

Name of the Course: **Diploma in Civil Engineering** Subject: **Design of Steel Structure**  
 Course code: **CE** Course Duration :6 semester Subject offered in Semester: **SIXTH**  
 Subject code: Question code: Marks: 100

Teaching Scheme	Examination Scheme
Theory –4 lecture per week	Class Test(CT) - 20
Tutorial - Nil	Attendance, Assignment, Quiz - 10
Practical - Nil	End Semester Exam(ESE) - 70
Credit - 4	Total Marks - 100

**Aim:-**

1. Study of design and implementation steel structure used in building construction.

**Objective:-**Students will be able to:

1. Analyze the steel structure and its members for determining the forces acting in the member
2. Select proper material and sections from steel table
3. Calculate design values for members
4. Use IS 875 Part 1, 2 & 3 provisions for dead load, live load and wind load.
5. Design the tension member, compression member, beam, purlins and column bases and their connection.
6. **Use of IS 800 – 2007 for designing the member.**
7. Read and interpret the structural drawings
8. Prepare the detailed working drawing of steel roof truss, showing sections and connections.

**Pre-Requisite:-**

1. Student should understand the load bearing capacity of components of building.
2. Student should be perfect in building drawing and its reading process.

Unit No	Topic	Contact periods	Marks
1	<b>Introduction</b>	6	5
2	<b>Plastic Analysis</b>	12	10
3	<b>Limit State Design</b>	4	5
4	<b>Design Of Tension Members by L.S.M</b>	6	10
5	<b>Design Of Compression Members by L.S.M</b>	10	10
6	<b>Column Bases by L.S.M</b>	6	8
7	<b>Design Of Connections And Detailing</b>	12	12
8	<b>Steel Roof Truss</b>	8	10

**Content: Theory (DESIGN OF STEEL STRUCTURES) 4 hours per week**

**Unit -1 Introduction**

Advantages and disadvantages of steel as construction material. Types of sections ,Grades of steel(IS 2062) and strength characteristics; Use of steel table(SP6-Part1); Types of loads on steel structure and its I. S. code specification. Geometrical properties of gross and effective cross sections– Classification of Cross Sections as per IS:800-2007– Internal, external(outstands) and tapered elements of sections– Maximum Effective Slenderness Ratio of members – Necessity of Bracings and Expansion joints in Steel Structures .

**Unit-2 Plastic Analysis**

Plastic Analysis: Analysis of Steel Structures– Methods– Elastic, Plastic and Advanced method of analysis based on IS: 800-2007– Idealized Stress vs Strain curve– Problems. For Structural Steel– Requirements and Assumptions of Plastic method of analysis– Formation of Plastic hinges in Flexural

members– Plastic Moment of Resistance and Plastic Modulus of Sections– Shape Factors of rectangular / circular/ I / T-Sections– Collapse load.

### **Unit-3 Limit State Design**

Basis for design– Classification of Limit States– Characteristic and Design Actions– Ultimate and Design Strengths– Partial Safety Factors for Loads and Materials– Factors Governing the Ultimate Strength: Stability, Fatigue and Plastic collapse– Serviceability

### **Unit-4 Design of Tension Members by L.S.M**

Tension Members-effective length and Effective Sectional Area of tension members - Design Strength of Tension members against yielding of gross section requirements: Deflection limits, Vibration, Durability and Fire resistance, against rupture of critical section and due to block shear. Problems on determination of design strength of given members and designing tension members using rolled steel sections for given loads– Design of bolted and welded connections for tension members –Problems.

### **Unit-5 Design of Compression Members by L.S.M**

Compression Members- Effective Length and Effective Sectional Area of Compression members – Design Stress and design strength– Buckling Class of cross sections– Imperfection factor– Stress reduction factor– Thickness of elements .Analysis and design of axially loaded column. Introduction to lacing and battening (No numerical problem on Lacing and Battening)

### **Unit-6 Column Bases by L.S.M**

Slab base and Gusseted base – Code Provisions (IS:800-2007) – Minimum thickness and Effective Area of Base plate– Design of Slab base for axially loaded columns using bolts /welds. Introduction to Gusseted base(no numerical problems on gusseted Base).

### **Unit-7 Design Of Flexural Members For BM and SF by L.S.M**

General- Effective span of Beams, Design strength of bending,(Flexure), Limiting deflection of beams –Design of laterally supported Simple beams for Bending moment and Shear force using single / double rolled steel sections (symmetrical cross sections only) – Problems.

### **Unit-8 Design Of Connections And Detailing**

General- Types of connections– Bolted, Riveted and Welded connections– Rigid and Flexible connections– Components of connections– Basic requirements of connections- Clearance for holes– Minimum and Maximum spacing of fasteners– Minimum edge/ end distances– Requirements of Tacking fasteners. Bolted Connection– Types of bolts– Bearing type Bolts– Nominal and Design shear strengths of bolts– Reduction factors for Long joints, Large grip lengths, Thick packing plates– Nominal and Design bearing strengths of bolts– Reduction factors for over sized and slotted holes– Nominal and Design tensile strengths (tension capacity) of bolts-Simple problems. Welded Connection- Types of welds– Fillet welds– Minimum and maximum sizes– Effective length of weld- Fillet welds on inclined faces–Design strengths of shop/site welds– Butt welds– Effective throat thickness and effective length of butt weld- Simple problems.

### **Unit-9 Steel Roof Truss**

Types of steel roof truss & its selection criteria. Calculation of panel point load for Dead load; Live load and wind load as per I.S. 875-1987 Analysis and Design of steel roof truss. Design of Angle purlin as per I. S. Arrangement of members at supports.

#### **Text Book :**

1. Dr. N. Subramanian “Steel Structures”, Oxford University Press.
2. K.S.Sai Ram “Design of Steel Structures” Pearson-Porling Kindersley Pvt Ltd
3. M.R.Shiyekar “Limit State Design in Structural Steel”, PHI Learning Pvt Ltd, 2011
4. **BIS code: IS 800: 2007**

## MODEL QUESTION PAPER – 1

### PART- A

Note: Answer any 20 Questions. – All Questions carry equal marks

1. Define the term “Shape factor”
2. What do you mean by “Collapse load”?
3. State any two advantages of limit state design with respect to steel structures.
4. Why expansion joints are to be provided in steel structures?
5. List the three different design strengths of a tie member.
6. What is the advantage of bolted connection?
7. Why lacings are provided in compression members?
8. How a slender compression member generally fails?
9. Why steel beams are provided with lateral supports?
10. Specify minimum thickness of web for a beam to avoid web buckling, as per IS:800 - 2007?
11. What is the effective length of a beam for torsional buckling under normal loading condition? When its ends are partially restrained against torsion but not restrained against warping?
12. Which member of a steel roof system is subjected to bi-axial bending?
13. When a flexural member is said to be under high shear?
14. Give two examples for members subjected to combined bending and tension.
15. What will be the reduced effective moment of a beam section when it is under tension?
16. List the different types of bolts?
17. What is meant by tacking fasteners?
18. Specify the value of minimum edge distance for a 20 mm dia bolt hole in case of hand flame cutedges.
19. Define “effective length of butt weld”.
20. What is the minimum thickness of steel member against corrosion-(a) accessible for painting & repairing (b) inaccessible for painting & repairing.

### PART- B

Note :i) Answer all Questions choosing either division (A) or division (B) of each question.

ii) All divisions carry equal marks.

21. (A) i) What are the assumptions made in the plastic method of analysis?.

ii) Explain briefly the serviceability requirements of structural elements to be considered in the limit state design.

OR

(B) A simply supported steel beam of effective span 6 metres is subjected to a point load at 2 metres from the left support. The plastic moment of resistance of the section is 200kN.m. Find the collapse load by kinematical method.

22. (A) Design the tie member of a roof truss to carry an axial force of 200 kN, due to live and dead loads, using double angles, which are to be connected back to back on either side of 8mm thick gusset plates by 4 numbers 16mm dia bolts at each end.

OR

(B) Design the slab base and concrete pedestal for a steel column [ISMB350@52.4kg/m](#) carrying an axial design load of 1000 kN. The pedestal is of M20 grade concrete and the SBC of soil is 300kN/m<sup>2</sup>. Yield strength of steel is 250 N/mm<sup>2</sup>. Suggest suitable size of weld if  $f_u=460$  N/mm<sup>2</sup>.

23. (A) (i) Differentiate the behaviours of laterally supported and laterally un-supported beams.

(ii) When a beam section has to be designed for the combined effects of bending and shear?

OR

(B) Design a simply supported steel beam using suitable I-Section to carry an udl of 50 kN/m on an effective span of 5 m. The beam is not supported laterally. Yield strength of steel used is 300 MPa. Assume both flanges to be fully restrained against torsional rotation and warping at both ends.

24. (A) A steel column of effective length 4.0 metre is subjected to an axial compression of 600KN

. Select suitable rolled steel I section for the column by limit state method, taking  $f_y$  of steel as 340 MPa. Check for overall member strength is not necessary.

OR

(B) An ISLB400@569N/m is used as a laterally supported cantilever beam. The support section of the beam is subjected to a design shear force of 360kN. Determine the design bending strength of the section if  $f_y$  of steel is 300 MPa.

25. (A) (i) Explain different types of bolts.

(ii) Draw a neat sketch of beam to column seat angle connection using fillet welds.

OR

(B) A single angle tension member ISA 100x100x8 mm carries an axial force of 150kN. Find out the minimum overlapping length required, on a 10mm thick gusset plate, at its end if (i) 5mm size fillet welds of permissible design shear strength 150 N/mm<sup>2</sup> are used and (ii) 16mm dia bolts of design bolt value 50kN are used.

