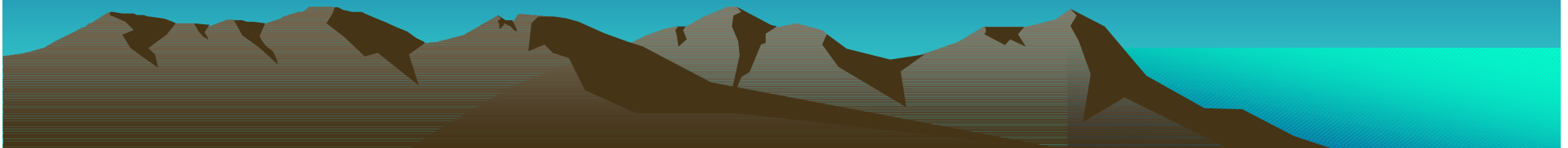


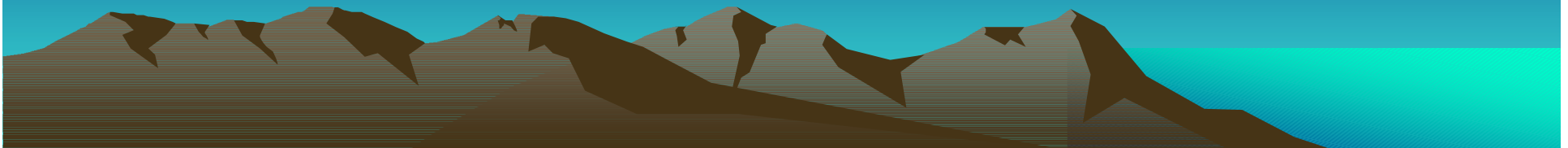
## 1. Address

- **Honourable Chair person**
- **Distinguish professors,  
delegates, ladies and gentle  
men**



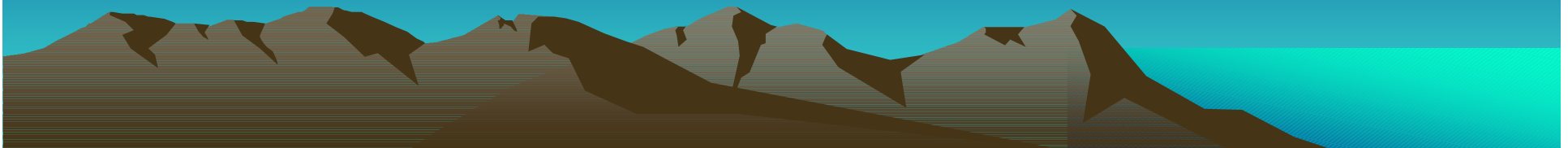
# 1. Introduction

- **Punya P. Oli (Nepal),**
- Surveyor,
- Former Director General , H M G Survey Dept. , Nepal and Joint Secretary , Min. of Land Reform and Management,
- Principal, Himalayan College of Geomatic Engineering and Land Resources Management, Kathmandu



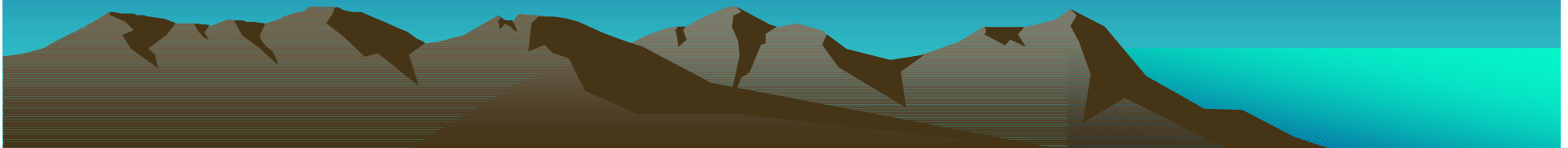
# 1. Title of paper -

- **Enhancing Cadastre and Land Registration for economic growth in Nepal**
- **Cadastre Mapping and Land Registry:**
- **Economic Importance and Institutional Issues**
- International Conference on 'Enhancing Land Registration and Cadastre for Economic Growth in India'
- New Delhi, India, Monday, January 31, 2006



