peace (Adhikari, 2014). In practice, foreign policy has not been directed toward projecting

influence internationally but toward preserving autonomy and addressing domestic economic and security issues.

Constitution of Nepal (2072) says the foreign policy of Nepal is guided by the abiding faith in the United Nations and policy of nonalignment. The basic principles guiding the foreign policy of the country include:

1. Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty
2. Non-interference in each other's internal affairs
3. Respect for mutual equality
4. Non-aggression and the peaceful settlement of disputes
5. Cooperation for mutual benefit

The foreign policy of Nepal is also guided by the international law and other universally recognized norms governing international relations. The value of world peace also constitutes a significant element guiding the foreign policy of the country.

During the British Raj (1858-1947), Nepal sought geostrategic isolation. This traditional isolationism partially was the product of the relative freedom the country enjoyed from external intervention and domination. From the mid-nineteenth century, when Britain emerged as the unchallenged power in India and the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) in China was in decline, Nepal made accommodations with Britain on the best possible terms. Without surrendering autonomy on internal matters, Nepal received guarantees of protection from Britain against external aggression and interference. London also considered a steady flow of Gurkha recruits from Nepal as vital to support Britain's security in India and its other colonial territories (Economids & Wilson, 2001).

### **Analysis**

Relations between the UK and Nepal have historically been friendly and there have been close links between the Royal Families, although relations deteriorated when the King took power in 2005. A treaty of friendship was signed in 1923, which superseded the Sugauli Treaty signed in 1816 (Khatri, 2012). The UK is highly regarded in Nepal.

This is through historical ties, development assistance and long term support in the struggle for democratic peace in Nepal.

Also of note is that through the recruitment of Gurkha soldiers by the British Army since the 19th century, Nepal has had links with the United Kingdom. The UK is Nepal's largest bilateral aid donor (Khatri, 2001).

## **5.2 Junga Bahadur Rana and British Relation**

With Janga Bahadur Rana's kingdom relatively secure, he took the unprecedented step of visiting both Britain and France in 1850-51 (Whelpton & Shah, 2013).

In terms of negotiating trade deals the mission may be considered as unsuccessful but Jang Bahadur and his retinue were given a sight-seeing tour of Britain enabling them to see much of the nation and for the people of Britain to see this exotic ruler (Adhikari, 2013).

It could also be argued that in terms of linking Nepal with Britain in future territorial matters, then the visit was one of significance.

Prime-Minister of Nepal and Maharaja of Kaski & Lamjung, Jung Bahadur Rana was the first Rajah and Prime-Minister to get state honor in the court of Queen Victoria in 1850. Nepal and Britain became strong allies after Jung Bahadur's return from England visit.

The outbreak of disorder to the south also allowed the Nepalese army to take a more active role in international affairs. The Indian Rebellion of 1857, beginning in May 1857, was a series of related uprisings throughout north India that threatened to topple the power of the British East India Company (Economids & Wilson, 2001).

The uprisings began with widespread mutinies in the company's army and spread to include peasant revolts and alliances of the old Mughal aristocracy against the foreigner. Most of the major cities west of Bengal fell into rebel hands, and the aged Mughal Emperor, Bahadur Shah II, was proclaimed the leader of a national revolution (Pandey, 1998).

There was some fear in British circles that Nepal would side with the rebels and turn the tide irrevocably against the British East India Company, but Jung Bahadur proved to be a loyal and reliable ally. At that point, immediately following hostilities in Tibet, the army of Nepal had grown to around 25,000 troops (Pun, 2005). Jung Bahadur sent several columns ahead and then marched with 9,000 troops into northern India in December 1817.

Nepalese army of 15,000 troops fought several hard battles and aided the British in their campaigns around Gorakhpur and Lucknow. The prime minister returned to Nepal triumphantly in March 1818 and continued to aid the British in who had been dislocated during the chaos and sought refuge in the Tarai (Whelpton, 2005).

### **Analysis**

The system of Gurkha recruitment has generated hot discussions on the very concept of allowing the country's youths to join the foreign armies. The critics argue that regular and unhindered recruitment by the British and Indian armies is stripping Nepal of some of its brightest young men, whose talents might be used in building up the homeland. They argue that the Nepalese youths in foreign armies fighting the wars against the countries, which has no enmity with Nepal, is not a right thing. They point out that the Gurkha units in the Indian army have fought against China and Pakistan and they were sent to Sri Lanka as part of an Indian peace keeping force, although Nepal does not want to antagonize any of those countries. The involvement of Gurkha troops in the 1982 Falklands war also had raised some controversy in the diplomatic circles. According to them, this practice is not only against the national prestige of Nepal but also a potential source of diplomatic embarrassment.

Export of mercenaries as they say, must be stopped immediately. On the other hand the supporters of continued recruitment assert that if all the soldiers are brought home a serious problem of unemployment is inevitable. Moreover, Nepal was getting nearly 47 million dollars annually as foreign exchange from British Gurkha as salary, remittances and pensions, and Indian currency worth 100 million dollars from those in the Indian army. There is no doubt that the economic aspect of Gurkha recruitment not only provides the nation with valuable foreign exchange but also serves as the lifeline for



many Nepalese hill tribes for whom, joining foreign army is the major way out to make a better living for themselves and their families.

