

प्रदेश लोक सेवा आयोग, लुम्बिनी प्रदेश
प्रदेश निजामती सेवा तथा स्थानीय सरकारी सेवा अन्तर्गत इन्जिनियरिङ सेवा, सभै समूहका अधिकृत स्तर सातौं तहका पदहरूको
खुला, आन्तरिक र अन्तर तह प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

यस पाठ्यक्रम योजनालाई दुई चरणमा विभाजन गरिएको छ :

प्रथम चरण:-	लिखित परीक्षा (Written Examination)	पूर्णाङ्क:- २००
द्वितीय चरण:-	(क) सामूहिक परीक्षण (Group Test)	पूर्णाङ्क:- १०
	(ख) अन्तर्वार्ता (Interview)	पूर्णाङ्क:- ३०

परीक्षा योजना (Examination Scheme)

प्रथम चरण:- लिखित परीक्षा (Written Examination) पूर्णाङ्क :- २००

पत्र	विषय	खण्ड	पूर्णाङ्क	उत्तिर्णाङ्क	परीक्षा प्रणाली	प्रश्नसंख्या X अङ्क	समय	
प्रथम	General Subject	Part I: General Awareness & General Reasoning Test	१००	४०	वस्तुगत (Objective)	बहुवैकल्पिक प्रश्न (MCQs)	५० प्रश्न X १ अङ्क	१ घण्टा ३० मिनेट
		Part II: General Technical Subject					५० प्रश्न X १ अङ्क	
द्वितीय	Technical Subject		१००	४०	विषयगत (Subjective)	छोटो उत्तर लामो उत्तर	४ प्रश्न X ५ अङ्क ८ प्रश्न X १० अङ्क	३ घण्टा

द्वितीय चरण: सामूहिक परीक्षण (Group Test) र अन्तर्वार्ता (Interview) पूर्णाङ्क :- ४०

पत्र / विषय	पूर्णाङ्क	परीक्षा प्रणाली	समय
सामूहिक परीक्षण (Group Test)	१०	सामूहिक छलफल (Group Discussion)	३० मिनेट
अन्तर्वार्ता (Interview)	३०	बोर्ड अन्तर्वार्ता (Board Interview)	-

द्रष्टव्य :

- लिखित परीक्षाको माध्यम भाषा नेपाली वा अंग्रेजी अथवा नेपाली र अंग्रेजी दुबै हुनेछ ।
- प्रथमपत्र र द्वितीयपत्रको लिखित परीक्षा छुट्टाछुट्टै हुनेछ ।
- वस्तुगत बहुवैकल्पिक (Multiple Choice) प्रश्नहरूको गलत उत्तर दिएमा प्रत्येक गलत उत्तर वापत २० प्रतिशत अङ्क कट्टा गरिनेछ । तर उत्तर नदिएमा त्यस वापत अङ्क दिइने छैन र अङ्क कट्टा पनि गरिने छैन ।
- बहुवैकल्पिक प्रश्नहरू हुने परीक्षामा कुनै प्रकारको Memory युक्त विद्युतीय उपकरण जस्तै मोबाइल फोन , क्याल्कुलेटर (Calculator) , Smart घडी जस्ता वस्तुहरू प्रयोग गर्न पाइने छैन ।
- विषयगत प्रश्नहरूको हकमा तोकिएको अंकको एउटा लामो प्रश्न वा एउटै प्रश्नका दुई वा दुईभन्दा बढी भाग (Two or more parts of a single question) वा एउटा प्रश्न अन्तर्गत दुई वा बढी टिप्पणीहरू (Short notes) सोध्न सकिनेछ ।
- द्वितीय पत्रमा विषयगत प्रश्न हुनेका हकमा प्रत्येक खण्ड (Section) का लागि छुट्टाछुट्टै उत्तरपुस्तिकाहरू हुनेछन् । परीक्षार्थीले प्रत्येक खण्डका प्रश्नहरूको उत्तर सोही खण्डको उत्तरपुस्तिकामा लेख्नुपर्नेछ ।
- यस पाठ्यक्रम योजना अन्तर्गतका पत्र/विषयका विषयवस्तुमा जेसुकै लेखिएको भएतापनि पाठ्यक्रममा परेका कानुन ऐन नियम तथा नीतिहरू, यो पाठ्यक्रम स्वीकृत हुँदा कायम रहेकालाई यस पाठ्यक्रममा परेको सम्झनुपर्नेछ ।
- प्रथम चरणको परीक्षाबाट छनौट भएका उम्मेदवारहरूलाई मात्र द्वितीय चरणको परीक्षामा सम्मिलित गराइनेछ ।
- पाठ्यक्रम स्वीकृत मिति:- २०८१/०४/११

