CIVIL ENGINEERING
SYLLABUS FOR B.E.(CIVIL)- 3\textsuperscript{RD} TO 8\textsuperscript{TH} SEMESTERS
2012-2013

PANJAB UNIVERSITY, CHANDIGARH
## 3rd Semester

### Schedule of Examination

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Hrs./week</th>
<th>crds</th>
<th>Int. Sess</th>
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## 4th Semester

### Schedule of Examination

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Four weeks survey camp after 5th semester

TOTAL: 650

### BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING (CIVIL) 6TH SEMESTER

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TOTAL: 750
# BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING (CIVIL) 7TH SEMESTER

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# BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING (CIVIL) 8TH SEMESTER

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OPTIONAL: INDUSTRIAL TRAINING IN EIGHTH SEMESTER
THIRD SEMESTER

COURSE NAME : SURVEYING-I
COURSE NO. : CIV. 301
L T P : 3 1 3
Total Lectures : 45
Time : 3Hrs
EXTERNAL: 50
SESSIONAL: 50

Note: The examiner shall set 8 questions i.e. 4 from each part and students shall be required to attempt a total of 5 questions with at least 2 questions from each part.

Objective: The objective of the subject is to study the maps and plans and also to learn the techniques for drawing maps in plane areas and in hilly areas using different instruments.

SECTION – A

INTRODUCTION TO SURVEYING (04)
Basic principles of Surveying, Plans, Scales, Maps, Different types of surveys, Perspective of chain surveying.

COMPASS SURVEY (06)
Principle, Traverses, Meridians, Bearings, Included angles from bearing and vice versa, Prismatic Compass, Surveyor’s compass, Magnetic declination, local attraction, Field work for compass traverse, Plotting and adjustment errors.

LEVELLING (06)
Basic definitions, Dumpy level, Levelling staffs, Simple Levelling, Terms in Levelling, Precautions, Differential Levelling. Field Book for Levelling, Profile levelling, Cross-sectioning & Reciprocal levelling.

CONTOURING (04)
Contour characteristics, direct and indirect methods of contouring, Contour gradients and automatic levels.

SECTION – B

PLANE TABLING (06)
Plane Table and its accessories, Telescopic alidade, Principle, Basic definitions, setting and orienting the plane table, methods of plane tabling, Three point problem, Two point problem.

THEODOLITE TRAVERSING (06)
Vernier Theodolite, Basic definitions, Temporary and permanent adjustments, Measuring horizontal and vertical angle, Optical Theodolites, Electronic Digital Theodolites, Selection and marking of stations for traversing, Angular measurements.

TRAVERSE ADJUSTMENTS (06)
Balancing angles of the traverse, computation of latitudes & departures, consecutive & independent coordinates, Checks for open and closed traverses, Adjustment methods for a traverse, Gales traverse table, Omitted measurements.

TACHEOMETRIC SURVEY (07)

BOOKS:
5. C. Venkataramaish Text Book of Surveying, University Press (India) Limited, Hyderabad.
SURVEYING-I (Practical)
CIV 351

Marks : 50
Hours : 03

1. Measurement of distance, ranging a line, plotting of details in chain survey.
2. Measurement of bearing and angles with compass, adjustment of traverse by graphical method.
3. Different methods of levelling, height of instrument, rise & fall methods.

COURSE NAME : BUILDING MATERIALS
COURSE NO. : CIV. 302
L P : 3 0
Total Lectures : 45
Time : 3Hrs
EXTERNAL: 50
SESSIONAL: 50

Note: The examiner shall set 8 questions i.e 4 from each part and students shall be required to attempt a total of 5 questions with at least 2 questions from each part.

Objectives: Learn the various building materials and standardized laboratory techniques used to evaluate construction materials performance.

SECTION – A

BUILDING STONES (04)
General, Qualities of a good building stone, Deterioration of stones, Preservation of stones, Common building stones of India & their Uses, Artificial stones.

BRICKS (04)
General, Constituents of bricks, desirable and harmful ingredients in brick earth, qualities of good bricks, testing of bricks, strength, Absorption, weathering of bricks. Varieties of fire bricks, sand lime bricks, building tiles- roofing; flooring and wall tiles.

LIME (04)
Cementing material, Characteristics of good quality lime, classification & testing of Lime, Hydraulic test, acid test, setting & slaking of lime, uses of different varieties of lime

TIMBER (06)
Advantages of timber construction, timber trees- exogenous and endogenous trees; soft and hard woods, structure of tree, felling of trees, defects in timber, characteristics of good timber, uses and testing of timber

SECTION - B

CEMENT AND CONCRETE (06)
Constituents of concrete, different types of cements used and their strengths, Ingredients and manufacture of cements. Hydration and compounds of hydration. Properties and various tests of cement.

CONCRETE MIXES (06)
PRODUCTION OF CONCRETE


PROPERTIES OF FRESH AND HARDENED CONCRETE


MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS

Paints and varnishes; Distempering; white and color washing; glass and glass products; Asphalt and Bitumen.

BOOKS:

5. Civil Engg. Materials : P.D. Kulkarni, TMH
7. Civil Engg. Materials : NITTTR Publication

COURSE NAME : STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS - I
COURSE NO. : CIV. 303
L T P : 3 1 0
Total Lectures: 45
Time : 3Hrs
EXTERNAL: 50
SESSIONAL: 50

Note: The examiner shall set 8 questions i.e. 4 from each part and students shall be required to attempt a total of 5 questions with at least 2 questions from each part.

Objective: The objective of this course is to introduce the students with various types of structures and the concept of stability, determinacy and analysis of these structures.

SECTION- A

INTRODUCTION

Classification of structures, equations of static equilibrium, Free body diagrams, static determinacy and stability of structure, Principal of superposition

COMPLEX STRESSES

Introduction, rectangular block subjected to normal stresses along and across two planes, combination of normal and tangential stresses, pure shear, principal stresses and Principal planes, Mohr’s Circle, Principal strains, Computation of Principal stresses from Principal strains.

COLUMN & BUCKLING

Definitions and examples of instability of columns; criteria for stability of columns, Euler’s theory of columns buckling, Euler’s equation for various end restraints, Rankine formula.

DEFLECTION OF STATICALLY DETERMINATE BEAMS

Double Integration Method and Macaulay’s Method, moment area theorem, conjugate beam method, unit method and strain energy method. Maxwell’s reciprocal theorem.
THIN CYLINDERS AND SPHERES  (03)
Introduction, stresses and strains in thin cylinders and spherical shell, volumetric change, wire wound thin cylinders, thin vessels subjected to internal pressure.

ANALYSIS OF DETERMINATE TRUSSES  (05)
Introduction, determination of forces in member of trusses by method of joints, method of sections, Deflection of Joints of plane frames by castigliano's first theorem and unit load method.

SECTION- B

ANALYSIS OF DAMS, RETAINING WALLS AND CHIMNEYS  (04)
Introduction, limit of eccentricity for no tension in the section, core of the section, middle third rule, wind pressure on chimneys.

ROLLING LOADS  (05)
Introduction to rolling loads and influence lines, Determination of shear force, bending moment at a section and absolute shear force and bending moment due to single point load, uniformly distributed load, several point loads etc.

INFLUENCE LINES  (06)
Construction of Influence lines for reaction, shear forces and bending moment for simply supported, overhanging and compound beams, influence lines for girders with floor beams, Influence lines for forces in members of frames, Influence lines for deflection.

ARCHES  (05)
Introduction, Analysis of three hinged and spandrel braced arches, Influence lines for horizontal thrust, shear force, bending moment, radial shear and normal thrust for three hinged arch.

CABLES AND SUSPENSION BRIDGES  (05)
Introduction, shape of a loaded cable, cable carrying point loads and UDL, cables with ends at different level, cable subjected to temperature stresses, suspension bridge with two hinged and three hinged stiffening girders, influence lines.

BOOKS:
5. Basic Structural Analysis : C.S. Reddy, TMH
6. Theory of Structures : S.Ramamurtham, TMH

COURSE NAME : TRANSPORTATION ENGINEERING - I
COURSE NO. : CIV. 304
L T P : 3 1 2
Total Lectures : 45
Time : 3Hrs
EXTERNAL: 50
SESSIONAL: 50

Note: The examiner shall set 8 questions i.e. 4 from each part and students shall be required to attempt a total of 5 questions with at least 2 questions from each part.

Objective: The objective of the subject is to study highway project planning and to design various elements of roads.
SECTION- A

HIGHWAY PLANNING (04)

HIGHWAY GEOMETRIC DESIGN (04)

HIGHWAY MATERIALS (04)
Properties of Sub-grade and Pavement Component Materials, Tests on Sub-grade Soil, Aggregates and Bituminous Materials.

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION (04)
Earthen/Gravel Road, Water Bound Macadam, Wet Mix Macadam, Bituminous Pavements, Cement Concrete Pavements.

HIGHWAY DRAINAGE (04)
Importance, Surface Drainage and Subsoil Drainage, Construction in Water-logged areas.

SECTION- B

HIGHWAY MAINTENANCE (04)

HIGHWAY ECONOMICS & FINANCING (04)
Total Transportation Cost, Economic Analysis, Sources of Highway Financing.

TRAFFIC CHARACTERISTICS (03)
Road User Characteristics, Driver Characteristics, Vehicular Characteristics

TRAFFIC STUDIES (03)
Volume and Speed Studies, O-D Survey, Parking Study

TRAFFIC SAFETY (04)
Cause and Type of Accidents, Use of Intelligent Transport System

TRAFFIC CONTROL MEASURES (07)
Signs, Markings, Islands, Signals

BOOKS:

AGGREGATE TESTS

1. Sieve Analysis of fine and coarse aggregates
2. Aggregate Crushing Value Test.
3. Aggregate Impact Value Test.
4. Los Angles Abrasion Value Test.
5. Aggregate Soundness Test.
6. Flakiness Index and Elongation Index Test.
7. Specific Gravity and Water Absorption Test.
8. Laboratory CBR Test.

