

नेपाल सरकार
गृह मन्त्रालय
प्रहरी प्रधान कार्यालय
(मानवश्रोत एवं प्रशासन विभाग, भर्ना तथा छनौट महाशाखा)
नक्साल, काठमाण्डौ ।

प्राबिधिक प्रहरी नायव निरीक्षक (सिभिल इन्जिनियरिङ समूह, विल्डिङ उप-समूह) को खुला प्रतियोगितात्मक लिखित परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम ।

पाठ्यक्रमको रूपरेखा:- यस पाठ्यक्रमको आधारमा निम्नानुसार दुई चरणमा परीक्षा लिइने छ :-

प्रथम चरण:- लिखित परीक्षा (Written Examination)

पूर्णाङ्क :- १५०

द्वितीय चरण:- अन्तरवार्ता (Interview)

पूर्णाङ्क :- २५

प्रथम चरण:- लिखित परीक्षा योजना (Examination Scheme)

पत्र	विषय	पूर्णाङ्क	उत्तीर्णाङ्क	परीक्षा प्रणाली	प्रश्न संख्या र अङ्कभार	समय
प्रथम	सम्बन्धित विषय सम्बन्धी	१००	४०	वस्तुगत बहुउत्तर (Multiple Choice)	५०x२ = १००	४५ मिनेट
द्वितीय	नेपाल प्रहरी सेवा सम्बन्धी	५०	२०	वस्तुगत बहुउत्तर	१०x१ = १०	१ घण्टा १० मिनेट
				विषयगत	लामो उत्तर १x१० = १० छोटो उत्तर ६x५ = ३०	

द्वितीय चरण

परीक्षाको किमीम	पूर्णाङ्क	परीक्षा प्रणाली
ब्यक्तिगत अन्तर्वार्ता	२५	मौखिक

१. पाठ्यक्रमका एकाईवाट निम्नानुसार प्रश्नहरु सोधिनेछन् ।

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

२. वस्तुगत बहुउत्तर (Multiple Choice) प्रश्नहरुको उत्तर सही दिएमा प्रत्येक सही उत्तर बापत १

(एक) अङ्क प्रदान गरिनेछ भने गलत उत्तर दिएमा प्रत्येक गलत उत्तर बापत २० प्रतिशत अर्थात् ०.२ अङ्क कट्टा गरिनेछ । तर उत्तर नदिएमा त्यस बापत अङ्क दिइने छैन र अङ्क कट्टा पनि गरिने छैन ।

३. यस पाठ्यक्रममा जेसुकै लेखिएको भएता पनि पाठ्यक्रममा परेका ऐन, नियमहरू परीक्षाको मिति भन्दा ३ महिना अगाडि (संशोधन भएका वा संशोधन भई हटाइएका वा थप गरी संशोधन भई) कायम रहेकालाई यस पाठ्यक्रममा परेको सम्झनु पर्दछ ।
४. द्वितीय पत्र नेपाल प्रहरी सेवा सम्बन्धमा सोधिने प्रश्न संख्या द्वितीय पत्रको पाठ्यक्रममा उल्लेख गरिएको छ ।
५. लिखित परीक्षामा उत्तिर्ण परीक्षार्थीलाई मात्र अन्तरवार्तामा सहभागी गराइनेछ ।
६. अन्तर्वार्ताको अंकभार सम्बन्धमा प्रहरी सेवाको पदमा नियुक्ति र बढुवा गर्दा अपनाउनु पर्ने सामान्य सिद्धान्त, २०६९ को अनुसूची-१९ मा व्यवस्था भए बमोजिम हुनेछ ।
७. पाठ्यक्रम लागू हुने मिति :- २०७०/०७/१५ गते ।

नेपाल प्रहरी

Part I Civil Engineering

(40%)

1. Drawing

(30%)

1.1 General

- 1.1.1 Importance, aims and objectives of drawing
- 1.1.2 Drawing equipments
- 1.1.3 Architectural discipline
- 1.1.4 Standard drawing sheets sizes
- 1.1.5 Drafting techniques and methods in common practice
- 1.1.6 Scales: Choice, use and conversion