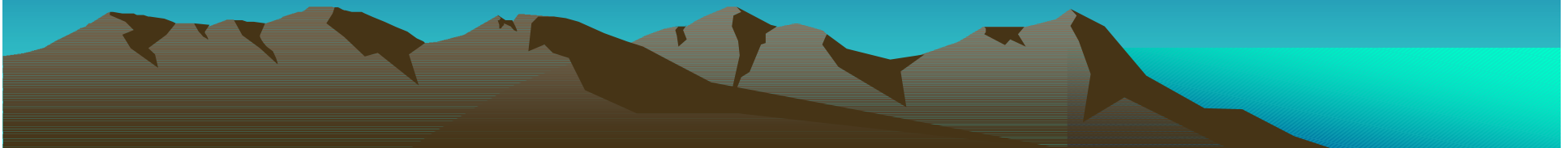
## 2. Thanks

- To Organizers
- Map India 2006.
- GIS Development and International Federation of Surveyors (FIG) Commission 7, the Netherlands.
- For Invitation to speak here
- I hope to learn



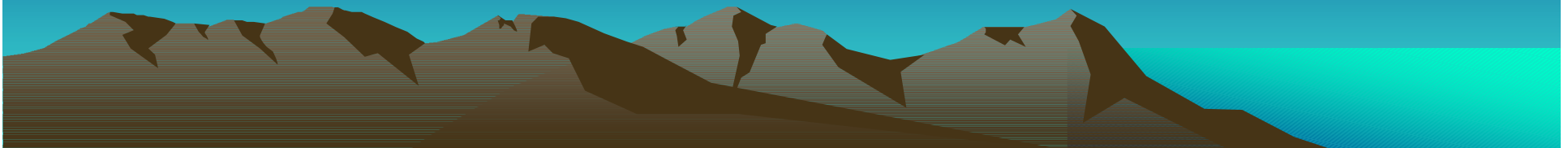
# 3. India is a great country

- Experiences of land managements of various colonial powers
- Experiences development agriculture and technologies.
- Hope to learn
- Our System is Hindu System
- Systematic survey and General boundary



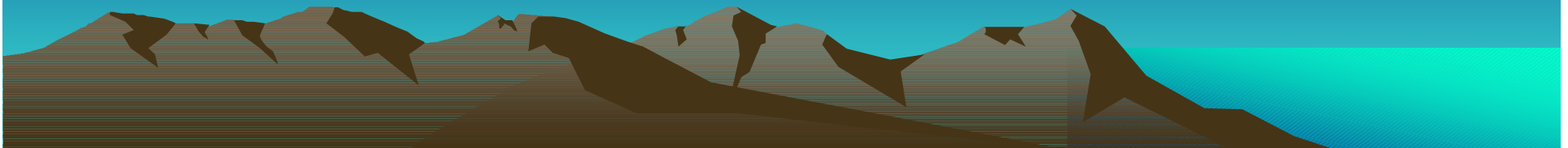
# 4. History

- "Mansumriti" (Chapter 8, 245-266 verses), the prehistoric Hindu law. Boundary marking, taxation matters extensively dealt
- Survey and land registration was very important part of economy
- Proclamation of King Jayasthiti Malla of Kathmandu, in 1380
  - Kshetrakar caste persons assigned for cadastral survey and inspection



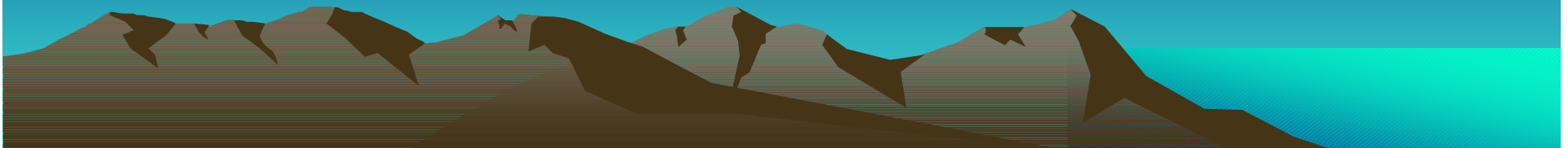
## 4. History

- 9th Regulation of Ram Shah, in 1476, described that the survey of land should records area and with 4 corner makers.
- The Civil Code of 1853 described survey and land records.
- Complete and update Land Revenue records of Nepal including area, name of tenant, tax, land types, maintained since 1911, is still referred



