प्रदेश लोक सेवा आयोग

गण्डकी प्रदेश

इञ्जिनियरिङ्ग सेवा, सिभिल समूह, जनरल, हाइवे, हाइड्रोपावर, इरिगेशन र स्यानिटरी उपसमूह, अधिकृत सातौं तहका पदहरुको खुला र अन्तरतह प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

यस पाठ्यक्रम योजनालाई दुई चरणमा विभाजन गरिएको छ :

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

परीक्षा योजना **(Examination Scheme)**

प्रथम चरण : लिखित परीक्षा **(Written Examination)** पूर्णाङ्क :– २००

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

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

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

द्रष्टव्य :

१. लिखित परीक्षाको माध्यम भाषा नेपाली वा अंग्रेजी अथवा नेपाली र अंग्रेजी दुवै हुनेछ ।

२. प्रथमपत्र र द्वितीयपत्रको लिखित परीक्षा छुट्टाछुट्टै हुनेछ ।

३. वस्तुगत बहुवैकल्पिक (Multiple Choice) प्रश्नहरुको गलत उत्तर दिएमा प्रत्येक गलत उत्तर बापत २० प्रतिशत अङ्क कट्टा गरिनेछ । तर उत्तर नदिएमा त्यस बापत अङ्क दिइने छैन र अङ्क कट्टा पनि गरिने छैन ।

४. बहुवैकल्पिक प्रश्नहरु हुने परीक्षामा कुनै प्रकारको क्याल्कुलेटर (Calculator) प्रयोग गर्न पाइने छैन ।

५. विषयगत प्रश्नहरुको हकमा तोकिएको अंकको एउटा लामो प्रश्न वा एउटै प्रश्नका दुई वा दुई भन्दा बढी भाग (Two or more parts of a single question) वा एउटा प्रश्न अन्तर्गत दुई वा बढी टिप्पणीहरु (Short notes) सोध्न सकिने छ ।

६. द्वितीय पत्रमा (विषयगत प्रश्न हुनेका हकमा) प्रत्येक खण्डका लागि छुट्टाछुट्टै उत्तरपुस्तिकाहरु हुनेछन् । परिक्षार्थीले प्रत्येक खण्डका प्रश्नहरुको उत्तर सोही खण्डको उत्तरपुस्तिकामा लेख्नुपर्नेछ ।

७. यस पाठयक्रम योजना अन्तर्गतका पत्र/विषयका ् विषयवस्तुमा जेसुकै लेखिएको भए तापनि पाठ्यक्रममा परेका कानून, ऐन, नियम तथा नीतिहरु परीक्षाको मिति भन्दा ३ महिना अगाडि (संशोधन भएका वा संशोधन भई हटाईएका वा थप गरी संशोधन भई) कायम रहेकालाई यस पाठ्क्रममा परेको सम्झनु पर्दछ ।

८. प्रथम चरणको परीक्षाबाट छनौट भएका उम्मेदवारहरुलाई मात्र द्वितीय चरणको परीक्षामा सम्मिलित गराइनेछ।

९. पाठ्यक्रम लागू मिति : - २०८०।०४।०९

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प्रथम पत्र (Paper I): General Subject

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

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

   2.1 **Verbal Ability Test** (8×1 Mark = 8 Marks)

   Jumble words, Series, Analogy, Classification, Coding-Decoding, Matrix, Ranking Order Test, Direction and Distance Sense Test, Common Sense Test, Logical Reasoning, Assertion and Reason, Statement and Conclusions

   2.2 **Numerical Ability Test** (9×1 Mark = 9Marks)

   Series, Analogy, Classification, Coding, Arithmetical reasoning/operation, Percentage, Ratio, Average, Loss & Profit, Time & Work, Data interpretation & Data verification

   2.3 **Non-verbal/Abstract Ability Test** (8×1 Mark = 8 Marks)