प्रथम पत्र (Paper I): General Subject

Part (I): - General Awareness & General Reasoning Test (50 Marks)

- 1. General Awareness and Contemporary Issues (25 ×1 Mark = 25 Marks)**
 - 1.1 Physical, socio-cultural and economic geography and demography of Nepal
 - 1.2 Major natural resources of Nepal
 - 1.3 Geographical diversity, climatic conditions and livelihood & lifestyle of people
 - 1.4 Notable events and personalities, social, cultural and economic conditions in modern history of Nepal
 - 1.5 Current periodic plan of Nepal and Lumbini Province
 - 1.6 Information on sustainable development, environment, pollution, climate change, biodiversity, science and technology
 - 1.7 Nepal's international affairs and general information on the UNO, SAARC & BIMSTEC
 - 1.8 The Constitution of Nepal (From Part 1 to 5, 20 and 26 and Schedules)
 - 1.9 Governance system and Government (Federal, Provincial and Local)
 - 1.10 Provisions of civil service act and regulation relating to constitution of civil service, organizational structure, posts of service, fulfillment of vacancy and code of conduct
 - 1.11 Province Civil Service Act, 2080 and Province Civil Service Regulation, 2080
 - 1.12 Functional scope of public services
 - 1.13 Public Service Charter
 - 1.14 Concept, objective and importance of public policy
 - 1.15 Fundamentals of management : planning, organizing, directing, controlling, coordinating, decision making, motivation and leadership
 - 1.16 Government planning, budgeting and accounting system
 - 1.17 Major events and current affairs of national and international importance
- 2. General Reasoning Test (25 ×1 Mark = 25 Marks)**
 - 2.1 Logical Reasoning (9×1 Mark = 9 Marks)**

Verbal Ability, Alphanumeric Series, Reasoning Analogies, Classification, Coding-Decoding, Order & Ranking, Distance & Directions, Analytical and Logical Reasoning, Assertion and Reason, Statement and Conclusion, Input-Output, Venn- diagram
 - 2.2 Numerical Reasoning (8×1 Mark = 8 Marks)**

Arithmetic Series, Analogy, Classification, Arithmetical Reasoning, Fraction. Percentage, Ratio, Average, Profit & Loss, Time & Work, Date & Calender, Data Sufficiency, Data Interpretation & Data Verification
 - 2.3 Spatial Reasoning (8×1 Mark = 8 Marks)**

Figure Series, Figure Analogy, Figure Classification, Figure Matrix, Pattern Completion, Embedded Images, Image Formation & Analysis, Mirror and Water Images, Cubes and Dices, Paper Folding & Cutting

Part (II): - General Technical Subject (50 Marks)

