

**काठमाडौं उपत्यकाखानेपाली लिमिटेड**  
**प्राविधिकसेवा, आर्किटेक्टसमूह, ५ तह, ओभरसियर पदको खुल्लातथा समावेशि र  
आन्तरीकप्रतियोगितात्मकलिखित परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम**

**१. प्रथम चरण :लिखित परीक्षाको योजना(Examination Scheme)**

प्र्र	बिषय	प्रश्न संख्या अंकभार	प्रश्न संख्या	परीक्षा प्रणाली	समय	पूर्णाङ्क	उत्तिर्णाङ्क
प्रथम पत्र	सेवा सम्बन्धी: Civil, Building and Architecture.	५०x२=१००	५०	बस्तुगत वहुउत्तर	१ घण्टा	१००	४०

**२. द्वितीय चरण : अन्तर्वार्ता योजना**

बिषय	पूर्णाङ्क	परीक्षा प्रणाली
व्यक्तिगतअन्तर्वार्ता	२०	मौखिक

**द्रष्टव्य : उम्मेदवारहरुले ध्यानदिनुपर्ने कुराहरु**

- लिखित परीक्षाको माध्यमनेपाली / अंग्रेजीदुबैहुन सक्नेछ ।
- प्रथम चरणको लिखित परीक्षाबाट छनौट भएकाउम्मेदवारहरु मात्रद्वितीय चरणको अन्तर्वार्तामा सम्मिलितहुनपाउनेछन् ।
- पाठ्यक्रममाभएकायथासम्भव सबै पाठ्यांशहरुबाट प्रश्न सोधिनेछ ।
- यस पाठ्यक्रममा जेसुकै लेखिएको भएतापनि पाठ्यक्रममा परेका ऐन, नियमहरु परीक्षाको मितिभन्दा ३ महिना अगाडि (संशोधनभएकावा संशोधनभई हटाईएकावाथप गरी संशोधनभई) कायम रहेकालाई यस पाठ्यक्रममा परेको सम्भन्नु पर्दछ ।
- यस भन्दा अगाडि लागु भएको माथिउल्लेखित समूहको पाठ्यक्रमखारेज गरिएको छ ।
- पाठ्यक्रम लागु मिति २०७४आश्विन
- पाठ्यक्रमकाएकाईवाट निम्नानुसार प्रश्नहरु सोधिनेछन् ।

Part	I Civil Engineering				II Building				III Architecture		
	१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८	९	१०	११
एकाई											
प्रश्नसंख्या	५	७	५	७	३	२	५	३	७	२	४

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## **PartI CivilEngineering**

### **1 Drawing**

- 1.1 General
  - 1.1.1 Importance, aims and objectives of drawing
  - 1.1.2 Drawing equipment
  - 1.1.3 Architectural discipline
  - 1.1.4 Standard drawing sheet sizes
  - 1.1.5 Drafting techniques and methods in common practice
  - 1.1.6 Scales: Choice, use and conversion
- 1.2 Measured Drawing
  - 1.2.1 Methods of measurement of horizontal and vertical dimensions
  - 1.2.2 Sectional measurements
  - 1.2.3 Dimensioning of sketches
  - 1.2.4 Checking for missing details in field
- 1.3 Working Drawing
  - 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 construction supervision
  - 1.3.5 Working drawing for private and public buildings, sanitary installation, electrification
  - 1.3.6 Structural working drawings

### **2 Estimating and Costing**

- 2.1 General
  - 2.1.1 Purpose of estimating
  - 2.1.2 Main items of work
  - 2.1.3 Units of measurement and payment of various items of work and materials
  - 2.1.4 Degree of accuracy
  - 2.1.5 Standard estimate formats of Government of Nepal
  - 2.1.6 Data forecast estimate
  - 2.1.7 Preliminary estimate
  - 2.1.8 Approximate quantity estimate
  - 2.1.9 Detailed estimate
  - 2.1.10 Revised estimate
- 2.2 Rate Analysis
  - 2.2.1 Manufacturers' cost
  - 2.2.2 Transportation cost
  - 2.2.3 Overheads
  - 2.2.4 Need for contingencies
  - 2.2.5 Use of Government Rate Analysis Norms
- 2.3 Specifications

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- 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 Electricity
  - 2.4.1 General principles of electrical installation anddistribution
  - 2.4.2 Wiring systems in private and publicbuilding
  - 2.4.3 Ducts for electricaldistribution
- 2.5 Safety precautionsEstimating
  - 2.5.1 Earthwork
  - 2.5.2 Estimate ofbuildings
  - 2.5.3 Estimate of sanitaryinstallations
  - 2.5.4 Estimate of electrical wiring and sanitaryworks
  - 2.5.5 Annualmaintenance
- 2.6 Valuation
  - 2.6.1 Purpose of valuation
  - 2.6.2 Methods of valuation
  - 2.6.3 Standard formats used for Property Valuation inNepal

### **3 Management**

- 3.1 Organization
  - 3.1.1 Need for organization
  - 3.1.2 Building agencies
  - 3.1.3 Structure of the Department of Urban Development and Building construction
  - 3.1.4 Responsibilities of a building subengineer
  - 3.1.5 Relation between owner, contractor andconsultants
- 3.2 Accounts
  - 3.2.1 Familiarity with related Nepalese accountingsystem
  - 3.2.2 Administrative approval and technicalsanction
- 3.3 Planning and Control
  - 3.3.1 List ofactivities
  - 3.3.2 Construction schedule
  - 3.3.3 Equipment and materialsschedule
  - 3.3.4 Construction stages andoperations
  - 3.3.5 Bar Chart
- 3.4 Municipal BuildingBy-laws