1.2 Measured Drawing

- 1.2.1 Methods of measurement of horizontal and vertical dimensions
- 1.2.2 Sectional measurements
- 1.2.3 Dimensioning of sketches
- 1.2.4 Checking for missing details in field

1.3 Working Drawing

- 1.3.1 Role of working drawing
- 1.3.2 Interrelationship with estimate and specification
- 1.3.3 Construction detailing in plan and section
- 1.3.4 Significance of detailing in terms of accuracy of estimation, bill of quantities and construction supervision
- 1.3.5 Working drawing for private and public buildings, sanitary installation, electrification
- 1.3.6 Structural working drawings

2. Estimating and Costing

(30%)

2.1 General

- 2.1.1 Purpose of estimating
- 2.1.2 Main items of work
- 2.1.3 Units of measurement and payment of various items of work and materials
- 2.1.4 Degree of accuracy
- 2.1.5 Standard estimate formats of Government of Nepal
- 2.1.6 Data for estimate
- 2.1.7 Preliminary estimate
- 2.1.8 Approximate quantity estimate
- 2.1.9 Detailed estimate
- 2.1.10 Revised estimate

2.2 Rate Analysis

- 2.2.1 Manufactures' cost
- 2.2.2 Transportation cost
- 2.2.3 Overheads
- 2.2.4 Need for contingencies
- 2.2.5 Use of Government Rate Analysis Norms

2.3 Specifications

- 2.3.1 Purpose
- 2.3.2 Types
- 2.3.3 Necessity
- 2.3.4 Interpretation of Specifications

2.4 Estimating

- 2.4.1 Earthwork
- 2.4.2 Estimate of buildings
- 2.4.3 Estimate of sanitary installations

- 2.4.4 Estimate of electrical wiring and sanitary works
- 2.4.5 Annual maintenance
- 2.5 Valuation
- 2.5.1 Purpose of valuation
- 2.5.2 Methods of valuation
- 2.5.3 Standard formats used for Property Valuation in Nepal

3. Management

(20%)

- 3.1 Organization
- 3.1.1 Need for organization
- 3.1.2 Building agencies
- 3.1.3 Structure of the Department of Urban Development and Building construction
- 3.1.4 Responsibilities of a building sub engineer
- 3.1.5 Relation between owner, contractor and consultant
- 3.2 Accounts
- 3.2.1 Familiarity with related Nepalese accounting system
- 3.2.2 Administrative approval and technical sanction
- 3.3 Planning and Control
- 3.3.1 List of activities
- 3.3.2 Construction schedule
- 3.3.3 Equipment and materials schedule
- 3.3.4 Construction stages and operations
- 3.3.5 Bar Chart
- 3.4 Municipal Building By-laws
- 3.4.1 Sheet sizes
- 3.4.2 Scales
- 3.4.3 Setback
- 3.4.4 Height controls
- 3.4.5 Other requirements specifies by the municipalities
- 3.4.6 FAR

4. Building Service

(20%)

- 4.1 Water Supply
- 4.1.1 General principle of water supply
- 4.1.2 Water requirement standard for different buildings
- 4.1.3 Storage and distribution of water
- 4.1.4 Heating of water, storage and distribution requirements
- 4.2 Disposal system
- 4.2.1 Septic tank, soak pit, vent and manhole
- 4.2.2 Pipes for different sewage
- 4.2.3 Incinerators
- 4.3 Electricity
- 4.3.1 General principles of electrical installation and distribution
- 4.3.2 Wiring systems in private and public building
- 4.3.3 Ducts for electrical distribution
- 4.3.4 Safety precautions
- 4.4 Lighting
- 4.4.1 General principles of lighting
- 4.4.2 Illumination requirements and standards
- 4.4.3 Combination of artificial and natural light
- 4.4.4 Lighting fixtures

Part II Building

(40%)

5. Surveying

(10%)

5.1 General

- 5.1.1 Primary divisions of survey
- 5.1.2 Classification based on instruments and on methods
- 5.1.3 Basic principle of surveying
- 5.1.4 Scales, plans and maps
- 5.1.4 System of field booking of surveying and levelling data
- 5.1.5 Theodolite survey

