



कृषि सामग्री कम्पनी लिमिटेड, प्राविधिक, कृषि अधिकृत तृतीय, सहायक प्रबन्धक (बाली विकास) पदको
खुला प्रतियोगितात्मक लिखित परीक्षा

पत्र : द्वितीय
समय : ३ घण्टा

पूर्णाङ्क : १००

विषय : सेवा सम्बन्धी र सम्प्रागत ज्ञान

प्रत्येक Section को उत्तर पृष्ठको उत्तरपुस्तिकाको रूपमा दिनुपर्नेछ । अन्यथा उत्तरपुस्तिका रद्द हुनेछ ।

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Section "A"

40 Marks

1. When should a farmer spray the pesticides? Explain on the basis of Economic Threshold Level and Economic Injury Level. 5
2. Examine the role of Nepal Agriculture Research Council (NRAC) to improve food, feed and nutrition security in Nepal. 5
3. Describe the impacts of climate change on Nepali agriculture and provide strategies you think would be appropriate to make the Nepali agriculture a climate resilient. 5+5=10
4. Discuss the current status of pesticide use in Nepal and evaluate the government's efforts of pesticide monitoring in Nepal. 5+5=10
5. Mention trade provisions of Nepal under SAFTA. Critically analyze the effect of Nepal's accession on World Trade Organization in the production and trade of high value crops. 3+7=10

Section : "B"

40 Marks

6. Describe seed and field standards with special reference to the production of foundation and certified seed of lentil in Nepal. 5
7. What is probability sampling? How is it different from non-probability sampling? Clarify. 5
8. Why is soil fertility declining in Nepal? Suggest how Integrated Plant Nutrient Management (IPNM) for sustainable soil management can be adopted in hilly rainfed areas of Nepal. 4+6=10
9. Define threshold level of pesticides in agricultural production system. Enlist the major weed control measures commonly practiced in major field crops and describe the Integrated Weed Management Practices (IWMPs) for the control of problematic weeds of wheat. 2+4+4=10
10. Green Revolution has caused significant negative impact on soil fertility and crop biodiversity. Discuss this issue in-depth from the perspective of organic crop production and integrated plant nutrition management. 10

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KEY [A]

पत्र : प्रथम
समय : ४५ मिनेट

पूर्णाङ्क : १००

विषय : सेवा सम्बन्धी र संस्थागत ज्ञान

उत्तरपुस्तिकामा प्रश्नपत्रको KEY अनिवार्य रूपले उल्लेख गर्नुपर्छ । उल्लेख नगरेमा उत्तरपुस्तिका रद्द हुनेछ । परीक्षामा calculator, mobile प्रयोग गर्न पाइनेछैन ।

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Multiple Choice

50x2=100 Marks

- Which organization serves as Nepal's Sanitary and Phytosanitary National Enquiry Point?
(A) Department of Food Technology and Quality Control ✓
B) Seed Quality Control Center
C) Nepal Agricultural Research Council
D) Department of Agriculture
- Who is widely recognized as the father of Global Green Revolution?
A) M. S. Swaminathan
(B) Norman Borlaug ✓
C) William Gaud
D) Orville A. Vogel
- One of the major drawbacks of agricultural marketing in Nepal is
A) volume of production
B) quality of the products
C) dominance of middlemen
D) lack of modern storage facilities ✓
- The adoptive research trials are mostly conducted at
A) government farms
(B) farmer's field ✓
C) research station
D) universities
- Which of the following food-safety issues has received comparatively less attention in Nepal?
A) Chemical adulteration of foodstuffs
B) Microbial contamination of fresh fruits and vegetables
C) Pesticide residues in crops
D) Manufacturing and expiry dates of food products
- Which is not a legal regulatory body for the sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures in Nepal till now?
A) Department of Food Technology and Quality Control
B) Plant Quarantine and Pesticide Management Center
(C) Department of Agriculture ✓
D) SPS National Enquiry Point
- Which does not help to conserve soil and water resources in Nepal?
(A) Unmanaged road construction, overgrazing and deforestation ✓
B) Community forestry
C) Traditional terraced farming
D) Slopping land cultivation technology
- Which is the major exportable cash crops generating highest economic value in Nepal?
A) Ginger
B) Tea
C) Sugarcane
(D) Large Cardamom ✓

Contd...