## 5. Cadastral Data

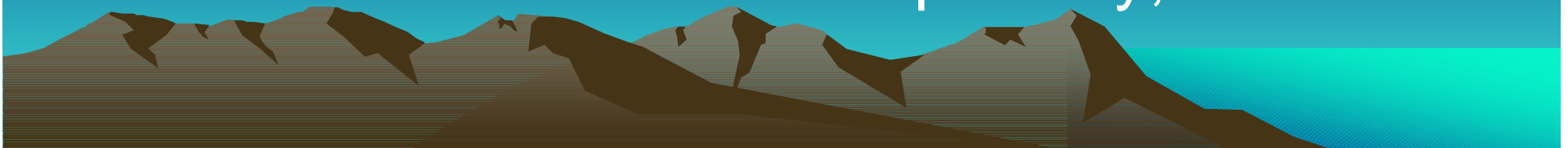
- Modern cadastral survey and registration of agricultural land commenced in 1964 and completed of whole Nepal in 1998,
- Covering 41.3% of territory.
- The survey produced 90,528 cadastral maps at the scale of 1:500 to 1"= 400',
- Abolish various tenure systems and single land tenure and administration system established





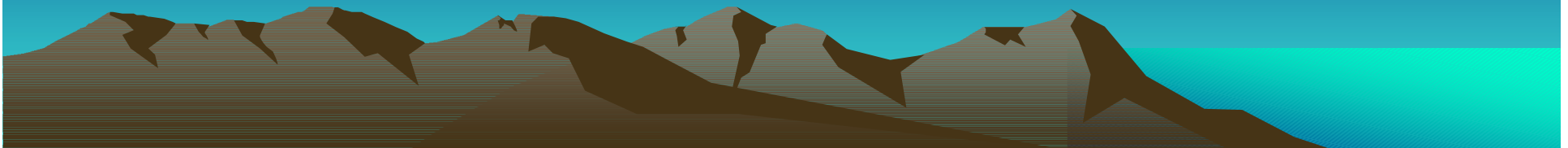
# 5. Cadastral Data

- Surveyed total area - 6,083,486 ha of 18, 774,808 parcels (now 21,380,359 parcels) of 2,990,972 owners
- Out of 75 districts, 38 districts surveyed with the connection to national control networks
- Maintained records and maps daily,



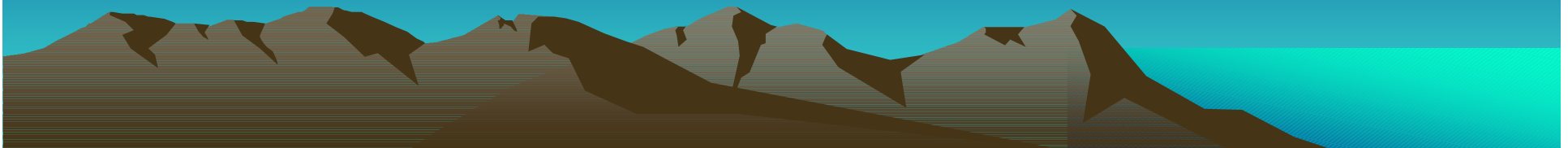
## 6. Present Situation

- Forest, biodiversity, water and other natural resources are under heavy stress.
- Good agricultural land requires protecting to feed the ever growing population.
- Nepal has about 31% of population below the absolute poverty, which was 42 percent in 1995.
- The country is infested by Moist insurgency - due to injustice to weaker sections of society and corruption of the past governments.
  - Targeted some offices and land records,
  - Hampered progress of survey works



# 6. Present Situation

- Land pooling (land consolidation) by public private participation, for urban planning and infrastructures development.
- Compulsory purchase techniques in rural infrastructures development
- Utilization of cadastral surveys and land records in development works - as large scale Base Map
- Necessitated data in digital form, accessible at affordable price.
- Inter-district transaction, use of GIS, remote sensing and modern information technology and communication, need more qualified persons

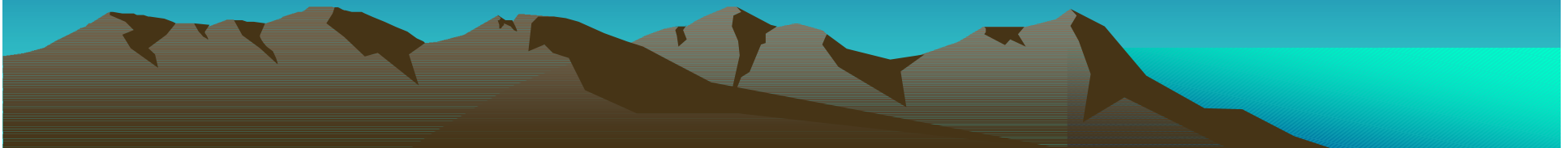


## 6. Present Situation

- Education of existing science or Engineering graduates in surveying and mapping is insufficient
- Required to establish and conduct graduate level courses on Geomatic Engineering and Land Resources Management
- Required pro-poor legislations and equitable access to land and other resources.

