

प्रदेश लोक सेवा आयोग

लुम्बिनी प्रदेश

प्रदेश निजामती सेवा अन्तर्गत प्रदेश वन सेवा, जनरल फरेष्ट्री समूह, अधिकृतस्तर सातौं तह,
(प्राविधिक), वन अधिकृत पदको अन्तर तह प्रतियोगितात्मक लिखित परीक्षा

परीक्षा मिति: २०८३।०६।०२ गते

परीक्षा समय: बिहान ८:०० बजे

प्रथम पत्र

विषय: General Subject (वस्तुगत बहुवैकल्पिक)

KEY (A) वस्तुगत बहुउत्तर: १०० प्रश्न × १ अङ्क = १००

समय: १ घण्टा ३० मिनेट

पूर्णाङ्क : १००

उत्तरपुस्तिकामा प्रश्नपत्रको KEY अनिवार्यरूपले उल्लेख गर्नुपर्नेछ । KEY उल्लेख नगरेमा उत्तरपुस्तिका रद्द हुनेछ ।
परीक्षामा Mobile, Calculator, Smart Watch आदिको प्रयोग गर्न पाइने छैन ।

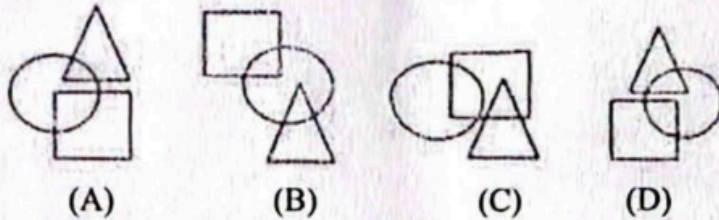
१. नेपालको दोस्रो अग्लो हिमाल कुन हो?
A) कञ्चनजङ्घा B) ल्होत्से C) मकालु D) चो ओयु
२. तलकामध्ये नेपालमा फलामखानी रहेको स्थान कुन हो?
A) फूलचोकी B) धुन्चे C) दाङ D) सुन्दरीजल
३. नेपालको मुख्य प्राकृतिक स्रोत जलसम्पदाभित्र पर्ने नदीहरुको प्रवाह, जलभण्डार र उपयोगिताका दृष्टिले ३ श्रेणीमा विभाजित नदीहरुमध्ये प्रथम श्रेणीमा पर्ने नदी कुन हो?
A) गण्डकी B) कोशी C) कर्णाली D) राप्ती
४. नेपालका कतिवटा जिल्लालाई हिमाली क्षेत्रका जिल्लाको रूपमा वर्गीकरण गरिएको छ?
A) १४ जिल्ला B) १८ जिल्ला C) २१ जिल्ला D) २४ जिल्ला
५. रानीपोखरीको निर्माण कुन राजाको पालामा भएको हो?
A) प्रताप मल्ल B) जयस्थिति मल्ल C) यक्ष मल्ल D) रत्न मल्ल
६. नेपालका ग्रामीण बस्तीको जनसंख्या बिस्तारै शहरपट्टी आकर्षित हुँदै गएकोले विकासका पूर्वाधार शहर केन्द्रित हुने आकलन गरी स्व. श्री ५ महेन्द्रले "गाउँ फर्क राष्ट्रिय अभियान" कहिले लागु गरेका थिए?
A) वि.सं. २०२२ B) वि.सं. २०२३ C) वि.सं. २०२४ D) वि.सं. २०२५
७. लुम्बिनी प्रदेशको चालु आवधिक योजनाको सोच "समृद्ध लुम्बिनी : आर्थिक विकास, सुशासन, समता र" को रिक्त स्थानमा उपयुक्त शब्द चयन गर्नुहोस् ।
A) समृद्धि B) प्रगति C) उन्नति D) समुन्नति
८. लुम्बिनी प्रदेशको दोस्रो आवधिक योजनाले निरपेक्ष गरिबीको दर कति प्रतिशतमा झार्ने लक्ष्य लिएको छ?
A) २१% B) १८% C) १५% D) १३%
९. SDG (Sustainable Development Goal) कहिलेदेखि कार्यान्वयनमा आएको हो?
A) २०१५ जनवरी १ B) २०१६ जुन १ C) २०१७ जनवरी १ D) २०१८ जुन १
१०. संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघ (UNO) को स्थायी सदस्य राष्ट्रमा देहायकोमध्ये कुन राष्ट्र पर्दैन?
A) अमेरिका B) चीन C) बेलायत D) जापान
११. सरकारी विधेयकको रूपमा देहायकामध्ये कुन विषयसँग सम्बन्धित विधेयक पर्दैन?
A) अर्थ विधेयक B) नेपाली सेनासम्बन्धी विधेयक
C) नेपाल प्रहरीसम्बन्धी विधेयक D) अध्यागमनसम्बन्धी विधेयक
१२. नेपालका पहाडी जिल्लामा नगरपालिका घोषणा गर्नका लागि कम्तिमा कति जनसंख्या हुनुपर्ने कानुनी प्रावधान छ?
A) दश हजार B) पच्चिस हजार C) चालिस हजार D) पचास हजार
१३. नेपालको निजामती सेवामा राजपत्राङ्कित द्वितीय श्रेणी (उपसचिव) वा सो सरह) को पदमा कति प्रतिशत खुला प्रतिस्पर्धाबाट पूर्ति गरिन्छ?
A) ४०% B) १०% C) ७०% D) ३०%
१४. प्रदेश निजामती सेवा ऐन, २०८० अनुसार प्रदेश लोक सेवा आयोगबाट अधिकृत सातौं तहमा सिफारिस भएका उम्मेदवारलाई कसले नियुक्ति गर्दछ?
A) मन्त्रिपरिषद् B) मुख्यमन्त्री C) प्रमुख सचिव D) सम्बन्धित मन्त्रालयको सचिव