Name of the Course: **Diploma in CIVIL Engineering** Subject: **Construction & Disaster Management**  
 Course code: **CE** Course Duration: 6 semester Subject offered in Semester: **SIXTH**  
 Subject code: Question code: Marks:

Teaching Scheme	Examination Scheme
Theory –3 lecture per week	Class Test(CT) - 20
Tutorial – Nil	Attendance, Assignment, Quiz - 10
Practical - Nil	End Semester Exam(ESE) - 70
Credit - 3	Total Marks - 100

Unit no	Topic	Contact period	Marks
<b>Part A.</b>			
<b>Construction management</b>			
<b>1</b>	<b>Introduction.</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Contract Management</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Construction organization</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Resource Management</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Infrastructure Management</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Planning and scheduling techniques</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Cost Management</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Quality Management and Safety</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Part B.</b>			
<b>Disaster management</b>			
<b>9.1</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>9.2</b>	<b>Disaster Mitigation measures</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>9.3</b>	<b>Disaster Management</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>

**Content: theory (Management) 3 hour per week**

#### **Part A. CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT**

##### **Unit1:Introduction**

Definition of Construction Management(CM) and its system; Benefits of CM; Roles, responsibilities and Risks of personnel involved in CM; Definition of Construction Industry and its trend; Various stages of a construction project.

##### **Unit2: Contract Management**

Definition of contract; Types of contract system; Components of contract documents; Floating of Tender; Steps involved in award of contract; Execution and Monitoring of contract documents.

##### **Unit3: Construction organization**

Organization Structure & types; Concept of hierarchy; Communication within the hierarchy; Payroll & Records.

##### **Unit4: Resource Management**

Definition – Need for resource management – Optimum utilization of resources- finance, materials, machinery, human resources – Resource planning – Resource levelling and its objectives

### **Unit5: Infrastructure Management**

Explanation of site-layout; Approach road; Provision of water connection, electricity connection, establishing communication system, drainage system; Provision for site-office, workshop, warehouse, security room.

### **Unit6: Planning and scheduling techniques**

Bar charts and linked Bar charts, Network analysis and Critical Path Method(CPM), PERT(Program Evaluation and Review Technique), Advantages and disadvantages of CPM & PERT.

### **Unit7: Cost Management**

Control estimate. Direct cost, Indirect cost, Contingency, Cost-volume relationship.

### **Unit8: Quality Management and Safety**

Importance of quality – Elements of quality – Quality assurance techniques (inspection, testing, sampling) Importance of safety – Causes of accidents – Role of various parties (designer / employer / worker) in safety management – Benefits – Approaches to improve safety in construction

## **Part B. DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

### **Unit-9**

9.1 Introduction – Disasters due to natural calamities such as Earthquake, Rain, Flood, Hurricane, Cyclones etc – Man made Disasters – Crisis due to fires, accidents, strikes etc – Loss of property and life.

9.2 Disaster Mitigation measures – Causes for major disasters – Risk Identification – Hazard Zones – Selection of sites for Industries and residential buildings – Minimum distances from Sea – Orientation of Buildings – Stability of Structures – Fire escapes in buildings – Cyclone shelters – Warning systems.

9.3 Disaster Management – Preparedness, Response, Recovery – Arrangements to be made in the industries / factories and buildings – Mobilization of Emergency Services - Search and Rescue operations – First Aids – Transportation of affected people – Hospital facilities – Fire fighting arrangements – Communication systems – Restoration of Power supply – Getting assistance of neighbors / Other organizations in Recovery and Rebuilding works – Financial commitments – Compensations to be paid – Insurances – Rehabilitation.

### **Reference Book : (for Construction Management)**

<b>Name of Books</b>	<b>Name of the author</b>	<b>Edition</b>	<b>Name of the Publisher</b>
Construction project management –theory and practice	Kumar Neeraj Jha		Pearson
Construction Management	Sanga Reddy. S		Kumaran Publications, Coimbatore
Construction Management and Planning	Sengupta.B, &H.Guha		Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Company Ltd., New Delhi
Construction Engineering & Management	Seetharaman. S,		Umesh Publications
Project Planning and control with PERT and CPM	B C Punmia		Laxmi Publications
Computer Applications in Construction	Boyd.C. & Paulson Jr		Tata McGraw Hill Publishing company Ltd., New delhi.

<b>(for Disaster Management)</b>			
<b>Name of Books</b>	<b>Name of the author</b>	<b>Edition</b>	<b>Name of the Publisher</b>

WBSCCTE

Name of the Course: **Diploma in Civil Engineering** Subject: **Environmental Engineering**  
 Course code: **CE** Course Duration: 6 semesters Subject offered in Semester: **SIXTH**  
 Subject code: Question code: Marks: 100

Teaching Scheme	Examination Scheme
Theory –4 lecture per week	Class Test(CT)- 20
Tutorial – Nil	Attendance, Assignment, Quiz - 10
Practical - Nil	End Semester Exam(ESE) - 70
Credit - 4	Total Marks - 100

**Aim:-**

1. Study of management of waste materials and their effects on environment.

**Objective:-The students will be able to –**

1. Estimate water demands
2. Analyse the quality of water
3. Suggest the treatment required by knowing the quality of water
4. Know the sewerage system.
5. Analyse the sewage
6. Suggest the waste water treatment
7. Suggest the treatment for industrial waste
8. Know the solid waste management

**Pre-Requisite:-**

1. Students should know pollutants and their effects on construction and environment.
2. Student should have knowledge of control of pollution.
3. Student should know the norms of pollution led by Govt.

**Contents:** Theory (**Environmental Engineering**), 4 Hrs per week

Unit	Topic	Contact period	Marks
Unit -1	<p><b>ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION AND CONTROL</b></p> <p>1.1 Introduction- Environment, Ecosystem, Environmental Pollution and its Types and sources, Causes of Pollution, Effects of Pollution - control of water pollution - soil pollution - sources of soil pollution - effects of soil pollution - control of soil pollution - noise pollution - sources of noise pollution - effects of noise pollution - control of noise pollution - air pollution - sources of air pollution - effects of air pollution on human beings, plants, animals, materials - air pollution control equipment - control devices for particulate contaminants</p> <p>1.2 Environmental degradation - ozone layer depletion - green house effect - acid rain.</p> <p>1.3 Existing laws related to Environmental Pollution.</p>	03	02
Unit -2	<p><b>PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY</b></p> <p>2.1 Quantity of Water            Demands of water - Domestic, Industrial, Commercial &amp; Institutional, Public use, Losses and wastes, Fire demand; Factors affecting rate of Demand, Variations of water demands, Forecasting of population, Methods of forecasting of population, Design period for water supply scheme. Estimation of quantity of water supply required for a town or city.</p> <p>2.2 Sources of Water            Surface and Subsurface sources of water, Water conservation, Ground water recharging - Necessity Importance and</p>	25	26



	<p>advantages.</p> <p><i>2.3 Intake Structures and Conveyance of water-</i> Definition and types, Factors governing the location of an intake structure. Type of pipes used for conveyance of water, laying of pipes and pipe joints.</p> <p><i>2.4 Quality of Water</i> Need for analysis of water, Characteristics of water- Physical, Chemical and Biological. Meaning and importance of parameters – Total solids, hardness, chlorides, dissolved Oxygen, pH, Fluoride, Nitrogen and its compounds, Bacteriological tests, E coli index, MPN. Water quality standards as per B.I.S. code.</p> <p><i>2.5 Purification of Water</i> Screening- Types of screens, Aeration- objects and methods of aeration, Plain sedimentation, Sedimentation with coagulation, principles of coagulation, types of coagulants, Jar Test, process of coagulation, types of sedimentation tanks, Filtration-theory of filtration, classification of filters: slow sand filter, rapid sand filter, pressure filter, domestic filter, filter media, construction and working of slow sand filter and rapid sand filter, Disinfection: Objective, methods of disinfection, Chlorination- Application of chlorine, forms of chlorination, types of chlorination practices, residual chlorine and its importance, Flow diagram of water treatment plants,</p> <p><i>2.5.1 Miscellaneous water Treatments</i> (Water softening, Defluoridation techniques), Low cost water Treatments: Necessity and importance in rural areas, Prevention of pollution of bores and bore wells.</p> <p><i>2.6 Methods of distribution of water-</i> Gravity, pumping and combined system Service reservoirs – functions and types, Layouts of distribution of water- Dead end system, grid iron system, circular system, radial system - their suitability, advantages and disadvantages.</p>		
Unit – 3	<p><b>DOMESTIC SEWAGE</b></p> <p><i>3.1 Introduction</i> Importance and necessity of sanitation, Necessity to treat domestic sewage, Recycling and Reuse of domestic waste Definitions- Sewage, sullage, types of sewage</p> <p><i>3.2 Building Sanitation and Plumbing</i> Definitions of the terms related to Building Sanitation- Water pipe, Rain water pipe, Soil pipe, Sullage pipe, Vent pipe, Building Sanitary fittings- Water closet – Indian and European type, flushing cistern, wash basin, sinks, Urinals, Traps- types, qualities of good trap, Systems of plumbing – one pipe, two pipe, single stack, choice of system Principles regarding design of building drainage, layout plan for building sanitary fittings (drainage plan), inspection and junction chambers, their necessity, location, size and shape. Maintenance of sanitary units.</p> <p><i>3.3 Systems of Sewerage</i> Types of Sewers, Systems of Sewerage, Design of sewers, self cleansing velocity and non scouring velocity, Laying, Testing and maintenance of sewers.</p> <p><i>3.4 Sewer Appurtenances</i> Manholes and Drop Manhole-component parts, location, spacing, construction details, Sewer Inlets, Street Inlets, Flushing Tanks – manual and automatic</p>	22	28