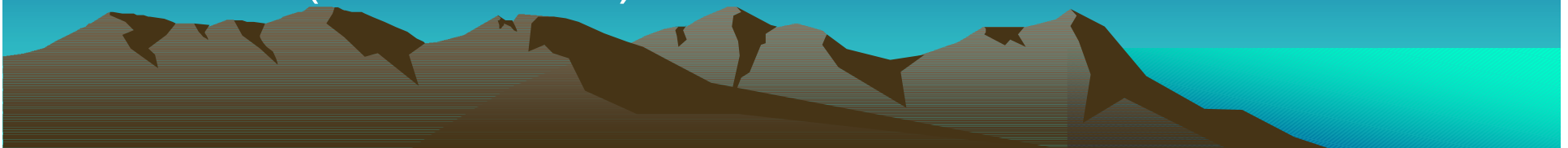
# 7. Problems

- Shortage of fund
- Qualified Persons
- Security
- Lack of publicity



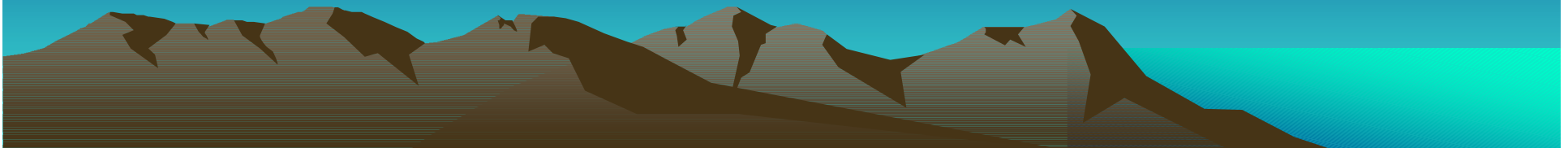
# 8 Legislation

- 1. Land (Survey) Act 2019 and Land (survey) Bye law 2062
- 2. Land Related Act 2021 and its bye law
- 3. Land Revenue Act 2034 and its bye-law
- 4. Guthi (Trust) Corporation Act 2033 and its bye-law.
- 5. Other related more than 40 Acts.
- 6. The Constitution of Nepal, 2047 and Civil Code( Muluki Ain)



## 8. Legislation

- Welfare state and provision of land reform.
- Legislators and courts/ judges misunderstand objectives of constitution and acts,
  - maximized their power and resources, and diluted the equitable access of resources to the poor
- The requirement of the sustainable development.



# 9 Economic Importance

Programme	Economic benefits	Enhancement programme
1. Development of physical Infrastructures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development of infrastructures</li> <li>2. Increase of land price</li> <li>3. Save time</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Digitize maps</li> <li>2. Complete registration</li> <li>3. Resurvey with parcel plan</li> </ol>
2. Management of Public Land (58.7% of Nepal's territory)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Protection of environment</li> <li>2. Increase of local income</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cadastral survey using photogrammetry</li> <li>2. Management plan preparation</li> </ol>
3. Housing and urban development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development of urban area</li> <li>2. Land value 4 x</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Digitize maps</li> <li>2. Establish LIS</li> <li>3. Resurvey with parcel plan</li> </ol>
4. Security of Tenure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Access to economic resources and social benefits</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Digital land records</li> <li>2. Security of transaction</li> </ol>