15. सार्वजनिक खरिद ऐन, २०६३ अनुसार परामर्श सेवा अन्तर्गत कुन पर्दैन?
- A) सर्वेक्षण B) तालिम C) सवारी साधन भाडा D) डिजाइन
16. सार्वजनिक खरिद अनुगमन कार्यालय कुन मन्त्रालय/निकायको मातहतमा रहने व्यवस्था छ?
- A) प्रधानमन्त्री तथा मन्त्रिपरिषद्को कार्यालय B) अर्थ मन्त्रालय
C) महालेखा नियन्त्रकको कार्यालय D) महालेखा परीक्षकको कार्यालय
17. सार्वजनिक सुनुवाई सम्बन्धी व्यवस्था कुन कानूनले गरेको छ?
- A) सार्वजनिक खरिद ऐन B) श्रम ऐन C) प्रदेश निजामती सेवा ऐन D) प्रदेश सुशासन ऐन
18. कार्यसम्पादनमा आधारित प्रोत्साहन प्रणालीको मुख्य उद्देश्यमा देहायकामध्ये कुन पर्दछ?
- A) कार्यसम्पादन नतिजाका आधारमा सेवा सुविधा B) आचासंहिता परिपालनाको अनुगमन
C) ज्येष्ठतामा आधारित बढुवा प्रणाली D) कार्यसम्पादन नतिजाका आधारमा विभागीय सजाय सिफारिस
19. नेपालमा वि.सं. २०५६ देखि नै नागरिक वडापत्रको अभ्यास शुरू भएपनि सबै सरकारी कार्यालयमा लागु गर्नुपर्ने कानुनी व्यवस्था के मा गरिएको छ?
- A) नेपालको संविधान B) प्रदेश सुशासन ऐन, २०७६
C) प्रदेश सुशासन नियमावली, २०७७ D) सुशासन ऐन, २०६४
20. POSDCORB सँग सम्बन्धित विद्वान को हुन्?
- A) L.D. White B) F.W. Taylor C) Luther Gulick D) E. Mayo
21. तल दिइएका निर्णय प्रक्रिया (Decision Making Process) का चरणहरू मध्ये पछिल्लो (अन्तिम) चरण कुन हो?
- A) विकल्पको छनोट B) विकल्पहरूको विकास C) विकल्पहरूको मूल्याङ्कन D) समस्याको पहिचान
22. सोन्ही योजनाले योजनाको अन्तिम वर्षमा गरिबीको दर कति प्रतिशतमा झार्ने लक्ष्य लिएको छ?
- A) १०% B) १२% C) १५% D) १८%
23. प्रदेश सरकारले प्रत्येक वर्ष कहिलसम्म वार्षिक बजेट प्रदेश सभामा पेश गर्नुपर्ने व्यवस्था छ?
- A) जेठ १५ B) असार १ C) असार १० D) असार ३१
24. विश्वमा सर्वप्रथम लैंगिक उत्तरदायी बजेटको शुरुवात गर्ने राष्ट्र कुन हो?
- A) अमेरिका B) बेलायत C) जापान D) अष्ट्रेलिया
25. नेपाल विज्ञान तथा प्रविधि प्रतिष्ठानले रु. दुई लाख राशी रहेको कुलपति राष्ट्रिय प्रवर्तन पुरस्कार-२०८२ कसलाई प्रदान गर्‍यो?
- A) डा. सन्दुक रुइत B) डा. दीर्घ सिंह बम C) डा. बसन्त पन्त D) डा. भगवान कोइराला
26. Find the word that names a necessary part of the underlined word: Culture
- A) Civility B) Education C) Agriculture D) Customs
27. Which days of June 1946 are Sundays A.D.?
- A) 2, 9, 16, 23, 30 B) 3, 10, 17, 24 C) 1, 8, 15, 22, 29 D) 4, 11, 18, 25
28. In the question below, two statements are given, followed by two conclusions. You must assume everything in the statement to be true then consider the two conclusions together and decide which of them logically follows beyond a reasonable doubt from the information given in the statement:
- Statement: I. All cows are creams, II. All creams are towels.
Conclusion: I. All cows are towels. II. All towels are creams.
- A) If only conclusion I follows B) If only conclusion II follows
C) If either I or II follows D) If neither I nor II follows
29. Jeevan bought 80 kg of mango at Rs. 120/kg and sold 45% of the total quantity at Rs. 150/kg. At what price should he sell the remaining mangos to make an overall 25% profit?
- A) 145/kg B) 150/kg C) 160/kg D) 155/kg
30. Two numbers are in the ratio 3:5. If 9 is added to each, the ratio becomes 3:4. Find the larger number:
- A) 9 B) 12 C) 15 D) 18

