

१८. निम्न उपनाम भएमा लेखकहरूको वास्तविक नाम के के हुन् ?
 (क) पारिजात (ख) बैरागी काईला
१९. "सिएनएन हिरो २०१०" बाट सम्मानित हुने नेपाली व्यक्तित्वको नाम र आवद्ध हुनु भएको संस्थाको नाम उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् ?
२०. निम्न खेलाडिहरू कुन कुन खेलसंग सम्बन्धित छन् ?
 क) दिपक महर्जन ख) सारादेवी तामांग ग) विनोद दास
 खण्ड (ख) रचना (२० अङ्क)

(अ) तल दिइएका मध्ये कुनै एक विषयमा निबन्ध लेख्नुहोस्।

१. देशको आर्थिक विकासमा मानव संसाधन विकासको महत्त्व
२. "पर्यटक वर्ष २०११ पर्यटक लागि ऐकवद्वता"
३. वैदेशिक रोजगार र गरिबी निवारण

(आ) तल दिइएका अनुच्छेद सारांश लेख्नुहोस् र एक उपयुक्त शीर्षक पनि दिनुहोस्।

नेपालको समुन्नतिको लागि कृषि क्षेत्रको अन्त्यमा महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रहेको भएतापनि सरकार र किसानको न्यून लागानीका कारण कृषि क्षेत्रको उत्पादनको वृद्धिदर उच्च हुन सकेको छैन। कृषि उत्पादन र उत्पादकत्वमा अपेक्षित वृद्धिदर उच्च हुन सकेको छैन। कृषि उत्पादन र उत्पादनकत्वमा अपेक्षित वृद्धि हुन नसक्नुका अतिरिक्त मनसुनको अनिश्चितता, जलवायु परिवर्तन, सिंचाईको अभाव, सीमान्त भूमिमा कृषिको लागि चाप, उपयुक्त प्रविधीको प्रयोगमा कमि, बजारमा किसानको कम पहुँच, समय-समयमा देखापर्ने पशुपन्छि सम्बन्धी कृषि क्षेत्रमा विद्यमान रहेको छन्। यस क्षेत्रमा अन्य चुनौतिहरूमा कृषिको व्यवसायीकरणका लागि निजी क्षेत्रको लगानी आकर्षित गर्नु प्रयाप्त प्रयास नहुनु, पहाडी क्षेत्रमा रासायनिक मलको निरन्तर र पर्याप्त आपूर्ति हुन नसक्नु, कृषिमा व्यवसायिकरणका लागि भौतिक पूर्वाधार प्रायाप्त नहुनु उन्नत नशलका पशुपन्छीको अभाव, स्तरयुक्त प्रयोगशाला तथा प्रविधी विकास र विस्तार केन्द्रहरूको सञ्जालको अभाव, कृषि तथा पशुजन्य उद्योगको विकासको कमि आदि रहेका छन्। त्यसैले उल्लेखित चुनौतिहरूको सामना गर्दै यस क्षेत्रको दिगो विकास गरी राष्ट्रिय अर्थतन्त्रमा थप सहयोग पुऱ्याउनुपर्ने राष्ट्रिय दायित्व बनेको छ।

खण्ड (ग) गणित

(५० अङ्क)

सबै प्रश्न समान अङ्कका छन्।

१. कुनै सावा १० वर्षमा डेढ गुणा (१.५० प्रतिशत) ले बुद्धि हुन वार्षिक साधारण ब्याजदर कति हुनुपर्दछ ? उक्त साँवा ८ वर्ष ४ महिनामा दोब्बर हुन ब्याज दर कति भए पुग्छ ?
२. दुई व्यक्तिहरूको मासिक आमदानी ४:५ को अनुपातमा र उनीहरूको मासिक खर्च ७:९ को अनुपातमा छ। यदि प्रत्येकले मासिक रूपमा रु. ५००० बचाउँदछ भने उनीहरूको मासिक आमदानी कति - कति होला ?
३. एक व्यापारिले १०० दर्जन सुन्तला प्रति दर्जन रु. ३० मा खरिद गरेकोमा ५ दर्जन सुन्तला विग्रीएकोले अब बाँकी सुन्तला प्रति दर्जन कतिमा विक्रि गरेमा १४ प्रतिशत नाफा प्राप्त गर्न सकला ? प्रति दर्जन रु. ३३ मा बिक्री गर्दा कति प्रतिशत नाफा/नोक्सान होला ?

४. रामले आफ्नो आमदानीको ७५ प्रतिशत खर्च गर्दछ। उनको आमदानी २० प्रतिशत र खर्च १० प्रतिशतले वृद्धि हुदाँ उनको बचत प्रतिशत कति होला ?
५. २५ लोग्ने मानिस, १५ स्वास्नी मानिस र १० केटाकेटीसँगै काम गर्दा प्रतिदिन औषत रू. २८० पाउँछन्। केटाकेटीको तलब भन्दा दुई गुना बढी लोग्नेमानिसले र स्वास्नीमानिसको तलबभन्दा दुईगुना बढी लोग्ने मानिसले पाउँछन् भने प्रत्येकको प्रतिदिनको औसत तलब कति होला ?
६. सरल गर्नुहोस् :
- $$१२.३४५६ + ७८९.०१२ \times १२.५० \div ७.५ \times १२.४८ \div २.५ + २.५४$$
७. ५० जनालाई दैनिक ८ घण्टा काम गरेर एउटा काम सक्न १२ दिन लाग्यो भने ६० जनालाई त्यो भन्दा दोब्बर ठूलो काम १६ दिनमा सक्न दैनिक कति घण्टा काम गर्नुपर्ला ?
८. १५ वटा मेच र २ वटा टेबुलको मूल्य रू. ४००० पर्दछ। यदि ४ वटा टेबुलको मूल्य १० वटा मेचको बराबर छ भने १२ वटा मेच र ३ वटा टेबुलको मूल्य कति पर्ला ?
९. यदि कुनै रकमको $\frac{३}{५}$ भाग रू. ७२० हुन्छ भने कुल रकमको दुई तिहाई भाग घटाउँदा कति रकम बाँकी रहन्छ ?
१०. श्यामले १३० पूर्णांकको अंग्रेजी विषयमा ७० प्रतिशत, १२५ पूर्णांकको विज्ञान विषयमा ६० प्रतिशत र १५० पूर्णांकको गणित विषयमा ८० प्रतिशत अंक प्राप्त गरेको छ भने उसले कुलमा कति प्रतिशत अंक प्राप्त गरेको रहेछ ?



नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक
सहायक द्वितीय पदको खुल्ला प्रतियोगितात्मक लिखित परीक्षा
मिति : २०६७/१०/०८

पत्र : द्वितीय
समय : ३ घण्टा

पूर्णाङ्क : १००

विषय : बैंकिङ्ग तथा लेखा

कुनै आठ प्रश्नहरूको उत्तर लेख्नुहोस् । सबै प्रश्न समान अङ्कका छन् । परीक्षार्थीहरूले नेपाली वा अंग्रेजी माध्यमबाट उत्तर दिन सक्नेछन् ।

१. केन्द्रिय बैंक भन्नाले के बुझ्नुहुन्छ ? नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकले बैंकहरूको बैंक र सरकारको बैंकको रूपमा के कस्ता कार्यहरू सम्पादन गर्दछ ? विस्तृत चर्चा गर्नुहोस् ।
२. वाणिज्य बैंकले गर्ने कार्यहरू संक्षेपमा वर्णन गर्नुहोस् ।
३. मनिचेञ्जर व्यवसाय के हो ? यसको सञ्चालन प्रक्रिया बारे प्रकाश पार्नुहोस् ।
४. नाफा नोक्सान हिसाब किन तयार पारिन्छ ? नाफा नोक्सान हिसाबको ढाँचा तयार गरी पाँचवटा खर्च र आमदानीका कारोवारहरू देखाउनुहोस् ।
५. बैंक हिसाब मिलान विवरण (Banking Reconciliation Statement) भनेको के हो ? निम्न विवरणहरूबाट बिसिडि कम्पनीको ३१ डिसेम्बर २०१० को हिसाब मिलान विवरण तयार गरी बैंक पासबुक अनुसारको मौज्जात निकाल्नुहोस् ।
 - a. The Bank overdraft as per cash book 31st December 2010 is Rs. 6340.
 - b. Interest on overdraft for 6 month ending 31st December 2010 Rs. 160 is entered in passbook.
 - c. Bank charges of Rs. 30 for the above paid are debited in the passbook.
 - d. Cheque issued but not cashed prior to 31st December 2010 amounted to Rs. 1168.
 - e. Cheque paid into bank but not cleared before 31st December 2010 were for Rs. 2170.
 - f. Interest on investment collected by the bank and credited in the passbook Rs. 1200.
६. सन्तुलन परिक्षण (Trial Balance) कहिले तयार पारिन्छ ? सन्तुलन परीक्षणद्वारा गलति पत्ता लगाउन चलिने कदमहरूको बारेमा उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् ।
७. आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण (Internal Control) प्रणाली भन्नाले के बुझ्नुहुन्छ ? नगद तथा चेकको भुक्तानी गर्दा आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण प्रणाली विद्यमान रहेको यकिन गर्नको लागि के के प्रक्रिया अपनाउनु पर्दछ ? बुँदागत रूपमा उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् ।
८. वित्तीय अनुपात (Financial Ratio) भन्नाले के बुझ्नुहुन्छ ? कुनै दुईवटा वित्तीय अनुपातहरूको उदाहरण दिदै सो वित्तीय अनुपातहरूको सीमाबारे प्रकाश पार्नुहोस् ।
९. तथ्याङ्क संकलनमा अपनाइने नमूना विधीहरू (Sampling Methods) उल्लेख गर्दै ती मध्ये कुनै दुई विधीहरूको बारेमा उदाहरण सहित वर्णन गर्नुहोस् ।
१०. तल दिइएका मध्ये कुनै दुईवटाको संक्षेपमा वर्णन गर्नुहोस् ।
(क) बैंक नगदी किताब (ख) लघुवित्त विकास बैंक (ग) स्थिर सम्पत्ति

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नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक
सहायक द्वितीय पदको खुल्ला प्रतियोगितात्मक लिखित परीक्षा
मिति : २०६६/०१/०५

पत्र : प्रथम

समय : ३ घण्टा

पूर्णाङ्क : १००

विषय : सामान्य ज्ञान, रचना र गणित।

खण्ड : (क) सामान्य ज्ञान

सबै प्रश्न समान अङ्कका छन्।

१. नेपाल कहिले गणतन्त्र घोषित भयो ? वि.स. मा साल, महिना र गते लेख्नुहोस्।
२. नेपालको भित्री मधेशमा पर्ने जिल्लाहरूको नाम लेख्नुहोस्।
३. सप्तगण्डकी नदीका प्रमुख सात सहायक नदीहरू कुन कुन हुन् ?
४. बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्था ऐन २०६३ अनुसार क, ख, ग, र घ वर्गमा कुन कुन बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरू पर्दछन् ?
५. निम्न कृतिका लेखक को को हुन् ?
(क) राधा (ख) अविरल बग्दछ ईन्द्रावती (ग) मौन पहाड
६. अमेरीकी राष्ट्रपति बाराक ओवामा कुन पार्टीका हुन् ? उनले राष्ट्रपतिका पदभार कहिले सम्हाले ? इस्वी सन्मा मिति लेख्नुहोस्।
७. काष्ठमण्डप कुन राजाको पालामा बनेको हो ?
९. गुरुत्वाकर्षणको सिद्धान्त पत्ता लगाउने वैज्ञानिकको पूरा नाम के हो ?
१०. 'वेद', 'त्रिपटक' र 'कुरान' कुन कुन धर्मका ग्रन्थहरू हुन् ?
११. "चोरेर पास हुनुभन्दा फेल हुनु गौरव हो भनी मेरो छोरालाई सिकाई दिनोस्" यो उक्ति कसले कसलाई भनेको हो ?
१२. नेपाल, भारत र चीनका राष्ट्रिय खेल के के हुन् ?
१३. मोवाईल फोनको SIM Card मा प्रयोग हुने SIM को विस्तार रूप के हो ?
१४. पाँचौँ राष्ट्रिय खेलकुद कहिले र कहाँ भयो ? यस खेलकुदको नारा के थियो ?
१५. Slum Dog Millionaire फिल्मले सन् २००६ को OSCAR पुरस्कार कति विधामा प्राप्त गर्‍यो ?
१६. नेपालमा पहिलो बाणिज्य बैंक कुन हो र यसको स्थापना कहिले भएको थियो ?
१७. नेपालमा पहिलो पटक कागजी नोट कति साल (वि.सं.) मा कुन निकायले निष्काशन गरेको थियो ?
१८. नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकले हालको संचालक समितिको अध्यक्ष को हुनुहुन्छ ? उहाँको पूरा नाम लेख्नुहोस्।
१९. सन् २००९ मा G20 राष्ट्रहरूको बैठक कहिले र कहाँ बसेको थियो ?
२०. निम्न देशहरूको मुद्रालाई के भनिन्छ ?
(क) बंगलादेश (ख) थाईलैण्ड (ग) मलेसिया

तल दिइएका मध्ये कुनै एक विषयमा निबन्ध लेख्नुहोस्।

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१. मेरो कल्पनाको नयाँ नेपाल
२. आर्थिक विकासमा बैंक तथा वित्तीय संस्थाहरूको भूमिका
३. गुणात्मक शिक्षा, आजको आवश्यकता

