## प्राविधिकसेवा, आर्किटेक्टसमूह, ५ तह, ओभरिसयर पदको खुल्लातथा समावेशि र आन्तरीकप्रतियोगितात्मकलिखित परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

#### १. प्रथम चरण :लिखित परिक्षाको योजना(Examination Scheme)

प्त्र	बिषय	प्रश्न संख्याx अंकभार	प्रश्न संख्या	परिक्षा प्रणाली	समय	पूर्णाङ्क	उत्तिर्णाङ्क
प्रथम पत्र	सेवा सम्बन्धी: Civil, Building and Architecture.	<b>χο</b> χ२=9οο	५०	बस्तुगत वहुउत्तर	१ घण्टा	१००	४०

#### २. द्वितीय चरण : अन्तर्वार्ता योजना

बिषय	पूर्णाङ्क	परीक्षा प्रणाली
व्यक्तिगतअन्तर्वार्ता	२०	मौखिक

## द्रष्टव्य : उम्मेदवारहरुले ध्यानदिनुपर्ने कुराहरु

- १. लिखित परीक्षाको माध्यमनेपाली/अग्रेजीदुबैहुन सक्नेछ।
- २. प्रथम चरणको लिखित परीक्षाबाट छनौट भएकाउम्मेदवारहरु मात्रद्धितिय चरणको अन्तर्वार्तामा सम्मिलितहुनपाउनेछन् ।
- ३. पाठ्यक्रममाभएकायथासम्भव सबै पाठ्यांशहरुबाट प्रश्न सोधिनेछ ।
- ४. यस पाठ्यक्रममा जेसुकै लेखिएको भएतापिन पाठ्यक्रममा परेका ऐन, नियमहरु परीक्षाको मितिभन्दा ३ महिना अगाडि (संशोधनभएकावा संशोधनभई हटाईएकावाथप गरी संशोधनभई) कायम रहेकालाई यस पाठ्कममा परेको सम्भनु पर्दछ ।
- ५. यस भन्दा अगाडि लागु भएको माथिउल्लेखित समूहको पाठ्यक्रमखारेज गरिएको छ।
- ६. पाठयक्रम लागु मिति२०७४आश्विन
- ७. पाठ्यक्रमकाएकाईवाट निम्नानुसार प्रश्नहरु सोधिनेछन् ।

Part	C	I II CivilEngineering Building			III Architecture						
एकाई	٩	२	¥	8	ሂ	ધ્	9	5	9	90	99
प्रश्नसंख्या	X	૭	x	૭	भ	२	x	३	<sub>9</sub>	२	8

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#### **PartI** CivilEngineering

1	Dra	wing
1	Dia	. W 1112

Drav	wing						
1.1	General						
	1.1.1	Importance, aims and objectives ofdrawing					
	1.1.2	Drawingequipment					
	1.1.3	Architectural discipline					
	1.1.4	Standard drawing sheetssizes					
	1.1.5	Drafting techniques and methods in commonpractice					
	1.1.6	Scales: Choice, use and conversion					
1.2	Measure	MeasuredDrawing					
	1.2.1	Methods of measurement of horizontal and vertical dimensions					
	1.2.2	Sectionalmeasurements					
	1.2.3	Dimensioning ofsketches					
	1.2.4	Checking for missing details infield					
1.3	WorkingDrawing						
	1.3.1	Role of working drawing					
	1.3.2	Interrelationship with estimate and specification					
	1.3.3	Construction detailing in plan and section					
	1.3.4	Significance of detailing in terms of accuracy of estimation, bill of quantities and constructionsupervision					
	1.3.5	Working drawing for private and public buildings, sanitary installation, electrification					
	1.3.6	Structural workingdrawings					
Esti	mating an	dCosting					