5.2 Levelling

- 5.2.1 Classification of levelling work
- 5.2.2 Methods of levelling
- 5.2.3 Levelling instruments and accessories
- 5.2.4 Principles of levelling
- 5.2.5 Temporary and permanent adjustments of a level
- 5.2.6 Profile levelling
- 5.2.7 Booking and reducing levels

5.3 Errors and their effects

- 5.3.1 Kinds of errors
- 5.3.2 Source of errors in chaining, levelling, plane tabling and compass surveying
- 5.3.3 Effects of errors

5.4 Plane Tabling

- 5.4.1 Equipments used
- 5.4.2 Working operations
- 5.4.3 Methods of plane tabling
- 5.4.4 Merits and demerits of plane tabling

5.5 Contouring

- 5.5.1 Definitions of terms
- 5.5.2 Use contour maps

5.6 Setting out

- 5.6.1 Small buildings
- 5.6.2 Simple curves
- 5.6.3 Locating the boundaries of farm lands

6. Construction Materials

(30%)

6.1 Stone

- 6.1.1 Rocks and their characteristics
- 6.1.2 Formation and availability of stones in Nepal
- 6.1.3 Quarrying: excavation, Wedging and blasting
- 6.1.4 Methods of laying and construction with various stones

6.2 Aggregates

- 6.2.1 Fine aggregates
- 6.2.2 Coarse aggregates
- 6.2.3 Availability and practice in Nepal

6.3 Cement

- 6.3.1 Different cements: ingredients, properties and manufacture
- 6.3.2 Storage and transport
- 6.3.3 Admixtures

- 6.4 Metals and Alloys
 - 6.4.1 Wrought iron: Properties, use
 - 6.4.2 Steel: composition, properties, appearance, strength, constructional forms and manufacture
 - 6.4.3 Corrosion and its prevention
 - 6.4.4 Brass: uses
- 6.5 Brick
 - 6.5.1 Type
 - 6.5.2 Manufacture
 - 6.5.3 Laying
 - 6.5.4 Availability and practice in Nepal
- 6.6 Lime
 - 6.6.1 Manufacture
 - 6.6.2 Types and properties
 - 6.6.3 Uses
- 6.7 Paints and Varnishes
 - 6.7.1 Type and selection
 - 6.7.2 Preparation techniques
 - 6.7.3 Uses
- 6.8 Floor Finishes
 - 6.8.1 Punning
 - 6.8.2 Tiles: mosaic, clay, concrete, vinyl
 - 6.8.3 Marble and flagstones
 - 6.8.4 Wooden boarding and parqueting
- 6.9 Wall Finishes
 - 6.9.1 Plasters: cement, lime, mud
 - 6.9.2 Punning: cement, lime
 - 6.9.3 Cladding: wood, stone, tiles
- 6.10 Roofing Materials
 - 6.10.1 Clay tiles, ceramic tiles and states
 - 6.10.2 CGI and UPVC
- 6.11 Miscellaneous Materials
 - 6.11.1 Glass
 - 6.11.2 Plastics
 - 6.11.3 Asphalt and Bitumen
 - 6.11.4 Surkhi

7. Structural Design

(30%)

- 7.1 Timber Structures
 - 7.1.1 Allowable stresses
 - 7.1.2 Design of compression members
 - 7.1.3 Design of solid rectangular beams, design of simple steel beams
 - 7.1.4 Types of joints and their connections
- 7.2 Steel Structures
 - 7.2.1 Rivetted and welded connections: types, uses, detailing
 - 7.2.2 Detailing of simple roof trusses
 - 7.2.3 Detailing of rolled steel beams
 - 7.2.4 Detailing of column bases
- 7.3 R.C. Sections in Bending
 - 7.3.1 Basis assumptions
 - 7.3.2 Position of neutral axis