This was in 1850 when JungBahadur went to Britain, he not only reinforces our diplomatic relationship with great Britain but also came back with open mind to bring up more social changes in Nepal. The civil court established at that time was a byproduct of that and also the educational institutions that he helped and as in terms of impact on architecture in Nepal visible at that time. And in 1934, we had our relation strengthened further when Nepal established legation in London and exchanged minister potentiary. The banking system in Nepal was byproduct of that time too.

### **5.3 Economic Relations (Aid)**

Nepal is receiving critical support in its endeavor to social and economic development from Britain during last two millenniums.

Institute of Current World Affairs (1964) we could discuss about effectiveness and accountability of assistance while emphasizing to shift the focus towards economic diplomacy thereby enhancing bilateral trade and commerce, foreign direct investment, and other related areas so as to emphasize our diplomacy from political to economic sphere.

British fellowship to Nepal began from the 1950s and financial assistance in 1961. These programs have contributed to addressing Nepal's need for trained, specialized manpower and develop important links between two peoples. British assistance generally comes now through the Department for International Development (DFID) in the form of an umbrella agreement. Its emphasis is on the reduction of poverty in developing countries. The DFID opened its office in Kathmandu in March 1999(Institute of Foreign Affairs, 2012).

Different socio-economic activities in Nepal have been implemented from government assistance. Reducing poverty and social exclusion and thus contributing to lasting peace have been the principal focuses of this assistance, which include governance reforms; improved basic services for poor people (including basic education, health, water and

sanitation, agriculture and rural infrastructure); and peace building and conflict resolution activities.

## 5.4 Business and Commerce

Business and Commerce are other important areas where both the countries have been enjoying larger benefits during the last several decades of our relations. The United Kingdom is among the top ten trading partner of Nepal (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2017).

Major export to United Kingdom are Leather Goods , Carpet , garments, hides and skins, Nepali paper and paper products , handicraft, silverware and jewellery , woolen goods. Whereas major Import from United Kingdom are Aircraft and spare parts, Petroleum Products, chemicals , Motor car Jeep and parts , Bulldozer , dozer, crane and parts , electrical goods ,gold , machinery and parts, textile , cosmetics, medicine and medical equipment etc. (Nepalipatro, 2017)

Nepal Tourism Board (2017) a sizable number of British tourists visited Nepal for trekking and mountaineering and other leisurely activities. A total of about 35,668 tourists visited Nepal in last year.

Nepal can benefit and take the full advantage of Duty Free Quota Free facilities that is given by the EU to LDCs. For this to happen, the help and support is sought from the UK not only at the government level but also at the private sector level. During the 200 years of celebration we request the concerned.

Table 1: Country-Wise Foreign Direct Investment

S.N	Country	Number of Projects	Total Foreign Investment( In Rs. Millions)	Percent	Average Investment Per Industry (In Rs. Millions)
1	India	629	80657	43	128

2	China( Hong Kong)	29	25131	13	867
3	China	898	23312	12	23
4	South Korea	284	9186	5	32
5	Iceland	13	7942	4	611
6	America	298	7096	4	24
7	Britain	147	4061	2	28
8	Mauritius	9	3315	2	368
9	Singapore	37	2888	2	78
10	UAE	14	2320	1	166
	Total	2358	165908	88	70

Source: Department of Trade, 2016

The above table shows that the Britain has operated 147 different projects inside Nepal and invested Rs. 4061 million which is 2% of the total foreign direct invest. It shows that United Kingdom is one of the top seven foreign investors in Nepal.

An agreement for the promotion and protection of investment between Nepal and UK was signed on March 2, 1993. There are some British joint ventures in the areas of hotel, travel & trekking, tea production, education, garment, bio-technology and consultancy.

## 5.5 Welfare Schemes

The British Government has been providing assistance to various Gurkha Welfare Schemes being implemented in different parts of Nepal. It administers, through

different Area Welfare Centres in Nepal, welfare activities benefiting the retired British Gurkhas and their dependents.

The Welfare Scheme is financed and sponsored by the Ministry of Defence and the Overseas Development Administration in the UK. It is further supported by certain private charities and trusts, including the Gurkha Welfare Trust (UK), Gurkha Welfare Foundation (USA), Gurkha Welfare Association (Canada) and Kadoorie Agricultural Aid Association (British Gurkha Welfare, 2017).

Table 2: Fund Transfer to Gurkha Welfare Trust

	<b>2016/17</b> <b>( Thou</b> <b>Pound)</b>	<b>2015/16</b> <b>( Thou</b> <b>Pound)</b>
Donations from Individual	6420	5464
Donations from companies, trusts, clubs and organizations	1410	1838
Total Donation	7830	7302
Legacies	4200	5693
Ministry of Defense	2075	2162
DFID	25000	2050
Fundraising Events	517	882

GWT Trading Ltd	51	30
Investment Dividends and Interests	2341	2086
Bank Interest	197	156

Source: The Gurkha Welfare Trust, 2017

Donations from individuals include part of the contributions made by all ranks of the Brigade of Gurkhas under Service Day's Pay Giving of £283,000 (2015/16: £208,000). This also includes donations from Nepali contract civilians and the Gurkha Contingent of the Singapore Police, who also qualify for support from the Trust.

Income from investments includes interest, dividends and transitional tax credits. Fundraising events include income generated by branches and supporters throughout the country as well as sponsorship income from Trailwalker.

The Trust has benefited from an exceptional legacy from Lady McFadzean with £457,000 having been received in 2016/17 (2015/16: £1,163,000).