9. Which of the following is the important sanitary barrier to exporting Nepali orthodox tea?
- A) Shifting Maximum Residue Limits ✓ B) High cost of production
C) Large Indian market D) Poor quality
10. Which is not an impact from climate change?
- A) Extreme temperatures B) Erratic rainfall
C) Disease and pest outbreak D) Market price fluctuation ✓
11. In terms of extraction and for use, what are the major natural resources of Nepal?
- A) Water, forests and natural gases
B) Water, natural gases, air and forests
C) Water, forests, minerals and agricultural land ✓
D) Water, forests and LPG
12. Which historical food crisis is particularly relevant when discussing the early development of agricultural extension advisory services?
- A) Bengal Famine ✓ B) Great Chinese Famine
C) Irish Famine ✓ D) Ethiopian Famine
13. Which is the major associated weed in wheat fields?
- A) Cyperus rotundus B) Echinochloa crus-galli
C) Ageratum conyzoides D) Phalaris minor ✓
14. According to National Sample Census of Agriculture Nepal (2021/22), holding with land refers to holdings cultivating at least hectare of land.
- A) 0.01 B) 0.02 C) 0.1 D) 0.2
15. There will be roughly percent increase in seed yield by introducing honeybee colonies into rapeseed (Tori) field due to efficient cross-pollination.
- A) less than 5 B) 5-10 C) 10-20 ✓ D) 20-30
16. Which of the following agencies in Nepal is responsible for producing Breeder's seeds and Foundation seeds?
- A) Agricultural Input Company Limited
B) Department of Agriculture
C) Seed Quality Control Center under Ministry of Agriculture
D) Nepal Agricultural Research Council ✓
17. Assessing the economics of minor adjustment in farm operation is
- A) farm planning B) complete farm budgeting
C) partial budgeting D) enterprise budgeting ✓
18. Which of the following documents states the formation of an Agriculture Council in Nepal to monitor agricultural education?
- A) Agriculture Development Strategy (2015-2035)
B) National Agriculture Policy-2083 ✓
C) National Agriculture Modernization Project
D) Agriculture and Forestry University Act-2067
19. Tropical Race 4 (TR4) of Panama disease, considered highly dangerous to commercial banana production, was first detected in which district of Nepal?
- A) Chitwan B) Jhapa C) Rupandehi D) Kailali ✓



20. What is the estimated share of primary sector in Nepal's total national Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for fiscal year 2082/83?

- A) 26.30% (B) 24.46% ✓ (C) 22.56% D) 20.22%

21. Physical properties of soil represents

- A) pH, structure and air content ✗
B) pH, texture and structure ✗
(C) texture, structure and bulk density ✓
D) structure, bulk density and oxygen content

Soil prop.
Soil str.
Soil density.

22. Which micronutrient deficiency is identified as a major cause of "sterility in wheat" in the Terai and Inner Terai regions of Nepal?

- A) Iron B) Zinc (C) Boron D) Molybdenum

23. Which nutrient is primarily responsible for root development and energy transfer (ATP) in plants?

- A) Potassium B) Nitrogen (C) Phosphorus ✓ D) Calcium

24. In the context of the "Laws of the Minimum", if a soil is deficient in both Nitrogen and Potassium, adding only Nitrogen fertilizer will likely have what effect on yield?