	<p>3.5 <i>Analysis of Sewage</i> Characteristics of sewage – major parameters.</p> <p>3.6 <i>Treatment of Sewage</i> Objects of sewage treatment, General layout and flow diagram, Screening, Grit removal, Skimming, Sedimentation of sewage, Sludge digestion, Trickling filters, Activated sludge process, Disposal of sewage.</p> <p>3.6.1 <i>Miscellaneous treatments</i> - Septic tank (including design as per IS code), Oxidation pond, Oxidation ditch.</p>		
Unit – 4	<p><b>INDUSTRIAL WASTE</b></p> <p>4.1 Industrial Waste Water Characteristics of Industrial waste water from sugar, Dairy, Distillery, Textile, Paper and Pulp and Oil industry; and their suggestive treatments (only brief idea)</p>	<b>02</b>	<b>02</b>
Unit – 5	<p><b>SOLID WASTES FROM THE SOCIETY</b></p> <p>6.1 <i>Solid Waste Management Definitions</i> – Refuse, Rubbish, Garbage, Ashes, Constituents of solid wastes Sources of solid wastes, Collection of Solid Wastes. Methods of collection of solid wastes Methods of treatment and disposal of solid waste.</p> <p>6.2 Hazardous Wastes- Introduction, Types of hazardous wastes. Characteristics of hazardous wastes. Treatment and disposal of hazardous wastes.</p>	<b>04</b>	<b>05</b>
Unit – 6	<p><b>ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION</b></p> <p>7.1 <i>Rural Sanitation</i> Necessity and importance, Rural sanitation- Types of Privies – Aqua privy and Bore Hole Latrine- construction and working, Composting (Nadep or Vermiculture)</p> <p>7.2 <i>Emerging Trends (only brief idea)</i> Sant Gadge Baba Swachhatha Abhiyan Low cost Latrines Jalswarajya Scheme</p>	<b>05</b>	<b>05</b>
Unit 7	<p><b>ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT</b></p> <p>Environmental impact assessment (EIA) - methodology of EIA – organizing the job - performing the assessment - preparation of environmental impact statement (EIS) - review of EIS - environmental risk assessment – limitation of EIA.</p>	<b>03</b>	<b>02</b>
Unit - 8	<p><b>PLUMBING</b></p> <p>8.1 Sanitary Plumbing, Layout, Details of water supply arrangement for residential and public building Rainwater and sewage collection systems</p>	<b>01</b>	<b>02</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>70</b>

**Suggested List of Assignments/Tutorial :-**

- 1) Design of a combined sewer carrying sewage and run-off water.
- 2) Design of a septic tank with soak pit.
- 3) Layout of building sanitation with plumbing fixtures in a multistoried building.

**Text Books:-**

Name of Authors	Titles of the Book	Edition	Name of the Publisher
Santosh Garg	Environmental Engineering (Volume I & II)		Khanna Publishers

Kamla A. & Kanth Rao D. L.	Environmental Engineering		Tata McGraw Hill,
Birdie G. S. Birdie J. S.	Water Supply and Sanitary Engineering		Dhanpat Rai & Sons
Deolalikar S. G	Plumbing – Design and Practice		Tata McGraw Hill
Rao M. N. Rao H. V. N	Air Pollution		Tata McGraw Hill
H. M. Raghunath	Ground Water		New Age International
Rao&Dutta	Industrial Water Treatment		

**Reference books :- Nil**

**Suggested List of Laboratory Experiments :- Nil**

**Suggested List of Assignments/Tutorial :- Nil**

Name of the Course: **Diploma in Civil Engineering** Subject: **Advanced Construction Techniques & Equipments (Elective)**

Course code: **CE** Course Duration: 6 semesters

Subject offered in Semester: **SIXTH** Subject code:

Question code: Marks: **100**

Teaching Scheme	Examination Scheme
Theory -3 lecture per week	Class Test(CT)- 20
Tutorial - Nil	Attendance, Assignment, Quiz - 10
Practical - Nil	End Semester Exam(ESE) - 70
Credit - 3	Total Marks - 100

**Aim:-**

1. Study of advanced techniques and building materials.

**Objective:-**The students shall be able to:

1. Know the new materials of construction.
2. Understand various advanced methods of construction.
3. Select suitable construction equipments for execution of various constructions activities.

**Pre-Requisite:-**

1. Student should study current techniques and properties of building materials.
2. Student should think over the problems and the alternatives to it.

Unit no	Topic	Contact period	marks
1	Advanced Construction Materials	2	8
2	Advanced Concreting Methods	6	12
3	Advanced Construction Methods	8	14
4	Hoisting and Conveying Equipments	4	8
5	Earth Moving machinery	4	10
6	Concreting Equipments	4	10
7	Miscellaneous Equipments and Equipment management	4	6

**Contents: THEORY (ADVANCED CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES & EQUIPMENTS (ELECTIVE)**

3 Hrs/week

**Unit -1 Advanced Construction Materials**

**1.1 FIBERS AND PLASTICS.**

Types of fibers – Steel, Carbon, Glass fibers. Use of fibers as construction materials. Properties of fibers.

Types of Plastics – PVC, RPVC, HDPE, FRP, GRP etc. Colored plastic sheets. Use of plastic as construction Material.

**1.2 Artificial Timber**

Properties and uses of artificial timber. Types of artificial timber available in market, strength of artificial timber.

**1.3 Miscellaneous materials**

Properties and uses of acoustics materials, wall claddings, plaster boards, Micro-silica, artificial sand, bonding agents, adhesives etc.

**Unit -2 Advanced Concreting Methods**

**2.1 Prestressed Concrete**

Grades of Concrete and prestressing cables for prestressed concrete. Methods of pre-tensioning and post tensioning. Equipments and accessories for prestressing. Precautions during prestressing of members.

**2.2 Under water Concreting**

Underwater concreting for bridge piers and bored pile construction. Tremy method of under water concreting. Procedure and equipments required for tremy method. Properties, workability and water cement ratio of the concrete required.

### **2.3 Ready Mix concrete**

Necessity and use of Ready Mix Concrete. Production and equipments for RMC. Ready Mix Concrete plant. Conveying of RMC. Transit mixers- working and time of transportation. Workability and water cement ratio for RMC. Strength of RMC.

### **2.4 Tremi Concreting method**

Definition, application of vacuum dewatering concreting. Equipments used in tremi concreting. Procedure of vacuum dewatering concreting (Tremix).

### **2.5 Special Concretes**

Properties, uses and procedure of Roller compacted concrete. Properties and uses of High Impact Resisting concrete. Properties, uses and constituents of Steel fiber reinforced concrete. Percentage of steel fibers in SFRC. Effect of size, aspect ratio and percentage of steel fibers on strength of concrete.

### **2.6 Shortcrete and Guniting**

Introduction of shortcrete/guniting, techniques behind shortcreting, methods of shortcreting and its practical uses.

### **2.7 Introduction to the concept of green concrete and mass concrete**

Unit – 3 **Advanced Construction Methods.**

#### **Unit-3: Formwork**

Steel Formwork, H frames, Steel plates, Steel props, Telescopic props, Girders or trestles. Tubular formwork.

Slip formwork- meaning, use of slip formwork. Process of concreting with slip forms.

#### **3.2 Construction of Multistoried Buildings**

Use of lifts, belt conveyors, Pumped concrete, Equipments and machinery required for construction of Multistoried Buildings. Precautions and safety measures.

#### **3.3 Prefabricated Construction**

Meaning of prefabrication and precast. Methods of prefabrication- plant prefabrication and site prefabrication. Linear members, rigid frames, roofing and flooring members, R.C. Doors and windows, wall panels, Jointing of structural members.

#### **3.4 Soil Reinforcing techniques**

Necessity of soil reinforcing, Use of wire mesh and geo-synthetics. Strengthening of embankments, slope stabilization in cutting and embankments by soil reinforcing techniques.

#### **Unit – 4 Hoisting and Conveying Equipments**

##### **4.1 Hoisting Equipments**

Principle and working of Tower cranes, Crawler cranes, Truck mounted cranes, gantry cranes, Mast cranes, Derricks.

##### **4.2 Conveying Equipments**

Working of belt conveyors. Types of belts and conveying mechanism. Capacity and use of dumpers, tractors and trucks.

#### **Unit – 5 Earth Moving machinery**

##### **5.1 Excavation Equipments**

Use, Working and output of bulldozers, scrapers, graders, and power shovels, JCB, draglines.

##### **5.2 Compacting Equipments**

Use of rollers, Roller types- Plain rollers, Sheep footed rollers, Vibratory rollers, pneumatic rollers. Rammers- use and working.

#### **Unit – 6 Concreting Equipments**

##### **6.1 Concrete Mixers**

Types of concrete mixers. Weigh batching equipments, Equipments for transportation of concrete- trolleys, lifts. Transit mixers, Concrete vibrator- Needle vibrators, Screed vibrators.

Automatic concrete plants – layout, process and working.

##### **6.2 Stone Crushers**

Types of stone crushers, capacities and working. Equipments for production of artificial sand.

#### **Unit – 7 Miscellaneous Equipments and Equipment management**

##### **7.1 Miscellaneous Equipments**

Pile driving equipment, Pile hammers, selection of hammers. Working of hot mix bitumen plant, Bitumen paver. Grouting equipments, Floor polishing machine.

### 7.2 Equipment Management

Standard equipment, Special equipment, Selection of equipment, Owning and operating cost of construction equipment. Economic life of construction equipment, Preventive maintenance of equipment, Break down maintenance of equipments.

#### Practical:

Skills to be developed:

Intellectual Skills:

1. know the new materials of construction.
2. get acquainted with advanced methods of construction.
3. Select suitable construction equipments for execution of various constructions activities.

#### List of Practical:

1. Collect Specifications/ properties of at least five advanced materials of construction and write the report on the same.
2. Writing report on Tremie method of concreting for piles/ Bridge piers.
3. Finding effect of size of fibers and aspect ratio (l/d ratio) of steel fibers on the strength of steel fiber reinforced concrete.
4. Finding effect of percentage of steel fibers on the strength of steel fiber reinforced concrete.
5. Writing a report on method of preparation and conveyance of ready mix concrete.
6. Writing a report on working and output of any three earth moving machinery.
7. Observing at site/ Video/ LCD demonstration of bitumen paver and writing report of the process and equipments observed.
8. Preparing a detailed account of types, numbers and drawings of steel formwork required for a two-storied framed structured residential building.