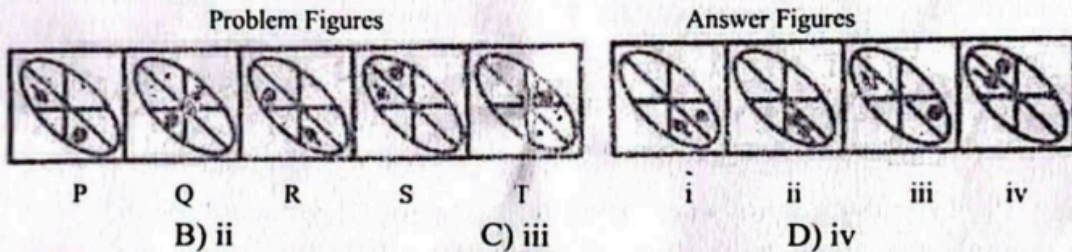
31. If the code of PURIFLYP in some language is QENRPDRM, what will be the code of: ACCIDENM in the same language?
 A) NHPHNIJI B) NPHNHIJI C) NPHHNIJI D) NHHPNIJI
32. Which option best captures the meaning of the following sentence?
 "The reforms, while ostensibly progressive, served largely to entrench the very inequities they purported to ameliorate."
 A) The reforms successfully reduced existing inequalities through progressive policies
 B) Although they appeared progressive, the reforms in practice reinforced the inequalities they claimed to fix
 C) Progressive reforms invariably produce paradoxical effects on equity
 D) The reforms were deliberately designed to maintain existing inequalities under a deceptive label
33. Amit ranks 10th from the top in a class. Binit is 7 ahead of Chiva and 3 behind Amit from the top. If Chiva's rank is such that there are 5 students after her when counting from the top of the class, which of the following options accurately represents the total number of students in the class and Binit's rank from the bottom?
 A) 27 & 13 B) 26 & 13 C) 25 & 13 D) 25 & 12
34. Find the next term: B2D, D6H, F12N, H20V, ?
 A) J30F B) J30E C) K30F D) J24F
35. Iconoclast : Tradition :: Reformer : ?
 A) Convention B) Government C) Society D) Law
36. Mohan's salary is 25% more than Sohan's salary. By what percentage is Sohan's salary less than Mohan's?
 A) 20% B) 25% C) 30% D) 33.33%
37. Choose the missing number from the given table:

