APR - 18/BE/Insem. - 2

B.E. (Civil)

QUANTITY SURVEYING CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

(2012 Pattern) (Semester - II) (401008)

Time : 1 Hour]   *[Max. Marks : 30*

Instructions to the candidates:

1)   Attempt Q.No. 1 or Q.No. 2, Q.No. 3 or Q.No. 4, and Q.No. 5 or Q.No. 6.

2)   Figures to the right indicate full marks.

3)   Use of logarithmic table, slide rule, mollier chart, electronic calculator, permitted.

4)   Assume suitable data, if necessary.

Q1) a)   What do you understand by Estimating, Quantity Surveying, and Valuation? What are the different types of estimates made in the following cases, explain.   **[6]**

   i)   A person wish to apply for a bank loan for the purpose of constructing his house.

   ii)   An government building under construction is required to added additional block.

b)   Enlist any four necessities for preparing estimate. What are the conditions for preparing approximate estimate and what are the disadvantages of approximate estimate?   **[4]**

OR

Q2) a)   What are provisional sum and Prime cost items give example of each.**[2]**

b)   Explain the utility of DSR and the contents of DSR and explain why "lead and lift" have been made use in working the rates of some item of work.   **[4]**

P.T.O.

c) A education trust wish to construct an additional block. The block should accommodate 600 students. A carpet area of 1.5 sq-m should be provided for each student. The communication area, toilets should be provided with 25% and 20% of the plinth area. In addition the following provisions for expenditure is required to be made, **[4]**

i) Architectural finish 5% of cost of building

ii) Expenditure towards Water supply 7.5% and electrification 5%

iii) Contingencies and work charge establishment 2% and 3%.

Assuming a plinth area rate of 1800/sq-m, work out the approximate cost of construction.

Q3) a) Explain the PWD method and Centre line method of estimating building. Draw the sheet of booking quantities of abstract and detailed estimate.

[6]

b) Explain the approximate estimate for construction of water supply project.

[4]

OR

Q4) Work out the quantity of following items for the plan and sectional elevation given in fig. 1&2 using centre line method

a) Earth work excavation for foundation in soft soil **[3]**

b) Stone masonry in CM 1:6 for footing **[4]**

c) DPC **[3]**

Q5) Work out the quantity of following item of work for the plan and sectional elevation given in fig. 1&2, using PWD method

a) Brick work in superstructure. Assume deductions as per IS:1200 for openings, beams and lintels. **[3]**

b) RCC roof slab, 30cm thick and the quantity of steel required @1% of concrete volume. **[4]**

c) Internal plastering in CM 1:6 to walls and ceiling **[3]**

OR

BE/Insem. - 2 2

Q6) a) Explain the difference between costing and valuation of a building, and what factors affect them? **[4]**

b) What do you understand by depreciation and the necessity to calculate the depreciation? What are the different methods to calculate depreciation and explain anyone method. **[3]**

c) A property was purchased for Rs 1.5 lakhs . Assuming a salvage value of the property to be 12.5% of the cost of property, calculate its depreciated value at the end of 35 years. Compare the depreciated value of the property after 35 years, if the depreciated value of the property was found to be zero. Assume life of property as 60 years. **[3]**
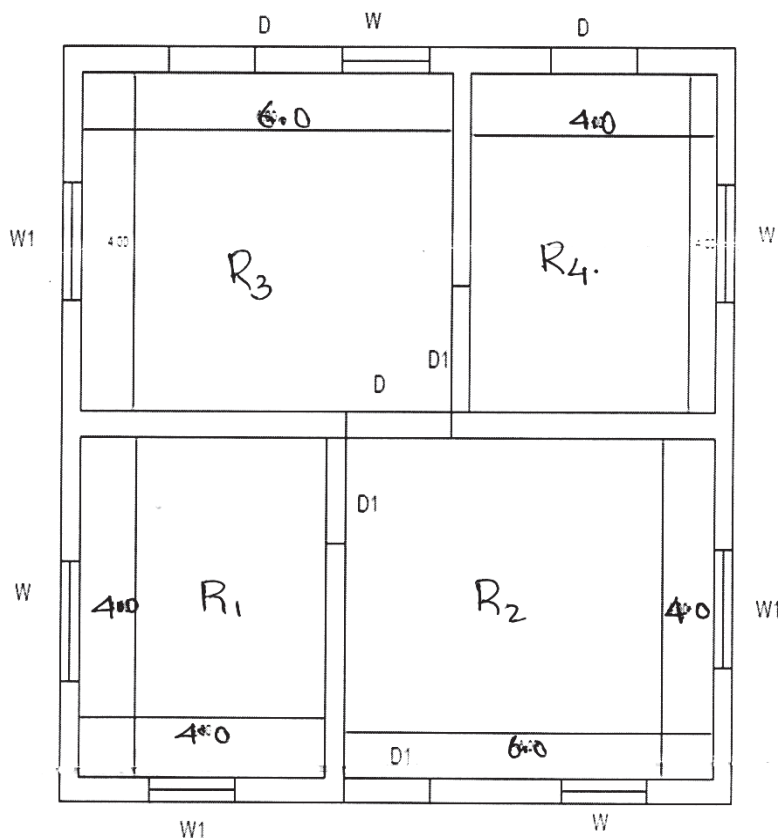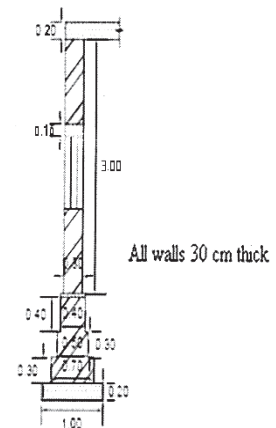

FIG: 1

FIG: 2

All walls 30 cm thick

DOORS	D	0.9 X 2.1
	D1	0.75 X 2.1
WINDOWS	W	1.2 X 1.5
	W1	0.9 X 1.5

ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN METERS

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