   Figure Series, Figure Analogy, Figure Classification, Figure Matrix, Pattern Completion/Finding, Analytical Reasoning Test, Figure Formation and Analysis, Rule Detection, Water images, Mirror images, Cubes and Dice &Venn-diagram

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

1. **Structural Engineering** **(5 marks)**
   - 1.1 Center of gravity, moment of inertia , radius of gyration
   - 1.2 Stresses and strains, theory of torsion and flexure
   - 1.3 Analysis of beams and frames: bending moment, shear force and deflection of beams and frames
   - 1.4 Determinate structures (energy methods), three hinged systems, suspension cable system
   - 1.5 Indeterminate structures:- slope deflection method and moment distribution method, use of influence line diagram for simple beams, unit load method, two hinged arch
   - 1.6 Plastic analysis of beam and frame
2. **Engineering Survey** **(7 marks)**
   - 2.1 Introduction and basic principles, classification of surveys
   - 2.2 Linear measurement techniques:- chain and tape method, ranging rods and arrows, representation of measurement and common scales, sources of error, effect of slope and slope correction, correction for chain and tape measurement, abney level and clinometers
   - 2.3 Compass:- types of compass, problems and sources of error in compass survey
   - 2.4 Plane table surveying: principles and methods of plane tabling
   - 2.5 Leveling: principle of leveling, temporary and permanent adjustment of level, bench marks, booking methods and their recording, longitudinal and cross sectioning, reciprocal leveling, trigonometric leveling
   - 2.6 Contouring: contour interval and characteristics of contour, methods of contouring, interpolation, use of contour map
   - 2.7 Theodolite traversing: need of traverse and its significance, principles of traverse, computation of coordinates; adjustment of closed traverse and linked traverse, closing errors
   - 2.8 Tacheometry: principle, tacheometric formula, relation of distance and elevation
   - 2.9 Uses of total station and electronic distance measuring instruments
   - 2.10 Curves: types and suitability, elements, geometry and setting out of curves (simple circular curve, vertical curve, transition curve)
   - 2.11 Calculation of area and volume: methods of area calculation of land, methods of area and volume calculation of cut and fill and mass haul diagram
3. **Construction Materials** **(6 marks)**
   - 3.1 Properties of building materials: physical, chemical, constituents, thermal
   - 3.2 Stone: characteristics and requirements of stones as a building materials
   - 3.3 Ceramic materials: ceramic tile, mosaic tile, brick types and testing
   - 3.4 Cementing materials: types and properties of lime and cement; cement mortar tests
   - 3.5 Metals: types and properties of steel, alloys
   - 3.6 Timber and wood: timber trees in Nepal, types and properties of wood

3.7 Miscellaneous materials: asphaltic materials (asphalt, bitumen and tar), paints and varnishes, polymers

3.8 Soil properties and their parameters

3.9 Local and modern building construction materials in Nepal

4. **Concrete Technology** **(5 marks)**

4.1 Constituents and properties of concrete (physical and chemical)

4.2 Water cement ratio

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

4.4 Mixing, transportation pouring and curing of concrete

4.5 Admixtures

4.6 High strength concrete

4.7 Pre-stressed concrete

5. **Geotechnical Engineering** **(6 marks)**

5.1 Formation of soil, general classification of soil depending on transporting agent and deposit media

5.2 Three phases of soil: basic terms, relation between basic terms, volumetric relationship: mass and volume, weight and volume, specific gravity of soil and lab test, field density and determination methods

5.3 Types of water in soil, moisture content and relationship, organic content in soil

5.4 Index properties of soil: grain size distribution and types of soil depending on grain size distribution, consistency limit, relative density, lab test of index properties

5.5 Types of rock, dip, strike, fold, fault, cleavage, geographical divisions of Nepal, earthquake: causes of earthquake, types of wave, grading of earthquake, seismic fault line in Nepal

