

नेपाल सरकार
गृह मन्त्रालय
नेपाल प्रहरी प्रधान कार्यालय
(मानवश्रोत विकास विभाग, भर्ना छनौट शाखा)
नक्साल, काठमाण्डौ ।

प्राविधिक प्रहरी निरीक्षक (भेटेरिनरी) पदको खुला प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

सेवा: नेपाल प्रहरी
उपसमूह: केनाईन

समूह: प्राविधिक प्रहरी
श्रेणी: राजपत्राङ्कित तृतीय

परीक्षा योजना (Examination Scheme)

क्र.सं.	परीक्षा चरण	विवरण	पूर्णाङ्क
१.	प्रथम चरण	प्रारम्भिक तथा विस्तृत स्वास्थ्य परीक्षण	-
२.	द्वितीय चरण	लिखित परीक्षा	२००
३.	तृतीय चरण	विशेष स्वास्थ्य परीक्षण	-
४.	चतुर्थ चरण	अन्तरवार्ता	३०

प्रथम चरण:- प्रारम्भिक तथा विस्तृत स्वास्थ्य परीक्षण

- प्रहरी सेवाको पदमा नियुक्ति र बढुवा गर्दा अपनाउनु पर्ने सामान्य सिद्धान्त, २०६९ को अनुसूची-६ र ८ बमोजिम हुने ।

द्वितीय चरण:- लिखित परीक्षा योजना (Written Examination Scheme)

पत्र	विषय	पूर्णाङ्क	उत्तीर्णाङ्क	परीक्षा प्रणाली	प्रश्न संख्या अङ्कभार	समय
प्रथम	Professional and Service Specific Test (PSST)	१००	४०	वस्तुगत बहुवैकल्पिक प्रश्न (Multiple Choice)	१०० प्रश्न×१ अंक = १००	१ घण्टा १५ मिनेट
द्वितीय		१००	४०	विषयगत (Subjective)	<u>छोटो उत्तर</u> ४ प्रश्न×५ अंक = २० <u>लामो उत्तर</u> ८ प्रश्न ×१० अंक = ८०	३ घण्टा

तृतीय चरण:- विशेष स्वास्थ्य परीक्षण

- प्रहरी सेवाको पदमा नियुक्ति र बढुवा गर्दा अपनाउनु पर्ने सामान्य सिद्धान्त, २०६९ को अनुसूची-९ बमोजिम हुने ।

चतुर्थ चरण:- अन्तरवार्ता (Interview)

विषय	पूर्णाङ्क	परीक्षा प्रणाली
अन्तरवार्ता	३०	मौखिक

१. यो पाठ्यक्रमको योजना अनुसार दुई पत्रको लिखित परीक्षा हुनेछ ।
२. लिखित परीक्षाको माध्यम भाषा नेपाली वा अंग्रेजी अथवा नेपाली र अंग्रेजी दुवै हुनेछ ।
३. पाठ्यक्रमको प्रथम र द्वितीय पत्रको विषयवस्तु एउटै हुनेछ ।
४. प्रथम र द्वितीय पत्रको लिखित परीक्षा छुट्टाछुट्टै हुनेछ ।
५. प्रथम तथा द्वितीय पत्रको पाठ्यक्रमका इकाइहरूको प्रश्नहरूको संख्या निम्नानुसार हुनेछ ।

प्रथम पत्रका इकाइ	१	२	३	४
प्रथम पत्रका प्रश्न संख्या	१०	१०	७०	१०
खण्ड (Section)	खण्ड-क (A)		खण्ड-ख (B)	खण्ड-ग (C)
द्वितीय पत्रका इकाइ	१	२	३	४
द्वितीय पत्रका प्रश्न संख्या	छोटो	२	-	२
	लामो	-	२	६

