

बेनीघाट रोराड ग्रामीण खानेपानी व्यवस्थापन बोर्ड

बेनीघाट रोराड, घादिङ

प्राविधिक तर्फ इञ्जिनियरिङ सेवा, सिभिल समूह, छैठौं तह इञ्जिनियर पदको प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको लागि पाठ्यक्रम

परीक्षा योजना (Examination Scheme)

भाग-१ लिखित परीक्षा

पत्र	विषय	पूर्णाङ्क	उतिर्णाङ्क	परीक्षा प्रणाली	प्रश्न संख्या अंकभार	समय
प्रथम	Civil Engineering सम्बन्धी विषय	१००	४०	बस्तुगत बहुवैकल्पिक प्रश्न (Multiple Choice Questions)	१००×१=१००	१ घण्टा १५ मिनेट
द्वितीय	Water Supply and Sanitary Engineering सम्बन्धी विषय	१००	४०	विषयगत (Subjective)	१०×१०=१००	३ घण्टा

भाग-२ अन्तर्वार्ता

अंक

३०

- लिखित परीक्षाको माध्यम भाषा अंग्रेजी वा नेपाली, अथवा अंग्रेजी र नेपाली दुवै हुन सक्नेछ ।
- प्रथम पत्रको एकाईहरूको प्रश्न संख्या निम्नानुसार हुनेछ :

प्रथम पत्रका एकाई	१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८	९
प्रश्न संख्या	२०	१५	१२	१२	१०	१०	८	८	५

३.द्वितीय पत्रको एकाईहरूको प्रश्न संख्या निम्नानुसार हुनेछ :

प्रथम पत्रका एकाई	१	२	३	४
प्रश्न संख्या	५	३	१	१

४.द्वितीय पत्रको विषयगत प्रश्नहरूको स्वरूप निम्नानुसार हुन सक्नेछ:

- ४.१ लामो उत्तर दिने १० अङ्कका पूरा प्रश्नहरू सोध्न सकिनेछ ।
- ४.२ एउटै प्रश्नलाई दुई वा दुई भन्दा बढी भागमा (Two or more parts of a single question) विभाजन गरी सोध्न सकिनेछ ।
- ४.३ एउटा प्रश्न अर्न्तगत दुई वा बढी टिप्पणीहरू (Short notes) सोध्न सकिनेछ ।
५. प्रथम पत्रमा वस्तुगत बहुउत्तर (Multiple Choice) प्रश्नहरूको उत्तर सही दिएमा प्रत्येक सही उत्तर बापत १ (एक) अङ्क प्रदान गरिनेछ भने गलत उत्तर दिएमा प्रत्येक गलत उत्तर बापत २० प्रतिशत अर्थात ०.२ अङ्क कट्टा गरिनेछ । तर उत्तर नदिएमा त्यस बापत अङ्क दिइने छैन र अङ्क कट्टा गरिने छैन ।
६. यस पाठ्यक्रममा जेसुकै लेखिएको भएतापनि पाठ्यक्रममा परेका ऐन, नियमहरू परीक्षाको मिति भन्दा ३(तिन) महिना अगाडि (संशोधन भएका वा संसोधन भई हटाइएका वा थप संशोधन भई कायम रहेकालाई यस पाठ्यक्रममा रहेको सम्झनु पर्दछ ।
७. प्रथम चरणको लिखित परीक्षाबाट छनौट भएका उम्मेदवारहरूलाई मात्र द्वितीय चरणको अन्तर्वार्तामा सम्मिलित गराइनेछ ।

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प्रथम पत्र : सिभिल इञ्जिनियरिङ्ग सम्बन्धी विषय

1. Structure Analysis and Design

1.1 Stresses and strains; theory of torsion and flexure; moment of inertia

1.2 Analysis of beams and frames: Bending moment, shear force and deflection of beams and frames: determinate structure - Energy methods; three hinged systems, indeterminate structures- slope deflection method and moment distribution method; use of influence line diagrams for simple beams, unit load method

1.3 Reinforced concrete structures: Difference between working stress and limit state philosophy, analysis of RC beams and slabs in bending, shear, deflection, bond and end anchorage, Design of axially loaded columns; isolated and combined footings, introduction to pre-stressed concrete

1.4 Steel and timber structures: Standard and built-up sections: Design of riveted, bolted and welded connections, design of simple elements such as ties, struts, axially loaded and eccentric columns, column bases, Design principles on timber beams and columns