BITUMEN TESTS

1. Penetration Test.
2. Ductility Test.
3. Softening Point Test.
4. Viscosity Test.
5. Flash Point and Fire Point Test.

REFERENCES

2. Relevant IS Standards

COURSE NAME : FLUID MECHANICS – I
COURSE NO. : CIV. 305
L T P : 3 1 2
Total Lectures : 45
Time : 3Hrs
EXTERNAL: 50
SESSIONAL: 50

Note: The examiner shall set 8 questions i.e. 4 from each part and students shall be required to attempt a total of 5 questions with at least 2 questions from each part.

Objective: The objective of this course is to introduce the students with various types of Fluids and their properties, concept of Fluid Statics, Fluid Dynamics, and Various types of Flows.

SECTION - A

FLUID AND THEIR PROPERTIES (06)
Concept of fluid, difference between solids, liquids and gases; ideal and real fluids; Continuum concept of fluid: density, specific weight and relative density; viscosity and its dependence on temperature; surface tension and capillarity, vapor pressure and cavitation; compressibility and bulk modulus; Newtonian and non-Newtonian fluids.

FLUID STATICS (08)
Concept of pressure, Pascal’s law and its engineering hydrostatic paradox.
Action of fluid pressure on plane (horizontal, vertical and inclined) submerged surface, resultant force and center of pressure, force on a curved surface due to hydrostatic pressure. Buoyancy and floatation, stability of floating and submerged bodies, Metacentric height and its determination.

**FLUID DYNAMICS**

Impulse momentum equation, kinetic energy and momentum correction factors, flow along a curved streamline, free and forced vortex motions.

**DIMENSIONAL ANALYSIS AND SIMILITUDE**

Fundamental and derived units and dimensions, dimensional homogeneity, Rayleigh’s and Buckingham’s Pi method for dimensional analysis, dimension less number and their significance, geometric, kinematic and dynamic similarity, model studies.

**SECTION –B**

**LAMINAR FLOWS**

Flow regimes and Reynolds number, critical velocity and critical Reynolds number, laminar flow in circular cross section pipes. Navier-stokes equations in Cartesian coordinates (no derivation), meaning of terms, flow between parallel plates, stokes law.

**TURBULENT FLOWS**

Turbulent flows, scale and intensity, Effects of turbulent flow in pipes and flow losses in pipes, Darcy equation, Minor head losses in pipe fittings.. Equation for velocity distribution in smooth and rough pipes (no derivation).

**BOUNDARY LAYER ANALYSIS**

Assumption and concept of boundary layer theory. Boundary-layer thickness, displacement, momentum & energy thickness, laminar and turbulent boundary layers on a flat plate; laminar sub-layer, smooth and rough boundaries. Local and average friction coefficients. Separation and Control.

**BOOKS:**

1. Fluid Mechanics : Dr. Baljeet S. Kapoor , New Age Publishers
2. Fluid Mechanics & Hydraulic Power Engineering: D.S Kumar, Kataria & Sons
6. Fluid Mechanics & Hydraulic Machines : S.C. Gupta, Pearson Education

**FLUID MECHANICS-I LAB (Practical)**

**CIV-355**

**Marks: 50**

**Hours : 02**

1. To determine the metacentric height of a floating vessel under loaded and unloaded conditions.
2. To study the transition from laminar to turbulent flow and to ascertain the lower critical Reynolds number.
3. To determine the head loss in a pipe line due to sudden expansion /contraction.
4. To determine the head loss in a pipe line due to various pipe fittings.
5. To determine the friction coefficient for pipes of different diameter.
6. To determine the velocity distribution for a pipe line flow with a pitot static probe.
7. To determine the discharge coefficient for a rectangular notch.
8. To verify Stokes law & to study the variation of the drag coefficient with Reynolds number for a sphere.
FOURTH SEMESTER

COURSE NAME : REINFORCED CONCRETE DESIGN - I
COURSE NO. : CIV. 401
L T P : 3 1 2
Total Lectures : 45
Time : 3Hrs
EXTERNAL: 50
SESSIONAL: 50

Note: The examiner shall set 8 questions i.e. 4 from each part and students shall be required to attempt a total of 5 questions with at least 2 questions from each part.
Use of IS 456-2000, SP-16 (Charts only), IS 1893:2002 is allowed.

Objective: To make the students well acquainted with the basics of RCC & RCC structures and design of various RCC structural components using appropriate CODES.

SECTION – A

INTRODUCTION TO RCC
Reinforced concrete, definition, properties of materials, grades of concrete and reinforcing steel, stress-strain curves for concrete & steel, permissible stresses, design philosophies working stress design, ultimate strength and limit state design method.

LIMIT STATE DESIGN METHOD
Introduction, Limit States, Characteristic values, characteristic strength, characteristic loads, design values for materials and loads, factored loads.

DESIGN OF BEAMS
Design of singly reinforced & doubly reinforced rectangular beam sections in Flexure, Shear, Bond & Torsion using Limit State method, Development length & continuation of reinforcement beyond cut off points, Design of Flanged Sections (T-sections & L-sections), Check for Limit state of serviceability - deflection, Effective span to effective depth ratios, modification factors for singly reinforced, doubly reinforced and flanged beams, crack formation and its control.

DESIGN OF COLUMNS
Limit State of Collapse (Compression) Columns and their classification, reinforcement in columns, assumptions, short and long (both tied and helical) columns subjected to axial load, short columns subject to axial, uniaxial and biaxial bending (using SP:16)

SECTION – B

DESIGN & DETAILING OF SLABS
Design of one-way slab and two-way rectangular slab for various boundary conditions

STAIRCASES
Introduction to various types of stairs, Terminology, design of Single flight and dog legged stair

EARTHQUAKE RESISTANT DESIGN
Concepts of seismic design, Lateral force analysis of buildings using IS: 1893-2002, ductility,

Provisions of IS: 4326, Provisions of IS: 13920, Detailing as per SP:34

BOOKS:

REINFORCED CONCRETE DESIGN-I LAB (Practical)
CIV. 451

Marks : 50
Hours : 02

1. To determine the Specific Gravity of cement.
2. To determine the Standard Consistency, Initial and Final Setting time of Cement.
3. To determine Soundness of Cement.
4. To determine the Compressive Strength of Cement.
5. To determine the Compressive Strength of Bricks.
6. To determine the Transverse Strength of Tiles.
7. To determine the Compressive Strength of Concrete.
8. To determine the Flexural Strength of Concrete.
9. To determine the Slump of Concrete
10. Mix Design of Concrete.
11. To determine the Compressive Strength of hardened Concrete by Non-Destructive Test

BOOKS:
1. Laboratory Manual on Concrete Testing (Part-I) : V. V. Shastri and M. L. Gambhir
2. Laboratory Manual on Concrete Testing (Part-I) : C. B. Kukreja
3. Laboratory Manual on Concrete Technology : PD Kulkarni, LN Mittal & Hemant Sood

RCC DRAWING - I (Practical)
CIV. 457

Marks : 50
Hours : 02

Design and detailing of following structural components designed in RCC- I through AUTOCAD

1. Design and detailing of Singly reinforced beams and doubly reinforced beams along with the detailing of stirrups.
2. Design and detailing of columns with different types of reinforcements.
3. Cross sectional view and plan for one way slabs along with the detailing of reinforcement bars showing the clear distance between the bars, bent up bars and extra bars used for negative reinforcement.
4. Design and detailing of single flight and dog legged stair case along with the reinforcement details for the stair case inclined slab.
5. Ductile Detailing of beams & columns as per IS 13920:1993

COURSE NAME : STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS - II
COURSE NO. : CIV. 402
L T P : 3 1 0
Total Lectures : 45
Time : 3Hrs
EXTERNAL: 50
SESSIONAL: 50

Note: The examiner shall set 8 questions i.e 4 from each part and students shall be required to attempt a total of 5 questions with at least 2 questions from each part.

Objective: To develop a technical competence in the fundamental concepts and application of displacement methods and force methods of statically indeterminate structures.

SECTION –A

STATICALLY INDETERMINATE STRUCTURES (04)

FORCE METHOD OF ANALYSIS (06)
Method of Consistent Deformation, Three moment theorem, Analysis of Fixed and Continuous beams subjected to different loading conditions, sinking and rotation of support.

DISPLACEMENT METHOD OF ANALYSIS - SLOPE-DEFLECTION METHOD (06)
Introduction, slope-deflection equations, analysis of statically indeterminate beams and rigid frames (sway and non-sway type) due to applied loads and uneven support settlements.

DISPLACEMENT METHOD OF ANALYSIS-MOMENT-DISTRIBUTION METHOD (06)
Introduction, absolute and relative stiffness of members, stiffness and carry-over factors, distribution factors, analysis of statically indeterminate beams and rigid frames (sway and non-sway type) due to applied loads and uneven support settlements.

SECTION- B

APPROXIMATE METHODS OF STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS (06)
Lateral load analysis of multistory frames, portal method and cantilever method.

METHOD OF STRAIN ENERGY (08)
Strain energy for linear elastic system, Castigliano’s first theorem and its application for deflection calculation in beams and rigid frames, minimum strain energy theorem, Castigliano’s second theorem and its application for analysis of beams and rigid frames, unit load method and its application for analysis of beams and frames.

REDUNDANT FRAMES (04)
Analysis and deflection calculation using Minimum Strain Energy Theorem, Castigliano’s theorems and Unit load Method, Lack of fit of member, temperature stresses.