तल दिइएको अनुच्छेदको सारांश लेख्नुहोस् र एक उपयुक्त शीर्षक पनि दिनुहोस्।

५

पहाड र तराईका बीच मुख्य तीन वटा अन्तरसम्बन्ध रहेका छन्। पहिलो पर्यावरणीय, दोश्रो जनसांख्यिकीय र तेस्रो आर्थिक। नेपालका सबै नदीहरू हिमालबाट पहाड हुँदै तराईतिर भरेका छन्। पहाडको पर्यावरणीय हासले तराईलाई नराप्ररी असर गर्दछ। बाढी, पहिरो र भूक्षयले गर्दा उत्पादकत्व समेत घट्दछ। तराईको जनघनत्व बढ्नुमा पहाडबाट हुने बसाईसराई पनि एक हो। पहाडमा अवसरको कमि र कष्टकर जनजीवनले गर्दा तराई भर्न उत्प्रेरित गरिरहेको छ। यस्तो अव्यवस्थित बसाईसराईले जनसांख्यिकीय अव्यवस्था बढ्दै जान्छ। तराईका उत्पादनको बजारको रूपमा पहाडको विकास भईरहेको छ। पहाडको उत्पादनले तराईसंगको व्यापारमा सन्तुलन ल्याउन सकेको छैन। यसले बसाईसराईमा थप योगदान गरिरहेको छ। यसले पहाडमा थप प्रतिकूलता ल्याउँछ। पहाडका पढे लेखेका व्यक्ति तराईमा बसाईसराई गर्नु आर्थिक दृष्टिले पहाडको विपक्ष र तराईकै पक्षमा हुन्छ। यसर्थ तराई र पहाडको अन्तरसम्बन्धलाई सही विश्लेषण गरी उपर्युक्त तीन आधारको सन्तुलन मिलाई विकासको योजना बनाउन आवश्यक भईसकेको छ। पहाडबाट भरेका नदीहरूबाट विजुली, खानेपानी र सिंचाईको विकास गर्ने, पहाडलाई जडीबूटी, खनिज व्यवसाय, फलफूल खेती, पशुपालन, पर्यटन आदि क्षेत्रको विकास गर्ने, तराईलाई खाद्यान्न तथा नगदेवाली उत्पादन तथा प्रशोधनकेन्द्र बनाउन योजनाकारले उपयुक्त नीति निर्माण गर्नु पर्ने देखिन्छ।

खण्ड "ग" (गणित)

५० अङ्क

सबै प्रश्न समान अङ्कका छन्।

१. प्रतिलिटर पेट्रोलबाट १० किलोमिटर चलन सक्ने मोटरगाडी दश महिनामा ५,००० किलोमिटर दगुन्यो भने प्रतिलिटर रु. ६०/- का दरले प्रतिमहिना कति खर्च भयो होला ?
२. एउटा रेडियो रु. १७,०००/- मा विक्री गर्दा १५ प्रतिशत नोक्सान हुन्छ भने २५ प्रतिशत नाफा गर्न कतिमा विक्री गर्नु पर्ला ?
३. ३ जना मानिस वा ६ जना केटाले एउटा काम १५ दिनमा गर्न सक्छन् भने ७ जना मानिस र ४ जना केटाले सोही काम कति दिनमा गर्न सक्छन् ?
४. रामहरीले २०६५ साल फागुन १ गते ५ लाख रुपियां वार्षिक ६.५ प्रतिशत साधारण व्याजदरमा एविसी बैंकमा निक्षेप जम्मा गरेछन्। २०७० साल माघ मसान्तका दिन उक्त निक्षेप भिक्दा उनले कुल कति रकम पाउलान् ?
५. एउटा व्यक्तिले रु. ३,०००/- का दरले खरीद गरेका ३ वटा टेबुल बेच्दा पहिलोमा १५ प्रतिशत र दोश्रोमा १७ प्रतिशत मुनाफा भएछ। तेस्रो टेबुल बेच्दा भने केही टूटफूट भएकोले ७ प्रतिशत घाटामा गएछ। उसको कुल मुनाफा रकम कति भएछ र लगानीमा कति प्रतिशत नाफा भएछ ?

६. भोजले १५० पूर्णाङ्कको अंग्रेजीमा ८० प्रतिशत अङ्क, १२० पूर्णाङ्कको रसायनशास्त्रमा ७० प्रतिशत र १३० पूर्णाङ्कको भौतिकशास्त्रमा ९० प्रतिशत अङ्क ल्याएछ भने उनले पाएको जम्मा अङ्कको प्रतिशत कति होला ?
७. यदि कुनै रकमको $\frac{४}{७}$ भाग बराबर रु. २४०/- हुन्छ भने कुल रकमको $\frac{१}{४}$ भाग घटाउँदा कति रकम बाँकी रहन्छ ?
८. सरल गर्नुहोस् :- $१.०३३ \times २.७३ + १.०६७ - २.००५$ ।
९. एउटा मानिसले आफूसँग रहेको रकमको १५ प्रतिशत वृद्धाश्रमलाई, २५ प्रतिशत रकम वालगुहलाई, ३५ प्रतिशत रकम वाढीपिडितको सहयोगको लागि दिएर बाँकी रहेको रु. ४५,०००/- घर खर्चका लागि श्रीमतीलाई दिएछ भने उसँग जम्मा कति रकम रहेछ ?
१०. राम, हरि र सीतालाई ७ : ४ : ९ को अनुपातमा रु. १,२०,०००/- भाग लगाउँदा राम, हरि र सीता प्रत्येकको भागमा कति कति रकम पर्ला ?



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मिति : २०६६/०९/०५

पत्र : द्वितीय
समय : ३ घण्टा

पूर्णाङ्क : १००

विषय : बैंकिङ्क तथा लेखा

- कुनै आठ प्रश्नहरूको उत्तर लेख्नुहोस् । सबै प्रश्न समान अङ्कका छन् ।
१. नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंकले नियमित रूपमा सम्पादन गर्ने कार्यहरू मध्ये कुनै चार वटाको छोटकरीमा वर्णन गर्नुहोस् ।
 २. ग्रामीण विकास बैंकहरूको प्रमुख उद्देश्य तथा कार्यहरूका बारेमा उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् ।
 ३. बैंक नगदी कितावको परिचय दिनुका साथै बैंक नगदी कितावको ढाँचा तयार गरी कुनै पाँच वटा कारोवारको प्रविष्टी (entry) गरी देखाउनुहोस् ।
 ४. नाफा-नोक्सान खाताको महत्त्व बारे प्रकाश पाउँ कुल नाफा र खूद नाफा बीचका भिन्नताहरू बुँदागत रूपमा प्रस्तुत गर्नुहोस् ।
 ५. तल दिइएका मध्ये कुनै दुई वटाको छोटकरीमा वर्णन गर्नुहोस् ।
(क) वासलात (ख) हासकट्टी
(ग) आन्तरिक लेखापरीक्षण (घ) शेयर पूँजी
(ङ) हिसावमिलान विवरण (Reconciliation Statement)
 ६. सन्तुलन परीक्षण (Trial Balance) को उद्देश्य तथा महत्त्व बारे उल्लेख गर्दै सन्तुलन परीक्षणद्वारा गल्तीको खोजी गर्न प्रयोग गरिने कदमहरू (Steps to Locate Errors) बारे बुँदागत रूपमा उल्लेख गर्नुहोस् ।
 ७. आन्तरिक जाँच (Internal Check) र आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण (Internal Control) बीच के फरक छ ? कुनै कम्पनीको स्वस्थ विकासको लागि आन्तरिक जाँच र आन्तरिक नियन्त्रण किन आवश्यक छ ?
 ८. वित्तीय अनुपात (Financial Ratio) भनेको के हो ? वित्तीय अनुपात अन्तर्गत Current Ratio र Quick Ratio को महत्त्व बारे प्रकाश पार्नुहोस् ।
 ९. प्राथमिक तथ्याङ्क (Primary Data) र द्वितीयक तथ्याङ्क (Secondary Data) लाई परिभाषित गर्दै प्रत्येकको फाईदा र बेफाईदाको विषयमा वर्णन गर्नुहोस् ।
 १०. मनिचेञ्जर र मनिट्रान्सफर भन्नाले के बुझ्नु हुन्छ ? यी दुईमा के भिन्नता छ ? प्रष्ट्याउनुहोस् ।



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प्रतियोगितात्मक लिखित परीक्षा
मिति : २०७५/११/०९

