## LESSON PLAN: STRUCTURAL DESIGN – I (Th.1)

Discipline:	Semester:	Name of the Teaching Faculty: Sandeep Marndy
Civil	4th	
Engineering		
Subject:	No of	Samactar From Date : 16/01/2024 To Date: 26/04/2024
STRUCTURAL	days/per	Semester From Date . 10/01/2024
DESIGN	uays/ per	
(Th 1)	week class	
(In.1)	allotted: 5	No. of Weeks: 15
VVEEK		Theory Topics
		1.0 Working stress method (WSW)
1 st	1st	1.1 Objectives of design and detailing. State the different methods of design of
13(		1.2 Introduction to reinforced execution D.C. centions their hohovier, grades of
	2nd	concrete and steel. Permissible stresses, assumption in W.S.M.
	3rd	1.3 Elevural design and analysis of single reinforced sections from first principles
	4th	1.4 Concept of under reinforced, over reinforced and balanced sections
	5th	1.5 Advantages and disadvantages of WSN4 reasons for its obsolescence
	500	Philosophy Of Limit State Method (ISM) 2.1
	1st	Definition, Advantages of LSM over WSM. IS code suggestions regarding design
2nd	100	philosophy.
		2.2 Types of limit states, partial safety factors for materials strength, characteristic
	2nd	strength, characteristic load, design load, loading on structure as per LS, 875
		2.3 Study of I.S specification regarding spacing of reinforcement in slab, cover to
	3rd	reinforcement in slab, beam column & footing, minimum reinforcement in slab, beam
		& column, lapping, anchorage, effective span for beam & slab.
		Analysis and Design of Single and Double Reinforced Sections (ISM) 3.1 Limit
		state of collapse (flexure). Assumptions. Stress-Strain relationship for concrete and
	4th	steel, neutral axis, stress block diagram and strain diagram for singly reinforced
		section.
	1	3.1 Limit state of collapse (flexure). Assumptions. Stress-Strain relationship for
	5th	concrete and steel, neutral axis, stress block diagram and strain diagram for singly
		reinforced section.
		3.1 Limit state of collapse (flexure), Assumptions, Stress-Strain relationship for
	1st	concrete and steel, neutral axis, stress block diagram and strain diagram for singly
3rd		reinforced section.
		3.1 Limit state of collapse (flexure), Assumptions, Stress-Strain relationship for
	2nd	concrete and steel, neutral axis, stress block diagram and strain diagram for singly
		reinforced section.
		3.2 Concept of under- reinforced, over-reinforced and limiting section, neutral axis co-
	3rd	efficient, limiting value of moment of resistance and limiting percentage of steel
		required for limiting singly R.C. section.
		3.2 Concept of under- reinforced, over-reinforced and limiting section, neutral axis co-
	4th	efficient, limiting value of moment of resistance and limiting percentage of steel
		required for limiting singly R.C. section.
		3.2 Concept of under- reinforced, over-reinforced and limiting section, neutral axis co-
	5th	efficient limiting value of moment of resistance and limiting percentage of steel
	501	required for limiting singly R C section
		2.2 Concept of under-reinforced over-reinforced and limiting section neutral axis co-
	1.04	officient limiting value of moment of registence and limiting percentage of steel
	ISC	encient, influing value of moment of resistance and influing percentage of steel
4th		required for limiting singly K.C. section.
	2nd	3.3 Analysis and design: determination of design constants, moment of resistance and
		area of steel for rectangular sections
	3rd	3.3 Analysis and design: determination of design constants, moment of resistance and
	Jiu	area of steel for rectangular sections