६. यस पाठ्यक्रममा जे सुकै कुरा लेखिएको भए तापनि पाठ्यक्रममा परेका ऐन नियमहरू तथा नीतिहरू परीक्षाको मिति भन्दा ३ महिना अगाडि (संशोधन भएका वा संशोधन भई हटाईएका वा थप गरी संशोधन भई) कायम रहेकालाई यस पाठ्यक्रममा रहेको सम्झनु पर्छ ।
७. वस्तुगत बहुवैकल्पिक (Multiple Choice) प्रश्नहरूको उत्तर सही दिएमा प्रत्येक सही उत्तर बापत १ (एक) अंक दिईने छ भने गलत उत्तर दिएमा प्रत्येक गलत उत्तर बापत २०% अंक कट्टा गरिने छ । तर उत्तर नदिएमा त्यस बापत अंक दिईने छैन र अंक कट्टा पनि गरिने छैन ।
८. द्वितीय पत्रको विषयगत प्रश्नका लागि तोकिएका १० अङ्कका प्रश्नहरूको हकमा १० अङ्कको एउटा लामो प्रश्न वा एउटै प्रश्नका दुई वा दुई भन्दा बढी भाग (Two or more parts of a single question) वा एउटा प्रश्न अन्तर्गत दुई वा बढी टिप्पणीहरू (Short notes) सोध्न सकिनेछ ।
९. द्वितीय पत्रको पाठ्यक्रमलाई ३ वटा खण्डमा विभाजन गरिएको छ । ३ वटा खण्डको लागि ३ वटै उत्तरपुस्तिका दिईनेछ र परीक्षार्थीले प्रत्येक खण्डका प्रश्नहरूको उत्तर सोही खण्डको उत्तरपुस्तिकामा लेख्नुपर्नेछ ।
१०. यस भन्दा अगाडि लागू भएको माथि उल्लेखित समूहको पाठ्यक्रम खारेज गरिएको छ ।

पाठ्यक्रम लागू मिति:- २०७९/१०/१९ गते ।

लिखित परीक्षा (Written Examination)

प्रथम र द्वितीय पत्र :- Professional and Service Specific Test (PSST)

खण्ड “क” (Section A)

1. Introduction

- 1.1 History and current status of veterinary services in Nepal
- 1.2 Current status of livestock production and production systems of livestock and poultry in Nepal
- 1.3 Indigenous and exotic breeds of livestock and poultry and their population in Nepal and common breeds of dogs
- 1.4 Role of public and private sector in the promotion of veterinary services in Nepal
- 1.5 Recent Nepal Government policies and plans related to livestock development
- 1.6 Provisions made by APP, Livestock Master Plan and Dairy development Plan for Livestock sector development
- 1.7 Management of veterinary investigation laboratory
- 1.8 Planning and management of district veterinary services, livestock production services and livestock product marketing services
- 1.9 Herd health management and disease prevention
- 1.10 National disease control program
- 1.11 Planning and management of veterinary projects

2. Regulatory functions

- 2.1 Outline of the World Trade Organization (WTOs), Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures
- 2.2 Technical Barrier to Trade (TBT) Trade related aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) agreement
- 2.3 Introduction to OIE, its objectives, function, structure, Standard setting procedures and different standards as set in Terrestrial Animal health code, Aquatic animal health code
- 2.4 Different standards for Biological preparation and standard Diagnostics Tests for various diseases of livestock, poultry and pet animals
- 2.5 Role of Official Veterinary Services in International Trade of animals, products of animal origin, food safety, import risk analysis, import permit
- 2.6 International Veterinary certifications, quarantine inspections and procedures
- 2.7 Animal Health Related Acts & Regulations
 - 2.7.1 Animal Health and Livestock Service Act, 2055 and Regulation, 2056
 - 2.7.2 Slaughterhouse and Meat inspection Act, 2055 and Regulation, 2057
 - 2.7.3 Nepal Veterinary Council Act, 2055 and Regulation, 2057
 - 2.7.4 Feed Act, 2033 and Regulation, 2051
 - 2.7.5 Drug Act, 2035
 - 2.7.6 Muluki Ain, 2019 (Concerning Provisions only)
 - 2.7.7 National Park and Wildlife Conservation Act, 2029
 - 2.7.8 Nepal Standard (Certification Mark) Act, 2037
- 2.8 Legal Duties of a Veterinarian, Examinations of animals for soundness, injuries, and sudden death.
- 2.9 Animal welfare
- 2.10 Detection of Frauds, Malicious poisoning
- 2.11 Differentiation of different species of blood, serum, semen, hair, hide and bones

खण्ड “ख” (Section-B)

3. Veterinary

3.1 Veterinary Medicine

- 3.1.1 Distinguish between health and disease, General clinical examinations of animals, Normal physiological values like body temperature, rectal temperature, heart rates, respiratory rates, urinary volume and fecal output of different species of animals