Table 3: Welfare Activity of British Gurkha

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Beneficiaries Welfare Pension</b>
Welfare Pension	5878
Care	250
Disability Support	220
Winter Allowance	5626

Welfare Grants	1329
Disaster Response	1426
Residential Care	57
School Projects	153

Source: *The Gurkha Welfare Trust, 2017*

### **Analysis**

Nepal and the United Kingdom are celebrating the bicentenary of bilateral relations between the two countries in 2016. The period 2015/16 witnessed significant cooperation in multiple areas of mutual interests. Exchange of high-level visits between the two countries remained key features of the bilateral relations during the period. Exchange of views on important matters of political and economic interest continued during the period.

The UK remained one of the top development partners of Nepal with the annual British aid on an increasing trend. Tourism, trade, education, and the British Gurkha connection remained the key dimensions of the bilateral relations. Among the major events in the bilateral relations between the two countries during the period was the visit of His Royal Highness Prince Henry Charles Albert David (Harry) of Wales to Nepal from 19-30 March 2016. Prince Harry visited Nepal as part of the ongoing celebration of the bicentennial of the Nepal-UK relations. During the visit, the Prince paid courtesy calls on Rt. Hon'ble President, Ms. Bidya Devi Bhandari, Rt. Hon'ble Prime Minister, Mr. K. P. Sharma Oli. He also attended the Bicentenary reception hosted by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Kamal Thapa in his honour.

While in Nepal, His Royal Highness. Development cooperation partnership between Nepal and the United Kingdom is one of the important aspects of the traditionally friendly relations between two countries. On 16 April 2015, the United Kingdom agreed

to provide Financial and Technical assistance of GBP35 million (approximately NRs. 5.21 billion) to the Government of Nepal for the implementation of Accelerating Investment and Infrastructure in Nepal Program.

## **5.6 Britain's Decision to Leave EU and Impact in Nepal guidelines**

As a new world order is in the making, commoners and pundits alike are pondering the outcome of the Brexit referendum. There are explanations, exultations and lamentations galore from all over the world. It would be foolhardy to consider them as calls from the heart. In an era when strategic geo-political and geo-economic concerns drive nation-states, it is unlikely that any country is really worried about the probable disintegration of Britain, its forthcoming exit from the EU and the likely pain it may cause to the Brits.

The result of the referendum will reverberate not just in Britain but will also be felt around the world, including in Nepal through remittances, aid, trade and tourism.(The Himalayan Times, 2016)

Yet Brexit has grave implications for all countries where there is social discrimination by the elite (Chaudhary, 2016).

British citizens of Nepali origin — who number 95,000 — will see their earnings drop, and the British pound that they send home to relatives will have less value. There are many ex-Gurkhas and families who have moved to the UK, as well as other migrants.

But no country has ever left the EU before, so no one knows exactly how the process will play out. Britain must, at some point, unambiguously notify the bloc of its intentions and set a two-year clock ticking for negotiating its departure(The Rising Nepal, 2016).

In case the market does not stabilize, possible effects are likely in Nepal in areas like trade, tourism, foreign aid and Nepali immigration to Britain. Britain will have a tighter immigration policy for semi-skilled Nepali and the preference will be for skilled ones. After leaving the EU, Britain will have its own policy on Nepal as distinct from the current EU policy. This can be beneficial for Nepal as it enjoys long-standing bilateral relations with Britain. (Wagle, 2016)

Until then, Britain remains EU member. Rising xenophobia against foreigners will also impact on Nepali residents in the UK through greater social vulnerability, as well as through tighter immigration policies on new migrants.

Nepal will not be exposed to any magnified impact given the pegging of its currency to the Indian rupee but there are other possible impacts, Nepal will turn to more trade with India as Indian goods will be cheaper because of the peg monetary mechanism (Pandey, 2016).

The weakening of the EU as a result of UK's exit will mean that effort towards regionalism elsewhere in the world, including South Asia, will also suffer. The European common market and European Parliament were pointing the way towards economic growth and equity through supra-nationalism. A weaker EU would indirectly mean a weaker rationale for SAARC and SAFTA, and therefore a diminished role for Nepal in pushing for regionalism. (World Bank, 2017)

Britain is the largest bilateral donor to Nepal, and also helps through multilateral agencies such as the UN as well as INGOs, including Oxfam, Save the Children, ActionAid, WaterAid. Any weakening of the UK economy and a rise of right-wing politics will lead to cutbacks in the official aid budget. A weakened EU may also be forced to reduce its own developmental outlays.

On foreign policy, Nepal may hope to benefit from greater focus by London, which had been forced to look at the world partially through European, American or Indian eyes. The takeover of so much of foreign policy by the EU and European Parliament among other reasons meant that London became less significant for Nepal. (Swarup, 2017)

Kathmandu has been irritated with the inability of Brussels to speak out during the Indian Blockade, and when Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi went to London, Nepal figured in their joint communiqué. As Nepali officialdom saw it, with the rise of the EU, Whitehall seemed to give up its independent Nepal policy: becoming a part of EU and American strategy for Nepal.



Nepal could now demand more attention from the UK as a historical friend of Nepal, and in whose military Nepali citizens have served, and still serve. The hope in Kathmandu is that London has an independent focus on Nepal rather than through the prism of Brussels, Washington DC or New Delhi.(S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies, 2016)

## **5.7 Contribution During Disaster**

Although Nepal government led by late SushilKoirala responded in a very coldmanner to the British offer in the first phase, not permitting the British Helicopter to carry the rescue mission in Nepal, the United Kingdom continued to provide much needed support to Nepal proving that friends in need are friends indeed.