56	90	76	?
18	64	49	32
38	26	27	45
- A) 58 B) 77 C) 71 D) 80
38. A is to the east of B. C is to the north of B. D is to the south of C and exactly between B and C. In which direction is D from A?
 A) North-west B) North-east C) North D) South-west
39. Find the odd in the following:
 A) Iambic B) Trochaic C) Anapestic D) Hexameter
40. Look carefully for the pattern and then choose which pair of numbers comes next:
 9 11 33 13 15 33 17
 A) 19 33 B) 33 35 C) 33 19 D) 15 33
41. Find out the alternative which will replace the question mark:
 24 : 60 :: 120 : ?
 A) 160 B) 220 C) 300 D) 108
42. Three (3) years ago, the average age of a family of 5 members was 17 years. A baby having been born, the average age of the family is the same today. The present age of the baby is:
 A) 1 year B) 1.6 years C) 2 years D) 3 years

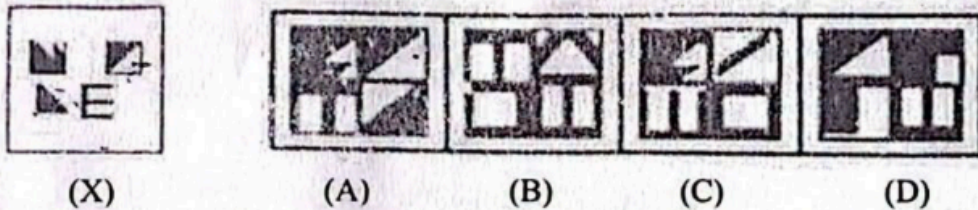
43. Which is the odd one out?



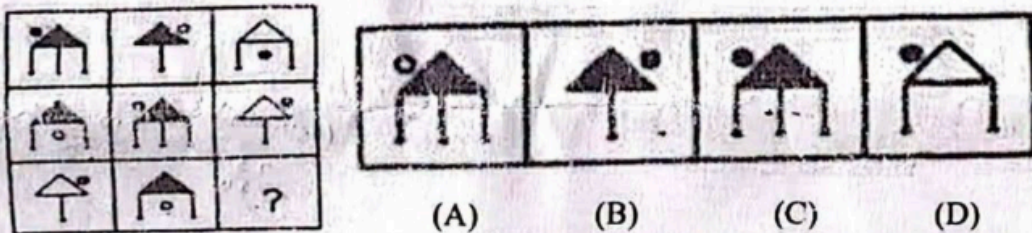
44. Select a figure from amongst the answer figures which will continue the same series as established by the five problem figures:



