

- (a) The exam will consist of 100 objective type multiple choice questions.
- (b) The duration of exam will be two hours.
- (c) All questions will carry equal marks (three marks each).
- (d) There will be no negative marking.

## **6.8 SYLLABUS OF THESE POSTS IS AS UNDER :-**

### **CIVIL ENGINEERING SYLLABUS**

#### **Engineering Mechanics:**

Units and Dimensions, SI Units, Vectors, Concept of Force, Concept of particle and rigid body. Concurrent, non-concurrent and parallel forces in a plane, moment of force and Varignon's theorem, free body diagram, conditions of equilibrium, Principle of virtual work, equivalent force system. First and Second Moments of area, Mass moment of Inertia. Static Friction Inclined plane and bearings.

Kinematics and Kinetics: Kinematics in cartesian and polar co-ordinates, motion under uniform and non-uniform acceleration, motion under gravity.

Kinetics of particle: Momentum and Energy principles, 'D' Alembert's Principle, Collision of elastic bodies, rotation of rigid bodies, simple harmonic motion.

#### **Strength of Materials**

Simple stress and strain, Elastic constants, axially loaded compression members, shear force and bending moment, theory of simple bending, shear stress distribution across cross sections, Beams of uniform strength, Leaf spring, strain energy in direct stress, bending and shear.

#### **Deflection of beams:**

Macaulay's method, Mohr's moment area method, Conjugate beam method, unit load method. Torsion of Shafts, Transmission of power, closecoiled helical springs, Elastic stability of columns: Euler's Rankine's and Secant formulae. Principal stresses and strains in two dimensions, Mohr's Circle. Theories of Elastic Failure, Thin and Thick cylinders: Stresses due to internal and external pressures—Lame's equations.

#### **Structural Analysis:**

Analysis of pin jointed plane trusses, deflection in trusses. Three hinged and two hinged arches, rib shortening, temperature effects, influence lines in arches. Analysis of propped cantilevers, fixed beams, continuous beams and rigid frames. Slope deflection, moment distribution, Kani's method and Matrix method : Force and Displacement Methods. Rolling loads and influence lines for determinate beams and pin jointed trusses.

#### **Geotechnical Engineering:**

Types of soil, field identification and classification, phase relationships, consistency limits, particle size distribution, classification of soil, structure and clay mineralogy.

Capillary water and structural water, effective stress and pore water pressure, Darcy's Law, factors affecting permeability, determination of permeability, permeability of stratified soil deposits.

Seepage pressure, quick sand condition, compressibility and consolidation, Terzaghi's theory of one dimensional consolidation, consolidation test. Compaction of soil, optimum moisture content, Proctor Density.

Subsurface exploration, methods of boring, sampling, types of sampler, field tests. Shear strength of soils, Mohr-Coulomb failure theory, shear tests.

Earth pressure at rest, active and passive pressure, Rankine's theory, Coulomb's wedge theory, earth pressure on retaining wall.

Bearing capacity, Terzaghi and other important theories, net and gross bearing pressure, Immediate and consolidation settlement. Load carrying capacity of pile groups. Stability of slope- Conventional method of slices, stability numbers.

### **Transportation Engineering:**

Highway alignment, choice of layout and capacity of highways, location survey, geometric design of highways—various elements, curves, grade separation and segregation of traffic, intersection design, highway materials and testing subgrade and pavement components, types of pavements, road drainage, elements of airport engineering.

Railway engineering - elements of permanent track-rails, sleepers, ballast and rail fastenings, tractive resistance, elements of geometric design - gradients and grade compensation on curves, cant transition curves and vertical curves, stresses in railway tracks, points and crossings, signalling and interlocking, maintenance of railway track. Culverts and small bridges

### **Fluid Mechanics:**

Fluid properties, fluid statics, forces on plane and curved surfaces, stability of floating and submerged bodies.

**Kinematics:**—Velocity, streamlines, continuity equation, accelerations irrotational and rotational flows, velocity potential and stream functions, flow net, separation.

### **Dynamics**

Euler's equation along streamline, control volume equation, continuity, momentum, energy and moment of momentum equation from control volume equation, applications to pipe flow, moving vanes, moment of momentum, Dimensional analysis.

Boundary layer on a flat plate, drag and lift on bodies. Laminar and Turbulent Flows. Laminar and turbulent flow through pipes, friction factor variation, pipe networks, water hammer, and surge tanks.

### **Open Channel Flow:**

Energy and momentum correction factors, uniform and non-uniform flows, specific energy and specific force, critical depth, friction factors and roughness coefficients, flow in transitions, free overfall, weirs, hydraulic jump, surges, gradually varied flow equations, surface profiles, moving hydraulic jump.

### **Environmental Engineering:**

**Water Supply:**—Estimation of surface and subsurface water resources, predicting demand for water, impurities of water and their significance, physical, chemical and bacteriological analysis, water borne diseases, standards for potable water.

**Intake of water:**—pumping and gravity schemes, water treatment: principles of coagulation, flocculation and sedimentation; slow-, rapid-, pressure, filters; chlorination, softening, removal of taste, odour and salinity.

**Water storage and distribution:** Storage and balancing reservoir types, location and capacity. Distribution systems; layout, hydraulics of pipe lines, pipe fittings, valves including check and pressure reducing valves, meters, analysis of distribution systems, leak detection, maintenance of distribution systems, pumping stations and their operations.

### **Sewerage system:**

Domestic and industrial wastes, storm sewage- separate and combined systems, flow through Sewer appurtenances, manholes, inlets, junctions, siphon. Plumbing in Public buildings

**Sewage characterization:** BOD, COD, solids, dissolved oxygen, nitrogen and TOC. Standards of disposal in normal water course and on land.

**Sewage treatment:** Working principles, units, chambers, sedimentation tank, trickling filters,

oxidation ponds, activated sludge process, septic tank, disposal of sludge, recycling of waste water.

### **Construction Management:**

Elements and principles of Activity on Arrow (AOA) and Activity on Node (AON) networks and work breakdown structure. Interfaces. Ladder networks. Activity time. Time computations and Floats. ATC and PTC tradeoff. Work study and sampling. Scheduling principles-Material schedules