Section A – 15 Marks

1. Fundamentals of Surveying

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 Historical Background

1.1.2 Objectives

1.1.3 Principles of surveying

1.1.4 Classification

1.1.5 Linear and Angular Measurements

1.1.6 Survey computations: Bearing, Coordinates, Reduced Level, Area & Volume

1.1.7 Units, Standardization and Conversion

1.1.8 Application of Surveying

1.1.9 Role of International Surveying and Mapping Communities

1.2 Surveying and Mapping Technology

1.2.1 Selection, Use, Feasibility, Sustainability, Transfer and Development

1.2.2 Instruments, Hardware, Software, Procuring, Maintaining and Upgrading

1.3 Survey Management

1.3.1 Surveying Need Assessment

1.3.2 Terms of Reference

1.3.3 Survey Design, Specification and Costing

1.3.4 Tasks, Identification and distribution

1.3.5 Tools, Equipment and accessories

1.3.6 Checking and Adjusting Instruments

1.3.7 Supervision

1.3.8 Production

1.3.9 Reports

1.3.10 Problems of Field Surveying in Nepal

1.3.11 Safety Management

1.3.12 Professional Ethics, Code and Conduct

1.3.13 Community Skill of Surveyor

1.3.14 Coordination of Institutional Resources

1.3.15 Governmental, Non-Governmental and International Non-Governmental Organization

1.3.16 Public Private Partnership

1.3.17 User Groups

1.3.18 Public Relations

1.4 Statistical Concepts

1.4.1 Introduction and Application

1.4.2 Measure of Central Tendency: Mean, Median, Mode, Standard Deviation

1.4.3 Variance, Co-Variance

1.4.4 Correlation and Regression

1.4.5 Probability, Normal Distribution

1.5 Error and Adjustments

1.5.1 Introduction

1.5.2 Fundamentals of Theory of Measurement Errors

1.5.3 Accuracy and Precision

1.5.4 Least Square Adjustments

1.5.5 Propagation of Errors

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2. Cadastre

2.1 Land Registration

- 2.2.1 Land Rights and Land Records
- 2.2.2 Land Transfers
- 2.2.3 Registration of Deeds
- 2.2.4 Registration of Titles
- 2.2.5 Fragmentation and Consolidation
- 2.2.6 Horizontal Sub division
- 2.2.7 Systematic Adjudication
- 2.2.8 Land Tenure
- 2.2.9 Land Record in Nepal
- 2.2.10 Land Registries

2.2 Cadastral Surveying

- 2.2.1 Cadastral Concepts
- 2.2.2 Principles of cadastral Surveying
- 2.2.3 Boundaries
- 2.2.4 Parcel
- 2.2.5 Cadastral Survey Methods
- 2.2.6 Cadastral System
- 2.2.7 Cadastral Interface
- 2.2.8 Maintenance of cadastre
- 2.2.9 Land Laws
- 2.2.10 Cadastral Surveys in Nepal

2.3 Land Management

- 2.3.1 Principles of Management
- 2.3.2 Cadastral Organization
- 2.3.3 Land Development Planning
- 2.3.4 Financial Aspects
- 2.3.5 Land Use
- 2.3.6 Land Management
- 2.3.7 GIS Applications
- 2.3.8 Land Administration
- 2.3.9 Overview of Land related Acts and Rules of Nepal

2.4 Land Information System (LIS)

- 2.4.1 Need for LIS
- 2.4.2 Concept of LIS
- 2.4.3 Need for coordination: Structure
- 2.4.4 Parcel based LIS: The Multipurpose Cadastre
- 2.4.5 The Economics of LIS

Section B – 10 Marks

3. Geodesy

3.1 Introduction to Control Surveying

- 3.1.1 Horizontal Controls
- 3.1.2 Vertical Controls

3.2 Methods of Control Surveying

- 3.2.1 Leveling: Geodetic and Ordinary Leveling
- 3.2.2 Triangulation and Trilateration: Principle, Figure and Strength, Procedures, Computation

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- 3.2.3 Traversing: Principle, Procedures, Computation
- 3.2.4 Intersection and Resection: Importance, Procedures, Computation
- 3.3 Elementary Geodesy and Astronomy
 - 3.3.1 Concepts
 - 3.3.2 Geodetic Datum and Reference Ellipsoid, Deflection of Vertical, Laplace Equation
 - 3.3.3 Coordinate Systems: Spherical, Geodetic and Astronomical Coordinates
 - 3.3.4 Transformations of Coordinates and Datum Transformation
 - 3.3.5 Celestial Sphere, Celestial Elements, Astronomical Triangle and Time Systems
 - 3.3.6 Astronomical Positioning: Determination of Azimuth, Latitude and Longitude
- 3.4 Physical Geodesy
 - 3.4.1 Concepts
 - 3.4.2 Gravity Force, Gravity Potential, Measured and Normal Gravity, Gravity Anomaly
 - 3.4.3 Equipotential Surface, Orthometric Height and Dynamic Height
 - 3.4.4 Absolute and Relative Gravimeters
- 3.5 Global Positioning System
 - 3.5.1 Introduction to Space Geodesy
 - 3.5.2 Principle of Global Positioning System (GPS)
 - 3.5.3 GPS Signals
 - 3.5.4 Satellite Geometry and Accuracy
 - 3.5.5 GPS Positioning
 - 3.5.6 Static and Kinematic Observations
 - 3.5.7 Geocentric Coordinates and WGS 84
 - 3.5.8 GPS Data Processing