#### 2

0 1	<b>a</b> 1	
Z. I	General	

- 2.1.1 Purpose ofestimating
- 2.1.2 Main items ofwork
- 2.1.3 Units of measurement and payment of various items of work and materials
- 2.1.4 Degree of accuracy
- Standard estimate formats of Government of Nepal 2.1.5
- 2.1.6 Data forestimate
- 2.1.7 Preliminaryestimate
- 2.1.8 Approximate quantityestimate
- 2.1.9 Detailedestimate
- 2.1.10 Revisedestimate

#### 2.2 RateAnalysis

- 2.2.1 Manufactures'cost
- 2.2.2 Transportationcost
- 2.2.3 Overheads
- 2.2.4 Need for contingencies
- 2.2.5 Use of Government Rate AnalysisNorms
- 2.3 Specifications

## प्राविधिकसेवा, आर्किटेक्टसमूह, ५ तह, ओभरसियर पदको खुल्लातथा समावेशि र आन्तरीकप्रतियोगितात्मकलिखित परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

	2.3.1	Purpose
	2.3.2	Types
	2.3.3	Necessity
	2.3.4	Interpretation of Specifications
	2.3.5	Septic tank, soak pit, vent andmanhole
	2.3.6	Pipes for differentsewage
	2.3.7	Incinerators
2.4	Electric	
	2.4.1	General principles of electrical installation and distribution
	2.4.2	Wiring systems in private and publicbuilding
	2.4.3	Ducts for electrical distribution
2.5		precautionsEstimating
	2.5.1	
	2.5.2	
	2.5.3	č
	2.5.4	Estimate of electrical wiring and sanitaryworks
	2.5.5	Annualmaintenance
2.6	Valuati	
2.0	2.6.1	Purpose of valuation
	2.6.2	•
	2.6.3	Standard formats used for Property Valuation inNepal
	2.0.3	Standard formats used for Froperty Valuation infrepar
Man	agement	
3.1	Organiz	zation
	3.1.1	Need for organization
	3.1.2	-
	3.1.3	
	3.1.4	
	3.1.5	Relation between owner, contractor and consultants
3.2	Accoun	
	3.2.1	Familiarity with related Nepalese accountingsystem
	3.2.2	Administrative approval and technicalsanction
3.3		ag and Control
	3.3.1	List ofactivities
	3.3.2	Construction schedule
	3.3.3	Equipment and materialsschedule
	3.3.4	Construction stages and operations
	3.3.5	Bar Chart
3.4		pal BuildingBy-laws
		Fire 2 manuage 3 mm a
		2

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# प्राविधिकसेवा, आर्किटेक्टसमूह, ५ तह, ओभरिसयर पदको खुल्लातथा समावेशि र आन्तरीकप्रतियोगितात्मकलिखित परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

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5.4 PlaneTabling

**PartII** 

	3.4.1	Sheetsizes
	3.4.2	Scales
	3.4.3	Setback
	3.4.4	Height controls
	3.4.5	Other requirements specifies by themunicipalities
	3.4.6	FAR
Buil	dingServi	ce
4.1	Water S	upply
	4.1.1	General principle of water supply
	4.1.2	Water requirement standard for differentbuildings
	4.1.3	Storage and distribution ofwater
	4.1.4	Heating of water, storage and distributionrequirements
4.2	Disposa	lsystem
4.3	Lighting	
	4.3.1	General principles of lighting
	4.3.2	Illumination requirements and standards
	4.3.3	Combination of artificial and naturallight
	4.3.4	Lightingfixtures
<b>I</b>	Bui	lding
Surv	veying	
5.1	General	
J.1	5.1.1	Primary divisions of survey
	5.1.2	Classification based on instruments and onmethods
	5.1.3	Basic principle of surveying
	5.1.4	Scales, plans andmaps
	5.1.5	System of field booking of surveying and levelling data
	5.1.6	Theodolitesurvey
5.2	Levellin	•
	5.2.1	Classification of levellingwork
	5.2.2	Methods of levelling
	5.2.3	Levelling instruments and accessories
	5.2.4	Principles oflevelling
	5.2.5	Temporary and permanent adjustments of a level
	5.2.6	Profilelevelling
	5.2.7	Booking and reducinglevels
5.3		nd theireffects
	5.3.1	Kinds oferrors
	5.3.2	Source of errors in chaining, levelling, plane tabling and compasssurveying
	5.3.3	Effects oferrors