TWO HINGED ARCHES (05)
Types of Arches, Analysis of two Hinged Arches, Shear Force and Normal Thrust, Effect of Rib Shortening, Parabolic Arch subjected to concentrated load and UDL, Temperature Stresses, Circular Arches, Reaction Locus, Influence lines.

BOOKS :
1. Indeterminate Structures : R. L. Jindal, S. Chand
3. Indeterminate Structural Analysis : Kinney, Edison Wesley
4. Indeterminate Structures : C.K Wang, TMH
5. Basic Structural Analysis : C.S. Reddy, TMH
6. Indeterminate Structures : A.K. Jain, TMH
7. Structural Analysis (I&II) : S.S. Bhavikatti, Vikas Publishing House
COURSE NAME  : SURVEYING - II
COURSE NO.  : CIV. 403
L  T  P  :  3  1  3
Total Lectures  :  45
Time  :  3Hrs
EXTERNAL:  50
SESSIONAL:  50

Note: The examiner shall set 8 questions i.e 4 from each part and students shall be required to attempt a total of 5 questions with atleast 2 questions from each part.

Objective: The objective of the subject is to study surveying with latest softwares and equipments.

SECTION – A

CURVES  (06)
Types of horizontal curves, Basic definitions, Degree of curve, elements of a curve, Peg interval, setting out curves with and without theodolite, Obstacles in curve setting

TRANSITION CURVES  (06)
Combined circular and Transition Curves and their setting out in field. Vertical curves, Setting out vertical curves by chord gradient and tangent correction methods.

GEODETIC TRIANGULATION  (06)
Triangulation figures, Classification, Shape of triangles, Field work, Selections of stations, Intervisibility of stations, Signals, Phase correction, Reduction of Centre, Baseline site, selection Baseline measurement, Baseline corrections, Baseline Extension, Survey of India Top Sheet numbering system.

SURVEY ADJUSTMENTS  (06)
Definitions, Law of Weights, Theory of least squares, normal equations, Most probable values by normal equations, by method of differences and by method of correlates, Triangulation Adjustments by least square method

SECTION – B

ELEMENTS OF PHOTOGRAMMETRY
Introduction, types of photographs, types and geometry of aerial photograph, flying height and scale, relief (elevation) displacement in vertical photographs. Stereoscropy, measurement of parallax and height determination, flight planning

GIS  (06)
Introduction, concepts and terminology, utility of GIS, essential components of a GIS, data acquisition through scanners and digitizers, data storage, data manipulation and analysis applications of GIS

GPS  (06)
Introduction, working principle, various application of GPS related to civil engg., components of GPS – point positioning and differential positioning.

REMOTE SENSING  (06)
Introduction, interaction of EMR with earth surface, working principles and instrumentation.

INTRODUCTION OF TOTAL STATION  (03)
Measuring horizontal and vertical angle, Angular measurements, measurement of distance

BOOKS:
SURVEYING--II LAB (Practical)
CIV- 453

Marks : 50
Hours : 03

1. Remote Sensing: Pocket and Mirror Stereoscopes, Stereo Vision test for 3-D studies, Study of aerial photograph under stereoscopes
2. Triangulation using total station: Plotting of Traverse
3. Use of GIS softwares: Vectorizing the scanned files and layering, Editing and projection systems of the data, analyzing the geographical data
4. Use of GPS softwares: To determine the coordinates of a station by point positioning , To determine the area of a triangulation figure to locate the alignment of a road
5. Setting out a simple circular curve by offsets from long chord,
6. Setting out a simple circular curve by offsets from tangents,
7. Setting out a simple circular curve by Rankine’s method.
8. Setting out a simple circular curve by Two theodolite method

BOOKS:
1. Surveying Vol. I & II : Dr. K.R. Arora
2. Surveying Vol. II : Dr. B.C. Punmia

COURSE NAME : TRANSPORTATION ENGG. II
COURSE NO. : CIV. 404
L. T. P : 3 1 0
Total Lectures : 45

Time : 3Hrs
EXTERNAL: 50
SESSIONAL: 50

Note: The examiner shall set 8 questions i.e 4 from each part and students shall be required to attempt a total of 5 questions with at least 2 questions from each part.

Objective: To provide knowledge about basics and design aspects of Railway tracks and Airports and basics of docks and harbours.

SECTION- A

INTRODUCTION TO RAILWAY ENGINEERING

Development of Indian Railway, Organisation of Indian Railway

RAILWAY GAUGES

Definition, Gauges on World Railways, Choice of Gauge, Uniformity of Gauge, Loading Gauge, Construction Gauge.

RAILWAY TRACK

Requirements of a Good Track, Track Specifications on Indian Railways, Detailed Cross-Section of Single/Double Track on Indian Railways.
COMPONENTS OF RAILWAY TRACKS

Rails: functions, composition of rail steel, requirement, types of rail sections, selection of rails & buckling of rails, Sleepers: functions, requirement, classification, Ballast; functions, requirement & types, Subgrade material & its improvement, slopes of embankment or cutting & stability of embankments, Track Fixtures & Fastenings; purpose and types, Coning of Wheels, Tilting of Rails, Rail Joints; an ideal rail joint, types of rail joints, Creep of Rails.

GEOMETRIC DESIGN OF RAILWAY TRACK

Alignment, Gradients, Horizontal Curve, Super-elevation, Equilibrium Cant, Cant Deficiency, Transition Curves.

POINTS AND CROSSINGS

Functions, Working and Design of Turnout, Various types of Track Junctions and their layouts, Level-crossing.

RAILWAY STATIONS & YARDS

Site Selection, Classification & Layout of Stations, Marshalling Yard, Locomotive Yard, Equipment at Railway Stations.

SIGNALLING AND INTERLOCKING

Objectives, Classification of Signals, Types of Signals in Stations and Yards, Automatic Signalling, Principal of Interlocking.

MODERNIZATION OF RAILWAY TRACKS

Development of High Speed Tracks, Ballastless Track, MAGLEV Track.

SECTION- B

AIRPORT PLANNING

Air Transport Scenario in India and Stages of Development Aircraft Characteristics, Factors for Site Selection, Airport Classification, General Layout of an Airport.

OBSTRUCTIONS AND ZONING LAWS

Imaginary Surfaces, Approach Zones and Turning Zones.

RUNWAY ORIENTATION AND DESIGN

Wind Rose Diagram, Basic Runway Length, Corrections, Geometric Design Elements, Runway Configuration, Aircraft Parking System.

TAXIWAY DESIGN

Main Taxiway, Exit Taxiway, Separation Clearance, Holding Aprons.

VISUAL AIDS

Marking and Lighting of Runway, Taxiway, Landing Direction Indicator, and Wind Direction Indicator, IFR/VFR.

DOCKS & HARBOURS

Harbours & Ports, Natural phenomenon; Tides, wind & waves, Protection facilities: wall type & special breakwater, Docking facilities, Repairing facilities, Approach facilities, loading and unloading facilities.
BOOKS:
5. Docks & Harbour Engg., SP Bindra, Dhanpat Rai Publications

COURSE NAME : BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
COURSE NO. : CIV.405
L P : 3 0
Total Lectures : 45
Time : 3Hrs
EXTERNAL: 50
SESSIONAL: 50

Note: The examiner shall set 8 questions i.e 4 from each part and students shall be required to attempt a total of 5 questions with at least 2 questions from each part.

Objectives: To understand the various types of masonry works, causes and affects of dampness, various damp proofing methods, understand and utilize basic principles used in Building Construction such as site selection, orientation of buildings, acoustical design, fire proofing, joints, various building bylaws.

SECTION - A

BRICK & STONE MASONRY (06)
Terms used; types of bonds; their merits and demerits; Rubble and ashlar joints in stone masonry, introduction to cement concrete hollow blocks, advantages and disadvantages of concrete block masonry over brick masonry.

WALLS AND FOUNDATION (06)
Load bearing and non-load bearing walls, estimation of load on walls and footings, Thickness considerations, partition and cavity walls design of masonry walls, pillars and footings.

DAMP PROOFING (04)
Sources, Causes of dampness in buildings, bad effects of dampness, methods of damp proofing.

ARCHES AND LINTELS (04)
Introduction to terms used in Arches; different types of arches; brick and stone arches, types and functions of lintels.

ROOFS (03)
Introduction terms used types of roof trusses and roof coverings, details of rain proofing, rain water pipes.

SECTION-B

DOORS AND WINDOWS (06)
Introduction terms used location of doors and windows, types of doors and windows, methods of fixing doors and window frames in walls. Ventilators.

PLASTERING, POINTING AND PAINTING (04)
Introduction, objects and types, special materials for plastered surfaces, distempering, white washing and color washing of plastered surfaces.
**FLOORS**

Introduction, various types of floors commonly used and their suitability for different buildings, constructional details of concrete and Terrazzo floorings, marble flooring, anti-termite treatment.

**MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS**

1. Site selection; and orientation of building.
2. Principles of acoustical design of Building.
3. Fire proof construction methods.
4. Construction and expansion joints.
5. Building bylaws

**BOOKS:**

1. Building Construction: S.K. Sharma, S. Chand
2. Building Construction: Sushil Kumar, Standard Publishers

**COURSE NAME** : FLUID MECHANICS - II

**COURSE NO.** : CIV. 406

**L T P** : 3 1 0

**Total Lectures** : 45

**Time** : 3Hrs

**EXTERNAL:** 50

**SESSIONAL:** 50

Note: The examiner shall set 8 questions i.e 4 from each part and students shall be required to attempt a total of 5 questions with atleast 2 questions from each part.

**Objective:** The objective of the course is to give information about the application of different types of flows studied in F.M-I and also to study how the hydraulic energy can be used in hydraulic machines.