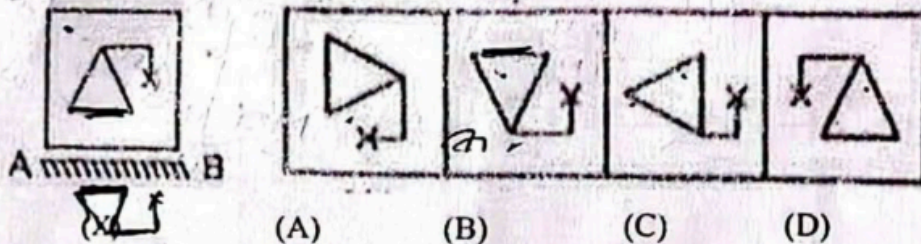
45. Find out which of the figures (A), (B), (C), and (D) can be formed from the pieces given in figure (X):



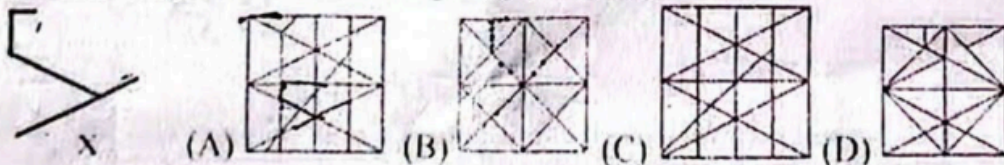
46. Select from the answer figures (A), (B), (C), and (D) to complete the matrix figures (?) of the following figures:



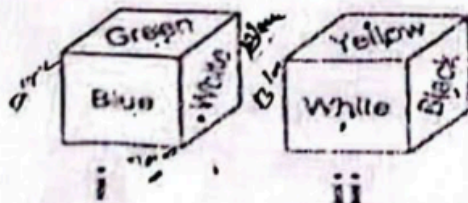
47. Choose the correct mirror image of figure (X) from the figures (A), (B), (C), and (D) of the answer section:



48. Identify the alternative figure that contains figure (X) as part of it:



49. Six faces of a block have been painted green, blue, white, yellow, black and pink. Two positions of this block is given below, if the black color is at the top, which color will be at the bottom:



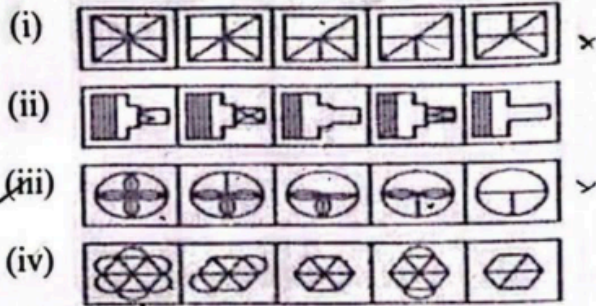
(A) Green

(B) Blue

(C) Yellow

(D) White

50. Choose the set of figures which follows the given rule. Rule: The series becomes simpler as it proceeds.



(A) (i)

(B) (ii)

(C) (iii)

(D) (iv)

51. Flowering plants having unisexual (male or female) flowers on separate individual plants are called:

(A) Dioecious

(B) Hermaphrodite

(C) Heterozygous

(D) Monoecious

52. Which seed storage behavior is typical of *Shorea robusta* (Sal)?

(A) Orthodox

(B) Recalcitrant

(C) Dormant for decades

(D) Viviparous

53. Removal of dead or diseased branches is called:

(A) Coppicing

(B) Pollarding

(C) Girding

(D) Pruning

54. What is the standard regeneration period specified for managing Sal (*Shorea robusta*) forests under the shelterwood system?