5.6 Tunneling: types of tunnel, component parts of a tunnel and tunnel cross section, survey for tunnel alignment, drainage, lighting and ventilation requirements for tunnels, methods of tunneling in soft soil and rock

6. **Construction Management** **(6 marks)**

6.1 Construction scheduling and planning: network techniques (CPM, PERT) and bar charts

6.2 Contractual procedure and management: types of contract, bid and bid notice, preparation of bidding document, contractors pre-qualification, evaluation of tenders and selection of contractors, contract acceptance, condition of contract, quotation and direct purchase, classifications of contractors, dispute resolution, muster roll

6.3 Material management: procurement procedures and materials handling

6.4 Cost, quality and time control

6.5 Project management

6.6 Occupational health and safety

6.7 Project monitoring and evaluation

6.8 Quality assurance plan

6.9 Variation, alteration and omissions

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7. **Estimating, Costing, Specification and Valuation** **(5 marks)**
   - 7.1 Types of estimates and their specific uses
   - 7.2 Methods of calculating quantities
   - 7.3 Key components of estimating norms and rate analysis
   - 7.4 Preparation of bill of quantities
   - 7.5 Purposes, types and importance of specification
   - 7.6 Purposes, principles and methods of valuation

8. **Engineering Drawing** **(4 marks)**
   - 8.1 Drawing sheet composition and its essential components
   - 8.2 Suitable scales, site plans, preliminary drawings, working drawings
   - 8.3 Theory of projection drawing: perspective, orthographic and axonometric projection, first and third angle projection
   - 8.4 Drafting tools and equipment's
   - 8.5 Drafting conventions and symbols
   - 8.6 Topographic, electrical, plumbing and structural drawings
   - 8.7 Techniques of free hand drawing
   - 8.8 Community buildings: School and hospital buildings and their design considerations

9. **Engineering Economics** **(3 marks)**
   - 9.1 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

10. **Professional Practices** **(3 marks)**
   - 10.1 Ethics, integrity and professionalism: codes of conduct and guideline for professional engineering practices
   - 10.2 Nepal Engineering Council Act, 2055; and regulations, 2056
   - 10.3 Relation with clients, contractors and fellow professionals
   - 10.4 Public procurement practices for works, goods and services and their importance
   - 10.5 National Building Code: Hierarchy of building codes and its application, procedures for implementation of building code in Nepal
   - 10.6 Building Bylaws

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द्वितीय पत्र (Paper II) : Technical Subject

Section (A) - 30 Marks

1. **Structural Engineering**

1.1 Reinforced concrete structures: difference between working stress and limit state philosophy, design of beam and slab, 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

1.2 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 of timber beams and columns

1.3 Requirements of earthquake resistant building construction

1.5 Mandatory rule of thumb in building design

1.5 Structural design of bridge: various types of bridges, selection and type of bridges and economic span length, types of loads, forces and stresses, live load, impact load, wind load, longitudinal forces, lateral loads, centrifugal force, width of roadway and footway, general design requirements, solid slab bridges, deck girder bridges, B.M. in slab supported on four edges, distribution of live loads on longitudinal beams, method of distribution coefficients, Courbon's method, design of a T- beam bridge, balanced cantilever bridge, design of box culvert

1.6 Comparison of Steel, RC and Masonry Structures in terms of Cost and Construction Time

1.7 Earthquake Resistant Features in Steel, RC and Masonry Structures

1.8 Mandatory Rule of Thumb for RCC and Masonry Structure Construction

1.9 Bridge Management Information System in Gandaki Province

2. **Geotechnical Engineering**

2.1 **Soil Mechanics**

2.1.1 **Identification and classification of soil**

Field identification of soil and soil classification: descriptive, textural, ISI, MIT and USCS

2.1.2 **Permeability of soil**

Factors affecting permeability of soil, determination of coefficient of permeability: laboratory and field methods