**SECTION –A**

**UNIFORM FLOW IN OPEN CHANNELS**

Flow classifications, basic resistance Equation for open channel flow, Chezy, Manning, Bazin and Kutter formulae. Variation of roughness coefficient, conveyance and normal depth, Velocity Distribution. Most efficient flow sections; rectangular, trapezoidal and circular.

**ENERGY AND MOMENTUM PRINCIPLES AND CRITICAL FLOW**

Energy and specific Energy in an open channel; critical depth for rectangular and trapezoidal channels. Alternate depths, applications of specific energy to transitions and Broads crested weirs. Momentum and specific force in open channel flow, sequent depths.

**GRADUALLY VARIED FLOW**

Different Equation of water surface profile; limitation, properties and classification of water and surface profiles with examples, computation of water surface profile by graphical, numerical and analytical approaches.

**HYDRAULIC JUMP AND SURGES**

Theory of Jump, Elements of jump in a rectangular Channel, length and height of jump, location of jump, Energy dissipation and other uses, surge as a moving hydraulic jump. Positive and negative surges

**SECTION –B**

**FLOW PAST IMMERSED BODIES**

Drag and lift deformation Drag and pressure drag. Drag on a sphere, cylinder and Airfoil: lift-Magnus Effect and circulation, lift on a circular cylinder.

**IMPACT OF FREE JETS**

Force exerted by fluid jet on stationary flat plate, Force exerted by fluid jet on moving flat plate, Force exerted by fluid jet on stationary curved vane, Force exerted by fluid jet on moving curved vane.
**HYDRAULIC TURBINES**

Head and efficiencies of hydraulic turbines, Work done and efficiencies of Pelton Wheel, Francis and Kaplan turbines, surge tanks

**RECIPIROCATING PUMPS**

Main components and working of reciprocating pumps, Work done by single and double acting pumps, Coefficients of discharge, slip, percentage slip and negative slip of reciprocating pumps.

**CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS**

Main components and working of centrifugal pumps, Work done by impeller Head of Pump, Losses and efficiencies, Specific speed, NPSH, Cavitation in centrifugal pumps.

**BOOKS :**

1. Hydraulic and Fluid Mechanics: Modi and Seth, Standard Book House, Delhi
5. Fluid Mechanics & Hydraulic Power Engineering: D.S Kumar, Kataria & Sons
6. Fluid Mechanics & Hydraulic Machines: S.C. Gupta, Pearson Education

**FIFTH SEMESTER**

**COURSE NAME**: STEEL STRUCTURES DESIGN-I

**COURSE NO.**: CIV. 501

**L T P**: 3 1 0

**Total Lectures**: 45

**Time**: 3Hrs

**EXTERNAL**: 50

**SESSIONAL**: 50

*Note: The examiner shall set 4 questions from part-A and one question from part-B. The students shall be required to attempt a total of 4 questions with atleast 3 questions from part-A and one from part-B.*

**Objective**: To make the students well acquainted with the basics and design of various components used in fabrication of Steel structures.

**SECTION – A**

**BOLTED & WELDED JOINTS**

Terminology, Specifications for bolted & welded connections, Types of joints, Efficiency of bolted joint, Framed Connections (Beam to Beam & Beam to Column, Types of welds & welded joints, stresses in welds, design of welds

**TENSION MEMBERS**

Types of tension members, net & gross areas, permissible stresses. Design of members subjected to axial loads, tension member splice

**COMPRESSION MEMBERS**

20
Failure modes of columns, end conditions & effective length of columns, various empirical formulae. IS code formula, General codal provisions for design of compression members. Built up compression members, lacing and battening of compression members, splicing of compression members.

**COLUMN BASES AND FOUNDATIONS:**
(07)
Types of column bases, design of slab base, Gusseted base & grillage foundations.

**DESIGN OF FLEXURAL MEMBERS**
(05)
Failure modes permissible stresses, design of laterally supported and unsupported beams.

SECTION - B

There will be one question either on

Design and Drawing details of a steel roof truss bolted with given forces in various members.

OR
(08)

Design and Drawing of welded plate girder with static load u.d.l. over whole span and concentrated load at fixed points.

**BOOKS:**

3. Design of steel structures N. Subramanian, Oxford University Press
4. Design of steel structures K.S.Sai Ram, Pearson Education
7. Steel Tables

**STEEL DRAWING- I (Practical)**

CIV 551

Marks :50

Hours : 02

Detailed working drawing for using AUTOCAD

1. Steel roof truss.
2. Plate girder (welded)
3. Stanchion beam connections.
4. Grillage foundation.
5. Composite column with lacings

**COURSE NAME** : IRRIGATION ENGG. I

**COURSE NO.** : CIV. 502

**L T P** : 3 1 0

**Total Lectures** : 45

**Time** : 3Hrs

**EXTERNAL:** 50

**SESSIONAL:** 50

Note: The examiner shall set 8 questions i. e 4 from each part and students shall be required to attempt a total of 5 questions with atleast 2 questions from each part.
Objective: The objective of this course is to introduce the students with various methods of Irrigation, regarding canal losses, tube wells, Irrigation projects & investigations and important concept of River training works.

SECTION- A lectures (08)

METHODS OF IRRIGATION
Advantages and disadvantages of irrigation, water requirements of crops, factors affecting water requirement, consumptive use of water, water depth or delta and crop relation, Duty of water, relation between delta, duty and base period, Soil crop relation-ship and soil fertility, sprinkler irrigation advantages & limitations. Planning and design of sprinkler irrigation, drip irrigation advantages & limitations, suitability.

CANAL IRRIGATION (06)
Classifications of canals, canal alignment, inundation canals, Bandhara irrigation, advantages and disadvantages, Silt theories-Kennedy's theory, Lacey's theory, Drawbacks in Kennedy's & Lacey's theories, comparison of Lacey's and Kennedy's theories, Design of unlined canals based on Kennedy & Lacey's theories, suspended and bed loads.

LINED CANALS (05)
Types of lining, selection of type of lining, Economics of lining, maintenance of lined canals, silt removal, strengthening of channel banks, measurement of discharge in channels, design of lined canals, methods of providing drainage behind lining.

LOSSES IN CANALS, WATER LOGGING AND DRAINAGE (06)
Losses in canals-Evaporation and seepage, water logging, causes and ill effects of water logging-anti water logging measures. Drainage of land, classification of drains - surface and subsurface drains, Design considerations for surface drains, Advantages and maintenance of tile drains.

SECTION- B

INVESTIGATION AND PREPRRATION OF IRRIGATION PROJECTS (06)
Classification of project, Project preparation-investigations, Design of works and drawings, concept of multi-purpose projects, Major, Medium and minor projects, planing of an irrigation project, Economics & financing of irrigation works. Documentation of project report.

TUBE - WELL IRRIGATION (07)
Types of tube - wells - strainer type, cavity type and slotted type. Type of strainers, Aquifer, porosity, uniformity coefficient, specific yield & specific retention, coefficients of permeability, transmissibility and storage. Yield or discharge of a tube well, Assumptions, Theim & Duputi’s formulae. Interference of tube wells with canal or adjoining tube-wells, optimum capacity, Duty and delta of a tube well. Rehabilitation of tube well.

RIVER TRAINING WORK: (07)
Objectives, classification of river-training works, Design of Guide Banks, Groynes or spurs - Their design and classification ISI. Recommendations of Approach embankments and afflux embankments, pitched Islands, Alficial cut-off objects and design Considerations River control - objectives and methods.

BOOKS:
3. Irrigation Engg. & Hydraulic Structure Varshney, Gupta & Gupta
COURSE NAME : GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING

COURSE NO. : CIV. 503
L T P : 3 1 2
Total Lectures : 45
Time : 3Hrs
EXTERNAL: 50
SESSIONAL: 50

Note: The examiner shall set 8 questions i.e. 4 from each part and students shall be required to attempt a total of 5 questions with at least 2 questions from each part.

Objective: In civil engineering, study of soil strata, its properties & behaviour and methods of determining them prior to the construction of any structure on that soil strata, plays a vital role. This subject provides all this knowledge to the students.

SECTION- A

BASIC CONCEPTS
Basic definitions in soil mechanics. Weight volume relationship, phase diagrams, Particle Size Analysis, Types of soil water, capillary action, Frost heave, frost boil, Prevention of frost action, Shrinkage & swelling of soils, Slaking of clay, Bulking of sand

CLASSIFICATION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF SOILS
Indian Standard classification System, Consistency limits & their use and determination, various indices, shrinkage parameters, sensitivity, thixotropy & activity of soils

COMPACCTION

CONSOLIDATION
Definition and object of consolidation difference between compaction and consolidation. Concept of various consolidation characteristics i.e. a, m, and C, primary and secondary consolidation. Terzaghi’s method for one-dimensional consolidation. Consolidation test. Determination of C, from curve fitting methods. Normally consolidated and over consolidated clays importance of consolidation settlement in the design of structures.

SECTION- B

EFFECTIVE STRESS PRINCIPLE
Concept of effective stress principle, effect of water table fluctuations on effective stress, Seepage pressure, critical hydraulic gradient and quick sand condition.