	4th 3	3 Analysis and design: determination of a
	5th 3	<ul> <li>Analysis and design: determination of determ</li></ul>
5th	1st	area of steel for rectangular sections 3.4 Necessity of doubly reinforced section. design of Annhu rainforced rectangular section
	2nd	3.4 Necessity of doubly reinforced section design of doubly reinforced rectangular
	3rd	3.4 Necessity of doubly reinforced section, design of doubly reinforced rectangular section
	4th	4. Shear, Bond and Development Length (LSM) Nominal shear stress in R.C. section, design shear strength of concrete maximum Ishear stress d
	5th	<ul> <li>shear reinforcement, minimum shear reinforcement, forms of</li> <li>4.2 Bond and types of bond, bond stress, check for bond stress, development length</li> <li>in tension and compression, anchorage value for bond stress, development length</li> </ul>
6th	1st	Assumations lapping of bars, check for development length. 4.3 Numerical problems on deciding whether shear reinforcement is required or not, check for adequacy of the section in shear. Design of the section of the section of the section of the section in shear.
	2nd	<u>streat reinforcement in beams (Explain through examples only)</u> 4.3 Numerical problems on deciding whether shear reinforcement is required or not, check for adequacy of the section in shear. Design of chear marks
	3rd	<u>S-Analysis and Design of T-Beam (Explain through examples only)</u> . <u>General features</u> , advantages, effective width of flange as per IS: 456-2000 code provisions
	4th	5.1 General features, advantages, effective width of flange as per IS: 456-2000 code
	5th	5.1 General features, advantages, effective width of flange as par IS. Acc 2000
7th	1st	5.1 General features, advantages, effective width of flange as par IS: 456, 2000
	2nd	5.2 Analysis of singly reinforced T-Beam, strain diagram & stress diagram, depth of neutral axis, moment of resistance of T-beam section with neutral axis diagram, depth of the flance.
	3rd	5.2 Analysis of singly reinforced T-Beam, strain diagram & stress diagram, depth of neutral axis, moment of resistance of T-beam section with neutral axis kine with the flange.
	4th	5.2 Analysis of singly reinforced T-Beam, strain diagram & stress diagram, depth of neutral axis, moment of resistance of T-beam section with neutral axis kiness the the flance.
	5th	5.2 Analysis of singly reinforced T-Beam, strain diagram & stress diagram, depth of neutral axis, moment of resistance of T-beam section with neutral axis king water the flange.
8th	1st	5.2 Analysis of singly reinforced T-Beam, strain diagram & stress diagram, depth of neutral axis, moment of resistance of T-beam section with neutral axis lying within the flange.
	2nd	5.2 Analysis of singly reinforced T-Beam, strain diagram & stress diagram, depth of neutral axis, moment of resistance of T-beam section with neutral axis long motion.
	3rd	5.3 Simple numerical problems on deciding effective flange width. (Problems only on finding moment of resistance of T-beam section when N.A. lies within or up to the bottom of flange shall be acted in the section.
	4th	5.3 Simple numerical problems on deciding effective flange width. (Problems only on bottom of flange shall be asked in written examination).

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		5.3 Simple numerical problems on deciding effective flange width. (Problems only on
	5th	finding moment of resistance of T-beam section when N.A. lies within or up to the
	•••	hottom of flance shall be asked in written examination)
		5.2 Cimple supprime exclusions and exclusion exclusion from width (Problems only on
	1	5.5 Simple numerical problems on declang enecuve hange what is problems only on
	151	finding moment of resistance of 1-beam section when NJA. Hes within or up to the
9th		bottom of flange shall be asked in written examination).
		5.3 Simple numerical problems on deciding effective flange width. (Problems only on
	2nd	finding moment of resistance of T-beam section when N.A. lies within or up to the
		bottom of flange shall be asked in written examination)
		6. Analysis and Design of Slab and Stair case (LSM) 6.1
	3rd	Design of simply supported one-way slabs for flexure check for deflection control and
		shear.
		6.1 Design of simply supported one-way slabs for flexure check for deflection control
	4(17	and shear.
		6.1 Design of simply supported one-way slabs for flexure check for deflection control
	5th	and shear.
		6.2 Design of one-way cantilever slabs and cantilevers chailas for flexure check for
10th	Ist	deflection control and check for development length and shear.
		6.2 Design of one-way cantilever slabs and cantilevers chailas for flexure check for
	2nd	deflection control and check for development length and shear.
		6.2 Design of one-way cantilever slabs and cantilevers chailas for flexure check for
	3rd	deflection control and check for development length and shear
		6.3 Design of two-way simply supported slabs for flexure with corner free to lift.
	4U	C.2 Design of two way simply supported stats for flawing with corner from to lift
	501	6.3 Design of two-way simply supported slads for flexure with corner free to firt.
110	150	6.3 Design of two-way simply supported slabs for flexure with corner free to fill.
	200	6.4 Design of dog-legged stalltase
	310	6.4 Design of dog logged statistics
	Sth	6.5 Detailing of reinforcement in stairs second longitudinally
1.7th	1c+	6.5 Detailing of reinforcement in stars spanning longitudinally.
	2nd	6.5 Detailing of reinforcement in stairs spenning longitudinally.
	2014	7 Design of Avially loaded columns and Footings (LSM) 7.1
	3rd	Assumptions in limit state of collanse- compression.
	470	7.1 Assumptions in limit state of collapse- compression.
	461	
		7.2 Definition and classification of columns, effective length of column. Specification
	5th	for minimum reinforcement: cover, maximum reinforcement, number of bars in
		rectangular, square and circular sections, diameter and spacing of lateral ties.
		7.2 Definition and classification of columns, effective length of column. Specification
	155	for minimum reinforcement: cover, maximum reinforcement, number of bars in
13+h		re-main reprint and non-dependence entropy in a section of the sec
1301		rectaligner, square and circular sections, demictor and spacing or accord dest
		7.2 Definition and elargification of columns, affective length of column Specification
	2nd	for minimum reinforcement: course maximum reinforcement, number of bars in
r		for minimum removement, cover, maximum removement, number of bars in
		rectangular, square and circular sections, clarifieter and spacing or lateral des
· · · · ·	D - 2 -	7.7 Balls size and share therein of astronomy effective to the share of astronomy Constitution
	3rd	/ 2 Deministron and classification of columns, effective length of column. Specification
		for minimum reinforcement; cover, maximum reinforcement, number of bars in
		rectangular, square and circular sections, diameter and spacing of lateral ties.
	1	7.2 Definition and classification of columns, effective length of column. Specification
	- <b>- - - -</b>	for minimum reinforcement; cover, maximum reinforcement, number of bars in
		rectangular, square and circular sections, diameter and spacing of lateral ties.

