

लोक सेवा आयोग
नेपाल कृषि सेवा, एगु इको एण्ड मार्केटिङ्ग समूह, राजपत्राङ्कित तृतीय श्रेणीका पदहरूको खुला र आन्तरिक
प्रतियोगितात्मक लिखित परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

द्वितीय पत्र :- एगु इको एण्ड मार्केटिङ्ग सम्बन्धी विषय

Section A- 30 Marks

- 1. Nepalese Agricultural development and Policy 10%**
- 1.1 Structural characteristics of Nepalese agriculture
 - 1.2 NG's long term and periodic plans and policies on agri-development
 - 1.3 Role of agricultural sector in poverty alleviation
 - 1.4 Problems of agricultural development in Nepal
 - 1.5 Components of Nepalese agriculture and their contribution to GDP
 - 1.6 Major institutions involved in agriculture development and their roles
 - 1.7 Population and Economic growth
 - 1.8 Effects of Population growth on Natural Resources and Environment
- 5. Agricultural Policies 10%**
- 5.1 Sectoral policies and strategies in agriculture
 - 5.2 Output price and market policies
 - 5.3 Fertilizer, food, irrigation water and credit subsidy policies.
 - 5.4 Technology policies (agricultural research and development)
 - 5.5 Import / export policies for agri-inputs (fertilizer, seed, planting materials, chemicals and agricultural product (high value crops/ commodities, cereals, cash crop).
- 7. Agri Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation 10%**
- 7.1 Basic concepts of agricultural planning, preparation of programs and projects and basis of budgeting
 - 7.2 Basic concepts of carrying out feasibility studies for agricultural projects and use of B/C Ratio, IRR, Economic and Financial rate of return, NPV etc.
 - 7.3 Risk, uncertainty and sensitivity analysis
 - 7.4 Mid term evaluation, post term evaluation and tools (indicators) used for monitoring system
 - 7.5 Methods of obtaining and maintaining data system for policy and planning of agricultural programs.
 - 7.6 Logical framework in project planning and monitoring
 - 7.7 Environmental assessment needs of the project

Section B- 20 Marks

- 2. General Economics 20%**
- 2.1 Theory of Consumer Behavior & Theory of firm 10
Theory of Consumer Behavior
 - 2.1.1. The utility function -total utility, marginal utility, maximization of utility
 - 2.1.2 The consumer's preference, -indifference curve

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- 2.1.3 Demand curves and Angel's curves
- 2.1.4 Income and substitution effects
- 2.1.5 Price and income elasticity of demand, cross elasticity of demand
- 2.1.6 Consumers' surplus
- Theory of Firm:
- 2.1.7 Market classification (Perfect competition, monopoly, oligopoly, monopolistic competition, duopoly)
- 2.1.8 The Principles of production (The production function, the law of diminishing return, isoquant, product curves, production possibility curves)
- 2.1.9 Cost of production (Explicit and implicit costs, total, average, marginal, variable and fixed costs, economics and diseconomies of size)
- 2.1.10 Price determination under different market condition
- 2.2 General Concept: 10
 - 2.2.1 Opportunity cost principle
 - 2.2.2 Budget line
 - 2.2.3 Equilibrium price
 - 2.2.4 Normal and inferior goods
 - 2.2.5 Shadow prices
 - 2.2.6 Comparative and competitive advantage

Section C- 30 Marks

- 3. **Agricultural Economics** 20%
 - 3.1. Farm Management 10
 - 3.1.1 Scope and importance of farm management
 - 3.1.2 Farm budgets (total and partial activity).
 - 3.1.3 Cost and return analysis (Major food grains, cash crops, horticultural crops, livestock and fisheries).
 - 3.1.4 Farm plan (Resources, constraints and optimization).
 - 3.1.5 Efficiency measure; farm inventory management and valuation
 - 3.1.6 Time value of money, compounding and discounting techniques
 - 3.1.7 Income and net-worth statement
 - 3.2. Agricultural Marketing and Agri-business: 10
 - 3.2.1 Concept and Scope
 - 3.2.2 Characteristics and problems of agricultural marketing in Nepal
 - 3.2.3 Structure, conduct and performance of agricultural marketing system
 - 3.2.4 Role of marketing in agricultural development.
 - 3.2.5 Grading, standardization, quality control and related problems of agri- business
 - 3.2.6 Marketing of Agricultural inputs (fertilizer, seeds, saplings chemicals and outputs i.e., cereals, cash crops, livestock, fishery, fruits and vegetables
 - 3.2.7 Global and regional context of agricultural marketing and trade (WTO, GATT, SAPTA)