Eight months on from April's devastating earthquake, Nepal continues to face serious challenges. As Nepal's largest bilateral donor, the UK has shown that it remains fully committed to providing humanitarian assistance and to the reconstruction process. As well as working on short term relief, the Department for International Development is supporting Nepal's longer term development including by strengthening its health service and helping people train in skills and get into jobs.

UK support to Nepal aims to increase efforts to reduce political instability, boost economic growth and economic inclusion, deliver basic services and increase resilience to natural disasters.

DFID(2017)Nepal received generous support and assistance from the Government of the United Kingdom in the aftermath of the earthquake of 25 April 2015. It responded to the Nepal earthquakes immediately with the deployment of Eight Disaster Response Specialists under Rapid Response Facility and with the release of GBP5 million. The United Kingdom Government pledged USD110 million for the reconstruction and rebuilding of Nepal. Secretary of State for International Development, Rt. Honorable Justine Greening, MP and DFID's Director General, Mr. Joy Hutcheon visited Nepal on 19 May 2015 to take the firsthand information on the damages caused by the earthquakes as well as to find out the effectiveness of the United Kingdom assistance to the earthquake victims. Similarly, Minister of State at the Department or International

Development, Rt. Hon'ble Mr. Desmond Swayne TD MP, visited Nepal from 27-28 August 2015 for examining some of DFID's work in the area of disaster preparedness, including the Humanitarian Goods depot at the airport and the site of emergency supplies.

Nepal expressed displeasure over the contents of India-UK Joint Statement of November 2015 on Nepal's Constitution. Nepal issued a statement on 16th November expressing the view that constitution making is an internal matter of Nepal and a sovereign democratic exercise of Nepali people. The Embassy of Nepal in London remained active in promoting Nepal's interests through various economic diplomacy related events. The Embassy participated in the ZEE London Mela 2015, which was held at Gunnersbury Park on 6 September 2015. The Embassy of Nepal took part in the festivities to promote Nepali tourism and culture. The ZEE London Mela is inspired by South Asian culture. It is Europe's largest Mela and attracts a diversity of audience every year.

Embassy and Nepal Tourism Board (NTB) jointly organized a grand "Nepal Now Destination" tourism promotion program at the Embassy on 3 November 2015 with special focus on the post-earthquake revival of tourism in Nepal. The program was organized on the second day of World Travel Market (WTM) 2015, which was held in Excel, London from 2 to 5 November. The Embassy, in cooperation with the NRN Association of UK organized an interaction program on 20 January 2016 in London on the role of NRN and Diaspora in economic development and prosperity of Nepal. Former Finance Minister, Hon'ble Dr. Ram Sharan Mahat, who was in London for receiving the award "Best Finance Minister of the world and Asia-Pacific Region 2016", was also present at the program.

## **5.8 Climate Change**

It seems the Himalayas are the worst affected places in earth when it comes to climate change. The ice caps are melting very staggeringly. The entire landscape of the Himalayan region is changing because of the rise in the temperature all over the world.

The people living in the mountainous region of the world are worst affected by the consequences of climate change. Two third of Nepals topography being covered by the mountains, our people are going to the most vulnerable to the consequences of the climate change. In this context, we can only hope that the international community will pay special attention to the emerging crisis in the sub Himalayan region. Nepal appreciates the British concern for global climate change as it is reflected in the British government's commitment expressed in the following words. "the government is working at home and abroad to adapt the effects of climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions by investing in low carbon energy sources, improving fuel standards in cars and increasing energy efficiency wherever possible."

## **5.9 Trade**

In one of the ironies of history, it was the defeat of the Gorkha soldiers under Amar Singh Thapa that led to the 'discovery' of the "Gurkhas". Numerous reasons ranging from the 'run of reverses and deaths of veteran English generals in the war' inspiring awe for the Gorkha soldiers, the Company's desire to cut down the number of Hindus with 'brahmanical prejudices', to the 'growing Russian threat to the British Empire from the North Western frontiers necessitating the shifting of the base of recruitment from Madras and Bombay towards Punjab and Nepal' have been cited for the Company's decision to enlist the Gorkhas in the British Indian Army (Chaudhary, 2016).

There are many British companies who are still making trade and investment success in Nepal. Standard Charter bank, Uniliever and Ncell are making huge amount of profit from Nepal. But there is hurdle from the bureaucratic side; there investment in Nepal is quite tough compared to other countries of the world (Pandey, 2016).

With the changed context, the Government has introduced a new Trade Policy in April, 2009 replacing the existing Trade Policy, 1992. It is a comprehensive and updated policy which was framed and brought into implementation after Nepal became a member of the WTO (S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies, 2016).

It is consistent with the principles of WTO and adheres to the principles of liberal, open and transparent economic system. It emphasizes on private sector-led competitive economy. The main objective of this policy is to increase contribution of trade sector in national economy and thereby reduce poverty and accelerate economic growth.

Nepal does not have adequate materials to export to United Kingdom to maintain the trade deficit with United Kingdom. All the policies and the principles as per WTO is not working in Nepalese context because of the production constraints. Political instability and the priority disbursement have created the problems in maintaining economic and good trade relation with countries including United Kingdom (Nepalipatro, 2017).

Though Nepal has good investment environment it is not being able to attract foreign direct investment. Political and policy constraints prevail. It's not a day task but it needs continuous improvement through production oriented economy, Value Addition, assembling business. This will further increase the business potentiality and economic development.