PERMEABILITY AND SEEPA GE

SHEAR STRENGTH
Stress analysis of a two-dimensional stress system by Mohr circle, Coulomb - Mohr strength theory, Revised Mohr-Coulomb’s Equation, Relations between principle stresses at failure, Shear strength tests-Direct shear Test, Triaxial test, Unconfined Compression test, Different types of soils, Liquefaction of sands, Shear characteristics of Cohesive & Cohesionless soils

EARTH PRESSURE
Terms and symbols used for a retaining wall. Movement of wall and the lateral earth pressure. Rankine’s and Coulomb’s theory for lateral earth pressure. Culmann’s graphical construction and Rehbann’s graphical construction.
BOOKS:


GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING LAB (Practicals)
CIV- 553

Marks : 50
Hours : 02

1. Determination of water content.
2. Determination of field density by Core cutter method.
3. Determination of field density by Sand replacement method.
4. Grain size Analysis by Mechanical Method.
5. Grain size Analysis by Hydrometer Method.
6. Determination of Specific Gravity by Pycnometer.
9. Determination of In-Situ California Bearing Ratio of soil.

REFERENCES
1. Laboratory Manual in soil engineering by A.K.Duggal, NITTTR, Chandigarh
2. Engineering soil testing by Shamsher Prakash & P.K.Jain, Nem Chand & Bros, Roorkee

COURSE NAME : ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING - I
COURSE NO. : CIV. 504
L T P : 3 1 2
Total Lectures : 45
Time : 3Hrs
EXTERNAL: 50
SESSIONAL: 50

Note: The examiner shall set 8 questions i.e. 4 from each part and students shall be required to attempt a total of 5 questions with at least 2 questions from each part.

Objective of this subject is to aware the students about science and engineering principles to study & improve the sources, quality, supply and treatment of water.

SECTION – A

SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY (08)
Measurement of rainfall and runoff variations; mass diagram; Definition and Design factors, Groundwater and springs. Definition - various types of wells - well construction and development - specific yield and various tests - Infiltration wells and galleries; choice of source of water supply.

QUALITY OF WATER (08)
Testing of various physical-chemical and biological characteristics and their significance; standards of quality for different uses of water

**WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS**

Municipal water demands and demand variations; Population forecasting and water demand estimations; Intakes and transmission systems, pipes for transporting water and their design, water distribution systems and appurtenances; Data and background information for the design of water supply system; Water supply network design and design of balancing and service reservoirs; operation and maintenance of water supply systems.

**SECTION – B**

**PUMPS AND PUMPING**

Necessity of pumping, classification of different type of pumps and their characteristics and selection criteria, economical diameter of the rising main, pumping stations

**WATER TREATMENT**

Water treatment schemes; Basic principles of water treatment; Design of plain sedimentation, coagulation and flocculation, filtration: slow, rapid and pressure; Disinfection units; Fundamentals of water softening, fluoridation and defluoridation, and water desalinization and demineralization.

**TOOLS FOR CLEAN PRODUCTIONS**

Reuse, recycle, recovery, source reduction life cycle analysis; environmental cost accounting, EIA. Air and noise pollution (source, effects and control), noise level standards.

Small scale and household level water purification system and water fixtures

**BOOKS:**

7. Waste water Engineering : S.N. Paul & Arvind Kumar, APH Publishing House

**ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING – I LAB (Practical)**

**CIV- 554**

**Marks : 50**
**Hours : 02**

1) Determination of Color & Turbidity.
2) Determination of Solids: Total, Dissolved and Suspended solids.
3) Determination of Alkalinity and its species.
4) Determination of pH, and Acidity and its species.
5) Determination of Hardness (different types)
6) Determination of Chlorides.
7) Determination of Fluorides.
8) Jar test for optimum coagulant dose estimation.
9) Determination of residual chlorine and chlorine dose.

**COURSE NAME** : PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE
**COURSE NO.** : CIV. 505
**L. P** : 3 0
**Total Lectures** : 45
**Time** : 3Hrs
Note: The examiner shall set 8 questions i.e. 4 from each part and students shall be required to attempt a total of 5 questions with at least 2 questions from each part.

**Objective**: To estimate the quantity of materials in a building and its probable cost

**SECTION – A**

**ESTIMATES**
Method of building estimates, types, site plan index plan, layout plan, plinth area, floor area, Technical sanction, administrative approval, estimate of buildings, roads, earthwork, R.C.C. works, sloped roof, roof truss, masonry platform, complete set of estimate

**ANALYSIS OF RATES**
For earthwork, concrete work, D.P.C., stone masonry, plastering, pointing, roadwork, Door and windows, whitewashing, painting

**SECTION – B**

**SPECIFICATIONS**
For different classes of building and Civil engineering works.

**CONTRACTS, WORKS AND TENDER**
Tenders, tender form, submission and opening of tenders, Classification of contracts, Classification of works, measurement book, muster roll, piecework agreement and work order

**ACCOUNTS**

**BUILDING BYELAWS**
Building Byelaws, Definitions, Procedure for submission of building application and execution of works, Siting Planning and Architectural control

**BOOKS:**
3. P.W.D. Accounts : Chief Engineer, B & R, Punjab

**SIXTH SEMESTER**

**COURSE NAME** : REINFORCED CONCRETE DESIGN - II
**COURSE NO.** : CIV. 601
**L T P** : 3 1 0
**Total Lectures** : 45
**Time** : 3Hrs
**EXTERNAL**: 50
**SESSIONAL**: 50

Note: The examiner shall set 8 questions i.e. 4 from each part and students shall be required to attempt a total of 5 questions with at least 2 questions from each part.

**Objective**: To understand the fundamental principles and procedures of reinforced concrete design of continuous beams, slabs, foundations, retaining walls, water retaining structures.
SECTION – A

CONTINUOUS BEAMS (06)
Design of continuous beams using I.S. Code method.

BEAMS CURVED IN PLAN (06)
Introduction, Design of circular and semicircular beams

YIELD LINE ANALYSIS OF SLABS (06)
Introduction, Assumption, Locations of Yield lines, Method of Analysis, Analysis of one way slabs and two way slabs, Rectangular Slab simply supported at three edges and free at the upper edge.

SECTION – B

DESIGN OF FOUNDATIONS (08)
Design of isolated footing (axial & eccentric loading), Design of Combined footings (rectangular and trapezoidal), strap footings, raft footing, Design of Deep foundations.

RETAINING WALLS (06)
Types, behaviour, stability requirements, design of cantilever and counterfort type retaining walls.

DOMES (06)
Design of Spherical and conical domes,

WATER TANKS (07)
Design of water tanks on no crack basis, circular and rectangular tanks resting on ground, underground water tanks.

BOOKS:
2. Limit State Design: Punmia, Luxmi Publications
5. Reinforced Concrete Structures: Syal and Goel, Wheeler Publishers Allahabad

RCC DRAWING – II (Practical)
CIV. 651

MARKS : 50
Hours : 02

DETAILED WORKING DRAWINGS OF FOLLOWING (USING AUTOCAD)

1. Drawing and detailing of reinforcement in Isolated, combined rectangular and trapezoidal and strap footing.
2. Drawing and detailing of reinforcement in continuos beam with typical Sections.
3. Drawing and detailing of reinforcement in curved beam with typical Sections.
4. Drawing and detailing of retaining walls (cantilever and counter fort type).
5. Drawing and detailing of reinforcement in Rectangular and Circular water tanks resting on ground.
6. Drawing and detailing of Spherical and conical domes with a typical cross section.
COURSE NAME : CONSTRUCTION PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT
COURSE NO. : CIV. 602
L P : 3 0
Total Lectures : 45
Time : 3Hrs
EXTERNAL: 50
SESSIONAL: 50

Note: The examiner shall set 8 questions i. e 4 from each part and students shall be required to attempt a total of 5 questions with atleast 2 questions from each part.

Objective of the course is to apprise the students about planning the project, works management and knowledge about various types of construction equipments.

SECTION- A
WORKS MANAGEMENT

INTRODUCTION
Need for project planning and management, Three phases of project planning, Bar Chart, Milestone Chart, Uses and Drawbacks, Evolution of networks, Terminology.

PERT PROGRAMME (EVOLUTION AND REVIEW TECHNIQUE)
Brief History of Evolution of PERT Salient features, construction of PERT network, multiple time estimates and network analysis, earlier events time, latest even time, forward pass and backward pass, event slack, concept of critical path and its identification, data reduction, Application of statistics to probability of achieving a target data, suitability of PERT for research projects.

CPM (CRITICAL PATH METHOD)
Definitions, network construction. Fundamental rules, assignment of duration of activities, determination of project schedule, activity time estimates earliest start and earliest finish, latest start and latest finish time-floating types-free float, independent float, Interfering float -0 their significance in project control, identification of critical path, Updating.

PROJECT COST ANALYSIS
Types of project costs direct and indirect cost-time relationships, cost slopes straight-line and segmented approximations, optimum cost and optimum duration, examples on crashing, Comparison of CPM and PERT.

SECTION- B
CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING

FACTORS AFFECTING SELECTION OF CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT
Types of equipment; cost of owning and operating equipment depreciation cost; obsolescence cost; investment cost; operating cost; economic life of equipment; maintenance and repair cost.

EARTH MOVING MACHINERY
Tractor and related equipment; bulldozers; angle dozers; rippers; scrapers; power shovels; dragline; slack line; clamshells hoes; trenching machines.

CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENTS
Cement concrete plants for grading, batching, mixing, types of mixers, handling and transporting concrete, concrete pumps, placing concrete, compacting concrete, bituminous mix plants, pavers and finishers.

HOISTING AND TRANSPORTING EQUIPMENT
Hoists winches, cranes, belt conveyors, ropeways trucks and wagons, balancing the capacity of hauling units with the size of excavator.

BOOKS:
Note: The examiner shall set 8 questions i.e. 4 from each part and students shall be required to attempt a total of 5 questions with atleast 2 questions from each part.

Objective: To study matrix methods of analysis

SECTION- A

BASIC CONCEPTS
Equations of static Equilibrium, Degree of static Indeterminacy, Degree of kinematic Indeterminacy, Actions and Displacements, equilibrium, compatibility, principle of superposition, Equivalent joint loads.