#### Text Books:-

Name of Authors	Titles of the Book	Edition	Name of the Publisher
R. Chudly	Construction Technology Vol. I to IV		ELBS- Longman Group
Sarkar and Saraswati	Construction Technology		Oxford University Press
R.L. Peurifoy	Construction Planning equipment and methods		McGraw-Hill Co. Ltd.
S. Seetharaman	Construction Engineering and management		Umesh Publication, New Delhi.
B. Sengupta and Guha	Construction management and Planning		Tata McGraw Hill
M. L. Gambhir	Concrete Technology(Third Edition)		Tata McGraw Hill
R. C. Smith	Materials of construction		McGraw-Hill Co. Ltd
TTTI Madras	Building Technology and valuation		TTTI Madras

R. Satyanarayana and S. C. Saxena	Construction Planning and Equipment		Standard Publication New Delhi TTTI Chandigarh
	Civil Engineering materials		TTTI Chandigarh
S. C. Rangawala	Construction of structures and Management of Works		Charotar Publication

**Reference books :-**

Name of Authors	Titles of the Book	Edition	Name of the Publisher
	Practical Civil Engineering Handbook		Khanna Publication

**Suggested List of Laboratory Experiments :- Nil**

**Suggested List of Assignments/Tutorial :- Nil**

Name of the Course: **Diploma in Civil Engineering** Subject: **Architectural Practices & Interior Design** (Elective)

Course code: **CE** Course Duration: 6 semesters Subject offered in Semester: **SIXTH**

Subject code: Question code: Marks: 100

Teaching Scheme	Examination Scheme
Theory -3 lecture per week	Class Test(CT)- 20
Tutorial - Nil	Attendance, Assignment, Quiz - 10
Practical - Nil	End Semester Exam(ESE) - 70
Credit - 3	Total Marks - 100

**Aim:-**

1. Study of architectural practices.

**Objective:-**

Student will be able to:

1. Use the basic architecture principles for working drawings.
2. Prepare working drawings of buildings.
3. Design landscape for a institutional / commercial campus.
4. Use the basic principles of interior design for drawing interior plans.
5. Prepare innovative sketch plans for presentation to customer as per requirements.
6. Design interior for a commercial buildings or Flats.

**Pre-Requisite:-**

1. Student should be perfect in engineering drawing.
2. Student should study the requirements in building construction.

Unit no	Topic	Contact period	Marks
<b>Contents : Theory (Section A – Architectural Practice)</b>			
1	<b>Architectural Design:</b>	2	5
2	<b>Building Aesthetics:</b>	2	5
3	<b>Design of Projects</b>	8	20
4	<b>Landscaping</b>	4	10
<b>Contents : Theory (Section B – Interior Design)</b>			
1	<b>Elements and principles of design</b>	3	5
2	<b>Anthropometrics Data</b>	1	5
3	<b>Interior Materials:</b>	2	4
4	<b>Interior of Residential building</b>	7	17
5	<b>Interior of small commercial building</b>	3	4
<b>Total</b>		<b>48</b>	<b>70</b>

**Contents : Theory (Section A – Architectural Practice) 3Hrs/week**

**Unit -1 Architectural Design:**

- 1.1 Review of principles of Architecture.
- 1.2 Site selection, climatic conditions, sun control, orientation, of building & site.
- 1.3 Building by laws & its applications.

**Unit -2 Building Aesthetics:**

- 2.1 Feeling for aesthetics and utility, composition, unity, mass, composition, order, expression, proportion, scale, accentuation & rhythm, contrast, balance, pattern.
- 2.2 Character of Building.



### **Unit – 3 Design of Projects:**

1. A case study of residential building
2. A case study of public / commercial building.
3. Aspect of working drawing – plan, elevation section

### **Unit – 4 Landscaping:**

- 4.1 Soft and Hard landscaping.
- 4.2 Basic Principle of landscaping.
- 4.3 Assessment of land.
- 4.4 Design procedure.
- 4.5 A case study of land scape for public/ commercial building campus.

### **Contents : Theory (Section – B: Interior Design) Hrs/week Marks**

#### **Unit 1 - Elements and principles of design.**

- 1.1 Elements such as form, texture, light, colour, effect of light on colour and texture, space organization of space in design, space pattern.
- 1.2 Importance of colour as art element. Various colourscheme.

#### **Unit 2- Anthropometrics Data:**

- 2.1 Relation of human measurement to furniture and movement and to circulation patterns.

#### **Unit-3- Interior Materials:**

- 3.1 Different interior materials, paneling, partitions, finishing, materials, furniture.
- 3.2 False ceiling, flooring, paints.

#### **Unit 4- Interior of Residential building:**

- 4.1 Use of space, circulation, standard size of furniture.
- 4.2 Plans and elevation of interior with furniture for living space, dining space, kitchen, bed room, guest room etc.

#### **Unit 5- Interior of small commercial building:**

- 7.1 Planning of interior for small commercial units such as offices, consulting chambers, shops etc.
- 7.2 Furniture details such as executive table, architectures table etc. used in commercial units.

#### **Term Work: (Any Four)**

8. Prepare working drawing – plans, elevation sections, considering thickness of plastering with micro level details and with scale 1:50 of a given submission drawing.
9. Prepare innovative plans, elevations, sections, considering the thickness of plastering with micro details and working drawings for residential building with scale 1:50 special details of components (Minimum 3 components such as kitchen otta details, compound wall gate, grill, front door, windows, staircase etc.) with scale 1:20 / 1:15 with respect to No. 1
10. Design a landscape for any existing public building campus
11. Prepare interior plan for 2 BHK residential bungalow / flat.
12. Prepare interior plan of any one commercial unit such as office, bank, restaurant, shop etc.
13. Prepare a report of market survey for different materials required for interiors

**Text Books:-**

Name of Authors	Titles of the Book	Edition	Name of the Publisher
M. G. Shah, C.M. Kale / S.Y. Patiki	Building construction		Tata McGraw Hill
Joseph De Chiara, Julins Panch, martin Zelnik	Time saver standard for interior design & space planning		MC Graw Hill
Albert O. Halse	The use of colours in interiors		McGraw Hill
Bousmaha Baiche & Nicholes Walliman Nwtert			Architects Black Well Science

**1. IS/International codes – National building codes.****2. Journals / Periodicals:**

1. Inside out side
2. A + D Journal on architecture.
3. Indian Architects and builders.
4. Design & Interiors.

**3. Software:**

1. Auto CAD
2. 3 D Max.
- 3 D Home

Name of the Course: **Diploma in Civil Engineering** Subject: **Maintenance & Rehabilitation Of Structure (Elective)**

Course code: **CE** Course Duration: 6 semester Subject offered in Semester: **SIXTH**

Subject code: Question code: Marks: 100

Teaching Scheme	Examination Scheme
Theory –3 lecture per week	Class Test(CT)- 20
Tutorial – Nil	Attendance, Assignment, Quiz - 10
Practical - Nil	End Semester Exam(ESE) - 70
Credit - 3	Total Marks - 100

**Aim:-**

1. Study of building maintenance.

**Objective:-**

Student will be able to

1. Distinguish between different types of causes of damage.
2. Decide the appropriate technique according to failure.
3. Identify causes of failure of masonry building & its retrofitting.
4. List causes of failure of R.C.C. building, its retrofitting.
5. Find the strength, age of building & maintenance of life lines.
6. Prepare estimates & tenders for structure damage due to hazards.

**Pre-Requisite :-**

**S.No**

1. Student should have entire knowledge of building constructed.
- 2 Student should be perfect in reading the building drawing.

Unit no	Topic	Contact period	Marks
1	<b>Introduction</b>	3	6
2	<b>Causes &amp; detection of damages:</b>	2	8
3	<b>Materials for repairs:</b>	2	6
4	<b>Masonry walls:</b>	3	7
5	<b>Repairs to foundation:</b>	3	7
6	<b>Water proofing:</b>	2	3
7	<b>Concept of repairs &amp; strengthening of RCC structures:</b>	2	3
8	<b>Damage due to fire:</b>	2	3
9	<b>Advanced Damage detection techniques:</b>	3	5
10	<b>Strengthening methods</b>	4	9
11	<b>Evaluation of strength, economic &amp; age of building:</b>	2	5
12	<b>Maintenance of life lines:</b>	2	5
13	<b>Estimates and tendering</b>	2	3

**Contents: Theory (MAINTENANCE & REHABILITATION OF STRUCTURE (ELECTIVE))** 3 Hrs/week

**Unit -1 Introduction**

- 1.1 Necessity, operation, maintenance & repairs of structures
- 1.2 Classification of maintenance,
- 1.3 Rehabilitation (restoration), strengthening, retrofitting.

1.4 Methodical approach to repairs, inspection-annual, emergency, special, repairs- minor, special and renovation.

**Unit -2 Causes & detection of damages:**

- 2.1 Causes of damages, damages due to earthquakes, fire hazards, flood hazards, dilapidation,
- 2.2 List of basic equipments for investigation.

**Unit – 3 Materials for repairs:**

- 3.1 Epoxy resin, epoxy mortar, gypsum cement mortar, quick setting cement mortar,
- 3.2 Shot-creting
- 3.3 Mechanical anchors.

**Unit -4 Masonry walls:**

- 4.1 Damp walls, causes effects, remedies, eradication of efflorescence
- 4.2 cracks in walls, remedial & preventive measures bond between old & new brick work, reinforced brickwork.

**Unit -5 Repairs to foundation:**

- 5.1 Remedies, types & processes of settlement, foundation sinking
- 5.2 Examination of existing foundation, strengthening of foundation.

**Unit -6 Water proofing:**

- 6.1 Leaking Basements & roofs

**Unit -7 Concept of repairs & strengthening of RCC structures:**

- 7.1 Concept of repairs of RCC structures
- 7.2 Physical examination of common defects,
- 7.3 Structural repairs & strengthening repairs by new developments.

**Unit -8 Damage due to fire:**

- 8.1 Fire resistance, effects of temp. of RCC,
- 8.2 Repairs to RCC structures damaged due to fire.

**Unit -9 Advanced Damage detection techniques:**

- 9.1 Advanced damage detection techniques, non destructivetesting.

**Unit -10 Strengthening methods:**

- 10.1 Cantilevers, beams, slabs, walls, columns, foundation.