- 3.1.2 Systemic disease: Etiology, diagnosis and treatment of: Disease of Blood, lymphatic and cardiovascular system, Disease of Digestive system, Common disease of eye and ear, Disease of Endocrine system, Disease of Nervous system, Disease of Reproductive and urinary system, Disease of Respiratory system, Disease of Skin
- 3.1.3 Metabolic and production diseases
- 3.1.4 Nutritional deficiencies disease
- 3.1.5 Trans-boundary animal disease (TADs): Definition, etiology, epidemiology, transmission, pathogenesis, symptoms, diagnosis, treatment, control and prevention of the following TADs: FMD; RP; PPR; CBPP; Sheep pox and Goat pox; Blue tongue; Classical swine fever; Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza; New castle disease
- 3.1.6 Other Infectious disease: Definition, etiology, epidemiology, transmission, pathogenesis, symptoms, diagnosis, treatment, control of the following infectious disease: HS; BQ; Malignant edema; Tetanus; Anthrax; Tuberculosis; Paratuberculosis; Actinomycosis; Actinobacillosis; Brucellosis; Listeriosis; Leptospirosis; Mastitis; Strangles; Glanders; Degnala disease; Salmonellosis; Mycoplasmosis; Mad cow disease; Rabies; Scrapie; Canine distemper; Infectious Canine hepatitis, Canine Parvo, Para influenza.
- 3.1.7 Etiology, epidemiology, transmission, pathogenesis, symptoms, diagnosis, treatment, and control of the common disease caused by chlamydia, Rickettsia and Fungi in different species of animals
- 3.1.8 Disease of Poultry: Definition, etiology, epidemiology, transmission, , pathogenesis, symptoms, diagnosis, treatment, control of the following poultry disease: Fowl pox; Fowl Typhoid; BWD; CRD; Infectious bursal disease; Infectious bronchitis; Marek's disease; Avian leucosis complex; Egg drop syndrome; Leechy heart disease; Fowl cholera; Aflatoxicosis
- 3.1.9 Parasitic disease: Etiology, epidemiology, transmission, pathogenesis, symptoms, diagnosis, treatment, control of the following parasitic disease Helminthic parasitic disease: Liver Fluke; Paramphistomiasis; Ascariasis; G.I. Nematodiasis; Tape worm infection in different species of animals Ecto-parasitism, General control measures of Gastro intestinal parasitism in animals. Protozoan diseases: Anaplasmosis; Babesiosis; Theileriosis; Trypanosomiasis; Toxoplasmosis; and Coccidiosis
- 3.1.10 Diagnosis, treatment and management of different form of poisonings and snake bite
- 3.1.11 Prospects and constrains of animal and poultry vaccine production in Nepal, their uses and abuses

3.2 Veterinary Surgery

- 3.2.1 General surgical principles and procedures adopted in surgery
- 3.2.2 Pre and post-operative considerations
- 3.2.3 Antiseptics and disinfectants
- 3.2.4 Sterilizations of surgical materials and instruments.
- 3.2.5 Importance of sutures and suturing materials
- 3.2.6 Inflammations; Abscess; Tumors; Cysts; Heamatoma; Hernia and their treatment
- 3.2.7 Different types of wounds and their treatment
- 3.2.8 Gangrene; Burn, Scald; Frost bite and their treatment
- 3.2.9 Fractures and dislocations, their diagnosis and treatment
- 3.2.10 Special surgery; Caesarian section; Rumenotomy; Ovario-histerectomy, Stringhalt; Spaying and Neutering
- 3.2.11 Different types of local, regional and general anesthetic procedures

3.3 Veterinary obstetrics and Gynecology

- 3.3.1 Normal reproductive cycle of different farm animals and dogs.
- 3.3.2 Breeding soundness examination of bull
- 3.3.3 Detection of heat
- 3.3.4 Artificial insemination

- 3.3.5 Pregnancy diagnosis
- 3.3.6 Embryo transfer
- 3.3.7 Concept of infertility and sterility
- 3.3.8 Diagnosis and treatment of silent estrus, an-estrus, repeat breeders metritis, endometritis and pyometra
- 3.3.9 Dystokia and its correction
- 3.3.10 Prolapse of uterus, bladder and vagina
- 3.3.11 Use of hormones and prostaglandins
- 3.3.12 Infectious disease causing abortions