- 7.3.3 Moment of resistance
- 7.3.4 Under reinforced, over reinforced and balanced sections
- 7.3.5 Analysis of singly and doubly reinforced rectangular sections
- 7.3.6 Analysis of singly reinforced flanged sections
- 7.4 Shear and Bond for Reinforced Concrete (RC) Sections
 - 7.4.1 Behaviour of R.C. section in shear
 - 7.4.2 Shear resistance of R.C. section
 - 7.4.3 Types of shear reinforcement and their design
 - 7.4.4 Local and anchorage bond
 - 7.4.5 Determination of anchorage length
 - 7.4.6 Bar curtailment
- 7.5 Axially Loaded R.C
 - 7.5.1 Short and long columns
 - 7.5.2 Design of a rectangular column section
 - 7.5.3 Reinforcement detailing
- 7.6 Design and Detailing of R.C Structures
 - 7.6.1 IS code requirements
 - 7.6.2 Methods of design
 - 7.6.3 Singly reinforced T and L beams
 - 7.6.5 Simple one-way and two-way slabs
 - 7.6.6 Simple pad footings for columns
 - 7.6.8 Preparation of bar bending for RC design
- 7.7 Earthquake Resistant Design of Non-engineered Structures
 - 7.6.1 History of Earthquake in Nepal and damages
 - 7.6.2 Weakness of existing building
 - 7.6.3 Site consideration
 - 7.6.4 Building form, shape and size
 - 7.6.5 Size and location of openings
 - 7.6.6 Selection of materials
 - 7.6.7 Construction technology
 - 7.6.8 Seismic resistant components : through stone, vertical and horizontal reinforcement, diaphragm, boxing of building, lateral restrainers, unsupported length of wall, corner and junction of wall/connection of building components

8. Building Construction Technology

(30%)

- 8.1 Foundations
 - 8.1.1 Function and necessity
 - 8.1.2 Subsoil exploration: test pit
 - 8.1.3 Safe bearing capacity of soils and its improvement
 - 8.1.4 Type and suitability of different foundations: shallow, deep (pile and well)
 - 8.1.5 Methods of excavating
 - 8.1.6 Shoring and dewatering
 - 8.1.7 Elements of simple spread foundation
 - 8.1.8 Stone masonry foundations
 - 8.1.9 Raft foundation
- 8.2 Walls
 - 8.2.1 Types of walls: solid wall, partition wall, cavity wall, curtain wall
 - 8.2.2 Features and their functions
 - 8.2.3 Types of stone masonry: rubble, hammer dressed and ashlar masonry
 - 8.2.4 Brick Masonry: English, Flemish, garden rat trap, monk
 - 8.2.5 Types of concrete blocks

- 8.2.6 Choosing wall thickness, height to length relation
- 8.2.7 Use of scaffolding
- 8.2.8 Procedure of constructing various masonry walls
- 8.3 Damp Proofing
 - 8.3.1 Source of dampness
 - 8.3.2 Remedial measures to prevent dampness
 - 8.3.3 Vertical and horizontal damp proofing
 - 8.3.4 Damp proofing materials
- 8.4 Concrete Technology
 - 8.4.1 Constituents, mixing and use of lime concrete
 - 8.4.2 Constituents, of cement concrete
 - 8.4.3 Grading of aggregates
 - 8.4.4 Concrete mixes
 - 8.4.5 Water cement ratio
 - 8.4.6 Workability
 - 8.4.7 Concrete laying
 - 8.4.8 Factors affecting strength of concrete
 - 8.4.9 Form work
 - 8.4.10 Vibrators
 - 8.4.11 Curing
 - 8.4.12 General introduction to Precast RC units
 - 8.4.13 Hydration and segregation
- 8.5 Wood Work
 - 8.5.1 Frame and shutters of doors and windows
 - 8.5.2 Timber construction of upper floors
 - 8.5.3 Design and construction of stairs
 - 8.5.4 Double timber roofs
 - 8.5.5 False ceiling
 - 8.5.6 Sky-light: elements, functions and construction details
- 8.6 Steel Work
 - 8.6.1 Steel work in windows: Standards, elements and functions
 - 8.6.2 Tubular and angle steel roofs
 - 8.6.3 Iron grill and lattice work

Part III Architecture -Maintenance of building

(20%)

9. Building Design

(30%)