**Unit -11 Evaluation of strength, economic & age of building:**

- 11.1 Determination of approx. age of a building.
- 11.2 Determination of strength of structural member of old building.
- 11.3 Finding cost in use of a existing building.

**Unit -12 Maintenance of life lines:**

- 12.1 Maintenance of electric supply, water supply leaking pipe, joints and sewerage systems, closed drains, sewers.
- 12.2 Maintenance of roads, road berms, side drain maintenance of bridges, culverts causeways

**Unit -13 Estimates and tendering:**

- 13.1 Estimates of annual repairs, special repairs and maintenance work.
- 13.2 Preparation of tender

**Text Books:-**

Name of Authors	Titles of the Book	Edition	Name of the Publisher
P.K. Guha	Maintenance and Repairs of Buildings		New Central book

			Agencies
Nayak B. S	Maintenance Engineering For Civil Engineers		Khanna Publication
Hutchin SonBD	Maintenance and Repairs of Buildings		Newnes – Butterworth
Ransom W. H.	Building Failures – Diagnosis and Avoidance		E and F. N. Span.
	Building repairing handbook (?)		CPWD
	SP-25 building cracks and repairs		BIS

**Reference books: - Nil**

**Suggested List of Laboratory Experiments: - Nil**

**Suggested List of Assignments/Tutorial:-**

- Inspection of any historical building which has limitations for alternation, finding damages, classifying minor & special repairs, decide suitable method of retrofitting, estimating cost of retrofitting.
- Finding the approximate. strength of structural members in a existing building like beams, columns, slabs, calculating additional reinforcement & necessary improvement in section, estimating cost of strengthening.
- Prepare estimate of retrofitting of plumbing of a building.
- Determine approximate age and economics of an old house.
- Determine load carrying capacity of a slab, beam, column by using rebound hammer

Name of the Course: **Diploma in Civil Engineering** Subject: **Micro Irrigation(Elective)**  
 Course code: **CE** Course Duration :6Semester Subject offered in the semester: **SIXTH**  
 Subject code: Question code: Maximum Marks: 100

Teaching Scheme	Examination Scheme
Theory –3 lectures per week	Class Test(CT)- 20
Tutorial – nil	Attendance, Assignment, Quiz - 10
Practical - nil	End Semester Exam(ESE) - 70
Credit - 3	Total Marks - 100

**Aim:-**

1. Study of water conservation and micro irrigation.

**Objective:-**

1. The student will be able to:
2. Find out consumptive use of water.
3. Suggest suitable micro irrigation system for a farm.
4. Give Layout of micro irrigation system.
5. Design micro irrigation system.
6. Supervise functioning of micro irrigation system.
7. Maintain micro irrigation system

**Pre-Requisite:-**

1. Student should be perfect on hydrological pressures.
2. Students should know the morphological study of land used.

Unit no	Topic	Contact period	Marks
1	Introduction:	2	4
2	Soil- Plant-Water-Relation	6	14
3	Methods of Micro Irrigation	4	6
4	Design of Sprinkler Irrigation System:	8	18
5	Design of Drip Irrigation System	8	18
6	Fertigation And Filtrations	4	10

**Contents: Theory (MICRO IRRIGATION) 3 Hrs/week**

**Unit -1Introduction:**

- 1.1 Definition of micro irrigation
- 1.2 Necessity of micro irrigation,
- 1.3 Advantages of micro irrigation system,
- 1.4 Difficulties in micro irrigation.
- 1.5 Comparison between micro irrigation and other methods of irrigation.

**Unit -2 Soil- Plant-Water-Relation:**

- 2.1 Soil moisture relation, Hygroscopic water, Field capacity, water, Gravitational water, Field capacity, Permanent wilting point, Available moisture, Readily available, moisture, Soil moisture deficiency, Equivalent moisture.
- 2.2 Definition of irrigation frequency. Estimating depth and frequency of irrigation on the basis of soil moisture regime, concept, Simple problems.
- 2.3 Optimum utilization of irrigation water, Definition of irrigation efficiencies.

2.4 Evapotranspiration and/or Consumptive use of water, Methods of finding evapotranspiration by Pan Evaporimeter and Modified Penman method. (No Problems)  
 2.5 Water audit, Concept of water audit, Necessity of water audit, Benefits of water audit,

**Unit – 3 Methods of Micro Irrigation:**

- 3.1 Sprinkler and Drip irrigation.
- 3.2 Benefits and limitations of sprinkler and drip irrigation systems.
- 3.3 Comparison between sprinkler irrigation and drip irrigation system.
- 3.4 Layout of sprinkler irrigation system and drip irrigation system.

**Unit – 4 Design of Sprinkler Irrigation System:**

- 4.1 Design of main, sub-main, lateral and sprinkler.
- 4.2 Types of sprinklers and selection
- 4.3 Design and selection of micro sprinkler Irrigation systems.

**Unit- 5 Design of Drip Irrigation System:**

- 5.1 Design of main, Submain, Lateral and Drippers
- 5.2 Types of drippers and selection
- 5.3 Design and selection of micro jet
- 5.4 Selection of Pumps
- 5.5 Installation and maintenance of drip irrigation system

**Unit – 6 Fertigation and Filtrations:**

- 6.1 Advantage and limitations of Fertigation
- 6.2 Methods for Fertilizer injection
- 6.3 Filtration – Particle size, Selection of filter, Filtration methods, Methods of cleaning filters.
- 6.4 Filters and their types.

**Text Books:-**

Name of Authors	Titles of the Book	Edition	Name of the Publisher
A.M.Michael	Irrigation Theory and Practice		Vikas Publisher House, New Delhi.
	Sprinkler Irrigation		WALMI Aurangabad
	Drip Irrigation		WALMI Aurangabad
Dr.M.S.Mane, B.L.Ayare Dr.S.S.Magar	Principle of Drip Irrigation		Jain Brothers New Delhi
R.K.Sivanappan	Sprinkler Irrigation		Oxford & I B Publishing New Delhi.

**Video Cassettes and CDs:**

- 1. Estimation of reference crop.
- 2. Evapotranspiration by Modified Penman Method including analysis of weather data - WALMI Aurangabad.

**Reference books :- Nil**

**Suggested List of Laboratory Experiments:- Nil**

**Suggested List of Assignments/Tutorial:-**

**Assignments:**

- 1. Report writing on visit to farm with sprinkler irrigation system and preparing layout plan and neat-labeled sketches.
- 2. Report writing on visit to farm with drip irrigation system and preparing layout plan and neat-labeled sketches.
- 3. Design of sprinkler irrigation system for given farm with cost estimation.
- 4. Design of drip irrigation system for a given fruit garden farm with cost estimation.

Name of the Course: **Diploma in Civil Engineering** Subject: **Watershed Management(Elective)**  
 Course code: **CE** Course Duration:6 semesters Subject offered in the semester: **SIXTH**  
 Subject code: Question code: Marks: 100

Teaching Scheme	Examination Scheme
Theory - 3	Class Test(CT)- 20
Tutorial – nil	Attendance, Assignment, Quiz - 10
Practical - nil	End Semester Exam(ESE) - 70
Credit - 3	Total Marks - 100

**Aim:**

1. Study of watershed management.

**Objective:** - The students will be able to:

1. Apply integrated approach to watershed.
2. Apply techniques of soil and water conservation in watershed management.
3. Use rainwater-harvesting techniques.
4. Identify water harvesting structure
5. Use peoples participation in local watershed management and development.

**Pre-Requisite:-**

1. Student should study the sources of water and its limitations.
2. Students should study the traditional methods of water management.

Unit no	Topic	Contact period	Marks
1	<b>Introduction:</b>	6	8
2	<b>Soil and Water Conservation</b>	8	20
3	<b>Water Harvesting:</b>	8	18
4	<b>Water Harvesting Structures:</b>	5	14
5	<b>Socio Economic Aspects:</b>	5	10

**Contents: Theory (WATERSHED MANAGEMENT (ELECTIVE)) -3 Hrs/week Marks**

**Unit -1Introduction:**

- 1.1 Definition of watershed, concept of watershed, definition of watershed management, need of watershed management, Sustainable Development, Natural resource Management
- 1.2 Characteristics of watershed, objectives of watershed management, benefits of watershed development
- 1.3 Causes and effects of degradation of watershed
- 1.4 Integrated multi-disciplinary approach for watershed management, steps in watershed management.
- 1.5 Ill effects of urbanisation on watershed management

**Unit -2 Soil and Water Conservation:**

- 2.1 Soil erosion- definition of erosion, problems of erosion, types of soil erosion.
- 2.2 Land classification for watershed management
- 2.3 Soil conservation, need of soil conservation, soil conservation technology.
- 2.4 Engineering measures for erosion control such as contour cultivation, contour bunding, graded bunding, bench terracing, trenching, construction of grade stabilisation structure, retention or detention reservoirs, agronomical measures (names only)
- 2.5 Contour bunds, design of contour bunds, drainage of excessive water to protect contour bunds, maintenance of contour bund.



- 2.6 Graded bunding, design of graded bunding, alignment and construction, maintenance, advantages and limitations of graded bunding.
- 2.7 Bench terracing, types, design.
- 2.8 Grassed waterways, shape, planning, construction and vegetation, maintenance, diversion drains.
- 2.9 Control of gullies and their reclamation for various land Use

### Unit – 3 Water Harvesting:

- 3.1 Definition, need of rainwater harvesting, advantages of rainwater harvesting,. Techniques of rainwater harvesting- roof water harvesting and surface water harvesting (definition)
- 3.2 Traditional methods of rainwater harvesting in deccan plateau-cheruva, kohli tank, phad, kere, the ramtek model and bhandaras (short description with neat sketch).
- 3.3 Roof water harvesting- techniques as storage and ground water recharge, components- catchment, coarse mesh, gutters, conduits, first flushing, filters, storage facilities, recharge structures, Recharge structures – pit, trench, dug well, hand pump, recharge well, lateral shaft with borehole, percolation pit with borehole. Types of filters
- 3.4 Reuse of domestic water

### Unit – 4 Water Harvesting Structures:

- 4.1 Types of watershed structures- such as small weir, banchara, K.T. weir, percolation tank, jalbandh, farm pond and check dam.
- 4.2 Details of watershed structure with neat sketch.