- A) Yield will double immediately ✗ (B) Negligible increase in yield ✓
C) Linear increase in yield D) Yield will decrease significantly ✗

25. Under which soil condition is the Percent Base Saturation (BS%) likely to be the lowest?

- A) Neutral soil with high organic matter (B) Acidic soil with high leaching ✓
C) Saline-sodic soil D) Calcareous soil in arid regions

26. Which of the following is a biofertilizer that does not form a symbiotic association with the host plant?

- A) Rhizobium ✗ (B) Azolla ✓ (C) Azotobacter ✗ D) Mycorrhiza ✗

27. Which of the following biofertilizer is important for phosphate solubilization in soils?

- (A) Bacillus megaterium ✓ B) Rhizobium spp ✗
C) Azospirillum spp ✗ D) Thiobacillus spp

28. Which of the following phosphate fertilizers is characterized by a comparatively low or slow rate of phosphorus release?

- A) Single superphosphate B) Double superphosphate
C) Triple superphosphate (D) Dicalcium phosphate ✓

29. If a farmer applied 100kg P_2O_5 in his field, how many kg elemental phosphorus was applied?

- (A) 43.6 ✓ B) 46.6 C) 50.6 D) 60.6

30. Diammonium phosphate (DAP) contains Nitrogen and Phosphorus.

- A) 35%, 15% B) 46%, 16% (C) 46%, 18% ✓ D) 45%, 18%

31. Which of the following conditions most strongly promotes denitrification in agricultural soils?

- A) Well-aerated soil with low organic matter and neutral pH
(B) Waterlogged soil with abundant organic carbon and limited oxygen ✓
C) Dry sandy soil with high oxygen concentration
D) Alkaline soil with high calcium carbonate content

32. Which of the following tools is used for precision nitrogen management in the rice field?

- A) Time Domain Reflectometer B) Flame Photometer ✗
C) Tensiometer ✗ (D) Green Seeker ✓

$$100 - 46 \text{ kg } P_2O_5 \\ 1 - \frac{46}{100} \times 100$$

$$46 - 100 \\ 1 - \frac{100}{46} \times 100$$

$$18 + 46$$

$$46 \text{ kg} \text{ --- } 100 \text{ kg DAP.} \\ 1 \text{ --- } \frac{100}{46} \times 100 \text{ kg}$$

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33. Which institution in Nepal is primarily responsible for implementing seed quality control, variety registration and testing?
A) DoA B) NARC C) SQCC ✓ D) PQPMC
34. Which invasive weed has become a serious problem in agricultural lands and forests of Nepal?
A) Chenopodium album B) Cyperus rotundus
C) Cynodon dactylon D) Parthenium hysterophorus ✓
35. Which of the following is a cultural method of weed control in crops in Nepal?
A) Tillage B) Dense planting ✓ C) Hoeing D) Grazing animals
36. The chemical groups of herbicide Butachlor is
A) Arsenicals ✓ B) Carbamates C) Triazines D) Anilides and Amides
37. Which principle of experimental design is specifically utilized to reduce the experimental error by accounting for known sources of variation within the field?
A) Replication B) Local control ✓ C) Randomization D) Standardization
38. The repetition of the same treatment in different experimental unit is called
A) Replication ✓ B) Randomization C) Blocking D) Duplication
39. In a split-plot design, the main plot is generally assigned to the factor that
A) requires a smaller experimental area
B) is easier to apply and has many treatment levels
C) is difficult or costly to change and apply ✓
D) has the least influence on crop yield
40. Which method of statistical tool you will use if you have many variables with large data set to draw a trend line through your data points and make prediction?
A) Regression ✓ B) ANOVA C) Correlation D) Chi-square test ✓
41. राष्ट्रिय बीउ बिजन कम्पनी लिमिटेडलाई कृषि सामग्री कम्पनीमा कहिलेदेखि गाभियो?
A) वि.सं. २०७४/४/१ B) वि.सं. २०७५/५/१५ C) वि.सं. २०७६/४/१६ D) वि.सं. २०७७/७/१५
42. अनुदानको मल वितरण व्यवस्थापन निर्देशिका, २०७७ ले मल आपूर्ति तथा वितरण व्यवस्थापन समितिको संयोजक को रहने व्यवस्था गरेको छ?
A) मन्त्री, कृषि, वन तथा पर्यावरण मन्त्रालय
B) सचिव, अर्थ मन्त्रालय
C) प्रबन्ध सञ्चालक, कृषि सामग्री कम्पनी लिमिटेड
D) सचिव, कृषि, वन तथा पर्यावरण मन्त्रालय ✓
43. खाद्य सुरक्षाको अवधारणा कहिलेबाट सुरुवात भएको हो?
A) सन् १९५० B) सन् १९६० C) सन् १९७० D) सन् १९८०
44. कृषि सामग्री कम्पनी लिमिटेडका संस्थापक सेयरधनी देहायका मध्ये कुन होइन?
A) कृषि, वन तथा पर्यावरण मन्त्रालय B) नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक ✓
C) राष्ट्रिय चिया तथा कफी विकास बोर्ड D) दुग्ध विकास संस्थान
45. कृषि सामग्री कम्पनी लिमिटेडको आव. २०७९/८० को लेखापरीक्षण गरिएको वित्तीय विवरण अनुसार विक्री रकमका आधारमा सबैभन्दा बढी कुन रसायनिक मलको कारोबार भएको छ?
A) डिएपी ✓ B) पोटास C) युरिया D) भर्मी कम्पोस्ट
46. कृषि व्यवसाय प्रवर्धन नीति, २०६३ बमोजिम कृषि बजारहरूबाट स्थानीय निकायले व्यवसायीहरूबाट उठाउने गरेको शुल्क/स्थानीय करमध्येबाट कम्तीमा कति प्रतिशत रकम सोही बजारको निर्माण सुधार तथा प्रवर्धन कार्यमा खर्च गर्ने व्यवस्था मिलाउनुपर्ने हुन्छ?
A) १० B) २० ✓ C) ३० D) ४०