(A) 5 years

(B) 10 years

(C) 15 years

(D) 20 years

55. Clonal propagation is preferred because it:

(A) Increases genetic variability

(B) Produces genetically identical offspring

(C) Eliminates pests

(D) Reduces growth rate

56. In forest protection, which of the following is considered a silvicultural method for managing forest fires?

(A) Constructing permanent stone watchtowers

(B) Creating firebreaks and controlled counter-firing

(C) Selecting fire-resistant tree species during plantation

(D) Mobilizing community forest patrol groups

57. The period between successive main fellings, is called:

(A) Rotation

(B) Cutting cycle

(C) Felling cycle

(D) Regeneration period

58. The main purpose of forest management plan is:

(A) To eliminate all natural disturbances from forests

(B) To maximize timber harvesting

(C) To guide sustainable use of forest resources

(D) None of the above

59. In the preparation of a Forest Operational Plan, which of the following should be completed first?

(A) Harvesting schedule preparation

(B) Silvicultural prescription development

(C) Forest resource inventory and situation analysis

(D) Benefit distribution mechanism

60. Annual Allowable Cut (AAC) is mainly determined to:

(A) Maintain sustained yield

(B) Maximize revenue

(C) Increase grazing

(D) Reduce biodiversity

61. Which experimental design is best for testing tree provenances across a steep slope with a known vertical environmental gradient?

(A) Completely Randomized Design (CRD)

(B) Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD)

(C) Latin Square Design (LSD)

(D) Balanced Incomplete Block Design (BIBD)

62. When the variate in a frequency distribution has fractional values (such as tree heights), the distribution is termed:

(A) Discrete

(B) Continuous

(C) Normal

(D) Binomial

63. The student's t-test assumes the data:
- A) Are independent
B) Are normally distributed
C) Population standard deviation is unknown
D) All of the above
64. PRA stands for:
- A) Participatory Resource Assessment
B) Participatory Rural Appraisal
C) Public Resource Analysis
D) Provincial Research Audit
65. In a provenance trial of *pinus roxburghii*, seed sources from five different geographic regions are planted under identical environmental conditions. The primary objective of such a trial is to:
- A) Determine the effect of fertilizer application on tree growth
B) Compare genetic performance of seed sources from different locations
C) Estimate growing stock of a forest stand
D) Assess soil fertility differences among sites
66. The primary purpose of forest sampling is to:
- A) Classify forest ownership
B) Map roads in the forest
C) Estimate forest characteristics
D) Harvest trees
67. A forest yield table is primarily used to predict timber volume based on which two factors?
- A) Tree species and soil nutrients
B) Crop age and site quality
C) Canopy cover and bark thickness
D) Root depth and wood density
68. Which instrument is primarily used to directly determine the area of a forested boundary mapped on a plane surface?
- A) Clinometer
B) Planimeter
C) Graphometer
D) Alidade
69. What exact percentage of the national forests of Nepal has been categorized as inter-provincial forest as mentioned in the Integrated Strategic Plan of National Forests 2081-2100?
- A) 4.1%
B) 18.1%
C) 13.9%
D) 25.2%
70. Sampling intensity refers to:
- A) Number of trees per plot
B) Percentage of area sampled
C) Forest density
D) Growing stock
71. Under Nepal's land capability classification system, which class represents land with the most severe terrain limitations, making it strictly unsuited for agriculture and restricted to forestry or watershed protection:
- A) Class I
B) Class III
C) Class V
D) Class VII
72. Indigenous soil fertility management practices rely on:
- A) Natural processes
B) Organic amendments
C) Local knowledge
D) All of the above
73. Which type of wind erosion involves the wearing away of rocks and soil by fine particles carried in suspension?
- A) Efflation
B) Abrasion
C) Detrusion
D) Efflusion
74. Which structure is most commonly used to stabilize gullies?
- A) Check dam
B) Fence
C) Watch tower
D) Nursery bed
75. Rill erosion is characterized by:
- A) Small shallow channels
B) Deep channels
C) Sheet removal only
D) Wind erosion
76. Which low-cost instrument is installed upstream in Nepal's vulnerable river basins to detect critical water levels and trigger community-based early warning systems for floods?
- A) Tipping bucket rain gauge
B) Radar water level sensor
C) Ultrasonic staff gauge
D) Float-switch community siren marker