### Unit – 5 Socio Economic Aspects:

- 5.1 People’s awareness, participation and response.
- 5.2 State and integrated approach.
- 5.3 Sustainable society for economical upliftment.
- 5.4 Economics.

### Assignment/Term work should contain Mini project on any one of the following:

1. Rain Water Harvesting of a building.
2. Integrated water resource management of small area (e.g. college campus, small village etc.)
3. Preparation of complete water shed management plan for small area identified from toposheet
4. Case study of watershed management plan.

### Text Books:-

Name of Authors	Titles of the Book	Edition	Name of the Publisher
V. V.Dhruvanarayana G. Sastry, U. S. Patnaik	Watershed management		Indian Council for Agricultural Research, KrishiAnusandhan Bhawan, Pusa, New Delhi
J. V. S. Murty	Watershed management in India		Wiley Estern Ltd
Raj Vir Singh	Watershed planning and management		Yash publishing House
Field manual on watershed management			Central Research Institute For Dry Land Agriculture, Hydrabad
E. M. Tideman	Watershed management		Omega Scientific Publications, New Delhi
N. D. Mani	Watershed management		Saujanya Books, 165-E, Kamla Nagar, Delhi-110007
Robert J. Reimold	Watershed management: practice, policies and coordination		BOSS International US ISBN0070522995

**Reference books: - Nil**

**Suggested List of Laboratory Experiments: - Nil**

**Suggested List of Assignments/Tutorial: - Nil**

Name of the Course: **Diploma in Civil Engineering** Subject: **WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (Elective)**

Course code: **CE** Course Duration: 6 semesters Subject offered in the semester: **SIXTH**

Subject code: Question code: Marks: 100

Teaching Scheme	Examination Scheme
Theory - 3	Class Test(CT)- 20
Tutorial – nil	Attendance, Assignment, Quiz - 10
Practical - nil	End Semester Exam(ESE) - 70
Credit - 3	Total Marks - 100

#### OBJECTIVES:

- On completion of the course, the student will be familiar with:
- To understand water resource potential in India and need for water resource management .
- To understand the components of hydrological cycle and hydrograph.
- To understand the occurrence of ground water and ground water exploration methods.
- To understand the ground water basin management concept.
- To study the classification of rivers and river training works.
- To know the different types of storage works and dam structures.
- To understand the distribution system of canals and management of canal irrigation.
- To understand the concept of water shed management including GIS approach.
- To study the types of detention basins and reclamation of water logged lands.

Unit no	Topic	Contact period	Marks
1	Introduction & Hydrology	6	10
2	Ground water and its management	10	15
3	River training works and storage works	10	15
4	Distribution works and management of canal irrigation	12	18
5	Watershed management, water harvesting and recycling	10	12

**Contents: Theory (WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (Elective)) -3 Hrs/week Marks**

#### Unit 1

##### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

Water resources – world water inventory - Importance of waterresources - Necessity for conservation and development of waterresources – water resources of India - water resources management -purpose - factors involved in water resources management.

##### 1.2 HYDROLOGY

Introduction – Definition -Application of Hydrology in engineering -Hydrological cycle - Precipitation – forms of Precipitation -measurements of rain fall - Rain gauge - types of rain gauges – raingauge network – mean rainfall over a drainage basin – methods -Radar and Satellite Measurements of rainfall - runoff - Estimation of runoff - losses – Hydrograph – Unit Hydrograph - uses

#### Unit 2

##### 2.1 GROUND WATER

Ground water resources- zones of Ground water-Aquifer - types- terms used –porosity, permeability, yield, specific yield, specific retention, coefficient of storage, specific capacity – Darcy's law- measurement of yield of well -pumping test- recuperation test-ground water exploration –geo physical methods -Electrical resistivity method – seismic resistivity method- logs.

## 2.2 MANAGEMENT OF GROUND WATER

Concept of basin management - Ground water basin investigations -data collection and field work - mining yield - perennial yield - salt balance- basin management by conjunctive use - artificial recharge of Groundwater - recharge methods.

### Unit 3

#### 3.1 RIVERS AND RIVER TRAINING WORKS

Classification of river - Major rivers in India and Tamil Nadu – Interlinking of rivers in India and its importance – flood - flood forecasting -flood control in India. River training - objectives of river training -classification of river training - methods of river training – levees -guide banks – spurs – types - artificial cut-offs – launching apron -pitching of banks - pitched islands - miscellaneous methods.

#### 3.2 STORAGE WORKS

Surface storage - purpose of surface storage – tanks – types – tankweirs – tank outlet – reservoirs – types - storage capacity of reservoir -methods of determination of storage capacity of reservoir – reservoirlosses – dams - classification of dams - selection of dam site – Earthdams – types - methods of construction- causes of failure of earth dam -remedial measures – spillway - types - spillway crest gates-types –sluiceway - types.

### Unit 4

#### 4.1 DISTRIBUTION WORKS

Irrigation Canal - Typical cross section of canal - components of canalsection - classification of canal - alignment of canal - canal head works –types - components of diversion head works - cross drainage works –types - canal losses - lining of canal – necessity - types of lining.

#### 4.2 MANAGEMENT OF CANAL IRRIGATION

Canal irrigation system - Need for canal irrigation management -objectives of canal irrigation management - methods of improving canalirrigation management - cropping pattern - need for crop rotation – cropwater requirement - water delivery system - irrigation scheduling -frequency of irrigation - optimum use of irrigation water – irrigationefficiencies - conservation of water on the field - farmer's participation -irrigation manager.

### Unit 5

#### 5.1 WATER SHED MANAGEMENT

Water shed - classification of water sheds - integrated approach forwater shed management - role of remote sensing and GIS in water shedmanagement - soil and water conservation – Necessity - soil erosion –causes - effects – remedial measures against erosion - contour bunding- strip cropping - bench terracing – check dams - vegetated water way –afforestation - crop residue - land drainage - surface drains - sub surface drains.

#### 5.2 WATER HARVESTING AND RECYCLING

water harvesting - runoff collection - onsite detention basin - ponds -types - Seepage control – methods -evaporation control - Recycling ofharvested water - waste water recharge for reuse – methods – waterlogging - remedial measures - soil reclamation

Name of Authors	Titles of the Book	Edition	Name of the Publisher
Santhosh Kumar Garg	Hydrology and water resources engineering		Khannapublishers,Delhi.
G.L.Asawa	Irrigation and Water Resources Engineering		New age international(p) ltd.publishers, New Delhi.
David Keith Todd	Ground water Hydrology		John wiley &sons,Singapore
Dilip Kumar Majumdar	Irrigation water management - Principles and Practice		PHI Pvt.Ltd.NewDelhi-1.
Madan Mohan Das&Mimi Das Saikia	Irrigation and water power Engineering		PHI learning pvt. Ltd., NewDelhi-1

Name of the Course: **Diploma in Civil Engineering** Subject: **EARTHQUAKE ENGINEERING (Elective)**

Course code: **CE** Course Duration: 6 semesters Subject offered in the semester: **SIXTH**  
 Subject code: Question code: Marks: 100

Teaching Scheme	Examination Scheme
Theory - 3	Class Test(CT)- 20
Tutorial – nil	Attendance, Assignment, Quiz - 10
Practical - nil	End Semester Exam(ESE) - 70
Credit - 3	Total Marks - 100

### OBJECTIVES:

On completion of the course, the student will be able:

- To know the causes and consequences of earthquakes;
- To understand the magnitude and effects of earthquakes on structures;
- To understand the behaviour of various types of buildings during earthquakes;
- To know about the design concepts of earthquake resisting buildings;
- To know the methods of evaluation and retrofitting of damaged structures.

Unit no	Topic	Contact period	Marks
1	INTRODUCTION TO EARTH QUAKE	7	10
2	SEISMIC EFFECTS ON STRUCTURES	10	16
3	BEHAVIOUR OF STRUCTURES DURING EARTHQUAKES	14	20
4	CONCEPTS OF DESIGN OF EARTHQUAKE RESISTING BUILDINGS	9	12
5	RETROFITTING OF BUILDINGS	8	12

**Contents: Theory (EARTHQUAKE ENGINEERING (Elective)) -3 Hrs/week Marks**

### Unit 1 INTRODUCTION TO EARTH QUAKE

Objective of earthquake engineering - Engineering Seismology – Structure of the earth - Temperatures and Pressures with respect to depth -Plate Tectonics - Evolution of Indian Sub-Continent- Seismotectonics of India - Severe earthquakes in Indian sub-continent - Causes of earthquake- Definition of terms : Fault line, Active Fault, Focus or Hypo centre, Epicentre, Epicentre distance, Focal depth, Peakground acceleration, Foreshocks, Aftershocks, Aseismic, Ioseismal, Seismic gap- Ground shaking - Seismic waves -Body waves - P-waves and S-waves - Surface waves - Reyleigh and Love waves – Earthquake Intensity - Earthquake size - Magnitude - Wave magnitude, Duration magnitude, Moment magnitude - Energy released - Classification of Earthquake based on magnitude- Consequences of earthquake – Ground motion, Ground rupture, Liquefaction, Landslides, Fire, Tsunamis, etc-Seismic Zoning Map of India (2002) - Earthquake frequency - Prediction of Earthquake risk -Measurement of Earthquake - Instruments used – Various scales - Richter’s Magnitude Scale .