- 6. **Agricultural Finance** 10%

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- 6.1 Concepts, definition and significance of agricultural finance
- 6.2 Type of financial institutions and sources of credit (by purpose and term, formal and informal), interests rate (real, nominal)
- 6.3 Process of financial decisions and influence of financial decisions on the production and marketing of agricultural products
- 6.4 Financial analysis and decision rules
- 6.5 Cooperatives, producer's and consumer's institutions
Role and present state of government and non government (international i.e. World Bank, IMF, ADB) financial institution

Section D- 20 Marks

4. Statistics and Survey Techniques

20%

5.

- 4.1 Frequency distribution and measures of central tendency, basic concept of median, mode, frequency distribution, bar and pie charts, Lorenz curve and application of compound growth rate. Measure of dispersion e.g. Quartile deviation, range, Absolute mean deviation, variance and coefficient of variation. Computation of mean and standard deviation from grouped and ungrouped sets of data
- 4.2 Hypothesis testing and confidence interval
- 4.3 Agriculture Census: Sample survey and its advantage over census survey
- 4.4 Source of sampling and non-sampling error and measures to minimize such errors. Sample design for collecting current agricultural statistics in Nepal
- 4.5 Simple regression and correlations, Coefficient of determination, Correlation and regression, Scatter diagram,
- 4.6 Basic concept of simple and weighted index number, Choice of a base year
- 4.7 Production and productivity indices, Parity ratio (price received and price paid by farmer)
- 4.8 Social science research methods and planning of research design
- 4.9 Rapid and Participatory Rural Appraisal, crop cutting surveys

द्वितीय पत्रको एकाईहरूको प्रश्नसंख्या निम्नानुसार हुनेछ

द्वितीय पत्रका खण्ड	A			B		C		D
द्वितीय पत्रका एकाई	1	5	7	2	3	6	4	
प्रश्न संख्या	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	

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विषयगत नमूना प्रश्नहरू (Sample questions)

1. Describe salient features of Nepalese agriculture. Explain how agriculture sector can contribute in poverty reduction?
2. Write short notes on: (5+5)
(a) Income and substitution effects
(b) Shadow price
3. Since the law of diminishing return is universally applicable and the quantity of land available with a community is fixed, increase in population and therefore in labour force inevitably lead to the lowering of the standard of living of the people. Do you agree? If not give reasons?
4. Explain briefly:
(a) Farm Plans and Farm Budget.
(b) Partial and complete budgeting
5. Nepal has recently taken the membership of World Trade Organisation (WTO). Explain how WTO membership will have implications on agricultural marketing and trade in the context of Nepal?
6. What is hypothesis testing? Distinguish between Null and Alternate hypothesis testing?
7. IAAS Rampur wanted to compare two Boarding schools on the basis of the campus entrance scores. The scores were as follows:

Scores	Wonderland Boarding School (A)	Paradise Boarding School (B)
65-69	1	1
60-64	1	2
55-59	2	8
50-54	11	10
45-49	9	0
40-44	16	9
35-39	12	6
30-34	1	2
25-29	1	0
20-24	1	2

- (a) Compare the mean of each school.
- (b) What is the mean for the combined groups from these two schools?
(Answer for the above questions is; means 44.27 and 46.88 respectively; and mean for the combined groups (weighted mean) is 45.37 or 45.36895)

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8. One of the present government policies of Nepal is to promote commercialization. In this respect, production of high value commodities such as fruits, vegetables and dairy milk has been encouraged in different ecologies and parts of Nepal based on their agro- ecological suitability. However, very recently, farmers are facing problems of marketing their surplus products in local and external markets. For example, milk holiday is a common problem in dairy sector and farmers are forced to sell their dairy milk in throw-way prices. Given this scenario, what sort of agricultural policies do you suggest for promoting commercialization and providing incentives to local producers?
9. Define total and variable costs. Also explain why fixed and variable costs are important to consider for a firm.
10. The argument that Poverty in Nepal can be substantiatively alleviated by adopting strategies of APP, explain and provide reasons for that.