FLEXIBILITY AND STIFFNESS MATRICES
Flexibility and stiffness, Flexibility matrix, Siffness Matrix, Relationship between Flexibility matrix and Siffness Matrix, Force and displacement Methods

CONTINUOUS BEAMS
Force method, Displacement Method, Comparison of Methods

SECTION- B

RIGID JOINTED PLANE FRAMES
Force method, Displacement Method, Comparison of Methods

PIN JOINTED PLANE FRAMES
Displacement of a Pin jointed Plane frame, Stiffness of a Pin joint, Member forces, Force method, Displacement Method, Comparison of Methods

TRANSFORMATION MATRICES-ELEMENT APPROACH
Force Method, Displacement Method, Analysis of Continuous Beams, Portal Frame and Pin Jointed Frames, Effect of axial deformation of Members

BOOKS:
1. Matrix Methods in structural analysis: Pundit & Gupta, TMH
COURSE NAME : ENVIRONMENTAL ENGG.- II
COURSE NO. : CIV. 604
L T P : 3 1 2
Total Lectures : 45
Time : 3 Hrs
EXTERNAL: 50
SESSIONAL: 50

Note: The examiner shall set 8 questions i.e. 4 from each part and students shall be required to attempt a total of 5 questions with at least 2 questions from each part.

Objective of the subject is to study about the design, properties, construction and maintenance of waste water (sewers and sewage), contamination of ground water.

SECTION – A

INTRODUCTION (05)
Terms & definitions, systems of sanitation and their merits and demerits, system of sewerage, choice of sewerage system and suitability to Indian conditions.

DESIGN OF SEWER (06)
Quantity of sanitary and storm sewage flow, forms of sewers. Conditions of flow in Sewers, sewers of equivalent section, self cleansing and limiting velocity, hydraulic formulae for flow of sewerage in sewers and their design.

CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE OF SEWERS (04)
Sewer appurtenances, Materials for sewers. Laying of sewers, joints in sewers, testing of sewers pipes. Maintenance, operation and precaution before entering a sewer.

HOUSE DRAINAGE (05)
Principles of House drainage, traps, Inspection chamber Indian and European type W.C. Flushing cisterns, soil waste and anti-syphorage pipes, plumbing system.

CHARACTERISTICS & TESTING OF SEWAGE (05)
Composition of sewage, sampling, physical & chemical analysis of sewerage, biological decomposition of sewage, kinetics of organic waste stabilization.

SECTION - B

TREATMENT OF SEWAGE (06)
Unit processes of waste water treatment, screens, grit-chambers, detritus tank, skimming tank, grease traps, sedimentation, chemical treatment, aerobic biological treatment, trickling filter (LRTF & HRTF), activated sludge processes, anaerobic treatment, units-sludge digesters and biogas plant.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE TREATMENT (04)
Nature and characteristics of industrial wastes; Control and removal of specific pollutants in industrial wastewaters, i.e., oil and grease, cyanide, fluoride, toxic organics, heavy metals.

GROUND WATER CONTAMINATION (06)
Waste containment principles; environmental control through liners, covers, leachate management and gas management, control and remedial measures for contaminated sites; pollution control regulations.

LOW COST WASTE WATER TREATMENT UNITS (04)
Oxidation's Ponds, Lagoons, ditches, septic tanks and Imhoff tanks, Theory, design, advantages & disadvantages.

BOOKS :
1. Waste Water Engineering : Metcalf and Eddy Inc. TMH.
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGG. – II LAB (practical)

CIV. 654

MARKS : 50
Hours : 02

1. Determination of DO.
2. Determination of BOD.
3. Determination of COD.
4. Determination of Sulphates.
5. Determination of Nitrite and Nitrate nitrogen.
7. Determination of phosphorus (total and available).
8. Determination of SVI (including MLSS and MLVSS estimations).

COURSE NAME : FOUNDATION ENGINEERING

COURSE NO. : CIV. 605
L T P : 3 1 2
Total Lectures : 45
Time : 3Hrs
EXTERNAL: 50
SESSIONAL: 50

Note: The examiner shall set 8 questions i.e. 4 from each part and students shall be required to attempt a total of 5 questions with at least 2 questions from each part.

Objective: To introduce the students with types of foundation and response of foundation on different types of load conditions, soil properties and water level

SECTION – A

STABILITY OF SLOPES

Necessity, causes of failure of slopes. Stability analysis of infinite and finite slopes in sand and clay. Taylor’s stability number and its utility.

SHALLOW FOUNDATION


MACHINE FOUNDATIONS

Basic definition of theory of vibration terms, Analysis of theory of single degree system for :- Free vibrations, Damped Free vibrations, Forced vibrations with constant Harmonic Excitation (Frequency response curves) Dynamic soil properties (Equivalent spring constants) Determination of Cu by cyclic plate load test and Block vibration test. Natural frequency of foundation-soil system by Barkans Method, Co-relation between Cu and other dynamic properties of soil. Type of machine Foundations - Neat sketches and brief description.

STRESS DISTRIBUTION

Boussinesq’s equation for a point load, uniformly loaded circular and rectangular area, pressure distribution diagrams. New marks chart and its construction. Two- to – one method of load distribution. Comparison of
Bossinesq and Westergaard analysis for a point load. Limitations of elastic formula.

SECTION – B

SOIL INVESTIGATION

Objective of soil investigation for new and existing structures, Depth of exploration for different structures, Spacing of bore holes, Methods of soil exploration and relative merits and demerits.

PILE FOUNDATION-I

Necessity and uses of piles, classification of piles, Types of pile driving hammers & their comparison, Effect of pile driving on adjacent ground. Use of Engineering news formula and Hiley’s formula for determination of allowable load, Pile Load Test, separation of skin friction and point resistance using cyclic pile load test data. Related Numerical problems.

PILE FOUNDATION-II

Determination of point resistance and frictional resistance of a single pile by static formula, Piles in clay, safe load on a friction and point bearing pile. Pile in sand spacing of piles in a group, factors affecting capacity of a pile group. Efficiency of pile group bearing capacity of a pile group in clay, Settlement of pile groups in clay and sand Negative skin friction.

CAISSONS AND WELLS


BOOKS:


FOUNDATION ENGG. LAB (Practicals)

CIV 655

Marks : 50
Hours : 02

1. Determination of Unconfined Compressive Strength of soil.
2. Determination of shear parameters by Direct Shear Test.
3. Determination of shear parameters by Triaxial Test.
4. Determination of undrained shear strength of cohesive soils by Vane Shear Test.
5. Determination of void ratio of cohesionless soil in loosest & densest state by Relative Density apparatus.
7. To collect data about bearing capacity and frictional resistance of soil by Static Cone Penetration Test.
8. Determination of Consolidation parameters.

REFERENCES

1. Laboratory Manual in soil engineering by A.K.Duggal, NITTTR, Chandigarh
2. Engineering soil testing by Shamsher Prakash & P.K.Jain, Nem Chand & Bros, Roorkee
SOFTWARE LAB
CIV- 656

MARKS: 50
Hours : 02

Civil Engineering Softwares like STAAD PRO, Auto Civil 3D, ANSYS Etc.

1. Analysis of Beams with different support conditions and loading conditions.
2. Analysis of 2-D Portal Frame for vertical and horizontal loading (Multi storeyed and Multi Bay)
3. Design of foundations using STAAD Foundation.
5. Analysis and Design of Water Tank.
7. Analysis and Design of 3-D frame (Multi storeyed and Multi Bay)

SURVEY CAMP
CIV – 657

MARKS: 50

The students will be required to make a topographic map of an undulating terrain. The work will be as under:

Reconnaissance, selection of main stations, measurement of horizontal and vertical angles, measurement of base line, determination of R.L. of main station by double leveling from B.M., measurement of bearing of any line

SEVENTH SEMESTER

COURSE NAME : HYDROLOGY AND DAMS
COURSE NO. : CIV. 701
L T P : 3 1 0
Total Lectures : 45
Time : 3Hrs
EXTERNAL: 100
SESSIONAL: 50

Note: The examiner shall set 8 questions i.e 4 from each part and students shall be required to attempt a total of 5 questions with at least 2 questions from each part.

Objective: The objective of this course is to introduce the students with general Hydrological study & various types of Dams, spillways their design considerations along with seepage determination and control.

SECTION- A

PRECIPITATION: (06 lectures)
Importance of hydrological data in water resources planning. The hydrologic cycle, Mechanics of precipitation, types and causes, measurement by rain gauges, gauge net works. Hyetograph, averaging depth of precipitation over the basin, mass-rainfall curves, intensity duration frequency curves, depth area-duration curves.

INTERCEPTION, EvaPO-TRANSPiRATION AND INFiLTrATION (04)

**RUNOFF** (06)
Factors affecting runoff, runoff hydrography, unit hydrograph theory, S-curve hydrograph, Synder’s S synthetic unit hydrograph, Principles of flood routing through a reservoir by I.S.D. method (description only).

**PEAK FLOWS** (04)
Estimation of Peak flow-rational formula, use of unit hydrograph, frequency analysis, Gumble’s method, design flood and its hydrograph.

**SECTION- B**

**INTRODUCTION TO DAMS** (05)
Choice of type of dam, site selection, investigation, foundation treatment.

**GRAVITY DAMS** (07)
Non-over flow and over flow section, forces acting, stability factors, stresses on the faces of dam. Design of profile by the method of zoning. Elementary profile of a dam, upstream lip and approach ramp. Discharge characteristics of spillways. General principles of design of spillways - Ogee, Chute, side channel and siphon.

**EARTHEN DAMS** (06)
Components of earthen Dams and their functions; Phreatic line determination by analytical and graphical methods. Seepage determination and control.