पत्र : द्वितीय
समय : ४ घण्टा

पूर्णाङ्क : १००

विषय : Economics

प्रत्येक section को उत्तर छुट्टाछुट्टै उत्तरपुस्तिकामा लेख्नुपर्नेछ । अन्यथा उत्तर पुस्तिका रद्द हुनेछ ।

Section 'A'

50 Marks

1. Comparing between the Hicksian and Slutskian approaches to 'substitution effect; with the help of indifference curve diagram, logically give your opinion for the better one. 10
2. Cost Benefit Analysis is carried out during the feasibility study of a project. How the decision about the acceptance or rejection of the project is undertaken based on this tool? Discuss. 10
3. How are the price and output determined under monopoly market in short run? Is monopoly price always higher than monopolistic price? Justify. 7 + 3 = 10
4. Discuss the various socio – economic factors responsible for widening economic disparity in Nepal. How do we know the widening economic disparity? Write down 10
5. Analyze the recent trends and compositions of foreign aid in Nepal and also enumerate the major issues and challenges facing the economy to productively utilize the foreign aid in Nepal. 10

Section 'B'

50 Marks

6. Critically examine the rational and adaptive expectation theory of consumer behaviour. 5 + 5 = 10
7. Distinguish between 'high powered money' and 'money multiplier'. Define the concept of money supply and also identify the factors affecting money supply. 10
8. Discuss the major determinants of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). Also, explain the prospects of FDI taking into consideration the current economic scenario of Nepal. 6 + 4 = 10
9. Discuss the prime features of Harrod – Domar model of growth theory. In what way is this theory superior to Solow –Swan theory of growth model? Justify. 10
10. Explain the absorption theory of balance of payment. How can this theory be materialized to improve the position of balance of payment of Nepal? Elucidate. 10



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प्रतियोगितात्मक लिखित परीक्षा
मिति : २०७५/११/१०

पत्र : तृतीय
समय : ४ घण्टा

पूर्णाङ्क : १००

विषय : Management

प्रत्येक section को उत्तर छुट्टाछुट्टै उत्तरपुस्तिकामा लेख्नुपर्नेछ । अन्यथा उत्तर पुस्तिका रद्द हुनेछ ।

Section 'A'

50 Marks

1. Discuss about fundamental principles of management that are essential for effective functioning of an organization. What determines the use of these principles in an ongoing organization? Explain. 5 + 5 = 10
2. Why should financial institutions have their corporate strategy? Describe in brief process of corporate strategy formulation. To what extent Nepalese banks are following such a process? Discuss. 3 + 4 + 3 = 10
3. What are the major determinators of an organizational design? How do they affect the design of an organization? Describe the various structural options/forms for designing an organization. 3 + 3 + 4 = 10
4. On - site methods of employee training and development are often neglected as a process and strategy of developing human resources in Nepalese organization. Why these methods are important for developing employee capacity and performance? Which on - site methods would you prescribe for a bank? Why? 4 + 3 + 3 = 10
5. Nobody debates on the necessity of good labour relations in any organization. But the labour relations is not so amicable in many organizations of Nepal. Discuss the requisites of good labour relations and suggest measures to improve it in those organizations. 5 + 5 = 10

Section 'B'

50 Marks

6. Why would be necessary to analyze various financial statement? Which kinds of financial performance of a bank would be most critical? Which ratios and their analysis help to measure those kinds of financial performance? Explain with examples. 3 + 3 + 4 = 10
7. According to Nepal Rastra Bank Act, 2058, what are the objectives of the establishment of Nepal Rastra Bank? Also, shed light on the functions, duties and powers of the bank to achieve the objectives of the bank. How well you think NRB is performing its roles as mandated by the act? Justify your argument. 2 + 4 + 4 = 10

8. Describe the concept of certainty and uncertainty in decision analysis. Present a model of analyzing decision problem and explain its functionality. How does the time perspective affect decision analysis? Explain. $3 + 4 + 3 = 10$
9. What factors explain the expansion of an enterprise? Discuss the various strategies available for economic expansion of an enterprise by giving appropriate examples. $4 + 6 = 10$
10. Show your familiarity with the various types of financial institutions that are in operation in Nepal. What are their respective roles in the Nepalese economy? How well are they performing their roles? Analyze. $3 + 3 + 4 = 10$



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प्रतियोगितात्मक लिखित परीक्षा
मिति : २०७५/११/११

पत्र : चतुर्थ

पूर्णाङ्क : १००

समय : ३ घण्टा

विषय : Research Methodology and information and Communication
Technology

प्रत्येक section को उत्तर छुट्टाछुट्टै उत्तरपुस्तिकामा लेख्नुपर्नेछ । अन्यथा उत्तर पुस्तिका रद्द हुनेछ ।

Section 'A'

50 Marks

1. What is applied research? How is it different from basic research?
Explain the importance of applied research in the field of economics.
3 + 3 + 4 = 10
2. A topic for scientific research has been given to you as 'Privatization'
and industrial performance in Nepal'. On the basis of this topic,
prepare:
10
 - a) Statement of problem
 - b) Objectives : general and specific
 - c) Formulates hypothesis
3. What do you mean by Statistical Random Sampling? How does it differ
from Stratified Random Sampling? Explain with suitable examples. 10
4. A machine tool operator thinks that fumes emitted in the workshop are
instrumental in the low efficiency of the operators. she would like to
prove this to her supervisor through a research study. 2 × 5 = 10
 - a) Would this be a causal or correlational study? Why?
 - b) Is this an exploratory, descriptive or hypothesis testing (analytical
and predictive) study? Why?
 - c) What should be the study? Field, lab experiment or field
experiment? Why?
 - d) What would be the unit of analysis? Why?
 - e) Would it be cross sectional or longitudinal study? Why?
5. What will be the major bases of your evaluation if you are asked to
evaluated a research proposal? Clarify your answer. 10
6. What is an Operating System? Explain the functions of Operating
System. 1 + 4 = 5
7. What are the basic applications of Spredsheet Package? Explain. 5
8. What is computer networking? Compare between LAN and WAN. 5
9. What are viruses? By which means, viruses are transmitted to
computers. Describe different types of varuses. 1 + 1 + 3 = 5
10. Highlight the important features of Electronic Transaction ACT, 2063. 5

□□□

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प्रतियोगितात्मक लिखित परीक्षा
मिति : २०७४/०४/०९

पत्र : द्वितीय

समय : ३ घण्टा

पूर्णाङ्क : १००

विषय : Economics

प्रत्येक Section को उत्तर छुट्टाछुट्टै उत्तरपुस्तिकामा लेख्नुपर्नेछ। अन्यथा उत्तरपुस्तिका रद्द हुनेछ।
परीक्षाको माध्यम भाषा नेपाली वा अंग्रेजी दुवै हुनेछ।

Section: A

50 Marks

1. Critically explain the Revealed Preference Theory with diagram. How is it considered superior to cardinal approach to utility measurement? Discuss. 10
2. Elaborate Baumol's Sales Revenue Maximization concept with illustrated examples. 10
3. What do you mean by public debt sustainability and how is it measured? Is Nepal's public debt in sustainable level? Explain. 10
4. How do you see the role of development planning in Nepal in the context of economic liberalization? Are periodic Plans and functions of National Planning Commission necessary in the present context? Discuss. 10
5. Discuss the major trends and composition of foreign aid in Nepal in recent years and also trace out the prime issues and challenges for effective utilization of foreign aid. 10