3.4 Epidemiology and Veterinary public health

- 3.4.1 Definition, aim, objectives and application of epidemiology
- 3.4.2 Epidemiological concept of disease control
- 3.4.3 Surveillance and monitoring of disease
- 3.4.4 Different types of epidemiological studies
- 3.4.5 Outbreak investigation
- 3.4.6 Prevalence rate, incidence rate and difference between them
- 3.4.7 Characteristics of host factor, agent factor and environmental factor
- 3.4.8 Different terminology used in epidemiology
- 3.4.9 Epidemiological reporting practices in Nepal
- 3.4.10 Cost analysis of the disease control programs
- 3.4.11 Risk analysis
- 3.4.12 Definition and objective of VPH
- 3.4.13 Different roles of VPH (Animal production, food hygiene and environmental protection)
- 3.4.14 Diagnosis, surveillance and control of various zoonotic disease
- 3.4.15 Meat inspection: anti-mortem, post-mortem and re-inspection
- 3.4.16 Different component and management of slaughterhouse
- 3.4.17 Milk hygiene
- 3.4.18 Concept of HACCP (Hazard analysis and critical control point)

3.5 Veterinary extension

- 3.5.1 Definition, philosophy and principles of extension education
- 3.5.2 Classification of extension teaching methods
- 3.5.3 Public private partnership
- 3.5.4 Social mobilization (CBOs, NGOs, and INGOs)

3.6 Clinical pathology and parasitology

- 3.6.1 Materials to be sent to laboratory for different disease diagnosis
- 3.6.2 Hematological examinations (TC, DC, ESR, PCV, RBC count, Blood smears, hemoglobin estimation)
- 3.6.3 Blood chemistry (estimation of blood glucose, serum and calcium)
- 3.6.4 Liver and kidney functions tests
- 3.6.5 Urine analysis (Routine test, test for detection of protein, Glucose, Ketone bodies, blood, bile pigment)
- 3.6.6 Blood and urine culture and antibiotic sensitivity tests
- 3.6.7 California mastitis tests
- 3.6.8 Important diagnostic tests: Different staining procedures, Tuberculin tests in animals, Test for pullorum disease (Rapid stained antigen), Brucellosis tests (RBPT and milk ring test) Test for rabies (Negri bodies test)
- 3.6.9 Post mortem examinations
- 3.6.10 Clinical parasitology (Examination of feces: direct smear method, concentration method and Floatation method)
- 3.6.11 Examination of skin scrapping

3.6.12 Bacterial, Viral and Fungal serological techniques

3.6.13 ELISA

3.7 Veterinary Microbiology

3.7.1 General characteristics, properties, morphology, metabolism, growth and reproduction of bacteria, virus and fungus of various classes

3.7.2 Bacterial genetics, mutation and variations associated with virulence

3.7.3 Antigenicity, drug resistance

3.7.4 Principles of antiseptics, sterilization and disinfection

3.7.5 Resistance and immunity, antigen-antibody reaction and methods of detection Cell mediated and humoral immunity and immune mechanism. Immune system and its development. Antigen-antibody reactions

3.7.6 Immunization of animals

3.7.7 Hypersensitivity-allergy

3.7.8 Bacteriophage, their description and application

3.7.9 Laboratory techniques for bacterial, viral, fungal culture and identification

3.7.10 Important diseases of livestock, poultry and pet animals caused by bacteria, viruses, rickettsia, chlamydia and fungi

3.8 Veterinary Parasitology

3.8.1 Parasites and Parasitism, Types of parasitism, host-parasite relationship

3.8.2 Importance of immunity against parasitic diseases

3.8.3 Classification and nomenclature of parasites and characteristics of different classes of parasites

3.8.4 Parasite development in the host system

3.8.5 Antiparasitic and anthelmintic medication, their use and abuse. Anthelmintic resistance

3.8.6 General description, classification, morphological characteristics and diseases caused by helminths, arthropods, insects and arachnida of livestock, poultry and pet animals and their epidemiology, effects and methods of controlling them

3.8.7 Protozoon parasites of livestock, poultry and pet animals, their classification, morphology and the diseases caused by them with epidemiology, effects and control strategies

3.8.8 Identification of different parasites and the methods of their culture and laboratory growth

3.9 Veterinary Pathology

3.9.1 Pathological responses of body to infection

3.9.2 Inflammation, classification and changes in inflammatory responses

3.9.3 Pathological disturbances and responses in circulatory system, cell metabolism, pigment metabolism

3.9.4 Disturbances in growth, Neoplasm and cancer

3.9.5 Healing, fever

3.9.6 Uroliths, choleliths, sialoliths, pancreoliths, enteroliths

3.9.7 Immune reactions. Hypersensitivity and auto immunity

3.9.8 Pathology of diseases of cardiovascular system, hemopoietic system, respiratory system, digestive system, urinary system, genital system, nervous system, endocrine system, sense organs and musculoskeletal system of livestock, poultry and pet animals