2.1.3 **Effective stress**

Factors affecting effective stress, capillary rise, quick sand condition

2.1.4 **Seepage analysis**

Flow net, application of flow net, seepage below concrete dam, sheet pile and safety check, seepage analysis through earthen dam and filter layer design, techniques to reduce discharge and to increase safety of dam

2.1.5 **Soil Compaction**

Concept of compaction, lab test, factors affecting compaction, specification of compaction, field control of compaction, methods of compaction in field and their suitability, special parameters to be considered for compaction in road, earthen dam

2.1.6 **Shear strength of soil**

Concept of shear strength, principal planes and principal stresses, Mohr-Coulomb theory of shear strength, calculation of normal stress and shear Stress at different plane, relation of principle stress at failure condition, types of shear test: direct shear test, unconfined compression test, triaxial test, vane shear test

2.1.7 **Consolidation and settlements**

Concept of consolidation, types of consolidation, test of consolidation, NC, OC, OCR, reconsolidation pressure, calculation of settlement, settlement of structures resting on soil: its nature, causes and remedial measures

2.1.8 **Stability of slopes**

Causes of slope failures, types of slope and slope failures, critical surfaces and factor of safety, method of stability analysis and stability number, bio engineering: advantages, principles, concept, components and uses in stabilization of slope

2.2 **Foundation Engineering**

2.2.1 **Introduction**

Types of foundation, factors affecting on selection of foundation, requirement and criteria of ideal foundation, types of load for design of foundation, criteria for selection of depth of foundation

2.2.2 **Earth pressure and retaining structures**

Rankine's earth pressure theory, Coloumb's earth pressure theory, trial wedge theory, types of earth pressure, types of retaining wall, stability analysis of earth retaining structures, techniques to increase stability of retaining wall

2.2.3 **Bearing capacity and settlements**

Types of bearing capacity and factors influencing bearing capacity, effects of various factors on bearing capacity, modes of foundation failure, Terzaghi's general bearing capacity theory, ultimate bearing capacity of cohesionless and cohesive soil, settlement: types, nature and effects

2.2.4 **Types of foundation and their suitability in context of Nepal**

Condition to use spread or strap or combined footing; mat: types, bearing capacity, construction approach, floating mat, compensating mat; pile: types, load carrying capacity, negative skin friction (NSF) and calculation; comparision between pile, pier, and caisson; caisson: types, bearing capacity, construction of well, tilt and shift of well and its retrofication and prevention

2.2.5 **Design of foundation**

Design of spread foundation, combined footing, strap footing, mat foundation, pile foundation, well foundation

2.2.6 **Foundation stabilization, underpinning and geotechnical process** Soil stabilization, stone column, sand pile, dynamic deep compaction, grouting and its methods, methods of underpinning, methods of dewatering

2.3 **Site Investigation and Soil Exploration**

2.3.1 Purpose of site investigation, planning of investigation, stages of investigation, methods of boring, types of soil sample

2.3.2 In-situ test: standard penetration test, dynamic cone penetration test, correction of N value, calculation of bearing capacity using N value for isolated footing, mat, pile and well, plate load test, pile load test

2.3.3 Preparation of site investigation report

2.3.4 Type of Bridge Foundation based on topographical features

2.3.5 Geotechnical consideration for basement parking design

2.3.6 Techniques for Selection of Suitable Foundation

2.3.7 Purpose and Method of Site Investigation and Exploration

Section (B) - 25 Marks

3. **Water Resource Engineering**

3.1 **Hydrology and Sediment**

3.1.1 Rainfall measurements and related analysis

3.1.2 Flow measurements, rating curve and generation of flow data

3.1.3 Estimation of long term daily and monthly flows, low flows

3.1.4 Hydrograph analysis, synthetic unit hydrographs

3.1.5 Flood frequency analysis, estimation of design flood

3.1.6 Collection of sediment data, sediment rating curve, estimation of sediment yield and concentration, reservoir sedimentation

3.1.7 Ground water hydrology

3.1.8 Spatial and temporal, distribution of rainfall; rain shadow areas, and impact of the mountain on rainfall distribution in Gandaki province

3.1.9 Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOF), past GLOF events, and potential sources of GLOF in Gandaki province.