Section C – 10 Marks

4. Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing

- 4.1 Introduction
 - 4.1.1 Basic Principles of Photogrammetry
 - 4.1.2 Definitions of some terms used in Photogrammetry
- 4.2 Aerial Camera
 - 4.2.1 Introduction
 - 4.2.2 Parts of Aerial Camera
 - 4.2.3 Types of Camera
 - 4.2.4 Characteristics of Aerial Camera
- 4.3 Aerial Photography
 - 4.3.1 Types of Aerial Photography
 - 4.3.2 Scale of Aerial Photography
 - 4.3.3 Format of the Photograph
 - 4.3.4 Flight Planning
 - 4.3.5 Aerial Photo Processing
 - 4.3.6 Relief Displacement
 - 4.3.7 Tilt Displacement
- 4.4 Binocular Vision
 - 4.4.1 Stereoscopic Vision
 - 4.4.2 Pseudoscopic Vision
 - 4.4.3 Anaglyph System

- 4.4.4 Parallax
- 4.5 Photo Interpretations
 - 4.5.1 Steps in Photo Interpretation
 - 4.5.2 Elements of Photo Interpretation
- 4.6 Rectification
 - 4.6.1 Introduction
 - 4.6.2 Conventional Rectification
 - 4.6.3 Differential Rectification
 - 4.6.4 Ortho-photo
 - 4.6.5 Photo-mosaics
- 4.7 Photo Control and Aerial Triangulation
 - 4.7.1 Selection of Photo Control Points
 - 4.7.2 Pre-marking and Post-marking
 - 4.7.3 Point Transfer
 - 4.7.4 Introduction to aerial Triangulation
 - 4.7.5 Phases of Aerial Triangulation
 - 4.7.6 Methods of Aerial Triangulation Adjustment
- 4.8 Analogue Photogrammetry
 - 4.8.1 Introduction to Analogue Plotters
 - 4.8.2 Types of Stereo Plotters
 - 4.8.3 Principles of Stereo Plotters
 - 4.8.4 Orientations: Inner, Relative and Absolute Orientation
 - 4.8.5 Data Acquisition
- 4.9 Analytical Photogrammetry
 - 4.9.1 Introduction
 - 4.9.2 Mathematical relationship between image and object space
 - 4.9.3 Spatial Orientation and Measurements
- 4.10 Digital Photogrammetry
 - 4.10.1 Introduction and Concepts
 - 4.10.2 Image Acquisition
 - 4.10.3 Processing
 - 4.10.4 Feature Extraction
- 4.11 Remote Sensing
 - 4.11.1 Introduction
 - 4.11.2 Brief History of Remote Sensing
 - 4.11.3 Concepts of Satellite Remote Sensing
- 4.12 Image Processing and Interpretation
 - 4.12.1 Geo-referencing
 - 4.12.2 Processing: Geometric and Radiometric Processing
 - 4.12.3 Image Interpretation and Analysis
 - 4.12.4 Errors
- 5. Engineering Survey**
 - 5.1 Introduction
 - 5.1.1 Control and Detail Surveys
 - 5.1.2 Route Surveying-Plan and Profiles
 - 5.1.3 Curves- Types, Geometry Setting out and Application
 - 5.1.4 Area and Volume
 - 5.2 Construction Surveys
 - 5.2.1 Buildings

- 5.2.2 Pipelines
- 5.2.3 Roads and Highways
- 5.2.4 Tunnels
- 5.2.5 Hydropower-Intake, Reservoir, Dam, Powerhouse
- 5.2.6 Bridges
- 5.2.7 Canals
- 5.2.8 Transmission Lines
- 5.2.9 Setting out Surveys
- 5.3 Hydrographic Surveys
 - 5.3.1 Discharge
 - 5.3.2 Bathymetric Survey