**Table 4: Major Trading Partners of Nepal**

<b>MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS OF NEPAL</b>				
<b>EXPORTS</b>				
			<b>Value in '000 Rs.</b>	
<b>S.N</b>	<b>Countries</b>	<b>F.Y. 2015/16</b>	<b>F.Y. 2016/17</b>	<b>% Change</b>
		<b>(2072/73)</b>	<b>(2073/74)</b>	<b>in value</b>
1	India	39,695,134	41,500,844	4.5
2	U.S.A.	9,340,679	8,967,113	-4.0
3	Turkey	2,135,443	4,199,324	96.6
4	Germany	3,157,137	3,046,900	-3.5
5	U.K.	2,851,640	2,522,772	-11.5
6	China P. R.	2,156,758	1,809,834	-16.1
7	France	1,283,749	1,193,606	-7.0
<b>IMPORTS</b>				
			<b>Value in '000 Rs.</b>	
<b>S.N</b>	<b>Countries</b>	<b>F.Y. 2015/16</b>	<b>F.Y. 2016/17</b>	<b>% Change</b>
		<b>(2072/73)</b>	<b>(2073/74)</b>	<b>in value</b>
1	India	487,597,307	646,019,022	32.5
2	China P. R.	117,209,982	130,241,442	11.1
3	U.A.E.	20,568,035	29,198,838	42.0

4	France	7,243,804	13,350,336	84.3
5	Indonesia	11,041,766	11,969,124	8.4
6	Argentina	8,161,798	11,682,487	43.1
7	Thailand	10,291,083	10,654,311	3.5
8	Canada	6,993,909	8,908,778	27.4
9	Korea R	5,016,038	8,880,874	77.0
10	U.S.A.	8,703,010	8,465,222	-2.7
11	Malaysia	6,933,346	8,083,503	16.6
12	Saudi Arabia	6,101,206	7,791,569	27.7
13	Vietnam	6,125,939	7,579,503	23.7
14	Ukraine	3,579,586	7,489,841	109.2
15	Japan	7,641,420	6,691,549	-12.4
16	Australia	5,173,498	5,304,934	2.5
17	South Africa	3,131,468	4,785,636	52.8
18	Germany	4,347,046	4,347,212	0.0
19	Bangladesh	4,000,482	4,226,702	5.7
20	Singapore	3,856,339	4,052,697	5.1
21	Switzerland	11,240,336	4,049,003	-64.0
22	Turkey	3,679,138	3,160,498	-14.1
23	Hongkong	10,48,200	2,946,679	181.1
24	U.K.	2,210,548	2,845,145	28.7

The above table shows the Imports and Exports of Nepal during fiscal year 2015-16 and 2016-17.

Nepal has maintained export transaction of Rs.2, 851,640 and Rs.2, 522,772 during the financial year 15/16 and 16/17 respectively with United Kingdom. Similarly Nepal has imported Rs. 2,210,548 and Rs. 2,845,145 during 15/16 and 16/17 respectively.

This figure spotlights one interesting fact that there is no such trade balance problem between Nepal and United Kingdom.

The balance of trade has alternatively been negative and positive until 2006 but in the recent past years the gap has been widened showing negative balance in Nepal's favor consecutively. British investors' interest to invest in Nepal's hydro and other sector is quite encouraging and Nepal needs to attract British foreign direct investment in our priority area.

## **5.10 Peace and Democratic Process**

The British government has continuously been supporting the cause of democracy in Nepal. It has recognized the people's movement of 2006 and consecutive political changes including the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the government and Maoists rebels. The UK government, like that of other European governments, deems that the presence of UNMIN in Nepal is imperative for the greater level of confidence not only for international community but also for the primary stakeholders of the peace process. As a member of UN's Security Council, the UK has been, besides to the democratic changes taking place in Nepal, extending all possible help to see Nepal's ongoing peace process is logically concluded.

By welcoming new constitution immediately after promulgation, the United Kingdom has shown that it gives high priority to political stability of Nepal. Since the ratification of Treaty of Sugauli which established formal relations between the UK and Nepal, United Kingdom continues to support Nepal's independence supporting for its all round development. People do not notice Sugauli but United Kingdom has been providing a noticeable support to Nepal in the last two hundred years since the signing of the first such treaty.

# CHAPTER SIX

## Conclusion

### 6.1 Summary

The study was carried out to outline the conflicting, collaborative and cooperative relationship of Nepal and Britain which is being practiced since more than two hundred years.

The researcher had identified major principle i.e. Sovereignty concept, Buffer State concept and Big Power and Small Power concept to justify the conflict, collaboration and cooperation between Nepal and Britain.

The last king of Malla dynasty Jaya Prakash Malla first went to United Kingdom and paved the historical path of diplomatic relationship with United Kingdom. The advancement of British East India Company had already spread the sense of fear and alertness among the countries of Asia, and Nepal was one of them.

The British East India Company wanted to open the trade route between India and Tibet, but there was Nepal in between. Nevertheless, the BEIC pursued a consistent policy of reconciliation towards Nepal. However, as its policy suffered repeated failure to achieve its objectives owing to Nepal's consistent policy, Hastings, the new Governor General, adopted an aggressive strategy in relation to Nepal. The commencement of Anglo Nepal War (1814-1816) ended up with the strategic defeat losing one third of territory by signing the Sugauli Treaty. This opened the door for military recruitment in East India Company. Nepal had established its first diplomatic relationship with Britain through BEIC, which is regarded as a milestone for Nepal in International Relations. The subsequent Treaty of Border, 1860, Nepal Britain Mutual Treaty, 1923, India- Britain-Nepal Tripartite Agreement 1947 has leveraged Nepal to maintain international and military relationship.