## **Unit 2 SEISMIC EFFECTS ON STRUCTURES**

Nature of ground motion - Effects of source, path and site – Ground shaking effect on structures - Effects of Amplitude, Duration and Distance of Earth quake - Damage potential of earthquakes -Effects of Inertia forces, Seismic load, Deformations in structures, Horizontal and Vertical shaking of structures, Transfer of inertia forces from top to bottom- Effects of Soil - Influence of ground condition on earthquake motion -Causes for Seismic damages in buildings: Soft storey failure, Floating columns, Plan irregularity, Vertical irregularity, Lack of confinement of concrete, Long cantilevers with heavy dead loads, Insufficient shear reinforcements in columns, Poor quality construction, Poor quality materials, Corrosion of reinforcement, Pounding of adjacent buildings – Short column effect - Effects of size and shape of buildings – Horizontal and vertical layout of buildings - Effect of shifting of filler wall locations from floor to floor, non uniform rigidity distribution - Ductility and flexibility of buildings.

## **Unit 3 BEHAVIOUR OF STRUCTURES DURING EARTHQUAKES**

Characteristics of buildings affecting their behavior - Symmetry, regularity, stiffness, flexibility, strength, time period, damping, ductility, materials and method of construction - Ductile, Brittle and Fatigue fractures - Behavior of structures on sloped ground - Behaviour of Structures with load bearing walls – Brick / Stone /Mud masonry - Large inertia forces due to heavyweight, Very low tensile / shear strengths and brittleness of walls, Stress concentration at corners of openings, Unsymmetrical openings, Poor mortars, Free standing masonry walls, Wall enclosures without roof –Cracks in load bearing walls due to flexure and shear caused by earthquake – Improvements in the behavior of reinforced masonry structures - Behaviour of RCC Structures – Framed / Shear wall / Dual structures - Shear failure of columns - Types of damages in beams - Functions of stirrups in seismic beams - Outward bulging of concrete and buckling of compression reinforcement of beams - Effect of joints on the ductile behaviour of RCC / Steel members -Behaviour of Steel structures - Types of joints, Joint collapse, Joint ductility -Behaviour of Non-Structural elements in buildings during earthquakes - Behaviour of brittle elements - Behaviour of structural members under cyclic loading - Soil characteristics and its impact on various types of structures during earth quake – Twisting of buildings

## **Unit 4 CONCEPTS OF DESIGN OF EARTHQUAKE RESISTING BUILDINGS**

Earthquake proof building - Earthquake resisting building – Acceptable damages to building elements under minor and frequent earth quakes, moderate and occasional earthquakes, and strong but rare earthquakes - General requirements of structures for earthquake resistance and structural safety - Concepts of ductility, deformability and damageability - Concept of base isolation - Ductile performance of structures - Reinforcement detailing for ductility of RC structures -Flexible building elements - Special requirements for RC columns and beams to resist earthquake - Confining steel in columns – Special confining reinforcement for Short columns - Maximum spacing of ties and minimum lapping length of main bars in columns – Ductile detailing of RC buildings - Joints of framed structures –Reinforcements in Beam Column Joints - Providing Shear walls –Arrangement of shear walls - Boundary elements of shear walls –Reinforcements for shear walls - Advantages of shear walls in stilt floors of RC buildings - Earthquake resistant features for masonry buildings - Protection of openings in masonry walls - Masonry bond -Horizontal bands or Ring beams at plinth / lintel / roof

levels in masonry- Horizontal / Vertical reinforcements in masonry walls - Framing of thin load bearing walls – Reinforcement for hollow block masonry – Reduction of earthquake effects - Base isolation technique - Types - Seismic dampers- Types of Dampers: Viscous, Friction, Yielding dampers – Seismic-vibration control.

### Unit 5 RETROFITTING OF BUILDINGS

Evaluation, Repair, Restoration and Seismic Strengthening of Buildings: Assessment of structural and nonstructural damages caused by earthquakes, major and minor damages, Feasibility study for retrofitting –Structural level retrofitting method and Member level retrofitting method- Repair materials: Shotcrete, Epoxy resins, Epoxy mortar, Gypsum Cement mortar, Quick setting mortars, Mechanical Anchors -Techniques to restore original strength: Repair of minor and medium cracks, repair of major cracks , crushed concrete and fractured /excessively yielded / buckled reinforcement - Seismic strengthening techniques: Modification of roofs or floors, Insertion of new slab, Stiffening existing slab, Anchoring the slab to supporting walls / beams -Inserting new walls - Strengthening existing walls: Grouting, Use of wire mesh, Connecting the walls, Pre stressing, Providing buttress - Strengthening of RC members: Reinforced concrete rings around existing columns, Jacketing the existing weak beams, Welding new steel to the old steel and replacing the cover, Pre stressing of old beams - Introduction of additional load bearing elements in the structure - Strengthening of Foundations : Improving drainage, Providing apron, Adding RC strips with keys – Strengthening of soft or weak stories of Existing buildings - Bracing of roof truss frames, Anchoring of roof trusses to supporting walls .

Name of Authors	Titles of the Book	Edition	Name of the Publisher
Pankaj Agarwal and Manish Shrikhande	Earthquake Resistant Design of Structures	2010	PHI Learning Pvt Ltd
The Associated Cement Companies Ltd	Guidelines for Earthquake Resistant Non Engineered Construction		
IS: 1893 ( Part 1 ) - 2002	Criteria for Earthquake Resistant Design of Structures - General Provisions and Buildings		
IS:13920-1993.	Code of practice for ductile detailing of RC structures subjected to Seismic forces		
C.V.R.Murty	Earthquake Tips		IIT, Kanpur, Sponsored by BMTPC, New Delhi.
by Robert W.Day	Geotechnical Earthquake Engineering Hand Book		McGRAW – HILL
Shunzo Okamoto	Introduction to Earthquake Engineering		University of TokyoPress
IS:13935 - 2002	Repair and Seismic strengthening of buildingsGuidelines		

Dr Kamalesh Kumar	Basic Geotechnical Earthquake Engineering		New Age International Publications, New Delhi, 2009
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## **EARTHQUAKE ENGINEERING ( ELECTIVE THEORY II )**

### **MODEL QUESTION PAPER - 1**

Time : 3 Hrs Max Marks : 75

#### **PART- A**

Marks 15 x 1 = 15

**Note :** Answer any 15 Questions. – All Questions carry equal marks

- 1 Define the term “Epi centre”
- 2 Name any one of the severe earth quake of India
- 3 When Tsunami is generated due to earth quake ?
- 4 Name the different types of seismic waves
- 5 Define “inertia force” on structures due to earth quake
- 6 What is meant by “soft storey” ?
- 7 Whether the building as a whole is to be ductile or brittle for good seismic performance ?
- 8 List any two effects on a masonry wall due to a minor earth quake
- 9 What do you mean by stress concentration ?
- 10 What is the reason for twisting of buildings ?
- 11 Why buildings on slopes are more vulnerable to earth quakes ?
- 12 When a masonry wall is called reinforced masonry ?
- 13 What type of damages are expected during moderate and occasional earthquakes ?
- 14 Specify the requirement of a shear wall
- 15 Define “base isolation”
- 16 What are the different types of Dampers ?
- 17 What do you mean by retrofitting of buildings ?
- 18 What are the materials used for filling the cracks in masonry walls ?
- 19 How a damaged RC column could be repaired ?
- 20 Mention any two methods recommended for strengthening the old masonry structures

280 | Page

#### **PART- B**

Marks 5 x 12 = 60

**Note :** i) Answer all Questions choosing either division (A) or division (B) of each question.

ii) All divisions carry equal marks.

21 (A) i) Explain briefly the structure of the earth, with a neat sketch

ii) Explain in detail how the earthquakes are being measured

(OR)

(B) i) Write short notes on Plate Tectonics

ii) How earth quakes are classified based on their magnitude ?

22 (A) Explain in detail with necessary sketches the effect of ground shaking on different types of structures

(OR)

(B) How Architectural features affect buildings during earthquakes ? Explain with neat sketches

23 (A) List out the various characteristics of buildings which affect their behavior during earthquakes and explain how they affect

. (OR)

(B) Write short notes on:

(i) "joint collapse" in steel structures, (ii) "flexural cracks in load bearing walls" and

(iii) "effect of cyclic loading"

24 (A) Explain in detail the special requirements for RC columns and beams to resist the effect of earthquakes

(OR)

(B) (i) How shear walls are to be arranged in a building with stilt floor ?

(ii) How the vibration of building elements due to earthquake can be controlled ?

25 (A) (i) Write a note on "stiffening of slabs"

(ii) Explain any one method of strengthening of foundation

. (OR)

(B) (i) Explain how a soft storey of an existing multi-storey building can be strengthened

(ii) What is the necessity of bracing of roof truss frames ?



Name of the Course: **Diploma In Civil Engineering** Subject: **CIVIL ENGINEERING PROJECT II**  
 Course code: **CE** Course Duration: 6 semester Subject offered in Semester :**SIXTH**  
 Subject code: Question code: Marks : 100

Teaching Scheme	Examination Scheme
Theory : Nil	Term Work(TW)50
Tutorial: Nil	Practical(PR) 50
Practical : 3	Total 100
Credit :- 2	

**Aim:-**

1. Exposition of professional approach of students towards knowledge gain.

**Objective:-**Students will be able to:

1. Collect the information for a given project.
2. Apply principles, theorems and bye-laws in the project planning and design.
3. Interpret and analyze the data.
4. Develop professional abilities such as persuasion, confidence, and perseverance and communication skill.
5. Develop presentation skill.
6. Enhance creative thinking.

**Pre-Requisite:-**

1. Students should have entire knowledge of civil engineering.

**Contents:- CIVIL ENGINEERING PROJECT II 3 Hrs/week**

**Project:**

**Skills to be developed:**

**Intellectual skills:**

- 1) Decide and collect data for projects.
- 2) Read and interpret the drawing, data.
- 3) Design the components.
- 4) Apply the principles rules regulations and byelaws.

**Motor skills:**

- 1) Plan for different phases of a task.
- 2) Prepare drawings for project.
- 3) Use of computer for drawing, networking.
- 4) Work in a group for a given task.