3.1.10 Flood routing (Hydrological and hydraulic routing, the impact of lakes and reservoirs on the flood routing.

3.1.11 Consideration of climate change impacts on water resources availability

3.2 **Hydraulics**

3.2.1 Fluid pressure, fluid kinematics, dynamics of flows

3.2.2 Boundary layers, uniform flow, steady flow, laminar and turbulent flow

3.2.3 Bernoulli's equation and its applications

3.2.4 Laminar and turbulent flow in pipes
3.2.5 Concept of specific energy and gradually varied flows in open channel
3.2.6 Hydraulic jump and its types, flow profiles
3.2.7 Consideration of climate change impacts on hydraulic structure design

3.3 **Irrigation**

3.3.1 Function, advantages and disadvantages of irrigation; status and need of irrigation in Nepal
3.3.2 Crops and soils, crop water and irrigation water requirements, water availability for irrigation
3.3.3 Irrigation methods (surface, sub-surface, sprinkler and drip), their suitability, advantages and disadvantages
3.3.4 Canal types, network and alignment, canal losses, command area, duty and delta
3.3.5 Silt theories, design of earthen and lined canals, canal standards, specific considerations for hill irrigation
3.3.6 Design of irrigation structures on permeable foundation (seepage theories, piping & uplift)
3.3.7 Design of weir and barrage (crest, length and thickness of impervious floor)
3.3.8 Design of silt control structures (excluder, ejector and settling basin)
3.3.9 Design of energy dissipaters (hydraulic jump and stilling basins)
3.3.10 Design of river training works (guide bund, levees and spurs), water shed management
3.3.11 Design of regulators, drops, cross-drainage and outlets
3.3.12 Waterlogging (causes, effects and measures), design of surface and subsurface drainage
3.3.13 Planning and Management of Irrigation System: General knowledge regarding the status of irrigation system; farming system, need, potentiality and types of irrigation in Gandaki Province; Characteristics of Hill Irrigation Systems; Guidelines for Hill Irrigation Design; Managerial, Social and Institutional Arrangements, Financial Provisions and Engineering Solutions for the Hill Irrigation System; Advantages, Suitability and Limitations of Sprinkler and Drip for Hill Irrigation; Components, Design Approach and Selection of Sprinklers and Drip Irrigation; Problems of Floods, Soil Erosion, Land Slides and Mountain Zone Classification; Engineering and Vegetative Measures for Canal Design in Different Mountain Zones; Advantages and Design considerations of Gabion Construction for remote hill areas
3.3.14 Consideration of climate change impacts on irrigation water demand and crop yield

3.4 **Hydropower**

3.4.1 Hydropower development in Nepal, policies, acts and regulations

3.4.2 Types of hydropower project (run-off river, peaking ROR storage, and pump storage)

3.4.3 Flow duration curve, determination of reservoir capacity, reservoir sedimentation, useful life of reservoir

3.4.4 Power demand analysis and forecast

3.4.5 Potential and firm power, maximum power output, firm energy, surplus energy, seasonal energy, and average annual energy

3.4.6 Concept of load, load curve, capacity factor, load factor, and utilization factor

3.4.7 Power demand variation (daily, weekly, monthly, seasonal, and annual)

3.4.8 Layout of reservoir, diversion structures, de-sanding basin, water conveyance system, fore-bay, surge tank, penstock, power house, draft tube, tailrace, switch yard, and auxiliary structures

3.4.9 Dam classification and their usage based on functionality, acting forces, and construction materials; selection of dam based on construction material, topography, economy and purpose

3.4.10 Concrete gravity dams: forces on gravity dams, their line of actions, stability against sliding, overturning, and floating