During this war the British who were very much impressed by the bravery and brilliant fighting qualities of Gurkha, desired to augment their military power by enlisting them in their service and the practice of Gurkha Recruitment was started. It gave the sense of

Collaboration among states. This tactic was later realized as a best method to protect the small country from the threat of invasion by big countries.

The visit of JujgaBahadur to Britain was argued as a term of linking Nepal with Britain in future territorial matters, then the visit was one of significance. He borrowed the governance of Britain and France and installed in Nepal He had referred the concept of schooling, he further has borrowed the concept of architecture from Britain. We can see the ancient buildings in British model of architecture. Military mutiny in India and performance of Nepali Army had opened the further compelling opportunity to serve the Indian Army. The collaboration had started.

The system of Gurkha recruitment has generated hot discussions on the very concept of allowing the country's youths to join the foreign armies. The critics argue that regular and unhindered recruitment by the British and Indian armies is stripping Nepal of some of its brightest young men, whose talents might be used in building up the homeland. They argue that the Nepalese youths in foreign armies fighting the wars against the countries, which has no enmity with Nepal, is not a right thing. But the earning from Gurkha soldiers has significant impact in Nepalese economy and social development.

Nepal is receiving critical support from Britain through different mechanisms. These assistance programs have been contributing on education, development and infrastructure. Business and Commerce are other important areas where both the countries have been enjoying larger benefits during the last several decades of our relations. The United Kingdom is among the top ten trading partner of Nepal. An agreement for the promotion and protection of investment between Nepal and UK was signed on March 2, 1993. There are some British joint ventures in the areas of hotel, travel & trekking, tea production, education, garment, bio-technology and consultancy. A sizable number of British tourist have been visiting Nepal as a tourist.

The British Government has been providing assistance to various Gurkha Welfare Schemes being implemented in different parts of Nepal. It administers, through different Area Welfare Centres in Nepal, welfare activities benefiting the retired British Gurkhas and their dependents. The UK remained one of the top development partners of



Nepal with the annual British aid on an increasing trend. Tourism, trade, education, and the British Gurkha connection remained the key dimensions of the bilateral relations.

The British government has continuously been supporting the cause of democracy in Nepal. It has recognized the people's movement of 2006 and consecutive political changes including the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the government and Maoists rebels. By welcoming new constitution immediately after promulgation, the United Kingdom has shown that it gives high priority to political stability of Nepal.

Brexit will have significant impact in Nepal, because Britain is the largest bilateral donor to Nepal, it has been helping through different multilateral agencies including United Nations and European Union, but we have to wait and see for the impact of the Brexit.

United Kingdom continued to provide much needed support to Nepal during earthquake proving that friends in need are friends indeed. As Nepal's largest bilateral donor, the UK has shown that it remains fully committed to providing humanitarian assistance and to the reconstruction process. As well as working on short term relief, the Department for International Development is supporting Nepal's longer term development including by strengthening its health service and helping people train in skills and get into jobs.

There are few problematic issues exist between Nepal and Britain first is The issue of Gurkha recruitment is a major issue between Nepal and Britain. It has direct relationship with Gorkha recruitment for India too. Nepal gets around 40 million US dollar yearly from British Gurkha whereas 100 million dollar have been collecting from Indian armies. Second is, the trade balance between Nepal and United Kingdom. The role of WTO has significant impact in this issue of trade. Though Nepal has good Investment environment, Nepal is unable to attract the Foreign Direct Investment. It's not a day task but it needs continuous improvement through production oriented economy, Value Addition, assembling business. This will further increase the business potentiality and economic development.

## 6.2 Findings

1. Nepal and United Kingdom have been exchanging their formal relationship since more than 200 years. United Kingdom is “first country to hold diplomatic relationship ” with Nepal.
2. Before the Anglo- Nepal war the “Malla King of Kantipur ” had maintained his relationship with United Kingdom. The fragrance of attachment and belongingness can be experienced by current generation which was initiated by the brave Gurkha and before.
3. There are three major dimensions to analyze the relationship with Britain. “Conflict dimension, Collaborative dimension and Cooperation dimension”. Conflict dimension covers the wars, collaborative covers the alliances and military support. The cooperation dimension covers all other aspects of mutual support, coordination, assistance and solving the common problems.
4. The Anglo Nepal war was the major milestone to establish the formal relationship with United Kingdom. The Sugauli treaty is regarded as a first contractual document which defines the formal relationship between Britain and Nepal via East India Company. Nepal Britain Mutual Treaty 1923 further smothered the relation by leveraging the bindings on trade, sovereignty and national identity, which gave “international recognition” to Nepal
5. The principle of “Buffer State Concept” was practiced by British East India Company. Nepal was at strategic boundary point which was protecting India from the threat of Tibet, this is the main reason BEIC left Nepal. Nepal has several mountain passes which was navigable which was the major source threat from Tibet to East India Company.
6. Nepal had to supply young bloods as Gurkha only to maintain the collaboration between BEIC and Nepal. We can see that, the military collaboration was the best strategy to safeguard the Nation from the big power states like BEIC. This justifies the principle notion of “Big Power-Small Power Relation ”.