Section D – 15 Marks

6. Cartography

- 6.1 Introduction
 - 6.1.1 Historical Background
 - 6.1.2 Scope of Cartography and Earth as a Cartographic Problem
 - 6.1.3 Cartographic Concepts
 - 6.1.4 Conventional and Digital Cartography
 - 6.1.5 Map Production: Map Compilation and Map Reproduction
 - 6.1.6 Topographic Cartography: Large Scale and Base Map
 - 6.1.7 Small Scale mapping
 - 6.1.8 Thematic Cartography
 - 6.2 Geo Information
 - 6.2.1 Data (Geometric and Attribute)
 - 6.2.2 Information & Information System
 - 6.2.3 Geographical Information System (GIS)
 - 6.2.4 Database (Basic Concepts, Design and Principles)
 - 6.3 Data Acquisition, Processing, Analysis, Visualization and Presentation (Conventional and Digital Environments)
 - 6.3.1 Data Acquisition: Data Sources- Maps, Records (Tables, Texts), Digital Data, Ground Surveys, GPS, Aerial Photography, Satellite Imagery, Documents; Toponymy; Digitization
 - 6.3.2 Data Processing: Geo-referencing; Map Projection (Introduction, Classification, Choice and Uses); Data Integration; Editing, Spatial Relationship and Topology; Spatial Analysis (Merge, Buffer Overly); Attribute Database (Topographic and Thematic)
 - 6.3.3 Visualization and Presentation: Spatial and Attribute data; Statistical Surface; Classification of Data; Measurement Level of Data (Nominal, Ordinal, Interval and Ratio); Map design (Principles); Mapping Methods -Symbols; Generalization – conceptual and graphical; Graphic Variables; Typography-Map in and for www (Web Cartography)
 - 6.4 Map Reproduction
 - 6.4.1 Map Reproduction in Conventional Environment - Photography, Copying and Printing
 - 6.4.2 Map Reproduction in Digital Environment
- ### **7. Spatial Information System and Digital Terrain Model (SIS and DTM)**
- 7.1 Data Structure, Spatial-Non Spatial Data Source
 - 7.1.1 Vector Data and Raster Data

- 7.1.2 Resolution of Raster Image
- 7.1.3 Object oriented Vector Data
- 7.1.4 Topological Vector Data
- 7.1.5 Data Integration
- 7.2 Spatial Database Management
 - 7.2.1 Introduction
 - 7.2.2 Data Modeling
 - 7.2.3 Database Design and Maintenance
 - 7.2.4 Storage and Archives, Data Security
- 7.3 Data Standards and Quality
 - 7.3.1 Data/Metadata standards: Standardization Format and Accuracy
 - 7.3.2 Data quality Administration
 - 7.3.3 Copyright
- 7.4 Geographical Information System (GIS)
 - 7.4.1 Introduction to GIS
 - 7.4.2 GIS components
 - 7.4.3 Data Model
 - 7.4.4 GIS Operations and Spatial Analysis
- 7.5 National Spatial Database Infrastructure
 - 7.5.1 Metadata
 - 7.5.2 Data Sharing
 - 7.5.3 Clearinghouse
 - 7.5.4 Spatial Information Service
- 7.6 Digital Terrain Model (DTM)
 - 7.6.1 Introduction
 - 7.6.2 Data Collection, Processing and Creation of DTM
 - 7.6.3 Storage and Presentation: Triangulated Irregular Network (TIN), Grid and Contours
 - 7.6.4 Resolution, Error and Implications
 - 7.6.5 Application: Flythrough, View shed, Overlay
- 7.7 Global Mapping
- 7.8 Information Communication Technology (ICT) Applications
 - 7.8.1 Introduction to Web and Internet
 - 7.8.2 Client server computing
 - 7.8.3 Data dissemination through web
 - 7.8.4 Web Maps: Static, Dynamic and Interactive

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पदहरूको खुला, आन्तरिक र अन्तर तह प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

द्वितीय पत्र (Paper II): Technical Subject

Section A – 60 Marks

1. Fundamentals of Surveying

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 Historical Background
- 1.1.2 Objectives
- 1.1.3 Principles of surveying
- 1.1.4 Classification
- 1.1.5 Linear and Angular Measurements
- 1.1.6 Survey computations: Bearing, Coordinates, Reduced Level, Area & Volume
- 1.1.7 Units, Standardization and Conversion
- 1.1.8 Application of Surveying
- 1.1.9 Role of International Surveying and Mapping Communities

1.2 Surveying and Mapping Technology

- 1.2.1 Selection, Use, Feasibility, Sustainability, Transfer and Development
- 1.2.2 Instruments, Hardware, Software, Procuring, Maintaining and Upgrading

1.3 Survey Management

- 1.3.1 Surveying Need Assessment
- 1.3.2 Terms of Reference
- 1.3.3 Survey Design, Specification and Costing
- 1.3.4 Tasks, Identification and distribution
- 1.3.5 Tools, Equipment and accessories
- 1.3.6 Checking and Adjusting Instruments
- 1.3.7 Supervision
- 1.3.8 Production
- 1.3.9 Reports
- 1.3.10 Problems of Field Surveying in Nepal
- 1.3.11 Safety Management
- 1.3.12 Professional Ethics, Code and Conduct
- 1.3.13 Community Skill of Surveyor
- 1.3.14 Coordination of Institutional Resources
- 1.3.15 Governmental, Non-Governmental and International Non-Governmental Organization
- 1.3.16 Public Private Partnership
- 1.3.17 User Groups
- 1.3.18 Public Relations