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	5 m	7.2 Definition and classification of columns, effective length of column. Specification
	Sin	for minimum reinforcement, cover, maximum reinforcement, durables of Barris
		remandular cause and excular contrast, the mean and communications
		rectorigoial, signale and circular sections, clameter and to a ling or lateral cert
	1st	7.2 Definition and classification of columns, effective length of column. Specification
		for minimum reinforcement; cover, maximum reinforcement, number of bars in
14th		rectangular, square and circular sections, diameter and spacing of lateral ties
		7.2 Definition and classification of columns, effective length of column. Specification
	2.4	for minimum reinforcement; cover, maximum reinforcement, number of bars in
	Znd	rectangular, square and circular sections, diameter and spacing of lateral ties
		<ul> <li>I i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i</li></ul>
		7.3 Analysis and design of axially loaded short square, rectangular and circular
	3rd	columns (with lateral ties only).
		7.3 Analysis and design of axially loaded short square cectangular and circular
	4th	columns (with lateral ties only).
	<b>F</b> .(	7.3 Analysis and design of axially loaded short square rectangular and circular
	5th	columns (with lateral ties only).
	1	7.3 Analysis and design of axially loaded short square, rectangular and circular
15th	ISC	columns (with lateral ties only).
	2.4	7.4 Types of footing, Design of isolated square column footing of uniform thickness
	200	for flexure and shear.
	ard	7.4 Types of footing, Design of isolated square column footing of uniform thickness
	510	for flexure and shear.
	Ath	7.4 Types of footing, Design of isolated square column footing of uniform thickness
	4(1	for flexure and shear.
	5th	7.4 Types of footing, Design of isolated square column footing of uniform thickness
	501	for flexure and shear.

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Discipline : C <b>ivil Engg.</b>	Semester : 4 <sup>th</sup>	Name of the Teaching Faculty: TEJASWINI GOUDA
bubject : - Hydraulic &	No. of Days/ per week	Semester From Date: 16 <sup>th</sup> January, 2024 to 26 <sup>th</sup> April, 2024
Irrigation Engineering	class allotted:	No. of weeks: 15
Week	Class Day	Theory Topics
		PART: A (HYDRAULICS AND MACHINES) HYDROSTATICS
1 <sup>ST</sup>	1 <sup>ST</sup>	<b>1.1. Properties of fluid:</b> density, specific gravity, surface tension, capillarity, viscosity and their uses
	2 <sup>ND</sup>	<b>1.1. Properties of fluid:</b> density, specific gravity, surface tension, capillarity, viscosity and their uses
	lst	Numerical Problems
2 <sup>ND</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	<b>1.2. Pressure and its measurements:</b> intensity of pressure, atmospheric pressure, gauge pressure, absolute pressure and vacuum pressure; relationship between atmospheric pressure, absolute pressure and gauge pressure; pressure head; pressure gauges.
3 <sup>RD</sup>	1 <sup>ST</sup>	<b>1.2. Pressure and its measurements:</b> intensity of pressure, atmospheric pressure, gauge pressure, absolute pressure and vacuum pressure; relationship between atmospheric pressure, absolute pressure and gauge pressure; pressure head; pressure gauges.
	2 <sup>ND</sup>	Numerical Problems
4 <sup>TH</sup>	1 <sup>ST</sup>	<b>1.2. Pressure and its measurements:</b> intensity of pressure, atmospheric pressure, gauge pressure, absolute pressure and vacuum pressure; relationship between atmospheric pressure, absolute pressure and gauge pressure; pressure head; pressure gauges.
	2 <sup>ND</sup>	Numerical Problems
5 <sup>TH</sup>	1 <sup>ST</sup>	<b>1.3. Pressure exerted on an immersed surface:</b> Total pressure, resultant pressure, expression for total pressure exerted on horizontal & vertical surface.
	2 <sup>ND</sup>	Numerical Problems
6 <sup>TH</sup>	1 <sup>ST</sup>	<b>1.3. Pressure exerted on an immersed surface:</b> Total pressure, resultant pressure, expression for total pressure exerted on horizontal & vertical surface.
	2 <sup>ND</sup>	Numerical Problems