3.4.11 Embankment dams: earth and rock-fill dams; basic design principles, concept of seepage through embankments, considerations in foundation and slope stability

3.4.12 Concept of coffer-dam and their usage

3.4.13 Design of spillways, types of spillway gates, location, and their functions

3.4.14 Energy dissipation methods, types of energy dissipaters, design of stilling basin and aprons

3.4.15 Design of intake, trash rack, gravel trap and approach canal

3.4.16 Types, location, and usages of de-sanding basin, suspended sediment characteristics, sediment velocities to be considered in de-sanding basin design, design of de-sanding basin, flushing of sediments from de-sanding basin

3.4.17 Hydraulic tunnels: pressure and non-pressure tunnels, tunnel cross-section and size, head loss in tunnels, concept of tunnel stability and protection measures, tunnel linings

3.4.18 Water hammer, hydrodynamic pressure calculations, design of fore-bay basin

3.4.19 Importance, location and application of penstock, anchor blocks and saddle support

3.4.20 Underground and surface power houses, power house dimensions and design, tailrace

3.4.21 Types and selection of turbines, concept of specific speed, gates and valves, draft tube, need and working principle of governors

3.4.22 **Hydropower potential, current installed capacity, and major hydropower developed or under construction in Gandaki province;** Financing of hydropower PPP, BOOT, FDI, MLB; Challenges of hydropower development in Gandaki province: Social, environmental, economical and geological; Interprovincial water sharing, distribution of resources (local, province and center), inter-basin water transfer; Micro Hydro Reliability, funding requirement, subsidy policy and mechanism, cost per KW, sustainability, operation and maintenance, local people's participation, and End-use of electricity-for project viability.

Section (C) - 25 Marks

4. **Transportation Engineering**

4.1 **Highway engineering**

4.1.1 **Highway Planning and Survey**

Approach to road planning: establishing economic and environmental viability, evaluating alternatives, historical development of road construction in Nepal, classification of roads, national road network of Nepal , road survey and quantity calculation, process of identifying best route location, map study and reconnaissance survey, preliminary and detail survey, recommendation for best alignment, highway alignment and controlling factors, Asian Highway in Nepal and NRS–2045, NRS 2070, Highway Planning practices in Gandaki Province.

4.1.2 **Geometric Design of Highway**

Basic design controls and criteria: design speed, vehicle characteristics, traffic volume & its composition, topography, elements of highway cross section, highway curves: tangents, type of curves, transition curves, reverse curves and their functions, circular curves, super elevation, stopping sight distance, vertical curves, gradients, average gradients and ruling gradient, Crest curve and sag curves, design considerations of horizontal and vertical alignment, extra widening, set back distance

4.1.3 **Evaluation of subgrade soil**

Functions of subgrade soil, CBR ant its test, group index, plate load test, determination of modulus of subgrade reaction (k), dynamic penetration test and its application

4.1.4 **Hill Roads**

Hill road design: speed, sight distance, geological condition and alignment selection criteria, gradient selection, Hair Pin Bends, horizontal curves, passing lane in hill roads, retaining and slope protection structure in hill roads, use of bio-engineering, drainage structures, stability of formation width and cut and fill slopes, Challenges in Hill Road construction and Remedial Measures

4.1.5 **Highway Drainage**

Importance of highway drainage: surface drainage and estimation of water quantity, design of drainage structures, erosion control and dissipating structures, subsurface drainage, cross drainage structures and types

4.1.6 **Highway Materials**

Binding materials, types of aggregate and tests on their gradation, strength, durability, mathematical and graphical methods of aggregate gradation, binding materials, bitumen, road tar, penetration test, consistency test, flash point test, composition test, bituminous mixes and asphalt concrete, open and dense graded mixes, design of asphalt mixes,