1.4 Statistical Concepts

- 1.4.1 Introduction and Application
- 1.4.2 Measure of Central Tendency: Mean, Median, Mode, Standard Deviation
- 1.4.3 Variance, Co-Variance
- 1.4.4 Correlation and Regression
- 1.4.5 Probability, Normal Distribution

1.5 Error and Adjustments

- 1.5.1 Introduction
- 1.5.2 Fundamentals of Theory of Measurement Errors
- 1.5.3 Accuracy and Precision
- 1.5.4 Least Square Adjustments
- 1.5.5 Propagation of Errors

2. Cadastre

2.1 Land Registration

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2.2 Cadastral Surveying

- 2.2.1 Cadastral Concepts
- 2.2.2 Principles of cadastral Surveying
- 2.2.3 Boundaries
- 2.2.4 Parcel
- 2.2.5 Cadastral Survey Methods
- 2.2.6 Cadastral System
- 2.2.7 Cadastral Interface
- 2.2.8 Maintenance of cadaster
- 2.2.9 Land Laws
- 2.2.10 Cadastral Surveys in Nepal

2.3 Land Management

- 2.3.1 Principles of Management
- 2.3.2 Cadastral Organization
- 2.3.3 Land Development Planning
- 2.3.4 Financial Aspects
- 2.3.5 Land Use
- 2.3.6 Land Management
- 2.3.7 GIS Applications
- 2.3.8 Land Administration
- 2.3.9 Overview of Land related Acts and Rules of Nepal

2.4 Land Information System (LIS)

- 2.4.1 Need for LIS
- 2.4.2 Concept of LIS
- 2.4.3 Need for coordination: Structure
- 2.4.4 Parcel based LIS: The Multipurpose Cadaster
- 2.4.5 The Economics of LIS

3. Cartography

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 Historical Background
- 3.1.2 Scope of Cartography and Earth as a Cartographic Problem
- 3.1.3 Cartographic Concepts
- 3.1.4 Conventional and Digital Cartography
- 3.1.5 Map Production: Map Compilation and Map Reproduction
- 3.1.6 Topographic Cartography: Large Scale and Base Map
- 3.1.7 Small Scale mapping
- 3.1.8 Thematic Cartography

3.2 Geo Information

- 3.2.1 Data (Geometric and Attribute)

- 3.2.2 Information & Information System
- 3.2.3 Geographical Information System (GIS)
- 3.2.4 Database (Basic Concepts, Design and Principles)

3.3 Data Acquisition, Processing, Analysis, Visualization and Presentation (Conventional and Digital Environments)

- 3.3.1 Data Acquisition: Data Sources- Maps, Records (Tables, Texts), Digital Data, Ground Surveys, GPS, Aerial Photography, Satellite Imagery, Documents; Toponymy; Digitization
- 3.3.2 Data Processing: Geo-referencing; Map Projection (Introduction, Classification, Choice and Uses); Data Integration; Editing, Spatial Relationship and Topology; Spatial Analysis (Merge, Buffer Overlay); Attribute Database (Topographic and Thematic)
- 3.3.3 Visualization and Presentation: Spatial and Attribute data; Statistical Surface; Classification of Data; Measurement Level of Data (Nominal, Ordinal, Interval and Ratio); Map design (Principles); Mapping Methods -Symbols; Generalization – conceptual and graphical; Graphic Variables; Typography- Map in and for www (Web Cartography)

3.4 Map Reproduction

- 3.4.1 Map Reproduction in Conventional Environment - Photography, Copying and Printing
- 3.4.2 Map Reproduction in Digital Environment

4. Spatial Information System and Digital Terrain Model (SIS and DTM)

4.1 Data Structure, Spatial-Non-Spatial Data Source

- 4.1.1 Vector Data and Raster Data
- 4.1.2 Resolution of Raster Image
- 4.1.3 Object oriented Vector Data
- 4.1.4 Topological Vector Data
- 4.1.5 Data Integration

4.2 Spatial Database Management

- 4.2.1 Introduction
- 4.2.2 Data Modeling
- 4.2.3 Database Design and Maintenance
- 4.2.4 Storage and Archives, Data Security