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	м. 	PART: A (HYDRAULICS AND MACHINES)
		KINEMATICS OF FLUID FLOW:
7 <sup>TH</sup>	1 <sup>ST</sup>	<b>2.1. Basic equation of fluid flow and then appendix</b> discharge, equation of continuity of liquid flow, total energy of a liquid in motion- potential
	2 <sup>ND</sup>	Numerical Problems
<u>8<sup>тн</sup></u>	1 <sup>ST</sup>	<b>2.1. Basic equation of fluid flow and their application:</b> Kinetic & pressure, Bernoulli's theorem and its limitations. Practical applications of Bernoulli's equation.
	2 <sup>ND</sup>	Numerical Problems
- TU	1 <sup>ST</sup>	<b>2.2. Flow over Notches and Weirs:</b> Notches, Weirs, types of notches and weirs, Discharge through different types of notches and weirs-their application (No Derivation)
914	2 <sup>ND</sup>	<b>2.2. Flow over Notches and Weirs:</b> Notches, Weirs, types of notches and weirs, Discharge through different types of notches and weirs-their application (No Derivation)
	1 <sup>ST</sup>	Numerical Problems
10 <sup>th</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	<b>2.3. Types of flow through the pipes:</b> uniform and non uniform; laminar and turbulent; steady and unsteady; Reynold's number and its application.
11 <sup>TH</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup>	<b>2.3. Types of flow through the pipes:</b> uniform and non uniform; laminar and turbulent; steady and unsteady; Reynold's number and its application.
	2 <sup>ND</sup>	Numerical Problems
12 <sup>TH</sup>	1 <sup>ST</sup>	<b>2.4. Losses of head of a liquid flowing through pipes:</b> Different types of major and minor losses. Simple numerical problems on losses due to friction using Darcy's equation, Total energy lines & hydraulic gradient lines (Concept Only).
	2 <sup>ND</sup>	Numerical Problems
13 <sup>TH</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup>	<b>2.4. Losses of head of a liquid flowing through pipes:</b> Different types of major and minor losses. Simple numerical problems on losses due to friction using Darcy's equation, Total energy lines & hydraulic gradient lines (Concept Only).
	2 <sup>ND</sup>	Numerical Problems
	1 <sup>ST</sup>	<b>2.5 Flow through the Open Channels:</b> Types of channel sections-rectangular, trapezoidal and circular, discharge formulae-Chezy's and Manning's equation, Best economical section.
14 <sup>TH</sup>	2 <sup>ND</sup>	Numerical Problems
	3rd	<b>2.5 Flow through the Open Channels:</b> Types of channel sections-rectangular, trapezoidal and circular, discharge formulae-Chezy's and Manning's equation. Best economical section.
	4 <sup>TH</sup>	Numerical Problems

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	PA	RT: A (HYDRAULICS AND MACHINES) PUMPS
	1 <sup>ST</sup>	<b>3.1.</b> Type of pumps
-	2 <sup>ND</sup>	<b>3.2. Centrifugal pump:</b> basic principles, operation, discharge, horse power & efficiency
15 <sup>TH</sup>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	<b>3.2. Centrifugal pump:</b> basic principles, operation, discharge, horse power & efficiency
	4 <sup>111</sup>	<b>3.3. Reciprocating pumps:</b> types, operation, discharge, horse power & efficiency
	5 <sup>TH</sup>	3.3. Reciprocating pumps: types, operation, discharge, horse power & efficiency