Section: B

50 Marks

6. How do you explain the changes in Fiscal and Monetary Policy Instruments in the IS-LM Model? 10
7. Critically examine the Harrod-Domar Model of economic growth in the context of developing economies. 10
8. Discuss the Keynesian Theory of Demand for Money in the context of its relevance to modern economies. 10
9. Elucidate the concept of Phillips Curve in the context of inflation and unemployment. 10
10. Discuss the strategic issues facing Nepal's trade deficit. Elucidate how improvement in domestic policies and the Bilateral and Multilateral Trade Agreements can address these issues? 10



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अधिकृत तृतीय पदको प्रतियोगितात्मक लिखित परीक्षा
मिति: २०७०/०४/२५

पत्र : प्रथम

पूर्णाङ्क : (१० × १०) = १००

समय : ४ घण्टा

विषय: सुक्ष्म अर्थशास्त्र, वित्त व्यवस्थापन, विकास अर्थशास्त्र र अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय व्यापार
(Microeconomics, Financial Management, Development Economics & International Trade)

तल दिईका प्रश्नहरूमध्ये जम्मा १० वटा प्रश्नको उत्तर दिनुहोस् । प्रत्येक समूहबाट एक/एक प्रश्नको उत्तर अनिवार्य छ । सम्बन्धित समूहको उत्तर सम्बन्धित उत्तरपुस्तिकामा नै दिनुपर्नेछ । प्रतियोगीहरूले नेपाली वा अंग्रेजी भाषा मध्ये कुनै एक माध्यमबाट उत्तर दिन सक्नेछन् ।

समूह (क): सुक्ष्म अर्थशास्त्र (Microeconomics)

1. Why is cartel taken as bad all over the world? Nepalese economy is said to have suffered much from cartel. Discuss various cases of cartel in Nepalese business activities and also explain how this has been affecting our economy.
2. What is the difference between ordinal and cardinal approach of consumer behavior? Explain how a consumer will be in equilibrium under ordinal approach if he/she is consuming two commodities A & B and spending all income on these two commodities.
3. **Write short notes on:**
(a) Cobb-Douglas production function (b) Price leadership
(c) Marginal productivity theory
4. You might be observing consumer inflation and volatile interest rate in Nepalese economy. Explain its converging or diverging behavior.

समूह (ख) वित्त व्यवस्थापन (Financial Management)

5. What is cost of capital? Do you agree that equity capital is cost free? Justify it.
6. **Write short notes on:**
(a) Mutually exclusive project and independent project (b) Financial derivatives
7. Bond market is one of the important components of capital market. Explain the pace of growth of Nepalese Bond Market and also suggest for its development.
8. A commercial bank is evaluating two loan projects. One is working capital loan, and another is 10 year term loan. Which ratios are appropriate to evaluate those projects? Also state the limitations of the ratio analysis.

समूह (ग): विकास अर्थशास्त्र (Development Economics)

9. What do you understand by economic diplomacy? Considering its prospects and challenges, suggest measures for its enhancement.
10. Make an assessment of the achievements of the Nepalese Twelfth Periodic Plan (2067/68 to 2069/70).

11. How has liberalization process impacted upon the performance of the Nepalese Economy? What are its implications for future economic growth and development?
12. Development economics suggests that there is an opposite relationship between economic growth and poverty. However, the trends of the poverty levels and economic growth in Nepal are paradoxical. Discuss.

समूह (घ): अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय व्यापार (International Trade)

13. Discuss Nepal's commitments on the Financial Services under General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) or World Trade Organization (WTO). What are the implications of these commitments on the Nepalese financial sector?
14. Briefly discuss the Nepalese exchange rate regime. How do you explain recent devaluation of Nepalese Rupee vis-a-vis US Dollar? What could be the policy options for the exchange rate stability?
15. What factors are responsible for large and ever increasing trade deficit in Nepal? Discuss the measures taken by the government to reduce trade deficit.
16. What are the economic justifications of international trade? How is the gain from international trade determined? In what ways this gain is distributed between the trading countries.



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अधिकृत तृतीय पदको प्रतियोगितात्मक लिखित परीक्षा
मिति: २०७०/०४/२६

पत्र : द्वितीय

पूर्णाङ्क : (१० × १०) = १००

समय : ४ घण्टा

विषय: समष्टिगत अर्थशास्त्र, मौद्रिक र वित्तीय नीति, सामान्य व्यवस्थापन र जनशक्ति
व्यवस्थापन (Macroeconomics, Monetary and Fiscal Policies, General
Management and Human Resource Management)

तल दिईका प्रश्नहरूमध्ये जम्मा १० वटा प्रश्नको उत्तर दिनुहोस् । प्रत्येक समूहबाट एक/एक
प्रश्नको उत्तर अनिवार्य छ । सम्बन्धित समूहको उत्तर सम्बन्धित उत्तरपुस्तिकामा नै दिनुपर्नेछ ।
प्रतियोगीहरूले नेपाली वा अंग्रेजी भाषा मध्ये कुनै एक माध्यमबाट उत्तर दिन सक्नेछन् ।

समूह (क): समष्टिगत अर्थशास्त्र (Macroeconomics)

1. What is Phillip's curve? Compare and contrast between the versions of Phillip, Friedman, Samuelson and Solow regarding the trade off between inflation and unemployment.
2. Write various approaches of calculating GDP and explain why expenditure approach is more relevant for monetary management.
3. How can the government shift the economy's demand curve by manipulating its monetary and fiscal policy instruments such as increase in money supply, decrease in government expenditure and increase in tax rate? Explain with the help of IS-LM curves.
4. Compare Solow's growth model with Harrods's growth model to attain equilibrium.

समूह (ख) मौद्रिक र वित्तीय नीति (Monetary and Fiscal Policies)

5. Explain Keynes' analysis of the effects of changes in the quantity of money on the general price level and compare it with the Cambridge cash-balances equation version of the quantity theory of money.
6. Discuss the prime features of new Monetary Policy of Nepal for FY 2013-14 and trace out the major improvement in earlier policies that would be instrumental in achieving the targets envisaged in the current policy.
7. What do you mean by inflation targeting as a framework for monetary policy? Analyze the prospects of implementing such a framework in Nepal.
8. Evaluate the role of Nepal's fiscal policy in raising output and employment in the country. What are your suggestions to the Government of Nepal for increasing the effectiveness of fiscal policy in raising output and employment?

समूह (ग) सामान्य व्यवस्थापन (General Management)

9. "No organization is good or bad. It is the leader of the organization who makes it so." Briefly discuss.

10. What are the basic elements of decision making? How can a manager make effective decisions? Explain.
11. Compare and contrast between strategic planning with tactical and operational planning. Illustrate it with suitable examples.
12. Differentiate between matrix structure and functional structure? Discuss how functional and matrix structures might create conflict in an organization.

समूह (घ) जनशक्ति व्यवस्थापन (Human Resource Management)

13. Show the relationship between flexible working hours and productivity. Describe the flexible working modalities that are suitable for the Nepalese banking Sector.
14. What is workforce diversity? Examine the implications and challenges of managing workforce diversity in the Nepalese corporate sector.
15. How do you define human resource planning? Explain the steps to be followed in strategic human resource planning process.
16. 'Training is regarded as investment in human capital'. Justify this statement and explain the criteria and process of evaluating the effectiveness of training programme in a banking organization.