4.3 Data Standards and Quality

- 4.3.1 Data/Metadata standards: Standardization Format and Accuracy
- 4.3.2 Data quality Administration
- 4.3.3 Copyright

4.4 Geographical Information System (GIS)

- 4.4.1 Introduction to GIS
- 4.4.2 GIS components
- 4.4.3 Data Model
- 4.4.4 GIS Operations and Spatial Analysis

4.5 National Spatial Database Infrastructure

- 4.5.1 Metadata
- 4.5.2 Data Sharing
- 4.5.3 Clearinghouse
- 4.5.4 Spatial Information Service

4.6 Digital Terrain Model (DTM)

- 4.6.1 Introduction
- 4.6.2 Data Collection, Processing and Creation of DTM
- 4.6.3 Storage and Presentation: Triangulated Irregular Network (TIN), Grid and Contours
- 4.6.4 Resolution, Error and Implications

- 4.6.5 Application: Flythrough, View shed, Overlay
- 4.7 Global Mapping
- 4.8 Information Communication Technology (ICT) Applications
 - 4.8.1 Introduction to Web and Internet
 - 4.8.2 Client server computing
 - 4.8.3 Data dissemination through web
 - 4.8.4 Web Maps: Static, Dynamic and Interactive

Section B – 40 Marks

5. Geodesy

- 5.1 Introduction to Control Surveying
 - 5.1.1 Horizontal Controls
 - 5.1.2 Vertical Controls
- 5.2 Methods of Control Surveying
 - 5.2.1 Leveling: Geodetic and Ordinary Leveling
 - 5.2.2 Triangulation and Trilateration: Principle, Figure and Strength, Procedures, Computation
 - 5.2.3 Traversing: Principle, Procedures, Computation
 - 5.2.4 Intersection and Resection: Importance, Procedures, Computation
- 5.3 Elementary Geodesy and Astronomy
 - 5.3.1 Concepts
 - 5.3.2 Geodetic Datum and Reference Ellipsoid, Deflection of Vertical, Laplace Equation
 - 5.3.3 Coordinate Systems: Spherical, Geodetic and Astronomical Coordinates
 - 5.3.4 Transformations of Coordinates and Datum Transformation
 - 5.3.5 Celestial Sphere, Celestial Elements, Astronomical Triangle and Time Systems
 - 5.3.6 Astronomical Positioning: Determination of Azimuth, Latitude and Longitude
- 5.4 Physical Geodesy
 - 5.4.1 Concepts
 - 5.4.2 Gravity Force, Gravity Potential, Measured and Normal Gravity, Gravity Anomaly
 - 5.4.3 Equipotential Surface, Orthometric Height and Dynamic Height
 - 5.4.4 Absolute and Relative Gravimeters
- 5.5 Global Positioning System (GPS)
 - 5.5.1 Introduction to Space Geodesy
 - 5.5.2 Principle of Global Positioning System
 - 5.5.3 GPS Signals
 - 5.5.4 Satellite Geometry and Accuracy
 - 5.5.5 GPS Positioning
 - 5.5.6 Static and Kinematic Observations
 - 5.5.7 Geocentric Coordinates and WGS 84
 - 5.5.8 GPS Data Processing

6. Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing

- 6.1 Introduction
 - 6.1.1 Basic Principles of Photogrammetry
 - 6.1.2 Definitions of some terms used in Photogrammetry
- 6.2 Aerial Camera
 - 6.2.1 Introduction
 - 6.2.2 Parts of Aerial Camera
 - 6.2.3 Types of Camera
 - 6.2.4 Characteristics of Aerial Camera
- 6.3 Aerial Photography