3.9.9 Pathological changes in diseases caused by bacteria, viruses, fungus and parasites of livestock, poultry and pet animals

3.10 Veterinary Pharmacology and Toxicology

3.10.1 Principles of drug activity, pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of the drugs acting on central nervous system

- 3.10.2 Anesthetics, hypnotics, sedatives, tranquilizers, analgesics, analeptics, antipyretics, histamines and antihistamines
- 3.10.3 Anaesthetics, Neuromuscular blocking agents, Peripheral and Central muscle relaxants
- 3.10.4 Drugs acting on autonomic nervous system, neurohumoral transmission, adrenergic antagonists, cholinergic antagonists
- 3.10.5 Drugs acting on cardiovascular system, digestive system, respiratory system, urogenital system and skin and mucus membrane
- 3.10.6 Endocrine pharmacology
- 3.10.7 Vitamins
- 3.10.8 Antibacterial agents, antibiotics, antifungal agents, anthelmintics, antiprotozoal agents, antiviral and anticancer agents
- 3.10.9 Cytotoxic and immunosuppressive drugs
- 3.10.10 Hormones, prostaglandins, corticosteroids
- 3.10.11 Toxicity caused by metals and non-metals, plants, commonly used drugs, agrochemicals, venomous bites and stings and environmental toxicity
- 3.11 Veterinary Anatomy**
 - 3.11.1 Gross anatomy of skeletal system, muscular system, nervous system, digestive system, urogenital system, circulatory system, respiratory system, reproductive system, glandular system and sense organs of livestock, poultry and pet animals
 - 3.11.2 Introduction to cell structure, cell division and basic tissue of body. Histology of the organs of musculoskeletal, digestive, respiratory, urinary, reproductive, nervous, cardiovascular, endocrine, lymphoid, sense organs of livestock, poultry and pet animals
 - 3.11.3 General embryology, gametogenesis, fertilization, and development of fetus and body organs in livestock, poultry and pet animals
- 3.12 Veterinary Physiology**
 - 3.12.1 General function and mechanism of action of various organs of circulatory, digestive, respiratory, urinary, reproductive, nervous, sensory system, endocrine system of livestock, poultry and pet animals
 - 3.12.2 Composition and function of tissue fluids
 - 3.12.3 Mechanism of respiration and gaseous exchange
- 3.13 Biochemistry**
 - 3.13.1 Biochemistry of respiration, renal function and acid base balance
 - 3.13.2 Biochemistry of digestion and metabolism of carbohydrate, fat, protein, nucleic acid, minerals and trace elements
 - 3.13.3 Basal and energy metabolism
 - 3.13.4 Biochemistry of hormones and enzymes
 - 3.13.5 Diagnostic biochemistry
 - 3.13.6 Immunochemistry
 - 3.13.7 Biochemistry of cellular and sub cellular components
 - 3.13.8 Biochemistry of carbohydrate, lipids, proteins
 - 3.13.9 Diagnostic biochemistry
- 3.14 Animal Nutrition**
 - 3.14.1 Animal feed classification, nutritional requirements, feeding system and feeding standards of livestock, poultry and pet animals
 - 3.14.2 Functions of various nutrients and process of digestion in ruminants, non-ruminants and birds
 - 3.14.3 Ration formulation for farm livestock, poultry and pet animals
- 3.15 Livestock Production and Management**

- 3.15.1 Care and management of farm livestock, poultry and pet animals during different production and growth stages
- 3.15.2 Housing system for livestock, poultry and pet animals
- 3.15.3 Characteristics of different breeds of farm livestock, poultry and pet animals
- 3.15.4 System of breeding and selection in farm livestock, poultry and pet animals
- 3.15.5 Dairy and poultry production

खण्ड “ग” (Section-C)