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Discipline : Civil Engg.	Semester : 4th	Name of the Teaching Faculty: TEJASWINI GOUDA
Subject : - Hydraulic & Irrigation	No. of Days/ per week class allotted: <b>5</b>	Semester From Date: 14 February, 2023 To 23 MAY, 2023 No.of Weeks: 15
Week	Class Dav	Theory Topics
week		PART: B (IRRIGATION ENGINEERING) HYDROLOGY
CT.	3 <sup>RD</sup>	1.1. Hydrology Cycle
151	4 <sup>TH</sup>	1.2. Rainfall: types, intensity, hyetograph
	5 <sup>TH</sup>	1.3. Estimation of rainfall, rain gauges, Its types(concept only),
	3 <sup>RD</sup>	<b>1.4.</b> Concept of catchment area, types, run-off, estimation of flood discharge by Dicken's and Ryve's formulae
		PART: B (IRRIGATION ENGINEERING) WATER REQUIREMENT OF CROPS
250	4 <sup>TH</sup>	<b>2.1.</b> Definition of irrigation, necessity, benefits of irrigation, types of irrigation
	5 <sup>TH</sup>	2.2. Crop season
	3 <sup>RD</sup>	<b>2.3.</b> Duty, Delta and base period their relationship, overlap allowance, kharif and rabi crops
	4 <sup>TH</sup>	<b>2.4.</b> Gross command area, culturable command area, Intensity of Irrigation, irrigable area, time factor, crop ratio
360		PART: B (IRRIGATION ENGINEERING) FLOW IRRIGATION
	5 <sup>TH</sup>	3.1. Canal irrigation, types of canals, loss of water in canals
<b>ATH</b>	3 <sup>RD</sup>	<b>3.2.</b> Perennial irrigation
4	4 <sup>TH</sup>	3,3. Different components of irrigation canals and their functions

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	5 <sup>TH</sup>	3.3. Different components of irrigation canals and their functions
	3RD	<b>3.4.</b> Sketches of different canal cross-sections
5111	4 <sup>TH</sup>	<b>3.5.</b> Classification of canals according to their alignment, Various types of canal lining – Advantages and disadvantages
	STH	<b>3.5.</b> Classification of canals according to their alignment, various types of canal lining – Advantages and disadvantages
	P	ART: B (IRRIGATION ENGINEERING) WATER LOGGING AND DRAINAGE
	3 <sup>RD</sup>	<b>4.1.</b> Causes and effects of water logging, detection, prevention and remedies
ATH	4 <sup>TH</sup>	4.1. Causes and effects of water logging, detection, prevention and remedies
o	DIVE	PART: B (IRRIGATION ENGINEERING) RSION HEAD WORKS AND REGULATORY STRUCTURES
	STH	5.1. Necessity and objectives of diversion head works, weirs and barrages
	3 <sup>RD</sup>	5.1. Necessity and objectives of diversion head works, weirs and barrages
7 <sup>TH</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	5.2. General layout, functions of different parts of barrage
	5 <sup>TH</sup>	5.2. General layout, functions of different parts of barrage
	3 <sup>RD</sup>	5.3. Silting and scouring
8 <sup>TH</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	5.3. Silting and scouring
	5 <sup>TH</sup>	5.4. Functions of regulatory structures
	3 <sup>RD</sup>	5.4. Functions of regulatory structures
		PART: B (IRRIGATION ENGINEERING) CROSS DRAINAGE WORKS
9 <sup>TH</sup>	4тн	6.1. Functions and necessity of Cross drainage works - aqueduct, siphon, super-passage, level crossing
	5 <sup>TH</sup>	6.1. Functions and necessity of Cross drainage works - aqueduct, siphon, super-passage, level crossing
	3RD	<b>6.1.</b> Functions and necessity of Cross drainage works - aqueduct, siphon, super-passage, level crossing
10 <sup>тн</sup>	4 <sup>,TH</sup>	<b>6.1.</b> Functions and necessity of Cross drainage works - aqueduct, siphon, super-passage, level crossing
	5 <sup>TH</sup>	6.2. Concept of each with help of neat sketch
AATH	3RD	6.2. Concept of each with help of neat sketch
11	4.LH	6.2. Concept of each with help of neat sketch

	P	ART: B (IRRIGATION ENGINEERING)
		DAMS
	5.LH	7.1. Necessity of storage reservoirs, types of dams
	3RD	7.1. Necessity of storage reservoirs, types of dams
12 <sup>TH</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	7.2. Earthen dams: types, description, causes of failure and
	5 <sup>TH</sup>	7.2. Earthen dams: types, description, causes of failure and
		Diffection inclusion failure and protection
	3RD	7.3. Gravity dam- types, description, causes of failed measures.
13 <sup>тн</sup>	4 <sup>TH</sup>	7.3. Gravity dam- types, description, Causes of failure and protection
	5 <sup>TH</sup>	7.4. Spillways- Types (With Sketch) and necessity.
TH	< TH	7.4 Grillunate Types (With Sketch) and necessity.
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SIGNATURE OF FACULTY Hander 2024