4.1.7 **Traffic Engineering**

Traffic engineering and scope, interrelationships between human/ machinery/environmental elements, impact of human and vehicular characteristics on traffic planning, traffic operations and regulations driver and vehicle control, traffic control devices, traffic flow counts and speed studies, traffic flow characteristics, traffic count and presentation, O and D studies, parking studies and accident study and analysis, basic requirements of intersections, types of intersections and configuration, channelized and unchannelized intersections, design of intersections, traffic signs, signals, road marking, road delination, road lighting, factors influencing night visibility, design of the lighting system, traffic projection and forecasting, Problems and Remedial Measures of Traffic Congestion

4.1.8 **Road Pavement**

Types of road pavements, flexible and rigid pavements, load and other factors controlling pavement, design methods for flexible pavements, design methods for rigid pavements, stress due to load, temperature and sub-grade friction, functions of pavement structure, axle load, damaging factor of axle loads, different types of pavement surface

4.1.9 **Road Construction Technology**

Activities and techniques used in road construction, tools, equipment and plants used in road construction, preparation of road subgrade, excavation, filling, compaction, moisture density relationship, field compaction control, soil stabilization, Construction of asphalt concrete layers including prime coat, tack coat, and seal coat, construction procedure of penetration macadam, construction procedures of bituminous bound macadam, construction procedures of plain cement concrete pavements, Road Construction Technology (Earthen Road, Gravel Road Bituminous Surface Dressing, Asphalt Concrete, Rigid Pavement), Suitability of Different types of road construction technologies at different regions.

4.1.10 **Highway Maintenance, Repair and Rehabilitation**

Classification of maintenance activities for on road and off road structures, inspection, prioritization and planning of maintenance operations, evaluation of pavement distress and pavement condition, types and methods of pavement repair, regular, recurrent, periodic maintenance, types of overlay and strengthening of existing pavements

Section (D) - 20 Marks

5. **Public Health Engineering**

5.1 **Water Supply**

5.1.1 **Introduction**

Potable, contaminated and wholesome water, typical components of water supply schemes

5.1.2 **Sources of water**

Surface source, ground water occurrences and prospecting, chemical characteristics and properties of ground water, recharge of ground water, ground water recovery, tube well design, selection of water sources

5.1.3 **Quality of water**

Types and sources of water pollution, effects of pollution (river, lake and reservoir), pollution of ground water, hardness of water, alkalinity in water, living organism in water, water borne diseases, physical, chemical and biological tests of water, water quality standard: WHO standard of drinking water quality, Nepal interim standard of drinking water

5.1.4 **Quantity of water**

Types of water demand, design period, methods of population forecasting, variation in demand of water, factors affecting demand of water

5.1.5 **Intake works**

Site selection of an intake, Characteristics of river reservoir and spring intake, various types of hand pumps including suction hand pump, submersible hand pump

5.1.6 **Water treatment**

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 colour, odour and taste

5.1.7 **Reservoirs and distribution systems**

Types of reservoir, sizing of reservoir: mass curve method, peak demand method etc. for reservoir Design, Water supply system: pumping system, gravity system, Layout of the water supply system, Pipeline design: design

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

5.1.8 **Operation and maintenance of water supply system**

Difference between maintenance and rehabilitation, Operation of water supply system, Maintenance equipment: wrench

5.1.9 **Design specific of gravity flow rural water supply system in Nepal:**

Planning and Layout of Rural and Urban Water Supply System and Sanitation System; Environmental Impact Assessment (Need, Requirement and Implementation Strategy), Stages for Environmental Impact Assessment and Initial Environmental Assessment

5.2 **Sanitary Engineering**

5.2.1 **Introduction**

Importance of waste water and solid waste management, Sanitation system, Types of sewerage system

5.2.2 **Quantity of wastewater**

Sources and nature of wastewater, effluent characteristics, Factors affecting sanitary sewage, Determinations of quantity of sanitary sewage, Determinations of quantity of storm water