**ARCH AND BUTTRESS DAMS** (07)
Classification of arch dams constant, radius, constant angle and variable radius types, cylinder theory, Expression relating central angle and cross-sectional area of arch. Types of buttress dams, Advantages of buttress dams.

**BOOKS:**
3. Earth Dams : Bharat Singh, Nem Chand and Bros., Roorkee
6. Applied Hydrology : Linsley, Kohler, Paul H., Tata Mc Grawhill,

**COURSE NAME** : STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS- III
**COURSE NO.** : CIV. 702
**L. T. P** : 3 1 0
**Total Lectures** : 45
**Time** : 3Hrs
**EXTERNAL** : 100
**SESSIONAL** : 50

Note: The examiner shall set 8 questions i. e 4 from each part and students shall be required to attempt a total of 5 questions with atleast 2 questions from each part.

**Objective** : To study matrix methods of analysis

**SECTION- A**

**BASIC CONCEPTS** (05)
Equations of static Equilibrium, Degree of static Indeterminacy, Degree of kinematic Indeterminacy , Actions and Displacements, equilibrium, compatibility, principle of superposition, Equivalent joint loads.
FLEXIBILITY AND STIFFNESS MATRICES (10)

Flexibility and stiffness, Flexibility matrix, Stiffness Matrix, Relationship between Flexibility matrix and Stiffness Matrix, Force and displacement Methods

CONTINUOUS BEAMS (10)

Force method, Displacement Method, Comparison of Methods

SECTION- B

RIGID JOINTED PLANE FRAMES (05)
Force method, Displacement Method, Comparison of Methods

PIN JOINTED PLANE FRAMES (08)
Displacement of a Pin jointed Plane frame, Stiffness of a Pin joint, Member forces, Force method, Displacement Method, Comparison of Methods

TRANSFORMATION MATRICES-ELEMENT APPROACH (07)

Force Method, Displacement Method, Analysis of Continuous Beams, Portal Frame and Pin Jointed Frames, Effect of axial deformation of Members

BOOKS:

1. Matrix Methods in Structural analysis: Pundit & Gupta, TMH

COURSE NAME : TRANSPORTATION ENGG. II
COURSE NO. : CIV. 703
L T P : 3 1 0
Total Lectures : 45
Time : 3Hrs
EXTERNAL: 100
SESSIONAL: 50

Note: The examiner shall set 8 questions i.e. 4 from each part and students shall be required to attempt a total of 5 questions with at least 2 questions from each part.

Objective: To provide knowledge about basics and design aspects of Railway tracks and Airports.

SECTION- A

INTRODUCTION TO RAILWAY ENGINEERING (01)
History of Railways, Development of Indian Railway, Organisation of Indian Railway, Important Statistics of Indian Railways.

RAILWAY GAUGES (02)
Definition, Gauges on World Railways, Choice of Gauge, Uniformity of Gauge, Loading Gauge, Construction Gauge.

RAILWAY TRACK (02)
Requirements of a Good Track, Track Specifications on Indian Railways, Detailed Cross-Section of Single/Double Track on Indian Railways.
COMPONENTS OF RAILWAY TRACKS (03)
Rails, Sleepers, Ballast, Subgrade and Formation, Track Fixtures & Fastenings, Coning of Wheels, Tilting of Rails, Adzing of Sleepers, Rail Joints, Creep of Rails.

GEOMETRIC DESIGN OF RAILWAY TRACK (04)
Alignment, Gradients, Horizontal Curve, Super-elevation, Equilibrium Cant, Cant Deficiency, Transition Curves.

POINTS AND CROSSINGS (03)
Functions, Working and Design of Turnout, Various types of Track Junctions and their layouts, Level-crossing.

RAILWAY STATIONS & YARDS (03)
Site Selection, Classification & Layout of Stations, Marshalling Yard, Locomotive Yard, Equipment at Railway Stations.

SIGNALLING AND INTERLOCKING (04)
Objectives, Classification of Signals, Types of Signals in Stations and Yards, Automatic Signalling, Principal of Interlocking.

MODERNIZATION OF RAILWAY TRACKS (02)
High Speed Tracks, Improvement in existing track for high speed, Ballastless Track, MAGLEV Track.

SECTION - B

INTRODUCTION TO AIRPORT ENGINEERING (03)
Air Transport Scenario in India and Stages of Development, National and International Organisations.

AIRPORT PLANNING (03)
Aircraft Characteristics, Factors for Site Selection, Airport Classification, General Layout of an Airport.

OBSTRUCTIONS AND ZONING LAWS (04)
Imaginary Surfaces, Approach Zones and Turning Zones.

RUNWAY ORIENTATION AND DESIGN (05)
Wind Rose Diagram, Basic Runway Length, Corrections, Geometric Design Elements, Runway Configuration, Aircraft Parking System.

TAXIWAY DESIGN (04)
Main Taxiway, Exit Taxiway, Separation Clearance, Holding Aprons.

VISUAL AIDS (02)
Marking and Lighting of Runway, Taxiway, Landing Direction Indicator, and Wind Direction Indicator, IFR/VFR.

BOOKS:

COURSE NAME : IRRIGATION ENGG. I
COURSE NO. : CIV. 704
L T P : 3 1 0
Total Lectures : 45
Time : 3Hrs
EXTERNAL: 100
SESSIONAL: 50

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Note: The examiner shall set 8 questions i.e 4 from each part and students shall be required to attempt a total of 5 questions with at least 2 questions from each part.

Objective: The objective of this course is to introduce the students with general Hydrological study & various types of Dams, spillways their design considerations along with seepage determination and control.

SECTION- A

METHODS OF IRRIGATION

Advantages and disadvantages of irrigation, water requirements of crops, factors affecting water requirement, consumptive use of water, water depth or delta and crop relation, Duty of water, relation between delta, duty and base period, Soil crop relation-ship and soil fertility, sprinkler irrigation advantages & limitations. Planning and design of sprinkler irrigation, drip irrigation advantages & limitations, suitability.

CANAL IRRIGATION

Classifications of canals, canal alignment, inundation canals, Bandhara irrigation, advantages and disadvantages, Silt theories-Kennedy's theory, Lacey's theory, Drawbacks in Kennedy's & Lacey's theories, comparison of Lacey's and Kennedy's theories, Design of unlined canals based on Kennedy & Lacey's theories, suspended and bed loads.

LINED CANALS

Types of lining, selection of type of lining, Economics of lining, maintenance of lined canals, silt removal, strengthening of channel banks, measurement of discharge in channels, design of lined canals, methods of providing drainage behind lining.

LOSSES IN CANALS, WATER LOGGING AND DRAINAGE

Losses in canals-Evaporation and seepage, water logging, causes and ill effects of water logging-anti water logging measures. Drainage of land, classification of drains - surface and subsurface drains, Design considerations for surface drains, Advantages and maintenance of tile drains.

SECTION- B

INVESTIGATION AND PREPARATION OF IRRIGATION PROJECTS

Classification of project, Project preparation-investigations, Design of works and drawings, concept of multi-purpose projects, Major, Medium and minor projects, planning of an irrigation project, Economics & financing of irrigation works. Documentation of project report.

TUBE-WELL IRRIGATION

Types of tube-wells - strainer type, cavity type and slotted type. Type of strainers, Aquifer, porosity, uniformity coefficient, specific yield & specific retention, coefficients of permeability, transmissibility and storage. Yield or discharge of a tube well. Assumptions, Theim & Duputi’s formulae. Interference of tube wells with canal or adjoining tube-wells, optimum capacity, Duty and delta of a tube well. Rehabilitation of tube well.

RIVER TRAINING WORK:

Objectives, classification of river-training works, Design of Guide Banks, Groynes or spurs - Their design and classification ISI. Recommendations of Approach embankments and afflux embankments, pitched Islands, Artificial cut-off objects and design Considerations River control - objectives and methods.

BOOKS:

3. Irrigation Engg. & Hydrauloc Structure Varshney, Gupta & Gupta
SOFTWARE LAB
CIV- 705

EXTERNAL: 50
SESSIONAL: 150
Hours : 02

Use of Civil Engineering Softwares like STAAD PRO, ,Auto Civil 3D, ANSYS Etc.

1. Analysis of Beams with different support conditions and loading conditions.
2. Analysis of 2- D Portal Frame for vertical and horizontal loading ( Multi storeyed and Multi Bay)
3. Design of foundations using STAAD Foundation.
5. Analysis and Design of Water Tank.
7. Analysis and Design of 3- D frame (Multi storeyed and Multi Bay)

EIGHTH SEMESTER

COURSE NAME : MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS
COURSE NO. : CIV. 801
L T P : 3 1 0
Total Lectures : 45
Time : 3Hrs
EXTERNAL: 100
SESSIONAL: 50

Note: The examiner shall set 8 questions i. e 4 from each part and students shall be required to attempt a total of 5 questions with atleast 2 questions from each part.

Objectives: To understand the importance of maintenance, maintenance management, repair materials, investigation and diagnosis for repair of structures, problems and root causes and remedial measure

SECTION- A

PRINCIPLES OF MAINTENANCE (04)
Importance of maintenance, deterioration and durability, factors affecting decision to carryout maintenance, maintenance and GNP, agencies causing deterioration, effect of deterioration agencies on materials.

DESIGN AND ECONOMIC CONSIDERATION IN MAINTENANCE (06)
Factors to reduce maintenance at design stage, consideration If maintenance aspects in preparing tender document and specifications, sources of error in design which enhances maintenance and its importance at design stage. Economic consideration in maintenance: physical life, functional life, economic life of different types of buildings, discounting technique for assessment of economic life.