7. We have unique relationship with Britain, there is a relation of Blood which is much stronger than ironical “Roti and Beti”. Gurkha recruitment is one of the major strains to tighten the relationship. Their loyalty, discipline and trustworthy behavior are the fundamental of this relation. “The Britain-India-Nepal Tripartite Agreement 1947” gave further guidelines for the British Gurkha and Indian Gorkha recruitment. The collaborative principle turned into “Institutionalized Military structure of Nepali Soldiers in foreign field”.
8. Visit of Junga Bahadur to Britain (1950-1951) gave new turn in Relationship, “The cooperation dimension”. Imitation of British culture and infrastructure made socio economic and development impact in Nepal. The concept of good governance, rule of law and distributive development are the major concept borrowed from United Kingdom.

United Kingdom is contributing to Nepal in various sectors through DFID, this has been contributing financially and technically in various fields of structural and social development.

9. United Kingdom is “largest bilateral donor” to Nepal; UK made major contribution during disaster through “humanitarian assistance”. The “climate change” is a common concern of Britain and Nepal; both are contributing from their side.
10. Our foreign policy is based on the principle of “Panchaseel” which postulates the “non alliance and neutrality”. But if we see, Nepalese Nationalities are being used in various alliance forces. Nepalese Gurkhas are there in NATO alliance, they are fighting as Indian Army, Fighting as British Army, which is appropriate example of violence of principle of non alliance and neutrality. This issue further spotlights on the “Sovereignty Concept” of Nepalese citizens.
11. Brexit will have very little impact in Nepalese economy, because “Nepal is Importing” economy. But, there might be slight impact on Gurkha Recruitment, Gurkha Welfare and Migration Policy.

### **6.3 Conclusion**

The relationship with Britain was started with the imperialist movement of the British to rule the world. The cordial relationship that we have now is a result of overcoming of many hurdles, diplomatic fighting in terms of war, diplomacy, treaty with British East India and so forth. The contribution and support during the war has inundated the foe perception between both of the nation. Nepal and Britain have contributed much from their side in the pursuit of peace, economic development, humanitarian assistance, military diplomacy and harmony.

We can vehemently argue on our postulate relationship that will have great impact in national development. The issues generated by the British Recruitment, trade deficit, Brexti, Aid are the concurrent phenomenon and it needs diplomatic and pragmatic dealing. Because many people are working in Arab countries and it is still hard to sustain their life, and another citizen who works for 16 years and gains prosperous life, thus this human development part must be considered. We have to explore the beneficiary projects that can improve on economic and development side through foreign direct investment. The Brexit will have ripple impact in the world order and so on Nepali side; the enduring propensity must be developed to bear that future harm.

We have very harmonious relationship, it would be better if we can make benefit out of it, Being a developing countries we need economic participation and diplomatic protection which we can get from this relationship. Little hurdles and some misunderstandings should not be a barrier for the historical relationship.

## **APPENDIX1**

### **Sugauli Treaty**

Treaty of Peace between the Honourable East India Company and Maha Rajah BikramSah, Rajah of Nipal, settled between Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw on the part of the Honourable Company, in virtue of the full powers vested in him by His Excellence the Right Honourable Francis Earl of Moira Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, appointed by the Court of Directors of the said Honourable Company to direct and control all affairs in the East Indies, and by SreeGoorooGujrajMisser and Chunder Seeker Opedeea on the part of Maha Rajah GirmaunJodeBikranSahBahadur, Shumsheer Jung, in virtue of the powers to that effect vested in them by the said Rajah of Nipal, 2nd December 1815.

Whereas war has arisen between the Honourable East India Company and the Rajah of Nipal, and whereas the parties are mutually disposed to restore the relations of peace and amity which, previously to the occurrence of the late differences, had long subsisted between the two States, the following terms of peace have been agreed upon:

#### Article - I

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the Honourable East India Company and the King of Nepal.

#### Article - II

The RajahofNipal renounces all claim to the lands which were the subject of discussion between the two States before the war, and acknowledges the right of the Honourable Company to the sovereignty of those lands.

#### Article - III

The Rajah of Nipal hereby cedes to the Honourable the East India Company in perpetuity all the under-mentioned territories, viz-

First: – The whole of the lowlands between the Rivers Kali and Rapti.

Secondly: – The whole of the low lands (with the exception of BootwulKhas ) lying between the Rapti and the Gunduck.

Third:– The whole of the lowlands between the Gunduck and Coosah, in which the authority of the British Government has been introduced, or is in actual course of introduction.

Fourth:– All the low lands between the Rivers Mitchee and the Teestah.

Fifth:– All the territories within the hills eastward of the River Mitchee including the fort and lands of Nagree and the Pass ofNagarcote leading from Morung into the hills, together with the territory lying between that pass and nagerr. The aforesaid territory shall be evacuated by the Gurkha troops within forty days from this date.

#### Article - IV

With a view to indemnify the Chiefs and Barahdars of the State of Nipal, whose interests will suffer by the alienation of the lands ceded by the foregoing Article, the British Government agrees to settle pensions to the aggregate amount of two lakhs of rupees per annum on such Chiefs as may be selected by the Rajah of Nipal, and in the proportions which the Rajah may fix. As soon as the selection is made, Sunnuds shall be granted under the seal and signature of the Governor General for the pensions respectively.

#### Article - V

The Rajah of Nipal renounces for himself, his heirs, and successors, all claim to or connexion with the countries lying to the west of the River Kali and engages never to have any concern with those countries or the inhabitants there of.