# प्राविधिकसेवा, आर्किटेक्टसमूह, ५ तह, ओभरिसयर पदको खुल्लातथा समावेशि र आन्तरीकप्रतियोगितात्मकलिखित परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

	5.4.1	Equipmentused
	5.4.2	Workingoperations
	5.4.3	Methods of planetabling
	5.4.4	Merits and demerits of plane tabling
5.5	Contour	ing
	5.5.1	Definitions ofterms
	5.5.2	Use contourmaps
5.6	Setting of	out
	5.6.1	Smallbuildings
	5.6.2	Simplecurves
	5.6.3	Locating the boundaries of farm lands
Cons	struction	Materials
6.1	Stone	
	6.1.1	Rocks and theircharacteristics
	6.1.2	Formation and availability of stones inNepal
	6.1.3	Quarrying: excavation, Wedging andblasting
	6.1.4	Methods of laying and construction with various stones
6.2	Aggrega	. 0
	6.2.1	Fineaggregates
	6.2.2	Coarse aggregates
	6.2.3	Availability and practice inNepal
6.3	Cement	
	6.3.1	Different cements: ingredients, properties andmanufacture
	6.3.2	Storage andtransport
	6.3.3	Admixtures
6.4	Metals a	andAlloys
	6.4.1	Wrought iron: Properties, use
	6.4.2	Steel: composition, properties, appearance, strength, constructional forms
	c 1 2	andmanufacture
	6.4.3	Corrosion and itsprevention
<i></i>	6.4.4	Brass:uses
6.5	Brick	Th.
	6.5.1	Type Manufacture
	6.5.2	
	6.5.3	Laying  Availability and practice in Naral
6 6	6.5.4	Availability and practice inNepal
6.6	Lime 6.6.1	Manufacture
	6.6.2	Types and properties
	6.6.3	Uses
6.7		ndVarnishes
U.1	i aiiito a	ing the manual to the manual t

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- 6.7.1 Type and selection
- 6.7.2 Preparation techniques
- 6.7.3 Uses
- 6.8 FloorFinishes
  - 6.8.1 Punning
  - 6.8.2 Tiles: mosaic, clay, concrete, vinyl
  - 6.8.3 Marble andflagstones
  - 6.8.4 Wooden boarding and parqueting
- 6.9 WallFinishes
  - 6.9.1 Plasters: cement, lime, mud
  - 6.9.2 Punning: cement,lime
  - 6.9.3 Cladding: wood, stone, tiles
- 6.10 RoofingMaterials
  - 6.10.1 Clay tiles, ceramic tiles and states
  - 6.10.2 CGI and UPVC
- 6.11 MiscellaneousMaterials
  - 6.11.1 Glass
  - 6.11.2 Plastics
  - 6.11.3 Asphalt andBitumen
  - 6.11.4 Surkhi

#### 7 StructuralDesign

- 7.1 TimberStructures
  - 7.1.1 Allowablestresses
  - 7.1.2 Design of compressionmembers
  - 7.1.3 Design of solid rectangular beams, design of simple steel beams
  - 7.1.4 Types of joints and their connections
- 7.2 Steel Structures
  - 7.2.1 Rivetted and welded connections: types, uses, detailing
  - 7.2.2 Detailing of simple rooftrusses
  - 7.2.3 Detailing of rolled steelbeams
  - 7.2.4 Detailing of columnbases
- 7.3 R.C. Sections in Bending
  - 7.3.1 Basisassumptions
  - 7.3.2 Position of neutralaxis
  - 7.3.3 Moment of resistance
  - 7.3.4 Under reinforced, over reinforced and balanced sections
  - 7.3.5 Analysis of singly and doubly reinforced rectangular sections
  - 7.3.6 Analysis of singly reinforced flanged sections
- 7.4 Shear and Bond for Reinforced Concrete (RC)Sections

