

द्वितीय पत्र :-सेवा सम्बन्धी प्राविधिक विषय

पूर्णांक:- १००

1. **Introduction**

- 1.1 History of livestock development & Veterinary services in Nepal.
- 1.2 Status and prospect of Livestock Industries and Veterinary services in Nepal
- 1.3 Status and prospect of livestock/veterinary business, market and trade in Nepal

2. **Animal Health Services:**

- 2.1 Emerging Re-Emerging Transboundary animal diseases of livestock and poultry and their threats in livestock and poultry industries
- 2.2 Contingency plan for notifiable disease control
- 2.3 Economically important Infectious diseases of livestock and poultry their epidemiology, prevention, control and eradication strategy
- 2.4 Economically important parasitic diseases of livestock and poultry their epidemiology, prevention, control and eradication
- 2.5 Risk analysis of importation of animals, animal products and biological products of veterinary use
- 2.6 National Veterinary Laboratory Services in Context to National and International Needs
- 2.7 Important Zoonotic diseases
- 2.8 Role and responsibility of public and private sector in Animal health services
- 2.9 System advancement in veterinary pharmaceuticals & biologicals and their status in Nepal
- 2.10 Emergency Preparedness Disease Eradication Approach
- 2.11 Disease Economics
- 2.12 Disease Surveillance System
- 2.13 Early Disease Warning System

3. **Livestock Production, Regulation and management**

- 3.1 Livestock and poultry production systems, desired level of management practice for commercialization of production
- 3.2 Quarantine Management and its implication in international trade and transit
- 3.3 Slaughter house management and meat inspection technology
- 3.4 Veterinary drug administration
- 3.5 Importance of various standards in livestock industry
- 3.6 Drug residues in Livestock Products and its effect in public health

4. **International Standards:**

- 4.1 Office International Epizootics(OIE), Sanitary and Phyto- sanitary(SPS) and World Trade Organization(WTO) related Codes, Codex, Standards and their implication in present context of trade and production of livestock and its products

5. **Veterinary Laboratory Services and management of quality control of veterinary drugs and biological**
  - 5.1 Importance of Standardization of diagnostic procedures
  - 5.2 Standardization of Veterinary Vaccines, antigens and anti-sera
  - 5.3 Regularization on import, storage and use of live or attenuated veterinary vaccines and quality control management
  - 5.4 Laboratory Management and implication of Good Management Practice (GMP)
6. **Research, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation**
  - 6.1 Animal Health research in Nepal
  - 6.2 Project Management, Monitoring and Evaluation
  - 6.3 Concept of project identification, prioritization, and feasibility study.
  - 6.4 Social and Economic Evaluation of Livestock Diseases

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**Model Questions**

1. Since the first outbreak of highly pathogenic avian influenza (H1N1) in 1990's there had been several outbreaks of this disease worldwide. Though casualty in human due to this disease has been less than others, why there is havoc and scientific community of the world is so much concerned about it?
2. What is the present situation of veterinary laboratory services in the country? How basic veterinary laboratory services can be made accessible to rural farmers?
3. What do you mean by enzootic stability and how it is maintained in an area? Briefly describe the implications of this phenomenon in control of tick borne diseases in cattle.
4. Prepare a plan for management of sub-fertility for a commercial dairy farm situated in Chitwan district.
5. In a survey in Mahankal VDC in Kathmandu District population of buffalo was found as follows:

Age group	Male	Female	Total	Remarks
<6 month	5	4	9	ll weak and emaciated
6 m- 1 yr	2	3	5	ll in poor body condition
1yr -3 yr	2	30	32	0% in lactation
3yr-6 yr	1	59	60	ll female in lactation
6yr-12yr	0	30	30	ll in lactation

Draw your conclusions from the survey result and give your opinion to mitigate the problem.

6. Despite the commitments under SPS Agreement and demand of consumers, Nepal Government has been unable to enforce slaughter house and meat inspection act 2055. What could be the reasons behind this and what are your suggestions for its effective implementation in the country.