77. Which agroforestry system is most effective for integrated watershed management on steep slopes for structural soil stabilization with organic fertility enhancement?
- A) Aqua-horist-silviculture complexes B) Alley cropping along contours
C) Multipurpose tree planting D) Short-rotation shifting cultivation
78. In watershed management, what is generally meant by the term "water harvesting"?
- A) Ground water pumping B) Sustainable use of water
C) Water storage and multiple use D) Collection of rain water and runoff
79. Which region in Nepal has the most degraded watershed conditions?
- A) High mountain B) Western Siwalik C) Eastern Siwalik D) Mid hills
80. Water harvesting structures primarily aim to:
- A) Increase runoff B) Store rain water C) Maintain erosion D) Reduce groundwater recharge
81. The main function of decomposers in an ecosystem is:
- A) Recycling nutrients B) Pollinating C) Capturing solar energy D) Producing oxygen
82. A grassland habitat can support approximately 500 chital deer under existing ecological conditions. Following habitat restoration, the population stabilizes near 650 individuals. Ecologically, the value 650 most closely represents the:
- A) Population growth rate B) Carrying capacity
C) Minimum viable population D) Effective breeding population
83. What was the estimated number of Wild Water Buffaloes in Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve in 2021?
- A) 198 B) 355 C) 441 D) 498
84. Under the current Forest and Wildlife Management System, who is entrusted with the responsibility for the protection and management of wildlife located outside Protected Areas?
- A) Chief Warden B) Chief of the Nepal Army for the protected area
C) Superintendent of Police D) Divisional Forest Officer
85. Which protected area category allows controlled hunting?
- A) National Park B) Conservation Area C) Wildlife Reserve D) Hunting Reserve
86. stage of the EIA process determines the key issues and impacts that need detail study.
- A) Screening B) Scoping C) Monitoring D) Auditing
87. Forests play an important role in ecosystem services. It is estimated that..... percent of global accessible fresh water comes from forested watershed.
- A) 55 B) 65 C) 75 D) 85
88. Which of the following invasive plant species in Nepal is also listed among the world's 100 worst invasive alien species?
- A) Eichhornia crassipes B) Mikania micrantha C) Chromolaena odorata D) All of the above
89. Which IUCN Red List category indicates the highest risk of extinction in the wild among living species?
- A) Vulnerable B) Endangered C) Critically endangered D) Near threatened
90. Which conservation approach is most effective for maintaining ongoing evolutionary processes in wild populations?
- A) Seed bank B) Botanical garden C) In-situ conservation D) Gene library
91. Panchaule is found generally between altitude.
- A) 2,000-2,500 m B) 3,000-3,500 m C) 4,000-4,500 m D) All of the above

92. Which foundational constraint forces most sawmilling and furniture industries in Nepal to operate well below their installed production capacities?
- A) General shortage of affordable imported woodworking machinery
 - B) Absolute absence of local skilled manual carpenters
 - C) Insecure, unpredictable timber supply chains from public forests
 - D) National ban on the domestic sale of seasoned timber products
93. Which commercial sector in Nepal relies directly on *Pinus roxburghii* resin as its primary raw material?
- A) Furniture manufacturing
 - B) Paper and pulp processing
 - C) Rosin and turpentine distillation
 - D) Handicraft and weaving production
94. 'Freshening' in resin tapping operations refers to:
- A) Washing the tree stem with water before tapping
 - B) Removing a thin layer of bark and sapwood at the top of the blaze together with scraping of resin, to open up clogged resin-ducts
 - C) Applying stimulant chemicals to improve resin flow
 - D) Cleaning the collection cups attached to resin tapping cuts
95. Value addition generally:
- A) Increases product value
 - B) Reduces product price
 - C) Eliminates marketing
 - D) Discourages processing
96. Mobilization of at least..... percent of amount will be ensured for implementation of the programs obtained from climate finance through international mechanisms.
- A) 50
 - B) 60
 - C) 70
 - D) 80
97. Which core regulatory mandate is established under Nepal's Environment Protection Regulation (EPR), 2077 to ensure structural project accountability?
- A) Strict regulation of high-altitude forest fire mitigation cycles
 - B) Mandatory thresholds and approval processes for Environmental Standards
 - C) Immediate federalization of localized community mining zones
 - D) Complete state nationalization of trans-boundary water body pollution
98. According to the NPWC Act, 2029, what percentage of a protected area's revenue can be ploughed back into local community development and conservation via Buffer Zones?
- A) 25-50%
 - B) 30-50%
 - C) 35-50%
 - D) 40-50%
99. CITES regulates:
- A) Domestic timber harvesting
 - B) International trade in endangered species
 - C) Domestic trade in endangered species
 - D) Both B and C
100. Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing (ABS) aims to ensure that:
- A) All profits from local genetic resources go exclusively to foreign investors
 - B) Local communities are not discouraged to using their own traditional herbs
 - C) Genetic resources are kept completely protected from scientific study
 - D) Benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources are shared fairly and equitably with indigenous/local communities