## प्राविधिकसेवा, आर्किटेक्टसमूह, ५ तह, ओभरिसयर पदको खुल्लातथा समावेशि र आन्तरीकप्रतियोगितात्मकलिखित परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

	7.4.1	Behavior of R.C. section inshear
	7.4.2	Shear resistance of R.C.section
	7.4.3	Types of shear reinforcement and their design
	7.4.4	Local and anchoragebond
	7.4.5	Determination of anchoragelength
	7.4.6	Barcurtailment
7.5	Axially	LoadedR.C
	7.5.1	Short and longcolumns
	7.5.2	Design of a rectangular column section
	7.5.3	Reinforcementdetailing
7.6	Design a	and Detailing of R.CStructures
	7.6.1	IS coderequirements
	7.6.2	Methods ofdesign
	7.6.3	Singly reinforced T and L beams
	7.6.4	Simple one-way and two-waystabs
	7.6.5	Simple pad footings forcolumns
	7.6.6	Preparation of bar bending for RC design
7.7	Earthqua	ake Resistant Design of Non-engineeredStructures
	7.7.1	History of Earthquake in Nepal anddamages
	7.7.2	Weakness of existingbuilding
	7.7.3	Siteconsideration
	7.7.4	Building form, shape and size
	7.7.5	Size and location of openings
	7.7.6	Selection ofmaterials
	7.7.7	Constructiontechnology
	7.7.8	Seismic resistant components :through stone, vertical and horizontal
		reinforcement, diaphragm, boxing of building, lateral restrainers, unsupported
		length of wall, corner and junction of wall/connection of buildingcomponents
Buile	ding Cons	structionTechnology
8.1	Foundat	ions
	8.1.1	Function and necessity
	8.1.2	Subsoil exploration: testpit

- 8.1.3 Safe bearing capacity of soils and itsimprovement
- 8.1.4 Type and suitability of different foundations: shallow, deep (pile and well)
- 8.1.5 Methods of excavating
- 8.1.6 Shoring anddewatering
- 8.1.7 Elements of simple spreadfoundation
- 8.1.8 Stone masonryfoundations
- 8.1.9 Raft foundation
- 8.2 Walls

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## प्राविधिकसेवा, आर्किटेक्टसमूह, ५ तह, ओभरसियर पदको खुल्लातथा समावेशि र आन्तरीकप्रतियोगितात्मकलिखित परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

	8.2.1	Types of walls: solid wall, partition wall, cavity wall, curtainwall					
	8.2.2	Features and theirfunctions					
	8.2.3	Types of stone masonry: rubble, hammer dressed and ashlarsmasonry					
	8.2.4	Brick Masonry: English, Flemish, garden rat trap,monk					
	8.2.5	Types of concreteblocks					
	8.2.6	Choosing wall thickness, height to lengthrelation					
	8.2.7	Use ofscaffolding					
	8.2.8	Procedure of constructing various masonrywalls					
8.3	DampProofing						
	8.3.1	Source of dampness					
	8.3.2	Remedial measures to preventdampness					
	8.3.3	Vertical and horizontal dampproofing					
	8.3.4	Damp proofingmaterials					
8.4	Concrete	e Technology					
	8.4.1	Constituents, mixing and use of limeconcrete					
	8.4.2	Constituents, of cementconcrete					
	8.4.3	Grading of aggregates					
	8.4.4	Concretemixes					
	8.4.5	Water cementratio					
	8.4.6	Workability					
	8.4.7	Concretelaying					
	8.4.8	Factors affecting strength of concrete					
	8.4.9	Formwork					
	8.4.10	Vibrators					
	8.4.11	Curing					
	8.4.12	General introduction to Precast RCunits					
	8.4.13	Hydration and segregation					
8.5	WoodW	fork					
	8.5.1	Frame and shutters of doors andwindows					
	8.5.2	Timber construction of upperfloors					
	8.5.3	Design and construction ofstairs					
	8.5.4	Double timberroofs					
	8.5.5	Falseceiling					
	8.5.6	Sky-light: elements, functions and constructiondetails					
8.6	SteelWo	ork					
	8.6.1	Steel work in windows: Standards, elements and functions					
	8.6.2	Tubular and angle steelroofs					
	8.6.3	Iron grill and lattice work					