4. सामान्य ज्ञान तथा नेपाल प्रहरी सेवा सम्बन्धी

- क. नेपालको भूगोल सम्बन्धी सामान्य जानकारी (भौगोलिक अवस्था, स्वरूप, किसिम र विशेषताहरू, हावापानी किसिम र विशेषता, जल सम्पदा: स्थिति र महत्व, वन सम्पदा: अवस्था र महत्व, संरक्षण क्षेत्रहरू तथा वन विनाशका कारण र संरक्षणका उपायहरू, नेपालका प्रमुख हिमशिखरहरू, तालतलैया, झरना, भञ्ज्याङ
- ख. इतिहास र संस्कृति सम्बन्धी सामान्य जानकारी (आधुनिक नेपालको इतिहास (पृथ्वीनारायण शाह देखी हालसम्म), नेपालको सांस्कृतिक, धार्मिक एवं मौलिक परम्परा, जातजाति, भाषाभाषी, कला र साहित्य सम्बन्धी सामान्य जानकारी
- ग. नेपालको वर्तमान संविधान २०७२ (भाग १, ३, ४, ५, २८ र अनुसूचीहरू)
- घ. जनसंख्या र वातावरण सम्बन्धी सामान्य जानकारी (जनसंख्या, शहरीकरण, बसोवास (बँसाईसराई), जैविक विविधता, जलवायु परिवर्तन, वातावरण तथा प्रदूषण)
- ङ. समसामयिक घटना तथा नविनतम् विषयवस्तुहरू: (राष्ट्रिय तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय महत्वका राजनैतिक, सामाजिक, आर्थिक, वैज्ञानिक, सांस्कृतिक, खेलकूद, पुरस्कार, कला, साहित्य, संगीत सम्बन्धी
- च. नेपाल प्रहरीको पृष्ठभूमि (वि.स. २००७ साल देखि हालसम्म) र वर्तमान अवस्था
- छ. प्रहरी ऐन, २०१२ र प्रहरी नियमावली, २०७१ (संशोधन सहित) का मुख्य-मुख्य व्यवस्थाहरू (संगठनात्मक स्वरूप, सेवाको प्रकार, दर्ज्यानी चिन्ह, पद तथा श्रेणी सेवा, शर्त र सुविधा, प्रहरी आचरण, नियुक्ति र अवकाश, प्रहरी कर्मचारीको काम-कर्तव्य अधिकार, नेपाल प्रहरीमा प्राविधिक प्रहरी कर्मचारीको महत्व र आवश्यकता, नेपाल प्रहरी कार्यालयको स्थापना र कार्यालय प्रमुख सम्बन्धी व्यवस्था)
- ज. विविध:- सुरक्षा समिति (केन्द्र, प्रदेश र जिल्ला), नेपाल प्रहरी र अन्य सुरक्षा निकायहरू (नेपाली सेना, सशस्त्र प्रहरी बलनेपाल र राष्ट्रिय अनुसन्धान विभाग) संगको सम्बन्ध, अपराध परिचय, महत्व र प्रविधिको प्रयोग, विपद व्यवस्थापनमा नेपाल प्रहरी, सार्क, संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ, इन्टरपोल सम्बन्धी जानकारी

लिखित परीक्षाको नमूना प्रश्नपत्र

वस्तुगत बहुवैकल्पिक प्रश्न (Multiple Choice Question)

1. In the history of modern poultry production in Nepal, which one of the following poultry breeds was first imported?
A) Black Minorca
B) New Hampshire
C) White leghorn
D) Rhode Island Red
2. Among the following indigenous cattle of Nepal, which one is the smallest?
A) Achhami
B) Lulu
C) Siri
D) Khailla
3. Current Agriculture/livestock Development plan based on National Agriculture policy, 2061 is
A) Agriculture perspective plan
B) Agriculture Development plan
C) Agriculture Development strategy
D) Agriculture Enterprise promotion plan
4. Central hatchery was established for chick's production in parwanipur of Bara district in
A) 2015 B.S.
B) 2016 B.S.
C) 2017 B.S.
D) 2018 B.S.
5. For letting down of milk mostly used drug is
A) Prostaglandin
B) progesterone
C) Estrogen
D) Oxytocin

छोटो प्रश्न (Short Question)

1. Describe the history and current status of veterinary services in Nepal.
2. What should be the shared role and responsibility of public and private sector to expand the coverage of veterinary service in Nepal?

लामो प्रश्न (Long Question)

1. What are Zoonoses? Discuss the public health risk of emerging and re-emerging zoonotic diseases prevalent in Nepal. Give your opinion for the prevention and control of zoonoses.
2. Discuss the current status of animal welfare in Nepal in relation to the fundamental principle of animal welfare.

-समाप्त-