MAINTENANCE MANAGEMENT (06)
Definition, organization structure, work force for maintenance, communication needs, building inspections, maintenance budget and estimates, property inspections and reports, specification for maintenance jobs, health and safety in maintenance, quality in maintenance, maintenance manual and their importance.

MATERIALS FOR MAINTENANCE (06)
Compatibility of repair materials, durability and maintenance, types of materials, their specification and application, criteria for selection of material, use of commercial available materials in maintenance.
SECTION- B

INVESTIGATION AND DIAGNOSIS FOR REPAIR OF STRUCTURES (05)
Basic approach to investigations, physical inspection, material tests, non-destructive testing for diagnosis, estimation of actual loads and environmental effects, study of design and construction practices used in original construction, retrospective analysis, and confirmation and repair steps.

MAINTENANCE PROBLEMS AND ROOT CAUSES (04)
Classification of defects, need for diagnosis, type of defects in building elements and building materials defect location, symptoms and causes.

REMEDIAL MEASURES FOR BUILDING DEFECTS (04)
Preventive maintenance and special precautions – considerations, preventive maintenance for floors, joints, wet areas, water supply and sanitary systems, termite control, common repair techniques, common methods of crack repair.
- Repair of existing damp proofing systems in roofs, floors and wet areas.
- Protection, repair and maintenance of RCC elements.
- Repair of finishes.
- Repair of building joints.
- Repair of water supply and sanitary systems, underground and overhead tanks.
- Common strengthening techniques.

MAINTENANCE OF MULTISTOREY BUILDINGS (04)
Specials features for maintenance of multi-storied buildings, including fire protection system, elevators, booster pumps, generator sets.

MAINTENANCE OF SERVICES (06)
Leakage detection techniques in pipes, cleaning of pipes, replacement of pipes, clogging of sewer pipes, cleaning and their repairs, special precaution required in sewer pipe maintenance, maintenance of septic tanks, maintenance of AC and electrical system in buildings.

BOOKS:
3. Repair and Rehabilitation of Concrete Structures, ACI Compilation 10.
4. Gahlot & Sharma, CBS, Publications
8. W.H. Ransom; Building Failures: Diagnosis and Avoidance, New Age Publications (P) Limited

COURSE NAME : IRRIGATION ENGINEERING -II
COURSE NO. : CIV. 802
L T P : 3 1 0
Total Lectures : 45
Time : 3Hrs
EXTERNAL: 100
SESSIONAL: 50

Note: The examiner shall set 8 questions i.e 4 from each part and students shall be required to attempt a total of 5 questions with at least 2 questions from each part.

Objective: The objective of this course is to introduce the students with various theories of seepage and design of various important irrigation based structures.
SECTION A

THEORIES OF SEEPAGE
Seepage force and exit gradient, salient features of Bligh’s Creep theory, Lane’s weighted Creep theory and Khosla’s theory, Determination of uplift. Pressures and floor thickness.

DESIGN OF WEIRS
Weirs versus barrage, design considerations with respect to surface flow, hydraulic jump and seepage flow. Design of barrage or weir.

ENERGY DISSIPATION DEVICES
Use of hydraulic jump in energy dissipation, Factors affecting design, Types of energy dissipators and their hydraulic design.

DIVERSION HEAD WORKS
Functions and investigations: component parts of a diversion head work and their design considerations, silt control devices.

SECTION B

DISTRIBUTORY REGULATORS
Offtake alignment, cross-regulators – their functions and design, Distributory head regulators, their design, canal escape.

CANAL FALLS
Necessity and location, types of falls and their description, selection of type of falls, Principles of design, Design of Sarda type, straight glacis and Inglis or baffle wall falls.

CROSS-RAINAGE WORKS
Definitions, choice of type, Hydraulic design consideration, Aqueducts their types and design, siphon aqueducts – their types and design considerations, super passages, canal siphons and level crossing.

CANAL OUTLETS
Essential requirements, classifications, criteria for outlet behaviours, flexibility, proportionality, sensitivity, sensitiveness, etc. Details and design of non-modular, semi-modular and modular outlets.

BOOKS:

COURSE NAME : CONSTRUCTION PLANNING & MANAGEMENT
COURSE NO. : CIV. 803
L T P : 3 0 0
Total Lectures : 45
Time : 3Hrs
EXTERNAL: 100
SESSIONAL: 50

Note: The examiner shall set 8 questions i.e each part and students shall be required to attempt a total of 5 questions with atleast 2 questions from each part.

Objective of the course is to apprise the students about planning the project, works management and knowledge about various types of construction equipments.
WORKS MANAGEMENT

SECTION- A

INTRODUCTION (04)
need for project planning and management, Engineer’s role in Construction economy, Value engineering, Time value of money.
Construction schedule, activity and events, Bar Chart, Milestone Chart, Uses and Drawbacks - evolution of networks

PERT PROGRAMME (EVOLUTION AND REVIEW TECHNIQUE) (06)
Brief History of Evolution of PERT, Salient features, construction of PERT network, multiple time estimates and network analysis, earlier events time, latest even time, forward pass and backward pass, event slack, concept of critical path and its identification, data reduction, Application of statistics to probability of achieving a target data, suitability of PERT for research projects.

CPM (CRITICAL PATH METHOD) (07)
Definitions, network construction, Fundamental rules, assignment of duration of activities, determination of project schedule, activity time estimates earliest start and earliest finish, latest start and latest finish time float types-free float, independent float, Interfering float -0 their significance in project control, identification of critical path.

THREE PHASE APPLICATION OF CPM (04)
Three phases - Planning, scheduling and controlling, updating an arrow diagram, time grid diagram.

PROJECT COST ANALYSIS (04)
Types of project costs direct and indirect cost-time relationships, cost slopes straight-line and segmented approximations, optimum cost and optimum duration, conducting a crash programme, determining the minimum total cost of a project, advantages and limitations of PCM.

SECTION- B

CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING

PREPARATION OF CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULE FOR A CONSTRUCTION PROJECT (06)
Project description; activities; activity relationship and duration, scheduling, resources; delivering materials; scheduling labour and equipment, Job-layout; Project control during construction; Project supervision; Construction cost control.

FACTORS AFFECTING SELECTION OF CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT (04)
Types of equipment; cost of owing and operating equipment, depreciation cost; obsolescence cost; investment cost; operating cost; economic lift of equipment; maintenance and repair cost.

EARTH MOVING MACHINERY (04)
Tractor and related equipment; bulldozers; angledozes; rippers; scrapers; power shovels; dragline; slack line; clamshells hoes; trenching machines.

CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENTS (04)
Cement concrete plants for grading, batching, mixing, types of mixers, handling and transporting concrete, concrete pumps, placing concrete, compacting concrete, bituminous mix plants, pavers and finishers.

HOISTING AND TRANSPORTING EQUIPMENT (02)
Hoists winches, cranes, belt conveyors, ropeways trucks and wagons, balancing the capacity of hauling units with the size of excavator.

BOOKS:
3. Construction Equipment, Planning and Application : Mahesh Verma
4. Project Planning and Control with PERT/CPM : Dr. B.C. Punmia, Luxmi Publications
COURSE NAME : SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
COURSE NO. : CIV. 804
L T P : 3 1 0
Total Lectures : 45
Time : 3Hrs
EXTERNAL: 100
SESSIONAL: 50

Note: The examiner shall set 8 questions i.e. 4 from each part and students shall be required to attempt a total of 5 questions with at least 2 questions from each part.

Objective: Study of compositions, generation, management and treatment of solid waste, including study of Landfills.

SECTION- A

INTRODUCTION (06)
Types and sources of solid wastes, Municipal, solid waste, Industrial solid wastes and Hazardous wastes, Present scenarios of municipal and industrial waste management in India.

PROPERTIES OF SOLID WASTES (05)
Physical and chemical composition of municipal solid wastes, waste generation rates, factors effecting waste generation rates.

MANAGEMENT OF SOLID WASTES IN INDIA (05)
Prevalent SWM practices and deficiencies: Storage of waste at source, segregation of wastes, Primary collection of waste, transportation of waste, disposal of wastes, institutional deficiencies.

ENGINEERED SYSTEMS OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT (05)
Design specifications of primary waste collection tools, waste storage bins, transportation vehicles, route selection and provision of transfer stations.

SECTION- B

DISPOSAL OF WASTES (08)
Site selection, rapid EIA of proposed sites, disposal technologies such as:
Composting: Aerobic composting, Anaerobic composting, mechanical composting, vermin composting; advantages and limitations of composting technologies, Economics of composting.

ANAEROBIC DIGESTION (06)
Traditional digestors such as KVIC model, Deenbandhu model, emerging technologies for waste stabilisation. Incineration: Fuel Pellets, Refuse derived fuels, mechanical incinerators; advantages and limitations of incineration.

SANITARY LANDFILLING (05)
Method of preparing sanitary landfill site, land filling techniques, operation and maintenance of landfill sites including leachate collection and treatment, recovery of methane from landfill sites for power generation.

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT (05)

BOOKS:
IRRIGATION DRAWING- II

CIV- 806

EXTERNAL:  50
SESSIONAL:  100
Hours:  02

DESIGN AND DRAWING OF THE FOLLOWING (USING AUTOCAD)

1. Design and detailing of both lined and unlined canals with typical sections of both types of canals clearly indicating the stone pitching etc.

2. Design and detailing of Guide bank along with the cross sections at the u/s and d/s end of guide banks.

3. Design and detailing of Weir or barrage along with the various cross sections.

4. Design and detailing of any one type of cross head regulator with a typical cross section.

5. Design and detailing of A.P.M. Outlet along with a typical cross section.

6. Design and detailing of siphon aqueduct along with a typical cross section.

SEMINAR

CIV- 807

Each student shall be required to deliver presentations and submissions etc. in the class on the topics as suggested by the course teacher.