#### PartIII Architecture - Maintenance of building

#### 9 BuildingDesign

9.1 Analysis of BuildingElements

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	9.1.1	Bed
	9.1.2	Kitchen/Dining
	9.1.3	Living Hall
	9.1.4	ClassRoom
	9.1.5	Working OfficeSpace
	9.1.6	Library
9.2	Design(	Consideration
	9.2.1	Specific program: spacerequirements
	9.2.2	Site: topography, orientation, environment
	9.2.3	Functional relationship betweenactivities
	9.2.4	Culture: tradition, values,taste
	9.2.5	Economics: efficient use of space andmaterials
	9.2.6	Availability to technology andmaterial
	9.2.7	Structure type and efficiency
	9.2.8	Optimum use of natural light andventilation
	9.2.9	Aesthetics
9.3	Climato	ology
	9.3.1	Climate: sun, wind, rain, humidity
	9.3.2	Orientation of the building with respect to the sun and wind: best, optimum, back
	9.3.3	Determination of length of roof projection to act assunshade

#### 10 ArchitecturalModeling

- 10.1 Modeling Materials and Practices
  - 10.1.1 Use of models
  - 10.1.2 Choice of materials
  - 10.1.3 Modelingtechniques
  - 10.1.4 Accuracy of models
  - 10.1.5 Determination of degree ofdetailing
  - 10.1.6 Model construction of multi-storeybuildings
  - 10.1.7 Contour models ofsites
  - 10.1.8 EquipmentRequired
  - 10.1.9 Choice of cuttingtools
  - 10.1.10 Choice of adhesives
  - 10.1.11 Choice of colour andtone
  - 10.1.12 Choice of paint andbrushes
  - 10.1.13 Miscellaneous tools

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#### 11 Graphics and presentation

- 11.1 Principles of Composition
- 11.2 Balance
  - 11.2.1 Scale
  - 11.2.2 Rhythm
  - 11.2.3 Monotony
  - 11.2.4 Contrast
  - 11.2.5 Unity
  - 11.2.6 Focal point
- 11.3 Tone
  - 11.3.1 Light
  - 11.3.2 Medium
  - 11.3.3 Dark
  - 11.3.4 Flat
  - 11.3.5 Graded
- 11.4 Free Hand Works
  - 11.4.1 Drawing lines
  - 11.4.2 Drawing letters
  - 11.4.3 Three dimensional objects
- 11.5 Presentation
  - 11.5.1 Textures
  - 11.5.2 Exterior and interiorobjects
  - 11.5.3 Human figures
  - 11.5.4 Shadows
- 11.6 Medium forPresentation
  - 11.6.1 Pencil techniques
  - 11.6.2 Colour history and type: pencil colour, water colour, Postercolour
  - 11.6.3 Primary, secondary and tertiary colours
  - 11.6.4 Warm and coolcolours
  - 11.6.5 Properties of colour
  - 11.6.6 Colour circle
  - 11.6.7 Colour scheme: monochromatic, analogous, complementary andtriad
- 11.7 Data Presentation in GraphicalForms
  - 11.7.1 Translation of numerical data into diagrams and viceversa
  - 11.7.2 Pie chart, bar chart and XYgraphs
- 11.8 Cartography
  - 11.8.1 Tracing of land-usemaps
  - 11.8.2 Presentation of land-usemaps