कृषि सामग्री कम्पनी लिमिटेडको प्रबन्ध सञ्चालकको पदावधि कति वर्षको हुन्छ?

A) ६

B) ४

C) ३ ✓

D) २

48. कृषि आनुवंशिक स्रोत (Agriculture Genetic Resources) भन्नाले केलाई बुझाउँदछ?

A) वंशाणुगत गुण रहेको पूर्ण वा आंशिक भाग वा सोको क्रियात्मक एकाइ ✓

B) खाद्य र कृषिका लागि वास्तविक र सम्भावित महत्त्वका आनुवंशिक पदार्थ ✓

C) आनुवंशिक स्रोतको मौलिक एवम् प्राकृतिक वासस्थानमा गरिने संरक्षण ✓

D) आनुवंशिक स्रोतको मौलिक एवम् प्राकृतिक वासस्थानभन्दा बाहिर गरिने संरक्षण ✓

49. म्याद नाघेका जीवनाशक विषादी व्यवस्थापन नगरी प्रयोग गरिने गरेमा के-कस्तो सजाय हुन्छ?

A) ५ हजारदेखि १० हजार रुपैयाँसम्म जरिवाना ✓

B) २५ हजारदेखि १ लाख रुपैयाँसम्म जरिवाना ✓

C) ५ हजारदेखि २० हजार रुपैयाँसम्म जरिवाना वा १ महिनासम्म कैद वा दुबै सजाय ✓

D) १० हजारदेखि २० हजार रुपैयाँसम्म जरिवाना वा १ महिनादेखि १ वर्षसम्म कैद वा दुबै सजाय ✓

50. कृषि सामग्री कम्पनी लिमिटेडको आर्थिक प्रशासन विनियमावली, २०५९ अनुसार एकपटकमा कति मूल्यसम्मको सामान सोभै बजारबाट खरिद गर्न सकिने व्यवस्था छ?

A) रु. १० हजार

B) रु. २५ हजार

C) रु. ५० हजार

D) रु. १ लाख ✓

- The End -

उत्तरपुस्तिकामा KEY अनिवार्य रूपमा लेख्नुहोला ।

5.14
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