ISCIPLINE: Civil	SEMESTER: 4TH	NAME OF THE TEACHING FACULTY:
ingineering		SEMESTER DUBATION: 16/01/2024
HIGHWAY ENGINEERING	WEEK CLASS ALLOTTED: 5	TO DATE: 26/04/2024 NO.OF WEEKS : 15
WEEK	CLASSDAY	THEORY/PRACTICALTOPICS
1 <sup>ST</sup>	1 <sup>SI</sup>	CHAPTER-I Introduction Importance of Highway transportation: importance organizations like Indian roads congress,
	2ND	Ministry of Surface Transport, Central Road Research Institute.
	3RD	Functions of Indian Roads Congress
	дтн	IRC classification of roads
	STH	Organization of state highway department
2ND	1 <sup>ST</sup>	CHAPTER-I Road Geometrics Glossary of terms used in geometric and their
	2ND	formation width, road margin
	3RD	road shoulder
	дTH	carriage way, side slopes
	STH	kerbs, formation level, camber and gradient
3RD	1SL	kerbs, formation level, camber and gradient
	2ND	Design and average running speed
	3RD	Design and average running speed
	4TH	Design and average running speed
	STH	stopping and passing sight distance
дтн	1SL	stopping and passing sight distance
	2 ND	horizontal and vertical curves including transition curves
	3RD	horizontal and vertical curves including transition curves
	дтн	horizontal and vertical curves including transition curves
	STH	super elevation
<sub>5</sub> тн	1SL	super elevation
	2ND	Methods of providing super - elevation
	3RD	Methods o f providing super - elevation
	дTH	Methods o f providing super - elevation
	STH	Methods o f providing super - elevation
<sub>6</sub> тн	1ST	CHAPTER-III Road Materials
		aggregates,

		and hindore
	2ND	ally piliners
	3RD	Function of soil as highway carshade of final
	4TH	California Bearing Nation internets of initiality CBR- valued in the laboratory and at site and their
		significance
	STH	impact test
710		crushing strength test,
	2.00	absorption test
	310	water & soundness test
	4 <sup>TH</sup>	Water & Souriuriess rest
	STH	CHAPTER-IV Road Pavements
		Road Pavement: Flexible and rigid pavement, their
		merits and demerits,
8ТН	1ST	typical cross-sections, functions of various
		Flexible pavements:
	2ND	Sub-grade preparation, Setting out alignment of
	3RD	setting out bench marks, control pegs for
	4TH	making profile of embankment, construction of
	STH	compaction, stabilization, preparation of subgrade, methods of checking camber
<sub>9</sub> тн	1SL	gradient and alignment as per recommendations of IRC, equipment used for subgrade preparation
	2ND	Sub base Course: Necessity of sub base, stabilized sub base,
		Typose of stabilization
	3RD	Mechanical stabilization
	2	Cement stabilization
	41H	Fly ash stabilization
	STH	Base Course:
		soling and metalling. Water Bound Macadam and wet-mix Macadam, Bituminous constructions:
10 <sup>TH</sup>	1ST	Different types Surfacing:
10		<ul> <li>Surface dressing</li> <li>Premix carpet and (ii) Semi dense carpet</li> </ul>
		Grouting Gr
	2 <sup>ND</sup>	Rigid Pavements: Concept of concrete roads as per IRC specifications
	3RD	HAPTER-V
		ntroduction: Typical cross-sections showing all letails of a typical hill road in cut
	4TH T	ypical cross-sections showing all details of a pical hill road in cut

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HoD Civil Dept.

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Road pavers Modern construction equipme
Lipper, tractors ( bulldozer, dumpers, shovel Asphalt mixer an
traffic control sig CHAPTER-VIII COnstruction e Preliminary idea equipment Hot mixing plant
resurfacing Maintenance of repairing joints, maintenance of traffic control de
pipe drains in hi embankment Typical cross se CHAPTER-VII Road Maintena Common types remedies Maintenance of
cross drainage Surface and a Location, space side ditches for drains
Breast Walls Retaining wall different types CHAPTER-VI Road Drainaç Necessity of ro
partly in cuttin partly in filling

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## LESSON PLAN OF 4<sup>TH</sup> SEMESTER(2023-24) CIVIL ENGINEERING