5.2.3 **Characteristics and examination of sewage**

5.2.4 Sampling of sewage, Physical, chemical and biological characteristics of sewage, Decomposition of sewage, aerobic and anaerobic decomposition, Biochemical oxidation demand (BOD) and chemical oxidation demand (COD), Test of solids, Dissolved oxygen (DO), pH-value, BOD, COD, chlorine demand

5.2.5 **Design and construction of sewers**

Typical design periods, flow velocity, self cleaning velocity, flow diagrams, hydraulic formulae and gradients, Estimation of quantity of sanitary sewage, collection systems, sewer design criteria, shape of sewers, types of sewers, sewer materials: requirements, salt glazed stoneware, and plain or reinforced cement concrete pipes, plastic, steel, brick, sanitary and storm water sewers for separate and combined sewer systems, construction of sewer: excavation, laying, jointing of sewer, testing of sewer, water test and air test

5.2.6 **Sewage treatment**

Treatment methods, Secondary treatment processes and their types, BOD removal, design criteria, activated sludge, oxidation ponds and ditches, aerated lagoons and lagoons, Sewage filtration, intermittent sand filter, contact bed, trickling filters, bio- filters and design of trickling and biofilters

5.2.7 **Sewage disposal**

Sewage disposal by dilution: essential conditions for dilution, self purification of streams, factors affecting self –purification, the oxygen sag curve (streeter-phelps equation), Sewage treatment by land treatment

5.2.8 **Sludge treatment and disposal**

Sources of sludge and necessity of treatment, Aerobic and anaerobic digestion, Methods of sludge treatment: grinding and blending, thickening, stabilization, dewatering, drying, composting and incineration, Methods of sludge disposal: spreading on land, lagooning, dumping and land filling

5.2.9 **Community participation and introduce following under this heading**

Users committee, Village maintenance workers, Pre construction/during construction/post construction trainings, Women participation, Community mobilization/participation, Record keeping of WSP, Rehabilitation, Composting toilets, eco-sanitation

5.3 **Environmen**t

5.3.1 General introduction of air pollutants, its causes, impacts and remedial measures

5.3.2 Human excreta and its characteristics, pollution caused by excreta

5.3.3 Health aspects of water supply and sanitation

5.3.4 Green house effect, its impacts and remedies measures

5.3.5 Solid waste management, Types and characteristics of solid waste

5.3.6 Garbage collection and disposal

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

5.3.8 Concept of environmental assessment: Initial environmental examination (IEE), Environment impact assessment (EIA), role of EIA, Types of environmental impacts, and EIA principles

5.3.9 Government rules, regulations and procedures for EIA

प्रथम चरणको लिखित परीक्षाबाट छनौट भएका उम्मेदवारहरुलाई मात्र लिइने
सामूहिक परीक्षण **(Group Test)** को लागि

सामूहिक परीक्षण (Group Discussion)

यस प्रयोजनको लागि गरिने परीक्षण १० पूर्णाङ्क र ३० मिनेट अवधिको हुनेछ जुन नेताविहिन सामूहिक छलफल (Leaderless Group Discussion) को रुपमा अवलम्वन गरिने छ। दिइएको प्रश्न वा Topic का विषयमा पालैपालोसँग निर्दिष्ट समयभित्र समूहवीच छलफल गर्दै प्रत्येक उम्मेदवारले व्यक्तिगत प्रस्तुति (Individual Presentation) गर्नु पर्नेछ। यस परीक्षणमा मूल्याङ्कनको लागि देहाय अनुसारको कम्तीमा ३ जनाको समिति रहनेछ।

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

सामूहिक छलफलमा दिइने नमुना प्रश्न वा Topic

उदाहरणको लागि - उर्जा संकट, गरीबी निवारण, स्वास्थ्य बीमा, खाद्य सुरक्षा, प्रतिभा पलायन जस्ता Topics मध्येकुनै एक Topic मात्र दिइनेछ।