

KATHMANDU UNIVERSITY
End Semester Examination
August, 2018

Marks scored:

Level : B.E.
Year : III

Course : GEOM 310
Semester: II

Exam Roll No. :

Time: 30 mins.

F. M. : 10

Registration No.:

Date AUG 24 2018

SECTION "A"

[20 Q × 0.5 = 10 marks]

Choose the most appropriate answer among the given choices.

1. The size used for cadastral sheet in Nepal is
a. 50 cm × 50 cm b. 20 cm × 20 cm c. 5 m × 5 m d. 1 m × 1 m
2. Land registration system of Nepal is known as
a. Title registration b. Deed registration
c. Title plus Deed registration d. Improved Deed registration system
3. Point Cadastre is not suitable and appropriate in locations where
a. Weak interests in land prevail
b. Informal tenure not aligned with the formal system
c. Connections to other registers are lacking
d. Land valuation is in area based
4. Point Cadastre termed as is not equivalent in the literature
a. Center-point cadastre b. Single-point cadastre
c. Plots on dots d. Lots-by-dots
5. While doing land registration, Parcel and owner are unambiguously identified in
a. Booking principle b. Consent principle
c. Principle of publicity d. Principle of specialty
6. Which type of land registration can be categorized as not within the legal system?
a. Deed registration b. Title registration
c. Private conveyancing d. Improved deed registration system
7. What is not the principle of Title registration?
a. "Mirror principle" b. "Curtain principle"
c. "Consent principle" d. "Gurantee principle"
8. Which cadastral is most directly concerned with the land market?
a. Juridical Cadastre b. Fiscal Cadastre
c. Land use Cadastre d. Multipurpose Cadastre
9. Which of the given statement is not true?
a. A cadastre is a system of registration of rights
b. A cadastre is a system of rights on the land itself
c. A cadastre only registers according to existing land-law
d. A cadastre is a tool to preserve the result of a land reform

10. Which type of monument is labeled as point form while denoting the parcel boundary?
a. Wall surrounded the parcel b. Fences along one side of the parcel
c. Streams between two parcel d. Iron pins in a concrete pillar
11. The systematic registration is done according to
a. Area-by-Area basis b. Case-by-Area basis
c. Area-by-Case basis d. Case-by-Casebasis
12. Survey Department has initiated to do surveying in an urban area. Which sheet numbering is feasible?
a. 101-0040 b. 101-0040-3 c. 101-0040-2 d. 101-0040-18
13. Which sheet number is located in the eastern part of the sheet number 145-1300-18?
a. 145-1300-13 b. 145-1300-19 c. 145-1300-17 d. 145-1300-23
14. Which is an appropriate scale for cadastral mapping in a rural area (agriculture land) according to Survey Department of Nepal?
a. 1:2500 b. 1:1250 c. 1:500 d. 1:5000
15. In the history of Nepal, the Land survey and measurement Act was established on
a. Before 1300 B.S. b. Between 1300-1980 B.S.
c. Between 1981-2018 B.S. d. 2019 B.S. onwards
16. What can not be done with DLIS of Nepal?
a. Data capture from Moth, Shresthas, and Rokkas
b. Ownership certificate print
c. Attribute data storage
d. Spatial data queries and analysis
17. How many copies of land ownership certificate is prepared in the land revenue office in Nepal?
a. One b. Two c. Three d. Four
18. While doing land recordation of informal settlement, which type of cadastre should be considered?
a. Point Cadastre b. Multi purpose Cadastre
c. Legal Cadastre d. Fiscal Cadastre
19. A well-conditioned triangle should not have an angle more than
a. 30° b. 120° c. 45° d. 60°
20. On what basis, the factors of FFP (Fit for Purpose) Cadastre is justifiable for land recordation of informal settlement?
a. Fast – Cheap – Accurate b. Fast - Cheap
c. Accurate d. Fast - Accurate

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SECTION "B"

(Short answer questions)

[6Q × 4 = 24 marks]

Attempt *ANY SIX* questions.

1. Explain how fiscal cadastre can be created.
2. What are the requirements of point cadastre? Specify four points on each requirement. [1+3]
3. Explain the initiatives taken by the Survey Department to strengthen the cadastre system according to history of Nepal.
4. What is LIS? Explain the benefits of PBLIS in case of Nepal. [1+3]
5. Explain different types of parcel numbering. Illustrate in detail all those types of parcel numbering.
6. What is multipurpose cadastre and what are its components?
7. What is an adjudication? Why is it important? [2+2]
8. Write short notes on (*ANY TWO*) [2+2]
 - a. File map and Plot register
 - b. 3D cadastre
 - c. Boundary

SECTION "C"

(Long answer questions)

[2Q × 8 = 16 marks]

Attempt *ANY TWO* questions.

9. The survey department has launched the Cadastre surveying in AAA district. It is found that 25 % of the area is not surveyed whereas 75 % of the area has already been surveyed in that district. What could be the possible methods of surveying to develop PBLIS of AAA district. Explain the detail process in cadastral surveying for that 25 % of the area which is never surveyed and 75 % of the area which was already surveyed a decade ago. [8]
10. Mr. Ram is working as a schoolteacher in Nepal. He planned to buy the land of 4 anna in Kathmandu Valley for building the new house. He does not have enough cash in hand to buy land. Explain in detail about the land transaction and registration process in this context. How can you relate "Mushroom Model" of land registration within the particular context (case of Ram) of the land transaction? [4+4]
11. a. What are the statements of Cadastre 2014? Explain each statement with an example from the Nepalese case of cadastre. Explain the context "Beyond Cadastre 2014". [4]
 - b. What are the initiatives that were taken from the Ministry of Agriculture, Land Management and Cooperatives in developing the components of LIS in Nepal? Explain those initiatives. [4]