2. Construction Materials

2.1 Properties of building materials: physical, chemical, constituents, thermal etc.

2.2 Stones-characteristics and requirements of stones as building materials

2.3 Ceramic materials: ceramic tiles, Mosaic Tile, brick types and testing etc.

2.4 Cementing materials: types and properties of lime and cement; cement mortar tests

2.5 Metals: Steel; types and properties; Alloys

2.6 Timber and wood: timber trees in Nepal, types and properties of wood

2.7 Miscellaneous materials: Asphaltic materials (Asphalt, Bitumen and Tar); paints and varnishes; polymers

2.8 Soil properties and its parameters

3. Concrete Technology

3.1 Constituents and properties of concrete (physical and chemical)

3.2 Water cement ratio

3.3 Grade and strength of concrete, concrete mix design, testing of concrete

3.4 Mixing, transportation pouring and curing of concrete

3.5 Admixtures

3.6 High strength concrete

3.7 Pre-stressed concrete technology

4. Construction Management

- 4.1 Construction scheduling and planning network techniques (CPM, PERT) and bar charts
- 4.2 Contractual procedure and management: types of contract, tender and tender notice, preparation of bidding (tender) document, contractors pre-qualification, evaluation of tenders and selection of contractor, contract acceptance, condition of contract; quotation and direct order, classifications of contractors; dispute resolution; muster roll
- 4.3 Material management: procurement procedures and materials handling
- 4.4 Cost control and quality control
- 4.5 Project maintenance
- 4.6 Occupational health and safety
- 4.7 Project monitoring and evaluation
- 4.8 Quality assurance plan
- 4.9 Variation, alteration and omissions

5. Estimating, Costing, Valuation and Specification

- 5.1 Types of estimates and their specific uses
- 5.2 Methods of calculating quantities
- 5.3 Key components of estimating norms and rate analysis
- 5.4 Preparation of bill of quantities
- 5.5 Purpose, types and importance of specification
- 5.6 Purpose, principles and methods of valuation

6. Drawing Techniques

- 6.1 Drawing sheet composition and its essential components
- 6.2 Suitable scales, site plans, preliminary drawings, working drawings etc.
- 6.3 Theory of projection drawing: perspective, orthographic and axonometric projection; first and third angle projection
- 6.4 Drafting tools and equipment's
- 6.5 Drafting conventions and symbols
- 6.6 Topographic, electrical, plumbing and structural drawings
- 6.7 Techniques of free hand drawing

7. Engineering Survey

7.1 Introduction and basic principles

7.2 Linear measurements: techniques; chain, tape, ranging rods and arrows; representation of measurement and common scales; sources of errors; effect of slope and slope correction; correction for chain and tape measurements; Abney level and clinometers

7.3 Compass and plane table surveying: bearings; types of compass; problems and sources of errors of compass survey; principles and methods of plane tabling

7.4 Leveling and contouring: Principle of leveling; temporary and permanent adjustment of level; bench marks; booking methods and their reductions; longitudinal and cross sectioning; reciprocal leveling; trigonometric leveling; contour interval and characteristics of contours; methods of contouring

7.5 Theodolite traversing: need of traverse and its significance; computation of coordinates; adjustment of closed traverse; closing errors

7.6 Uses of Total Station and Electronic Distance Measuring Instruments

8. Engineering Economics

8.1 Benefit cost analysis, cost classification, sensitivity analysis, internal rate of return, time value of money; economic equilibrium, demand, supply and production, net present value, financial and economic evaluation

9. Professional Practices

9.1 Ethics and professionalism: code of conduct and guidelines for professional engineering practices

9.2 Nepal Engineering Council Act, 2055 and regulations, 2056

9.3 Water Resources Act, 2049, Water resources regulation 2050, drinking water regulation 2055

9.4 Water supply management Board Act 2063

9.5 Water supply tariff fixation Act 2063

9.6 Relation with clients, contractor, and fellow professionals

9.7 Public procurement practices for works, goods, services, and its importance

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द्वितीय पत्र : Water Supply & Sanitary Engineering सम्बन्धी विषय

1. Water supply

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 Objectives of water supply
- 1.1.2 Potable, contaminated, and wholesome water (definition)
- 1.1.3 Typical components of water supply schemes
- 1.1.4 Components of water supply engineering

1.2 Sources of water

- 1.2.1 Rainwater
- 1.2.2 Surface source: lake, streams/rivers, and impounded reservoirs
- 1.2.3 Underground sources: springs, wells/boreholes, and infiltration galleries
- 1.2.4 Ground water occurrences and prospecting, chemical characteristics and properties of ground water, recharge of ground water, ground water recovery, tube well design
- 1.2.5 Selection of water sources