- 6.3.1 Types of Aerial Photography
- 6.3.2 Scale of Aerial Photography
- 6.3.3 Format of the Photograph
- 6.3.4 Flight Planning
- 6.3.5 Aerial Photo Processing
- 6.3.6 Relief Displacement
- 6.3.7 Tilt Displacement
- 6.4 Binocular Vision
 - 6.4.1 Stereoscopic Vision
 - 6.4.2 Pseudoscopic Vision
 - 6.4.3 Anaglyph System
 - 6.4.4 Parallax
- 6.5 Photo Interpretations
 - 6.5.1 Steps in Photo Interpretation
 - 6.5.2 Elements of Photo Interpretation
- 6.6 Rectification
 - 6.6.1 Introduction
 - 6.6.2 Conventional Rectification
 - 6.6.3 Differential Rectification
 - 6.6.4 Ortho-photo
 - 6.6.5 Photo-mosaics
- 6.7 Photo Control and Aerial Triangulation
 - 6.7.1 Selection of Photo Control Points
 - 6.7.2 Pre-marking and post-marking
 - 6.7.3 Point Transfer
 - 6.7.4 Introduction to aerial Triangulation
 - 6.7.5 Phases of Aerial Triangulation
 - 6.7.6 Methods of Aerial Triangulation Adjustment
- 6.8 Analogue Photogrammetry
 - 6.8.1 Introduction to Analogue Plotters
 - 6.8.2 Types of Stereo Plotters
 - 6.8.3 Principles of Stereo Plotters
 - 6.8.4 Orientations: Inner, Relative and Absolute Orientation
 - 6.8.5 Data Acquisition
- 6.9 Analytical Photogrammetry
 - 6.9.1 Introduction
 - 6.9.2 Mathematical relationship between image and object space
 - 6.9.3 Spatial Orientation and Measurements
- 6.10 Digital Photogrammetry
 - 6.10.1 Introduction and Concepts
 - 6.10.2 Image Acquisition
 - 6.10.3 Processing
 - 6.10.4 Feature Extraction
- 6.11 Remote Sensing
 - 6.11.1 Introduction
 - 6.11.2 Brief History of Remote Sensing
 - 6.11.3 Concepts of Satellite Remote Sensing
- 6.12 Image Processing and Interpretation
 - 6.12.1 Geo-referencing
 - 6.12.2 Processing: Geometric and Radiometric Processing
 - 6.12.3 Image Interpretation and Analysis
 - 6.12.4 Errors

7. Engineering Survey

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 Control and Detail Surveys
- 7.1.2 Route Surveying-Plan and Profiles
- 7.1.3 Curves- Types, Geometry Setting out and Application
- 7.1.4 Area and Volume

7.2 Construction Surveys

- 7.2.1 Buildings
- 7.2.2 Pipelines
- 7.2.3 Roads and Highways
- 7.2.4 Tunnels
- 7.2.5 Hydropower-Intake, Reservoir, Dam, Powerhouse
- 7.2.6 Bridges
- 7.2.7 Canals
- 7.2.8 Transmission Lines
- 7.2.9 Setting out Surveys

7.3 Hydrographic Surveys

- 7.3.1 Discharge
- 7.3.2 Bathymetric Survey

प्रदेश लोक सेवा आयोग, लुम्बिनी प्रदेश
प्रदेश निजामती सेवा तथा स्थानीय सरकारी सेवा अन्तर्गत इन्जिनियरिङ सेवा, सभै समूहका अधिकृत स्तर सातौं तहका पदहरूको
खुला, आन्तरिक र अन्तर तह प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

सामूहिक छलफल (Group Discussion)

प्रथम चरणको लिखित परीक्षाबाट छनौट भएका उम्मेदवारहरूलाई मात्र लिइने सामूहिक परीक्षण (Group Test) को प्रयोजनको लागि गरिने परीक्षणको पूर्णाङ्क १० र समय ३० मिनेटको हुने छ जुन नेताविहीन सामूहिक छलफल (Leaderless Group Discussion) को रूपमा अवलम्बन गरिने छ । दिइएको प्रश्न वा Topics का विषयमा पालैपालोसँग निर्दिष्ट समयभित्र समूहविच छलफल गर्दै प्रत्येक उम्मेदवारले व्यक्तिगत प्रस्तुति (Individual Presentation) गर्नुपर्ने छ। यस परीक्षणमा मूल्याङ्कनको लागि देहाय अनुसारको समिति रहनेछ :

आयोगका अध्यक्ष वा सदस्य	-अध्यक्ष
आयोगका सदस्य	-सदस्य
दक्ष/विज्ञ (१जना)	-सदस्य

सामूहिक छलफलमा दिइने नमुना प्रश्न वा Topic

उदाहरणको लागि उर्जा सङ्कट, गरिबी निवारण, स्वास्थ्य बीमा, खाद्य सुरक्षा, प्रतिभा पलायन, प्राविधिक तथा व्यावसायिक शिक्षा, शैक्षिक गुणस्तर, महिला हिंसा, सार्वजनिक जमिन अतिक्रमण, भू-खण्डिकरण, मानव बेचबिखन रोकथाम आदि जस्ता विषयहरूमध्ये कुनै एक विषय मात्र दिइने छ ।