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मिति: २०७०/०४/२७

पत्र : तृतीय
समय : २ घण्टा

पूर्णाङ्क : (५ × १०) = ५०

विषय : Research Methodology

तल दिइएका प्रश्नहरूमध्ये जम्मा ५ वटा प्रश्नको उत्तर दिनुहोस् । प्रतियोगीहरूले नेपाली वा अङ्ग्रेजी भाषामध्ये कुनै एक माध्यमबाट उत्तर दिन सक्नेछन् ।

समूह 'क'

1. Make a clear distinction between basic and applied research. "Applied research need not be as rigorous as basic research." Discuss.
2. Select a research topic of your interest in the banking industry of Nepal. Justify why such type of research is important and outline the possible outcomes of the research you have selected.
3. What is a research design? Describe its steps and explain the role of statistics in research design.
4. Define what is meant by a "research problem". Identify an example of a research problem which you think is currently relevant for the financial sector of Nepal.
5. Differentiate between primary and secondary data. Nepal Rastra Bank has been using primary source to collect data for its series of Household Budget Surveys. Give reason for selecting primary source in these surveys.
6. What do you mean by "Sample Design"? What factors should be considered in development a sample design for a research study?
7. Describe the general format of the research report. What are the salient features?

समय: - १ घण्टा

पूर्णाङ्क: (५ × ५) = २५

समूह 'ख'

विषय : Computer Operating Knowledge

तल दिइएका प्रश्नहरूमध्ये जम्मा ५ वटा प्रश्नको उत्तर दिनुहोस् । प्रतियोगीहरूले नेपाली वा अङ्ग्रेजी भाषामध्ये कुनै एक माध्यमबाट उत्तर दिन सक्नेछन् ।

1. Explain the MS Power Point with its special features.
2. What is freeze pan? How do you apply freeze pan in a spreadsheet file.
3. What is utility software? What are the functions of utility software?
4. Differentiate between windows operating system and disk operating system environment.
5. Explain the steps to start a spelling check.
6. Mention the types of graphical packages and its uses.
7. Define database. Mention some data base packages.



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मिति : २०६८/१२/०९

पत्र : प्रथम

समय : ४ घण्टा

पूर्णाङ्क : (१० × १०) = १००

विषय : सूक्ष्म अर्थशास्त्र, वित्त व्यवस्थापन, विकास अर्थशास्त्र र अन्तरराष्ट्रिय व्यापार
(Microeconomics, Financial Management, Development Economics and
International Trade)

तल दिइएका प्रश्नहरूमध्ये जम्मा १० वटा प्रश्नको उत्तर दिनुहोस् । प्रत्येक समूहबाट एक/एक
प्रश्नको उत्तर अनिवार्य छ । सम्बन्धित समूहको उत्तर सम्बन्धित उत्तरपुस्तिकामा नै दिनुपर्नेछ ।
प्रतियोगितहरूले नेपाली वा अंग्रेजी भाषा मध्ये कुनै एक माध्यमबाट उत्तर दिन सक्नेछन् ।

समूह "क" सूक्ष्म अर्थशास्त्र (Microeconomics)

1. Why long-run average cost curves are 'L' shaped instead 'U' shape? Discuss.
2. On the basis of your understanding why private transporters' syndication/controlling is thriving in Nepal?
3. How do prices of (i) goods and services, (ii) labour, (iii) capital, (iv) entrepreneurship and (v) foreign exchange interact with each other? Interrelate it.
4. What are the push and pull factors behind individual decision of poor Nepali worker's to go to foreign countries for employment?

समूह "ख" वित्त व्यवस्थापन (Financial Management)

5. Explain the economic significance of stock dividend. How it is different from cash dividend?
6. What ratios can be used to determine whether a bank can meet its current financial obligations? Explain the efficiency indicators that measure the effectiveness of certain assets and liabilities being used in banking services.
7. What is the importance of financial forecasting? Describe the financial statement forecasting process.
8. What is capita budgeting? What are the various methods used in capital budgeting? Discuss.

समूह "ग" विकास अर्थशास्त्र (Development Economics)

9. Make a comparative assessment of NPV, IRR in the context of their usefulness in Cost Benefit Analysis.
10. Why financial and economic analysis is carried out? Why are private sectors interested in financial analysis and public sector in economic analysis?
11. Despite the liberal government policies to attract foreign direct investment (FDI), the inflow of FDI into Nepal is not encouraging. Outline the major policy incentives offered by Nepal to attract FDI and give reasons why the foreign investors are not interested as per our expectation?

12. What are the determinants of economic growth? Why do many economists prefer to use composite indexes, such as the Human Development Index, as well as National Income figures to indicate living standers?

समूह "घ" अंतराष्ट्रीय व्यापार (International Trade)

13. Describe the factors influencing terms of trade. How significant the terms of trade is, in the contest of globalization with specific reference to least developed countries?
14. Explain the salient features of Nepalese Trade Policy, 2009. Despite efforts from government and private sector, why international trade is not favorable to us?
15. Write short notes on Explain the implications of the monetary approach to balance of payments of the effectiveness of monetary policy under fixed and floating exchange rates regime.
16. Write short notes:
- (a) Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) (c) Leontief Paradox
(b) Real Effective Exchange Rate



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मिति: २०६८/१२/१०

पत्र : द्वितीय

समय: ४ घण्टा

पूर्णाङ्क: (१० × १०) = १००

विषय : समष्टिगत अर्थशास्त्र, मौद्रिक र सार्वजनिक वित्तीय नीति, सामान्य व्यवस्थापन र जनशक्ति व्यवस्थापन (Macroeconomics, Monetary and Fiscal Policies, General Management and Human Resource Management)

तल दिईका प्रश्नहरूमध्ये जम्मा १० वटा प्रश्नको उत्तर दिनुहोस् । प्रत्येक समूहबाट एक/एक प्रश्नको उत्तर अनिवार्य छ । सम्बन्धित समूहको उत्तर सम्बन्धित उत्तरपुस्तिकामा नै दिनुपर्नेछ । प्रतियोगीहरूले नेपाली वा अंग्रेजी भाषा मध्ये कुनै एक माध्यमबाट उत्तर दिन सक्नेछन् ।

समूह (क): समष्टिगत अर्थशास्त्र (Macroeconomics)

1. Distinguish between Gross Domestic Saving and Gross National Savings. Despite Gross National Savings increasing rapidly, Gross Domestic Saving in Nepal is deteriorating. Explain the reasons for such deterioration in Gross Domestic Savings and suggest measures to improve it.
2. The financial crisis that originated in United States has effected Europe and some other countries in Africa and Latin America but little in Asia. Explain why its effect in Asia remained little and in Nepal almost negligible. Draw lessons that Nepal and other developing countries should learn from this.
3. Do you think inflation and unemployment are moving to the same direction in Nepal? Is this consistent with the economic theories related to the unemployment and inflation? Substantiate your answer.
4. Explain Neo-classical Growth Model and discuss the role of technological progress in the economic growth under this model.

समूह (ख): मौद्रिक र सार्वजनिक वित्तीय नीति (Monetary and Fiscal Policies)

5. What fiscal policy measures should the Government of Nepal implement for accelerating the current economic growth?
6. How do you analyze the relationships between the monetary aggregates and inflation in Nepal? What statistical improvements in the monetary survey have been introduced by the Nepal Rastra Bank since the fourth month of fiscal year 2011/12? What is your advice for enhancing the quality of price statistics on a continuous basis?
7. Distinguish natural rate, market rate and spread rate of interest and discuss how interest rate is determined by commercial banks in a competitive financial market.
8. Examine critically the major problems facing Value Added Tax (VAT) in Nepal and suggest a pragmatic strategy for mobilizing additional revenue through expanding legal base, and improving administrative efficiency and infrastructure.