- 9.1 Analysis of Building Elements
 - 9.1.1 Bed
 - 9.1.2 Kitchen/Dining
 - 9.1.3 Living Hall
 - 9.1.4 Class Room
 - 9.1.5 Working Office Space
 - 9.1.6 Library
- 9.2 Design Consideration
 - 9.2.1 Specific program: space requirements
 - 9.2.2 Site: topography, orientation, environment
 - 9.2.3 Functional relationship between activities
 - 9.2.4 Culture: tradition, values, taste
 - 9.2.5 Economics: efficient use of space and materials

- 9.2.6 Availability to technology and material
- 9.2.7 Structure type and efficiency
- 9.2.8 Optimum use of natural light and ventilation
- 9.2.9 Aesthetics
- 9.3 Climatology
 - 9.3.1 Climate: sun, wind, rain, humidity
 - 9.3.2 Orientation of the building with respect to the sun and wind: best, optimum, bad
 - 9.3.3 Determination of length of roof projection to act as sunshade

10. Architectural Modelling

(30%)

- 10.1 Modelling Materials and Practices
 - 10.1.1 Use of models
 - 10.1.2 Choice of materials
 - 10.1.3 Modelling techniques
 - 10.1.4 Accuracy of models
 - 10.1.5 Determination of degree of detailing
 - 10.1.6 Model construction of multi-storey buildings
 - 10.1.7 Contour models of sites
- 10.2 Equipments Required
 - 10.2.1 Choice of cutting tools
 - 10.2.2 Choice of adhesives
 - 10.2.3 Choice of colour and tone
 - 10.2.4 Choice of paint and brushes
 - 10.2.5 Miscellaneous tools

11. Graphics and presentation

(40%)

- 11.1 Principles of Composition
 - 11.1.1 Balance
 - 11.1.2 Scale
 - 11.1.3 Rhythm
 - 11.1.4 Monotony
 - 11.1.5 Contrast
 - 11.1.6 Unity
 - 11.1.7 Focal point
- 11.2 Tone
 - 11.2.1 Light
 - 11.2.2 Medium
 - 11.2.3 Dark
 - 11.2.4 Flat
 - 11.2.5 Graded
- 11.3 Free Hand Works
 - 11.3.1 Drawing lines
 - 11.3.2 Drawing letters
 - 11.3.3 Three dimensional objects
- 11.4 Presentation
 - 11.4.1 Textures
 - 11.4.2 Exterior and interior objects
 - 11.4.3 Human figures
 - 11.4.4 Shadows
- 11.5 Medium for Presentation

- 11.5.1 Pencil techniques
- 11.5.2 Colour history and type: pencil colour, water colour, Poster colour
- 11.5.3 Primary, secondary and tertiary colours
- 11.5.4 Warm and cool colours
- 11.5.5 Properties of colour
- 11.5.6 Colour circle
- 11.5.7 Colour scheme: monochromatic, analogous, complementary and triad
- 11.6 Data Presentation in Graphical Forms
 - 11.6.1 Translation of numerical data into diagrams and vice versa
 - 11.6.2 Pie chart, bar chart and XY graphs
- 11.7 Cartography
 - 11.7.1 Tracing of land-use maps
 - 11.7.2 Presentation of land-use maps

स्वातंत्र्य

Sample Questions

1. Surveying is a process of
 - (a) Finding out area of land
 - (b) Representing the shape and size of the land into maps
 - (c) Locating or transferring design details on to the ground
 - (d) All above

2. An area can be completely defined with the use of linear measurements only, if :
 - (a) Its perimeter is known
 - (b) Its length and breadth is known
 - (c) It is enclosed by a triangle
 - (d) It is enclosed by a traverse whose perimeter can be measured

3. The trusted way of ensuring reliable survey works is:
 - (a) To be sincere and honest
 - (b) To follow the surveying procedure sincerely
 - (c) To take check measurements
 - (d) To get the works checked by seniors

4. Contours are useful for:
 - (a) The calculation of area
 - (b) The calculation of slopes
 - (c) The calculation of volumes of cut and fill
 - (d) the interpretation of land use

5. Errors are the result of
 - (a) A combination of unavoidable imperfections
 - (b) Instrumental problems only
 - (c) Careless works only
 - (d) Surveying procedure only

-समाप्त-