प्रदेश लोक सेवा आयोग

लुम्बिनी प्रदेश

प्रदेश निजामती सेवा अन्तर्गत प्रदेश वन सेवा, जनरल फरेष्ट्री समूह, अधिकृतस्तर सातौं तह,
(प्राविधिक), वन अधिकृत पदको अन्तर तह प्रतियोगितात्मक लिखित परीक्षा

परीक्षा मिति: २०८३।०६।०३ गते

द्वितीय पत्र

परीक्षा समय: दिउँसो ३:०० बजे

समय: ३ घण्टा

विषय: Technical Subject

पूर्णाङ्क : १००

प्रत्येक खण्डका प्रश्नहरूको उत्तर सोही खण्डको उत्तरपुस्तिकामा लेख्नु पर्नेछ, अन्यथा उत्तरपुस्तिका रद्द हुनेछ ।

खण्ड (क)/Section (A)

1. Evaluate the scope and opportunities for urban forestry in Nepal's rapidly urbanizing cities. Critically analyze the socio-ecological barriers hindering its promotion and propose strategic interventions to strengthen its development. [5]
2. Identify and list two high-value Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) and two Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (MAPs) native to Nepal. Analyze their roles in sustaining local livelihoods and contributing to the national economy. Examine the methods, challenges, and future prospects of value addition for these products. [2+4+4=10]
3. Discuss the role of forests in carbon sequestration. How can Nepal be benefit from forest carbon financing mechanisms? [5+5=10]
4. What is a research protocol? Why it is so important? Outline its main elements. [2+1+2=5]
5. Explain the biometric principles and field methods used to estimate above-ground, below-ground, and soil organic carbon stocks in a forest ecosystem. Detail the technical principles and procedural steps involved in conducting a National Forest Inventory (NFI) in Nepal. [5+5=10]
6. What is experimental design? Explain the importance of replication and randomization in forestry research. [2+8=10]
7. What are environmental studies? Why are environmental approval procedures often viewed as hindrance to development projects in Nepal? How can the EIA/TEE approval process be streamlined without compromising report quality? Suggest measures. [2+3+5=10]

खण्ड (ख)/Section (B)

8. What is the Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE)? Explain its components. [2+3=5]
9. Describe the major causes of soil erosion and discuss measures used to control soil erosion. [5+5=10]
10. Discuss upstream-downstream linkages in watershed management. Explain the concept of Payment for Ecosystem services (PES) and benefit-sharing mechanisms. [4+6=10]
11. Outline the IUCN categories of protected areas established for in-situ biodiversity conservation, and evaluate the key management modalities adopted within Nepal's protected area network. [5]
12. Describe the development of Nepal's landscape-level conservation in maintaining ecological connectivity. Identify and evaluate the key gaps and bottlenecks that hinder Nepal's landscape conservation efforts. Discuss the transboundary coordination and cooperation initiatives in strengthening the landscape conservation networks. [4+3+3=10]