Discipline :-	Semester:-	Name of the Teaching Faculty:-INDU BHARATI MAHAPATRA
CIVII	<b>4</b> <sup>TH</sup>	(PTGF, CIVIL)
ol vie		GOVT POLYTECHNIC,BERHAMPUR
Subjects	No of Days/por	Semester From:- 16/01/2024 To:-26/04/2024
Subject:-	No of Days/per	Semester (10m. 10/01/2021 101 20/01/2021
Land	Week Class	No of Weeks:- 15
Surveying-1	Allotted:-05	NO OI WEEKS 15
Maak	Class Day	Theory Topics
Week		INTRODUCTION TO SURVEYING, LINEAR MEASUREMENTS:
٦٣	I	Surveying: Definition Aims and objectives
		Surveying. Deminion, This and "J
	2 <sup>nd</sup>	Principles of survey-Plane surveying- Geodetic Surveying- Instrumental surveying.
	2 rd	Presidion and accuracy of measurements instruments used for
	3	measurement of distance, Types of tapes and chains.
	<b>4</b> <sup>th</sup>	Errors and mistakes in linear measurement – classification, Sources of errors and remedies.
	5 <sup>th</sup>	Corrections to measured lengths due to-incorrect length, temperature variation,
	1 **	CHAINING AND CHAIN SURVEYING :
	I	Equipment and accessories for chaining
2		
	2 <sup>nd</sup>	Ranging – Purpose, signaling, direct and indirect ranging, Line ranger – features and use, error due to incorrect ranging.
	3 <sup>rd</sup>	Methods of chaining –Chaining on flat ground, Chaining on sloping ground – stepping method, Clinometer-features and use, slope correction.
	<b>4</b> <sup>th</sup>	Setting perpendicular with chain & tape, Chaining across different types of obstacles –Numerical problems on chaining across obstacles.
	<b>5</b> <sup>th</sup>	Purpose of chain surveying, Its Principles, concept of field book. Selection of survey stations, base line, tie lines, Check lines.
3 <sup>re</sup>	1 <sup>41</sup>	Offsets – Necessity, Perpendicular and Oblique offsets, Instruments for setting offset – Cross Staff, Optical Square.
	2 <sup><i>nd</i></sup>	Errors in chain surveying – compensating and accumulative errors causes & remedies, Precautions to be taken during chain surveying.
	<b>3</b> <sup>rd</sup>	ANGULAR MEASUREMENT AND COMPAS SURVEYING : Measurement of angles with chain, tape &compass Compass – Types, features, parts, merits & demerits, testing & adjustment of compass
	4 <sup>th</sup>	Designation of angles- concept of meridians – Magnetic, True, arbitrary; Conc of bearings – Whole circle bearing, Quadrantal bearing, Reduced bearing
	5 <sup>th</sup>	suitability of application, numerical problems on conversion of bearings
		the first state of the second state of the sec
	1 <sup>st</sup>	Use of compasses – setting in field-centering, leveling, taking readings, concepts of Fore bearing, Back Bearing, Numerical problems on computation
- th		of interior & exterior angles from bearings.
4 <sup>th</sup>		of interior & exterior angles from dearings.

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		in declination, numerical problems on application of correction for declination
	3 <sup>rd</sup>	Errors in angle measurement with compass – sources & remedies.
		Principles of traversing – open & closed traverse, Methods of traversing.
	4 <sup>th</sup>	Local attraction – causes, detection, errors, corrections, Numerical problems
		of application of correction due to local attraction.
	5 <sup>th</sup>	Errors in compass surveying – sources &remedies.
	1 <sup>st</sup>	Plotting of traverse – check of closing error in closed & open traverse,
		Bowditch's correction, Gales table
	2 <sup>nd</sup>	MAP READING CADASTRAL MAPS & NOMENCLATURE: Study of direction, Scale, Grid Reference and GridSquare Study of Signs and Symbols
	3 <sup>rd</sup>	Cadastral Map Preparation Methodology
		Unique identification number of parcel
	4 <sup>th</sup>	Positions of existing Control Points and its types
	5 <sup>th</sup>	Adjacent Boundaries and Features, Topology Creation and verification.
6 <sup>th</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup>	PLANE TABLE SURVEYING :
		Objectives, principles and use of plane table surveying.
	2 <sup>nd</sup>	Instruments & accessories used in plane table surveying.