**The project report shall be in the following format:**

- Topic and objectives
- Collection of data, required survey work,
- Management and construction procedure
- Resources scheduling and networking
- Design details
- Required drawing set
- Utility to society if any
- Conclusion

**CIVIL ENGINEERING PROJECT:**

Arrange 4 building units (already developed in the “CIVIL ENGINEERING PROJECT I”) in a 2200 sq. m of vacant land adjacent to the 12 m wide road including placing of essential service unit like deep tube-well, pump house, underground reservoir, four 1BHK security quarter, internal bituminous road over WBM, surface drain network and boundary wall with main gate

Name of the Course: **Diploma in Civil Engineering** Subject: **Civil Engineering Lab-IV**  
Course code: **CE** Course Duration: 6 semester Subject offered in Semester :**SIXTH**  
Subject code: Question code: Marks : 100

<b>Teaching Scheme</b>	<b>Examination Scheme</b>
Theory : Nil	Term Work(TW) 50
Tutorial: Nil	Practical(PR) 50
Practical : 3	Total 100
Credit :- 2	

**List of Practical:**

**Water Supply Engineering:**

- 1) To determine fluoride concentration in given water sample
- 2) To determine the turbidity of the given sample of water.
- 3) To determine residual chlorine in a given sample of water.
- 4) To determine suspended solids, dissolved solids, and total solids of water sample
- 5) To determine the dissolved oxygen in a sample of water.
- 6) To determine the optimum dose of coagulant in the given sample by jar test.
- 7) To determine arsenic concentration (semi-quantitative) in given water sample.
- 8) To determine hardness of water.

**Sanitary Engineering:**

- 1) To determine the dissolved Oxygen in a sample of waste water.
- 2) To determine B.O.D. of given sample of waste water.
- 3) To determine C.O.D. of given sample of waste water.
- 4) To determine suspended solids, dissolved solids and total solids of waste water sample.
- 5) To determine various pollutant levels in the atmosphere using Digital Air Volume Sampler.
- 6) Energy generation plants from Gobar Gas.

Name of the Course: **Diploma in Civil Engineering** Subject: **Field Surveying Practice II**  
Course Code: **CE** Course Duration: 6 semester Subject offered in Semester :**SIXTH**  
Subject code: Question code: Marks : 100

<b>Teaching Scheme</b>	<b>Examination Scheme</b>
Theory : Nil	Term Work(TW) 50
Tutorial: Nil	Practical(PR) 50
Practical : 3	Total 100
Credit :- 2	

**Practical:**

**Skills to be developed:**

**Intellectual skill:**

- 1) Identify the components of plane table, theodolite, and advanced survey instruments.
- 2) Know the working principles of these survey instruments.
- 3) Finding the horizontal and vertical distances.
- 4) Identifying errors in setting out curve and tabulating elements of a curve.

**Motor Skills:**

- 1) Taking and recording the observation in the field book.
- 2) Preparing drawings, maps etc. with the observed data.
- 3) Setting out curve for the given alignment.
- 4) Use Micro optic thodolite, EDM for finding different parameters.

**Instructions:-**

- 1) Group size for survey practical work should be maximum 15 students. (May be compromised depending on instrument condition and other local condition of the polytechnic)
- 2) Each student from a group should handle the instrument independently to understand the Function of different components and use of the instrument.
- 3) Drawing, plotting should be considered as part of practical. A student from a group should know the basic philosophy of raw data collection, data handling, calculation required for plotting and drawing.
- 4) 3-4 full day per project is required for carrying out project work.

**List Of Projects:**

- 1) Theodolite traverse Survey for a closed traverse of 5-6 sides for a small area. Computation by Gale's traverse table. Plotting the traverse with details on A1 size imperial drawing sheet.
- 2) Setting out simple circular curve by Rankine's method of Deflection angles( both one theodolite and two theodolite methods) for a given problem supplied by the concerned teachers and plotting the details of curve on A-1 size imperial drawing sheet
- 3) Layout of the building (building plan used in drawing or estimation subject may also be used)
- 4) Determination of the height of institution building with the help of theodolite

Name of the Course : **Diploma In Civil Engineering** Subject: **Professional Practices-IV**  
 Course code: **CE** Course Duration: 6 semester Subject offered in Semester : **SIXTH**  
 Subject code: Question code: Marks :50

Teaching Scheme	Examination Scheme
Theory : Nil	Term Work(TW) 25
Tutorial: Nil	Practical(PR) 25
Practical : 3	Total 50
Credit :- 2	

**Aim :-**

1. Development of professional awareness in before and after sales and services construction sector.

**Objective :-**

Student will be able to:

Acquire information from different sources.

Prepare notes for given topic.

Present given topic in a seminar.

Interact with peers to share thoughts.

Prepare a report on industrial visit, expert lecture.

**Pre-Requisite :-**

1. Students should have complete knowledge of design of construction.

2. Students should know all the govt norms related to construction industry.

**Contents : PROFESSIONAL PRACTICES-IV 3Hrs/week**

**Unit -1 Structured industrial visits** shall be arranged and report of the same should be submitted by the individual student, to form a part of the term work. (**minimum 3 visits**). Following are the suggested type of Industries/ Fields -

i) Visit to RCC framed structure building for details of reinforcement.

ii) Visit to water /sewage treatment plant.

iii) Visit to works carried out under watershed development/micro irrigation scheme.

iv) Visit to any structure undergoing rehabilitation/retrofitting.

**Unit -2The Guest Lecture/s from field/industry experts, professionals** to be arranged ( 2Hrs duration), minimum 2 nos. from the following or alike topics. The briefreport to be submitted on the guest lecture by each student as a part of Term work.

a) HRD and civil engineering projects.

b) Project planning and execution of civil engineering projects.

c) PWD system of accounts

d) Contract Management

e) RCC design and detailing

**Unit – 3Information Search ,data collection and writing a report on the topic**

a) Collection of data for valuation of old building

- b) Collection of details of BOT project under execution.
- c) Collection of Data and case study of failure of RCC structure.
- d) Collection of information on any topic from journal available in library.

**Unit – 4**The students should discuss in group of six to eight students and write a brief report on the same as a part of term work. The topic of group discussions may be selected by the faculty members. Some of the suggested topics are -

Role of civil engineer in disaster management.

Scope of out sourcing of civil engineering services.

Pollution control.

**Unit – 5 Seminar Presentation**

The students should select a topic for **Seminar** based on recent developments in civil engineering field, emerging technology etc.

**Text Books:- Nil**

**Reference books :- Nil**

**Suggested List of Laboratory Experiments :- Nil**

**Suggested List of Assignments/Tutorial :- Nil**

Name of the Course: **Diploma In Civil Engineering** Subject: **Rural Engineering**  
 Course code: **CE** Course Duration: 6 semester Subject offered in Semester : **SIXTH**  
 Subject code: Question code: Marks :50

Teaching Scheme	Examination Scheme
Theory : Nil	Term Work(TW) 25
Tutorial: Nil	Practical(PR) 25
Practical : 3	Total 50
Credit :- 2	

**Aim:-**

1. Study of socio-economical effects of rural area on construction industry.

**Objective:-**

1. The students will be able to:
2. Use knowledge for solving the problems of rural population.
3. Render their services for the various development schemes of state / central Govt.
4. Prepare modified plan for existing farmer's house with due suggestions.
5. Provide support services as a Civil Engineer for rural population..
6. Provide guidance to start cottage industries related to Civil Engineering.
7. Inspire the villagers for using non conventional energy appliances.
8. Provide services for developing and propagating the programmes of water shade management.

**Pre-Requisite:-**

1. Student should study socio economical culture of proposed rural area.
2. Students should know all the norms of construction led by Govt.

**Contents:- RURAL ENGINEERING 3Hrs/week**

**Practical:**

**Term work shall consist of reports on any six of the following assignments:**

1.1 Socio Economic survey of village, to identify, the needs of village people  
 1.2 Visit to the Structures built under water shade management program (**at least two structure**)

1. Gabian structure
2. Underground Bandhara
3. Kolhapur type weir
4. Cement Plug, Contour Bunding
5. Rain Water Harvesting

**Prepare neat labeled sketches and report on the above visits.**

2. Visit to a farmer's house

2.1 Profile of a farmer for case study

2.2 Measured drawing of existing farmers house

2.3 Preparation of modified plan with due suggestions with respect to water supply, sanitations, cattle shade, fodder shade, court yard, composting yard, bio/Gobar Gas plant.

3. Report writing on the following with neat labeled sketches (**Minimum one**)

3.1 Sprinkler Irrigation System, with capacity calculation, head and discharge calculation, power calculation for pump, pressure calculation for pipe.

3.2. Drip Irrigation System with capacity calculation, head and discharge calculation, Power calculation for pump, pressure calculation for pipe

3.3 Layout of Lift Irrigation, with capacity calculation, head and discharge calculation, power calculation for pump, pressure and dia. Calculation for pipe.

4. Report writing on **any one** of the cottage industries related to civil engineering regarding demand, utility, advantages, effect on rural economy etc.

- Brick Manufacturing

- Cement Block manufacturing
- Cement concrete pole for fencing
- Roof tiles / decorative Terracotta tiles manufacturing.
- Stone Crusher.

5. Collecting information regarding schemes declared by State / Central Govt. in which **Civil Engineer has effective participation (at least one)**

- (i) Indira AwasYojna
- (ii) WalmikiAwasYojna
- (iii) SwajalDharaYojna
- (iv) Jawahar Well Yojna
- (vi) Village / Farm Tank.

6. Collecting information regarding use of non-conventional energy source like- Solar energy, Bio/Gobar Gas plant, wind mill,

7. A Study report on **any one**

- Basic Study of electrical installation for house wiring, its components, different types of wires and its uses, need of fuse and its material used, need of earthing and its use.
- Identification of electrical motor pump set, its electrical connection, fault finding and its remedies.

8. A Study report on

Concept of Community Polytechnic in India regarding their role in upliftment of rural population, their area of working, such as manpower development, transfer of technology, technical support services, information dissemination, community services. A visit to nearest Community Polytechnic shall be arranged. A visit report shall be prepared covering all aspect.

**Text Books: - Nil**

**Reference books: - Nil**

**Suggested List of Laboratory Experiments: - Nil**

**Suggested List of Assignments/Tutorial: - Nil**