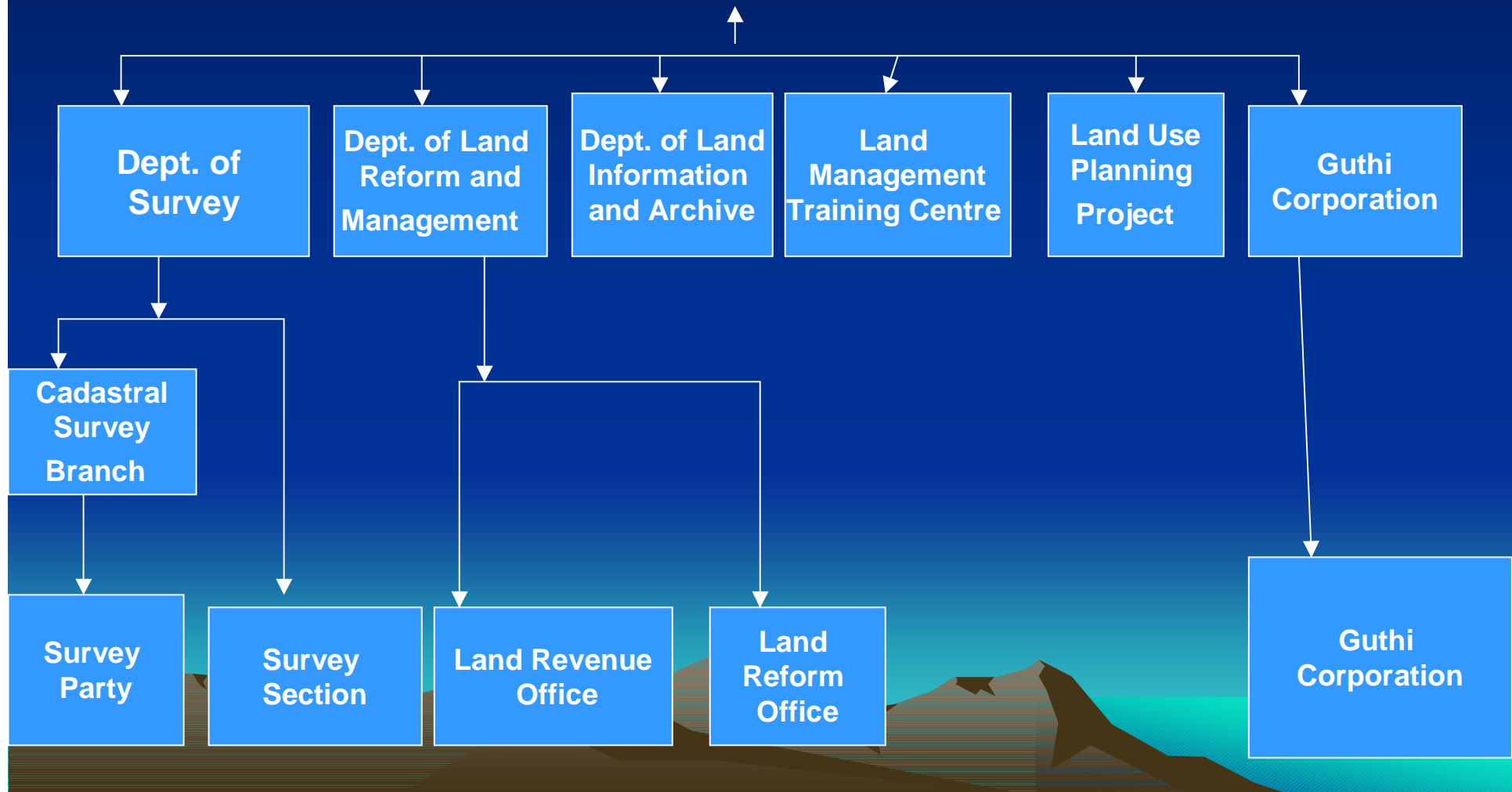


# 9. Economic Importance

5. Reduction of land litigation	1. Save money & time	1. Resurvey with parcel plans 2. Discussion with court officials
6. Better Land Administration	1. Inter-district transaction 2. Increase revenue	1. Establishment of LIS 2. Security of titles
7. Equitable access to land	1. Pro-poor programme 2. Economic benefit to the poor	1. Digitization of land records
8. Recovery of land Record	1. Save money	1. Scan and transmit of records 2. Secured office
9. Use as base map	1. Save survey time and fund	1. Complete mapping of non agricultural land

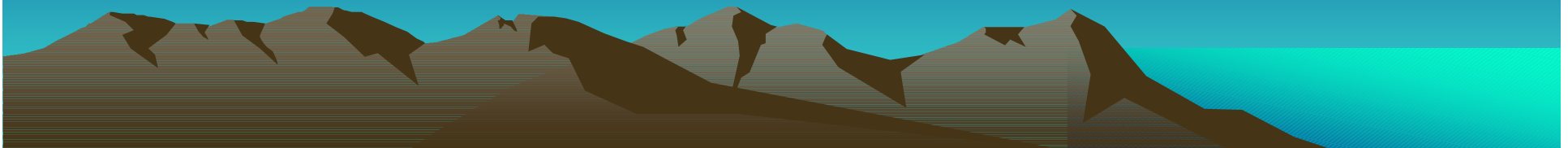
# 10. INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES

## Min. of Land Reform and Management



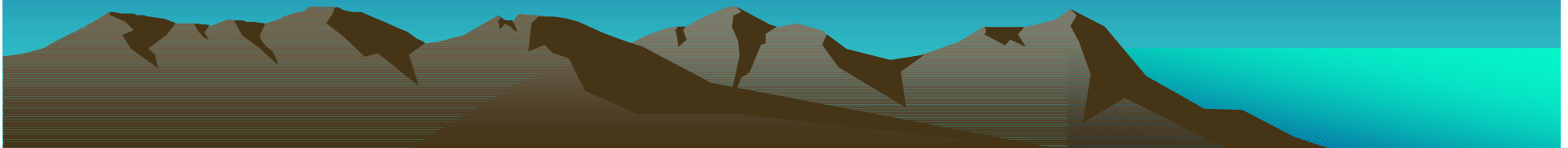
# 11. PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTICIPATION:-

- Contract out as turn key project
- Work together by Govt. and Private Staffs as per agreed specification and work plans
- Management fund of each side as per each regulation
- Reporting – monthly - joint reports
- Monitoring by Govt. Office



# 11.Land Pooling

- Users' committee
- Expert committee
- Contract out by Govt. office
- Working Jointly – planning, approval, construction, monitoring
- Reporting – monthly joint reports
- Approval
- Sale of plots by auctions

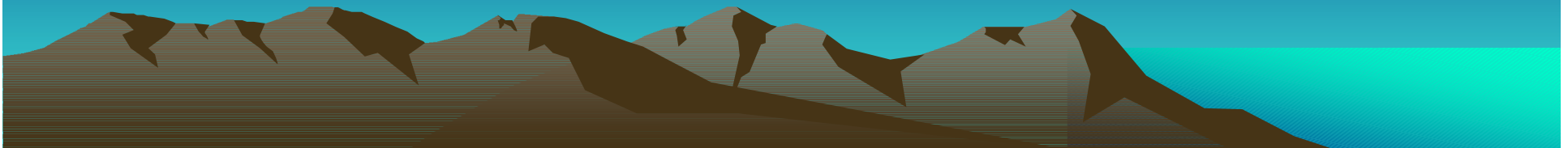


# 12. EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT:-

Position	Academic Qualification	Training
Cadastral Survey		
Amin	School Leaving Certificate	1 year survey training
Inspector, Team leader	Higher Secondary, Science	1 year survey training
Survey Officer	B Sc, with mathematics	1 year survey training
Land revenue		
Land revenue	School Leaving Certificate	-
Nayab Subba	Higher Secondary	-
Section Officer	B Sc, B A, B Com etc	1-2 months training ( Optional)

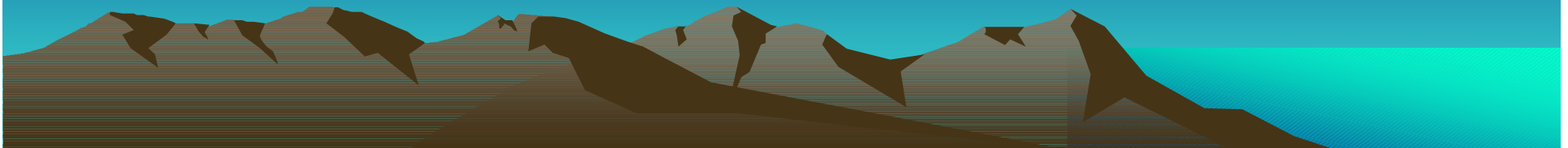
## 13. EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- Survey Training Centre is upgraded to Land Management Training Centre,
- Many cases abuses of authorities and court cases due poor knowledge of land administration
- Requires to upgrade all level of district staffs with proper training and education.



# 13. Survey and Land Administration Education

- College of Geomatic Engineering and Land Resource Management established
- Started conducting B.E level course with the initiatives of Nepalese Surveyors
- Hoped receive assistance and produce qualified staffs to conduct proper survey and land administration for sustainable development of the country.



# 14. CONCLUSION

- Cadastral survey and land registration expedites development
  - provides large scale base map
  - provides people freedom from land lords or political group,
  - security of tenure or title, and access to economic and social facilities
  - reduced the land litigations
  - generated higher revenue and land value and made easier for economic investments
- Needs to improve accuracy and use modern technology
- Needs to better educated staffs
- Needs institutional reorganisation to accommodate PPP
- Needs more secured environment



Jaya Nepal

THANK YOU