1.3 General Hydrology

- 1.3.1 Water resources and ecosystem, Hydrological cycle, fresh water
- 1.3.2 Water balance; precipitation; stream flow; evapo-transpiration
- 1.3.3 Aquifers: types of aquifers
- 1.3.4 Run-off

1.4 Quantity of water

- 1.4.1 Types of water demand
- 1.4.2 Design period
- 1.4.3 Methods of population forecasting
- 1.4.4 Variation in demand of water
- 1.4.5 Factors affecting demand of water

1.5 Quality of water

- 1.5.1 Water pollution: Types and sources of water pollution, effects of pollution (river, lake, and reservoir), and pollution of ground water
- 1.5.2 Hardness of water, types of hardness, alkalinity in water

1.5.3 Living organism in water: virus, algae, worms, and bacteria

1.5.4 Water borne diseases: water borne, water washed, water-based, and water-vector

1.5.5 Physical, chemical and biological test of water: test for temperature, color odor, turbidity, pH, solids
1.5.6 Introductory bacteriological tests:- membrane filter, multiple tubes

1.5.7 Water quality standard: WHO standard of drinking water quality, Nepal interim standard of drinking water, guidelines for domestic use, Nepal guidelines

1.6 Intake works

1.6.1 Site selection of an intake

1.6.2 Characteristics of river reservoir and spring intake

1.6.3 Various types of hand pumps including suction hand pump, submersible hand pumps.

1.7 Water treatment:

1.7.1 Objectives of water treatment

1.7.2 Treatment systems: screening, plain sedimentation, sedimentation with coagulation, flocculation, filtration (Slow sand filtration /Rapid filtration), disinfection, softening, and miscellaneous treatments (aeration, removal of iron and manganese, removal of arsenic and removal of color, odour and taste)
1.7.3 Sludge management, handling and disposal

1.8 Reservoirs and distribution systems

1.8.1 Types of reservoirs: types (Clear water reservoir, service reservoir, balancing reservoir, impounding reservoirs etc.), sizing of reservoirs: mass curve method, peak demand method etc. for reservoir design
1.8.2 Water supply system: pumping system, gravity system

1.8.3 Layout of the water supply system

1.8.4 Pipeline design: design criteria, design of transmission and distribution system (including pipe net works)

1.9 Conveyance of water

1.9.1 Pipe material types: Galvanized Iron (GI), Steel, Concrete, Ductile Iron (DI), cast iron (CI), PVC and High Density polyethylene (HDPE)

1.9.2 Laying of pipes

1.9.3 Pipe joints and their types

1.10 Valves and fittings

1.10.1 Valve types: sluice valve, reflux valve, safety valve, air valve and drain valve

- 1.10.2 Fittings: stop cocks, water taps, bends, tees, reducers,
- 1.10.3 Public stand post break pressure tanks, interruption chamber, valve box and etc
- 1.10.4 Maintenance of water supply system

1.11 Operation and maintenance of water supply system

- 1.11.1 Definition of operation and maintenance
- 1.11.2 Difference between maintenance and rehabilitation
- 1.11.3 Operation of water supply system
- 1.11.4 Maintenance equipment's: wrench (pipe wrench, chain wrench, slide wrench, etc.)

1.12 Community participation

- 1.12.1 Users committee
- 1.12.2 Village maintenance workers
- 1.12.3 Pre construction/during construction/post construction trainings
- 1.12.4 Women participation
- 1.12.5 Community mobilization/participation
- 1.12.6 Record keeping of WSP (Water Supply Project)
- 1.12.7 Rehabilitation

1.13 Rainwater Harvesting

- 1.13.1 Introduction to Rainwater Harvesting System.(RHS)
- 1.13.2 Potential Use of RHS
- 1.13.3 Types of RHS
- 1.13.4 Design of RHS
- 1.13.5 Development of RHS in Nepal.

2 Sanitary Engineering

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 Importance of wastewater and solid waste management
- 2.1.2 Meaning and objectives of sewage disposal
- 2.1.3 Sanitation system: conservancy system and water carriage system
- 2.1.4 Types of sewerage systems: combined, separate and partially separate system

2.2 Quantity of wastewater

- 2.2.1 Sources and nature of wastewater, effluent characteristics
- 2.2.2 Factors affecting sanitary sewage
- 2.2.3 Determination of quantity of sanitary sewage