समूह (ग): सामान्य व्यवस्थान (General Management)

9. Why do banks pose a special governance problem? Explain the suitable strategies for improving banks' governance in Nepal.
10. Critically discuss the evolution of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) including its role in the financial crisis and prospects for the future. Support your answer with examples.
11. Define leadership in an organization. Enumerate briefly what approaches can an organization adopt to develop leadership qualities among its staff.
12. Change in an organization is a usual phenomenon. How would you manage such change effectively without allowing an adverse impact on the overall functioning of the organization?

समूह (घ): जनशक्ति व्यवस्थापन (Human Resource Management)

13. Define "employee empowerment". Do you think an empowerment and capacity building program through training and authority delegation would succeed without being tied to a motivational compensation such as profit or gain sharing? Explain.
14. What criteria can be used to measure employee commitment? How is organization citizenship behavior related to employee commitment? Discuss.
15. What is succession planning? How is it prepared? Describe its usefulness to the banking sector.
16. In the current situation, the state of labour relations appear to be deteriorating seriously affecting the investment environment in Nepal. Taking into account the need for ensuring rights of the employees while at the same time maintaining competitive advantage, what would be done in the present day perspective to improve labour relations in the country?



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मिति: २०६८/१२/११

पत्र : तृतीय
समय: २ घण्टा

पूर्णाङ्क: (५ × १०) = ५०

विषय : Research Methodology

तल दिइएका प्रश्नहरूमध्ये जम्मा ५ वटा प्रश्नको उत्तर दिनुहोस् । प्रतियोगीहरूले नेपाली वा अङ्ग्रेजी भाषामध्ये कुनै एक माध्यमबाट उत्तर दिन सक्नेछन् ।

समूह 'क'

1. Why literature review is necessary in a research? What are the major problems in literature review? Give suggestions to overcome such problems.
2. Describe descriptive and inferential statistics with suitable examples from the perspective of data analysis. Describe the role of parametric and non-parametric methods in data analysis.
3. Describe various types of hypothesis. Explain the use of hypothesis formulation in scientific research.
4. Explain the nature of qualitative research. What are its special features? What are the different methods of data collection used in qualitative research? Describe.
5. Discuss the basic functions of a research proposal. What are the major contents of a research proposal?
6. If you have been assigned to conduct an empirical research study on "effect of control over credit on real state business", what various search steps do you apply? Explain.
7. Select a research topic of your interest and write in brief a proposal on that topic.

समय:- १ घण्टा

पूर्णाङ्क:- (५ × ५) = २५

विषय : Computer operating knowledge

तल दिइएका प्रश्नहरूमध्ये जम्मा ५ वटा प्रश्नको उत्तर दिनुहोस् । प्रतियोगीहरूले नेपाली वा अङ्ग्रेजी भाषामध्ये कुनै एक माध्यमबाट उत्तर दिन सक्नेछन् ।

समूह 'ख'

1. How does the operating system differ from the application software? Explain.
2. Explain the security techniques you are familiar with, to protect the information system operating in an on-line environment.
3. Explain the different types of function use in excel.
4. What are the applications of WINZIP?
5. Describe the services provided by database management system (DBMS).
6. What is mail merge and where do you apply it? List the steps to protect your document using password?
7. Explain the steps to embed a chart in your power point presentation.



नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक

केन्द्रीय कार्यालय

अधिकृत तृतीय पदको प्रतियोगितात्मक लिखित परीक्षा

मिति : २०६७/०८/१०

पत्र : प्रथम

समय : ४ घण्टा

पूर्णाङ्क : (१० × १०) = १००

विषय : सूक्ष्म अर्थशास्त्र, वित्त व्यवस्थापन, विकास अर्थशास्त्र र अन्तरराष्ट्रिय व्यापार
(Microeconomics, Financial Management, Development Economics and International Trade)

तल दिइएका प्रश्नहरूमध्ये जम्मा १० प्रश्नको उत्तर दिनुहोस् । प्रत्येक समूहबाट एक/एक प्रश्नको उत्तर अनिवार्य छ । सम्बन्धित समूहको उत्तर सम्बन्धित उत्तरपुस्तिकामा नै दिनु पर्नेछ । प्रतियोगीहरूले नेपाली वा अंग्रेजी भाषा मध्ये कुनै एक माध्यमबाट उत्तर दिन सक्नेछन् ।

समूह "क" सूक्ष्म अर्थशास्त्र (Microeconomics)

1. Describe about various degree of price discrimination. Why is the price of a commodity in the competitive world market lower than in the domestic market?
2. What are the characteristics of Indifference Curve? How it is superior to the traditional Demand Curve?
3. What is meant by "Consumer's Equilibrium". How would the equilibrium of a consumer in respect of a particular commodity be affected if (a) the price of that commodity rise, (b) the income of the consumer falls, and (c) the price of a substitute commodity falls? Use indifference curve technique for the answer.
4. What is perfect competition. Distinguish it clearly from monopolistic competition and pure monopoly.

समूह "ख" वित्त व्यवस्थापन (Financial Management)

5. In Nepal, the financial institution sector is growing unabated. However, it is increasingly complained that they are devoid of desired good corporate governance. What improvements do you suggest in this respect to develop an efficient and effective financial market in the country?
6. Critically review the achievement made so far, by the Financial Sector Reform Programme in Nepal.
7. How are the Balance Sheet and Income Statement related? Explain their importance to various users.
8. Give a brief description of financial institutions which provide term loans to the companies in Nepal. What are the protective measures followed by these institutions against the likely default of such loans?

समूह "ग" विकास अर्थशास्त्र (Development Economics)

9. Distinguish between economic analysis and financial analysis. Which one do you think is more appropriate while conducting cost-benefit analysis? Why?
10. What is the relevance of development planning in Nepal? Describe about the major tools used in the planning process of Nepal.
11. How poverty and income inequality are measured? Discuss the state of poverty and income inequality in Nepal.
12. Examine the major issues and challenges regarding the utilization of foreign aid in Nepal. What measures would you suggest for the effective utilization of foreign aid in Nepal?

समूह "घ" अंतराष्ट्रीय व्यापार (International Trade)

13. Despite the emergence of a number of theories in the arena of trade, the classical theory of comparative advantage still hold good and is widely used both to identify trading opportunities and to conduct trade. Explain the importance of this theory in this perspective and also explain what deficiencies this theory faces in this modern world.
14. Describe the importance of balance of payment in developing countries like Nepal. What are the possible courses of action government can take to correct Balance of Payment (BOP) imbalances?
15. Write short notes on:
 - Floating Exchange Rate
 - Managed Exchange Rate
 - Fixed Exchange Rate
16. Distinguish between tariffs and quotas as measures of protection. Examine their relative and demerits.



नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक
केन्द्रीय कार्यालय

अधिकृत तृतीय पदको प्रतियोगितात्मक लिखित परीक्षा
मिति : २०६७/०८/११

पत्र : द्वितीय

समय : ४ घण्टा

पूर्णाङ्क : (१० × १०) = १००

विषय : समष्टिगत अर्थशास्त्र र सार्वजनिक वित्तीय नीति, सामान्य व्यवस्थापन र जनशक्ति
व्यवस्थापन (Macroeconomics, Monetary and Fiscal Policies, General
Management and Humna Resouecs Management)

तल दिइएका प्रश्नहरूमध्ये जम्मा १० प्रश्नको उत्तर दिनुहोस् । प्रत्येक समूहबाट एक/एक
प्रश्नको उत्तर अनिवार्य छ । सम्बन्धित समूहको उत्तर सम्बन्धित उत्तरपुस्तिकामा नै दिनु पर्नेछ ।
प्रतियोगीहरूले नेपाली वा अंग्रेजी भाषा मध्ये कुनै एक माध्यमबाट उत्तर दिन सक्नेछन् ।

समूह (क) समष्टिगत अर्थशास्त्र (Macroeconomics)

1. Define general equilibrium and show the general equilibrium point in the IS-LM diagram. Give two examples of changes in the economy that would cause the LM curve to shift down and to the right.
2. Explain the nature of unemployment in Nepal and suggest practical measures how these problems can be resolved.
3. Why Phillips Curve is said dead for all its practical purposes? Discuss the issue in the context of both developed and developing economies.
4. Keynesians conclude that equality between saving and investment determines equilibrium level of income. What happens to the level of income when investment and saving are not equal?

समूह (ख) मौद्रिक र सार्वजनिक वित्तीय नीति (Monetary and Fiscal Policies)

5. What are the factor affecting money supply? Discuss the challenges that Nepal Rastra Bank is facing to effectively control the money supply in Nepal.
6. How is the rate of interest determined in the market? Why the interest rate is significantly moving upwards and downward frequently in present day in Nepal?
7. What is deficit financing? Is monetary deficit always inflationary?
8. Enumerate the salient features of new 'Monetary Policy' announced by Nepal Rastra Bank for FY 2010-11 and also examine its prospects for successful implementation.

समूह (ग) सामान्य व्यवस्थापन (General Management)

9. What is the essence of Strategic Plan? Elaborate steps that you need to take to prepare a strategic plan for any organization.
10. What is 'decision-making'? Describe the steps and administrative problems involved in decision-making.

11. What are the various dimensions of quality control? Describe various techniques to assure quality and highlight the role of benchmarking in quality control.
12. What are the various sources of conflict in organization? Discuss with examples.

समूह (घ) जनशक्ति व्यवस्थापन (Human Resource Management)

13. Explain the problems encountered in employee recruitment? What measures do you suggest to be undertaken by management to make it more effective?
14. Prepare a human resource capacity building plan for a medium sized organization highlighting considerations you taken while designing such a plan.
15. Discuss the methods of performance evaluation. How would you ensure that the results of such evaluation are used in organizational development?
16. What do you understand by strategic Human Resource Management? In what ways it is different from traditional human resource management?



नेपाल राष्ट्र बैंक
केन्द्रीय कार्यालय
अधिकृत तृतीय पदको प्रतियोगितात्मक लिखित परीक्षा
मिति : २०६७/०८/१२

पत्र : तृतीय
समय : २ घण्टा

पूर्णाङ्क : (५ × १०) = ५०

विषय : Research Methodology

तल दिइएका प्रश्नहरूमध्ये जम्मा ५ प्रश्नको उत्तर दिनुहोस् । प्रतियोगीहरूले नेपाली वा अंग्रेजी भाषा मध्ये कुनै एक माध्यमबाट उत्तर दिन सक्नेछन् ।

समूह "क"

1. Describe the main purpose of literature review in research? Explain the difference between research hypothesis and statistical hypothesis with illustrations.
2. Why probability sampling is preferred to non-probability in survey research? Describe the major factors that affect in the determination of sample size.
3. Describe the different data sources, explaining their scopes and limitations in research.
4. Describe the purposes of writing a research proposal. List and briefly describe the basic format of a research proposal.
5. What is applied research? How does it differ from basic research? Explain the importance of applied research in economics.
6. Point out the main types of research design and distinguish between exploratory and descriptive research designs.
7. What do you understand by stratified sampling? Explain the pre-requisites in applying stratified sampling.

समूह "ख"

समय : १ घण्टा

पूर्णाङ्क : (५ × ५) = २५

विषय : Computer Operating Knowledge

तल दिइएका प्रश्नहरूमध्ये जम्मा ५ वटा प्रश्नको उत्तर दिनुहोस् । प्रतियोगीहरूले नेपाली वा अंग्रेजी भाषा मध्ये कुनै एक माध्यमबाट उत्तर दिन सक्नेछन् ।

1. What do you mean by operating system? Mention the features of window operating system.
2. Write down the steps of inserting a bar chart constructed from Excel Data into a word document.
3. What is internet? What additional support internet can offer in the current context of Nepal Rastra Bank Operation?
4. What is backup and recovery? How can you recover the file which is in recycle bin? Is there any way to permanently delete the file without keeping in the recycling bin?
5. State the major concerns about computer crime and privacy on the increasing use of internet in the business? How do you think we should be moving ahead in the current scenario?
6. Explain the need of power Point? Explain how it helps to make the presentation effective.
7. Write the steps of generating pie and bar charts in excel.



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अधिकृत तृतीय पदको खुल्ला प्रतियोगितात्मक लिखित परीक्षा
मिति : २०६६/०४/३०

पत्र : प्रथम

समय : १ घण्टा

पूर्णाङ्क : (१० × १०) = १००

विषय : सूक्ष्म अर्थशास्त्र, वित्त व्यवस्थापन, विकास अर्थशास्त्र र अन्तरराष्ट्रिय व्यापार
(Microeconomics, Financial Management, Development Economics and
International Trade)

तल दिइएका प्रश्नहरूमध्ये जम्मा १० प्रश्नको उत्तर दिनुहोस् । प्रत्येक समूहबाट एक/एक
प्रश्नको उत्तर अनिवार्य छ । सम्बन्धित समूहको उत्तर सम्बन्धित उत्तरपुस्तिकामा नै दिनु पर्नेछ ।

समूह "क" सूक्ष्म अर्थशास्त्र (Microeconomics)

1. Distinguish between inductive and deductive methods in economics. Which method, in your opinion, is more appropriate in microeconomics? Why?
2. What is monopolistic competition? How price and output is determined under it in the long run? In what respect it is different under perfect competition?
3. How is consumer's equilibrium achieved under indifference curve condition? Illustrate the price effect on the consumer's equilibrium, separating it into the income effect and substitution effect.
4. Explain the nature of the cost curves. How is the long run average cost curve derived?

समूह "ख" वित्त व्यवस्थापन (Financial Management)

5. What do you mean by financial statement analysis? Shed light on the ratio analysis technique with examples of at least five major ratios.
6. What do you know about the financial sector reforms in Nepal? Highlight the nature, need and implications of such reforms.
7. What do you mean by financial derivatives? Why are they called derivatives? Highlight the main features of derivative instruments: option, swap and futures.
8. What is the best combination of debt and equity in capital structure management? Explain with reasons.

समूह "ग" विकास अर्थशास्त्र (Development Economics)

9. What are the structural characteristics of developing countries? Describe them in the context of Nepal supported by facts and figures.
10. What are the patterns of migration in Nepal? What factors influence migration decisions and destinations? State the major impacts of migration in Nepal.
11. What are the critical constraints to Nepal's economic development? What measures would you suggest to put Nepal on path to inclusive and sustainable development?