#### Article - VI

The Rajah of Nipal engages never to molest to disturb the Rajah of Sikkim in the possession of his territories; but agrees, if any difference shall arise between the State of Nipal and the Rajah of Sikkim, or the subjects of either, that such differences shall be referred to the arbitration of the British Government by which award the Rajah of Nipal engages to abide.

#### Article - VII

The Rajah of Nepal hereby engages never to take or retain in his service any British subject, nor the subject of any European or American State, without the consent of the British Government.

#### Article - VIII

In order to secure and improve the relations of amity and peace hereby established between the two States, it is agreed that accredited Ministers from each shall reside at the Court of the other.

#### Article - IX

This treaty, consisting of nine Articles, shall be ratified by the Rajah of Nipal within fifteen days from this date, and the ratification shall be delivered to Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw, who engages to obtain and deliver the ratification of the Governor-General within twenty days, or sooner, if practicable. Done at Segowlee, on the 2nd day of December 1815. PARIS BRADSHAW, Lt. Col., P.A. Received this treaty from Chunder Seekur Opedeea, Agent on the part of the Rajah Nipal, in the valley of Muckwaunpur, at half-past two o'clock p.m. on the 4th of March 1816, and delivered to him the Counterpart Treaty on behalf of the British Government.

## APPENDIX 2

### Nepal Britain Mutual Treaty 1923

- 1) Nepal and Britain will forever maintain peace and mutual friendship and respect each other's internal and external independence.
- 2) All previous treaties, agreements and engagements, since and including the Sugauli Treaty of 1815, which have been concluded between the two Government are hereby essentially cancelled, except so far as they may be altered by the present Treaty.
- 3) As the preservation of peace and friendly relations with the neighbouring States whose territories adjoin their common frontiers is to the mutual interests of both the High Contracting Parties, they hereby agree to inform each other of any rupture such friendly relations, and each to exert its good offices as far as may be possible to remove such friction and misunderstanding.
- 4) Each of the High Contracting Parties will use all such measure as it may deem practicable to prevent its territories being used for purpose inimical to the security of the other.
- 5) In view of the longstanding friendship that has subsisted between the British Government and the Government of Nepal and for the sake of cordial neighbourly relations between them, the British Government agrees that the Nepal Government shall be free to import from or through British India into Nepal whatever arms, ammunition, machinery, warlike material or stores may be required or desired for the strength and welfare of Nepal, and that this arrangement shall hold good for all times as long as the British Government is satisfied that the intentions of the Nepal Government are friendly and that there is no immediate danger to India from such importations. The Nepal such arms, ammunition, etc., across the frontier of Nepal either by the Nepal Government or by private individuals. If, however, any convention for the regulation of the Arms Traffic, to which the British Government may be a party, shall come into force, the right of importation of arms and ammunition by the Nepal Government shall be subject to the proviso that the Nepal Government shall first become a party to that Convention, and



that such importation shall only be made in accordance with the provisions of that Convention.

6) No Customs duty shall be levied at British Indian ports on goods imported on behalf of the Nepal Government of immediate transport to that country provided that a certificate from such authority as may from time to time be determined by the two governments shall be presented at the time of importation to the Chief Customs Officer at the port of import setting forth that the goods are the property of the Nepal Government, are required for the public services of the Nepal Government are not for the purpose of any State monopoly or State trade, and are being to Nepal under orders of the Nepal Government, The British Government also agrees to the grant in respect of all trade goods, imported at British Indian ports for immediate transmission to Kathmandu without breaking bulk en route, of a rebate of the full duty paid, provided that in accordance with arrangements already agreed to, between the two Governments, such goods may break bulk for repacking at the port of entry under Customs supervision in accordance with such rules as may from time to time be laid down in this behalf. The rebate may be claimed on the authority of a certificate signed by the said authority that the goods have arrive at Kathmandu with Customs seals unbroken and otherwise untampered with.

7) This Treaty signed in the part of the British Government by Lieutenant-Colonel W.F.T. O'Connor, C.I.E., C.V.O., British Envoy at the Court of Nepal and on the part of Nepal Government by General His Highness Maharaja Sir Chandra Shumsher Junga Bahadur Rana, G.C.B, G.C.S.I., G.D.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.C.I., Thong-lin Pimma Kokang- Wang-Syan, Prime Minister and Marshal of Nepal, shall be ratified and the ratification shall be exchanged at the Kathmandu as soon as practicable

## APPENDIX 3

### Britain–India–Nepal Tripartite Agreement, 1947

1. The Gurkha soldier must be recruited as a Nepali citizen, must serve as a Nepali citizen, and must be resettled as a Nepali citizen.
2. All religious and cultural observances must be preserved in accordance with the demands of the Hindu faith.
3. Gurkha soldiers in both the Indian and British Armies should receive the same basic rates of pay, although allowances may be paid to reflect differences in the costs of living between countries where Gurkha soldiers might serve outside Nepal.
4. Subject to satisfactory performance and conduct, all soldiers should be allowed to serve for sufficient time in order to qualify for a pension.
5. All Gurkha soldiers should be allowed an extended period of leave in Nepal every three years.
6. Gurkha soldiers recruited into the respective armies are liable for service worldwide.
7. Gurkhas are fully integrated into the Army to which they are recruited and under no circumstance are they to be considered mercenaries.
8. The agreement applies to the 3500 Gurkhas serving in the British army, and close to 40,000 Gurkhas in the Indian Army. It does not apply to Gurkhas in the Nepalese Army.

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