2.2.4 Determination of quantity of storm water, tangent method, limitation of rational method

2.3 Characteristics and examination of sewage

2.3.1 Sampling of sewage

2.3.2 Physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of sewage

2.3.3 Decomposition of sewage, aerobic and anaerobic decomposition

2.3.4 Biochemical oxidation demand (BOD) and chemical oxidation demand (COD)

2.3.5 Test of solids, Dissolved oxygen (DO), pH-value, BOD, COD, chlorine demand

2.4 Design and construction of sewers

2.4.1 Typical design periods, flow velocity, self-cleaning velocity, flow diagrams, hydraulic formulae, and gradients

2.4.2 Estimation of quantity of sanitary sewage, collection systems, sewer design criteria.

2.4.3 Shape of sewers, types of sewers

2.4.4 Sewer materials: requirements, salt glazed stoneware, and plain or reinforced cement concrete pipes, plastic, steel, and brick

2.4.5 Design of sanitary and storm water sewers for separate and combined sewer systems.

2.4.6 Construction of sewer: excavation, laying, jointing of sewer, testing of sewer, water test and air test

2.5 Sewer appurtenances

2.5.1 Manholes, drop-manholes and lamp holes

2.5.2 Catch basins

2.5.3 Flushing devices

2.5.4 Sand, grease and oil traps

2.5.5 Inverted siphons

2.5.6 Sewer outlets

2.5.7 Ventilating shaft

2.5.8 House connections

2.5.9 Storm water inlets

2.6 Sewage treatment

2.6.1 Objectives of treatment, treatment methods: physical, chemical and biological

2.6.2 Preliminary treatment processes: racks or screens, skimming tanks, grit chambers, sedimentation, and chemical precipitation

2.6.3 Secondary treatment processes and their types, BOD removal, design criteria, activated sludge, oxidation ponds and ditches, accreted lagoons and lagoons

2.6.4 Sewage filtration, intermittent sand filter, contact bed, trickling filters, bio filters, and design of trickling and bio-filters

2.7 Sewage disposal

2.7.1 Sewage disposal by dilution: essential conditions for dilution, self-purification of streams, factors affecting self –purification, the oxygen sag curve (Streeter-Phelps equation)

2.7.2 Sewage treatment by land treatment: process, suitability of land treatment, methods of land treatment (irrigation, overland flow and rapid filtration) 2.8 Sludge treatment and disposal

2.8.1 Sources of sludge and necessity of treatment

2.8.2 Aerobic and anaerobic digestion

2.8.3 Methods of sludge treatment: grinding and blending, thickening, stabilization, dewatering, drying, composting, and incineration

2.8.4 Methods of sludge disposal: spreading on land, lagooning, dumping and land filling

2.9 Onsite Sanitation

2.9.1 Privies: pit privy, ventilated improved pit latrine, and pour-flush latrine

2.9.2 Septic tank: design construction, working and maintenance

2.9.3 Disposal of septic tank effluent: drain field, soak pits, washing and evapotranspiration mounds 2.9.4 Composting toilets, and eco-sanitation

3. Environment

3.1 General introduction of water pollutants, its causes, impacts, and remedial measures

3.2 Human excreta and its characteristics, pollution caused by excreta, health aspects of water supply and sanitation

3.3 Green house effects, its impacts and remedial measures

3.4 Solid waste management

3.4.1 Types and characteristics of solid waste

3.4.2 Garbage collection and disposal

3.4.3 Methods of solid waste disposal: dumping, sanitary landfill, incineration, and composting

3.5 Concept of environmental assessment

3.5.1 Initial environmental examination (IEE),

3.5.2 Environment impact assessment (EIA), role of EIA,

3.5.3 Types of environmental impacts, and EIA principles,

3.5.4 Government rules and regulations and procedures for EIA

4. General information about legislations

४.१ नेपालको संविधान (भाग १, २, ३, १७ र १८ तथा अनुसूचीहरू) (The Constitution of Nepal (From Parts 1, 2, 3, 17 & 18, and Schedules)

४.२ स्थानीय सरकार सञ्चालन ऐन, २०७४ मा पूर्वाधार विकास सम्बन्धी व्यवस्था (Local Government Operation Act, 2074(related to local infrastructures development)

४.३ ग्रामीण खानेपानी आयोजनाको दिगो व्यवस्थापन

४.४ वैज्ञानिक खानेपानी महशुल निर्धारण तथा संकलन

४.५ खानेपानी सरसफाई तथा स्वच्छता निति, २०८०

४.६ बेनीघाट रोराड गाउँपालिका भित्रको खानेपानी व्यवस्थापन तथा चुनौती

४.७ बेनीघाट रोराड गाउँपालिका ग्रामीण खानेपानी व्यवस्थापन बोर्डको सम्बन्धमा व्यवस्था गर्न बनेको ऐन, २०७८