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		(1) Radiation (2) Intersection,
	3 N	Action of plane table surveying $= (1)$ reduction, (-)
	(.	5) Maversnig, (4)(esection.
-	<b>A</b> <sup>th</sup> <b>S</b>	Statements of TWO POINT and THREE POINTPROBLEM.
	7	
F	5 <sup>th</sup>	Frors in plane table surveying and their corrections, precautions in plane table
	5	surveying.
th	1 **	THEODOLITE SURVEYING AND TRAVERSING:
	-	Purpose and definition of theodolitesurveying
	2 <sup>nd</sup>	Transit theodolite- Description of features, component parts,
	3 rd	Fundamental axes of a theodolite, concept of vernier, reading a vernier,
	4 <sup>th</sup>	Town crows a division of the adolite
		Temporary adjustment officedonice
	5th	a second second second second and vertical angles.
		Concept of transiting – Measurement of nonzontar and volucionary
	1 st	Measurement of magnetic hearings, deflection angle, direct angle,
8	2nd	Weasurement of magnetic commany,
	2	settingout angles, prolonging a straight line with theodolite, Errors in
		Theodolite observations.
	<b>2</b> <sup>rd</sup>	Notheds of theodolite traversing with – inclined angle
	3 	Methods of theodolite traversing with internet by
Oth	4	method, deflection angle method, bearing method, Plotting the traverse
		by coordinate method, Checks for open and closediraverse.
	5 <sup>th</sup>	Traverse computation – consecutive coordinates, latitude and departure,
	1 <sup>st</sup>	Traverse computation constraint of the
ġ	1	Gale's traverse table, Numerical problems on omitted measurement of
		lengths & bearings
	2nd	
	2	Closing error – adjustment of angular errors, adjustment ofbearings,
		numericalproblems
	o rd	
	3	Balancing of traverse – Bowditch's method, transit method
	4 <sup></sup>	graphical method, axis method, calculation of area of closed traverse.
	5‴	LEVELLING AND CONTOURING :
	- 4	Definition and Purpose and types of leveling-concepts of levelsurface,
10 <sup>th</sup>	1	Horizontal surface, vertical surface, datum, K. L., B.M.
	Ind	Instruments used for leveling, concepts of line of collimation, axis of
	2	bubble tube, axis of telescope, Verticalaxis.
	3 <sup>rd</sup>	Levelling staff - Temporary adjustments of level, taking reading
	<b>4</b> <sup>th</sup>	withlevel, concept of bench mark, BS, IS, FS, CP,HI.
	۲ <sup>th</sup>	Field data entry – level Book – height of collimation method and Rise &
11 <sup>th</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup>	Fall method, comparison, Numerical problems on reduction of levels
		applying both methods, Arithmeticchecks.
		non the state state and and a state state and an a state of the state
	2 <sup>nd</sup>	Effects of curvature and refraction, numerical problems on
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	3 <sup>rd</sup>	Reciprocal leveling – principles, methods, numerical problems,

	4 <sup>th</sup>	Errors in leveling and precautions, Permanent and temporary adjustments of different types of levels.
	5 <sup>th</sup>	Definitions, concepts and characteristics of contours.
12 <sup>th</sup>	l"	Methods of contouring, plotting contour maps, Interpretation of contourmaps, toposheets.
	2 <sup>nd</sup>	Methods of contouring, plotting contour maps, Interpretation of contourmaps, toposheets.
	3 <sup>rd</sup>	Use of contour maps on civil engineering projects – drawing cross- sections from contour maps.
	4 <sup>th</sup>	Use of contour maps on civil engineering projects – drawing cross- sections from contour maps,
	5 <sup>th</sup>	locating proposal routes of roads
13 <sup>th</sup>	1"	railway / canal on a contour map, computation of volume of earthwork from contour map for simplestructure.
	2 <sup>nd</sup>	railway / canal on a contour map, computation of volume of earthwork from contour map for simplestructure.
	3 <sup>rd</sup>	railway / canal on a contour map, computation of volume of earthwork from contour map for simplestructure.
	4 <sup>th</sup>	Map Interpretation: Interpret Human and Economic Activities
	5 <sup>th</sup>	Map Interpretation: Interpret Human and Economic Activities
14 <sup>th</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup>	Settlement, Communication, Land use etc
	2 <sup>nd</sup>	Interpret Physical landform
	3 <sup>rd</sup>	Relief, Drainage Pattern etc.), Problem Solving and Decision Making
	4 <sup>th</sup>	<b>COMPUTATION OF AREA &amp; VOLUME:</b> Determination of areas, computation of areas fromplans.
	5 <sup>th</sup>	Calculation of area by using ordinate rule, trapezoidal rule, Simpson'srule.
15 <sup>th</sup>	1 **	Calculation of area by using ordinate rule, trapezoidal rule, Simpson'srule.
15	2 <sup>nd</sup>	Calculation of volumes by prismoidal formula and trapezoidal formula,
	3 <sup>rd</sup>	Calculation of volumes by prismoidal formula and trapezoidal formula, Prismoidal corrections, curvature correction for volumes
L L	4 <sup>th</sup>	PYQ Disscussion
F	5"	PYO Disscussion

Jondubharati Mahapataa (pTGF, civid) OJ 13.1.20 R

PRINCIPAL Govt. Polytechnic BERMANPUR (GN.)