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- 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

#### **4 BuildingService**

- 4.1 Water Supply
  - 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 Disposalsystem
- 4.3 Lighting
  - 4.3.1 General principles of lighting
  - 4.3.2 Illumination requirements andstandards
  - 4.3.3 Combination of artificial and naturallight
  - 4.3.4 Lightingfixtures

#### **PartII Building**

#### **5 Surveying**

- 5.1 General
  - 5.1.1 Primary divisions ofsurvey
  - 5.1.2 Classification based on instruments and onmethods
  - 5.1.3 Basic principle ofsurveying
  - 5.1.4 Scales, plans andmaps
  - 5.1.5 System of field booking of surveying and levelling data
  - 5.1.6 Theodolitesurvey
- 5.2 Levelling
  - 5.2.1 Classification of levellingwork
  - 5.2.2 Methods of levelling
  - 5.2.3 Levelling instruments andaccessories
  - 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 Errors and theireffects
  - 5.3.1 Kinds oferrors
  - 5.3.2 Source of errors in chaining, levelling, plane tabling andcompasssurveying
  - 5.3.3 Effects oferrors
- 5.4 PlaneTabling

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- 5.4.1 Equipment used
- 5.4.2 Working operations
- 5.4.3 Methods of planetabling
- 5.4.4 Merits and demerits of plane tabling
- 5.5 Contouring
  - 5.5.1 Definitions of terms
  - 5.5.2 Use contour maps
- 5.6 Setting out
  - 5.6.1 Small buildings
  - 5.6.2 Simple curves
  - 5.6.3 Locating the boundaries of farm lands

## **6 Construction Materials**

- 6.1 Stone
  - 6.1.1 Rocks and their characteristics
  - 6.1.2 Formation and availability of stones in Nepal
  - 6.1.3 Quarrying: excavation, Wedging and blasting
  - 6.1.4 Methods of laying and construction with various stones
- 6.2 Aggregates
  - 6.2.1 Fine aggregates
  - 6.2.2 Coarse aggregates
  - 6.2.3 Availability and practice in Nepal
- 6.3 Cement
  - 6.3.1 Different cements: ingredients, properties and manufacture
  - 6.3.2 Storage and transport
  - 6.3.3 Admixtures
- 6.4 Metals and Alloys
  - 6.4.1 Wrought iron: Properties, use
  - 6.4.2 Steel: composition, properties, appearance, strength, constructional forms and manufacture
  - 6.4.3 Corrosion and its prevention
  - 6.4.4 Brass: uses
- 6.5 Brick
  - 6.5.1 Type
  - 6.5.2 Manufacture
  - 6.5.3 Laying
  - 6.5.4 Availability and practice in Nepal
- 6.6 Lime
  - 6.6.1 Manufacture
  - 6.6.2 Types and properties
  - 6.6.3 Uses
- 6.7 Paints and Varnishes

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- 6.7.1 Type andselection
- 6.7.2 Preparationtechniques
- 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 andparqueting
- 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 andUPVC
- 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 theirconnections
- 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 ofresistance
  - 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

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- 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 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 Earthquake 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 andsize
  - 7.7.5 Size and location ofopenings
  - 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

## **8 Building ConstructionTechnology**

- 8.1 Foundations
  - 8.1.1 Function andnecessity
  - 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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- 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 ashlar masonry
- 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 of scaffolding
- 8.2.8 Procedure of constructing various masonrywalls
- 8.3 DampProofing
  - 8.3.1 Source of dampness
  - 8.3.2 Remedial measures to prevent dampness
  - 8.3.3 Vertical and horizontal damp proofing
  - 8.3.4 Damp proofing materials
- 8.4 Concrete 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 RC units
  - 8.4.13 Hydration and segregation
- 8.5 WoodWork
  - 8.5.1 Frame and shutters of doors and windows
  - 8.5.2 Timber construction of upperfloors
  - 8.5.3 Design and construction of stairs
  - 8.5.4 Double timber roofs
  - 8.5.5 False ceiling
  - 8.5.6 Sky-light: elements, functions and construction details
- 8.6 SteelWork
  - 8.6.1 Steel work in windows: Standards, elements and functions
  - 8.6.2 Tubular and angle steel roofs
  - 8.6.3 Iron grill and lattice work

**Part III 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 DesignConsideration
  - 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 Climatology
  - 9.3.1 Climate: sun, wind, rain,humidity
  - 9.3.2 Orientation of the building with respect to the sun and wind: best, optimum,bad
  - 9.3.3 Determination of length of roof projection to act assunshade

## **10 ArchitecturalModeling**

- 10.1 Modeling Materials andPractices
  - 10.1.1 Use ofmodels
  - 10.1.2 Choice ofmaterials
  - 10.1.3 Modelingtechniques
  - 10.1.4 Accuracy ofmodels
  - 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 interior objects
  - 11.5.3 Human figures
  - 11.5.4 Shadows
- 11.6 Medium for Presentation
  - 11.6.1 Pencil techniques
  - 11.6.2 Colour history and type: pencil colour, water colour, Poster colour
  - 11.6.3 Primary, secondary and tertiary colours
  - 11.6.4 Warm and cool colours
  - 11.6.5 Properties of colour
  - 11.6.6 Colour circle
  - 11.6.7 Colour scheme: monochromatic, analogous, complementary and triad
- 11.7 Data Presentation in Graphical Forms
  - 11.7.1 Translation of numerical data into diagrams and viceversa
  - 11.7.2 Pie chart, bar chart and XY graphs
- 11.8 Cartography
  - 11.8.1 Tracing of land-use maps
  - 11.8.2 Presentation of land-use maps