Reg No.: $\qquad$ Name: $\qquad$

## APJ ABDUL KALAM TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

Seventh Semester B.Tech Degree Examination (Regular and Supplementary), December 2020

## Course Code: CE409 <br> Course Name: QUANTITY SURVEYING \& VALUATION

Max. Marks: 100
Duration: 3 Hours
General Instructions: 1.Supplement answers with illustrations, wherever necessary 2. Assume any missing data suitably

PART A
Answer any two full questions, each carries 10 marks.
Marks construction work in the different states of India.

2 a) List out the any five items of work involved in a residential building with general specification of the work and give the unit of measurement of each item of work.
b) Recall the General rules of Indian Standard(IS1200(Part-1)-1992) for the Method of measurement of Buildings and Civil Engineering works

3 Develop unit rate of the work (DSR 2018 item No. 4.1.2), providing and laying in position 1:1½:3 (1 Cement: $11 / 2$ coarse sand (zone-III) : 3 graded stone aggregate 20 mm nominal size) cement concrete of specified grade excluding the cost of centering and shuttering - All work up to plinth level : MATERIAL : $0.57 \mathrm{cu} . \mathrm{m}$ 20 mm nominal size of stone aggregate @ Rs.1370/cu.m., $0.28 \mathrm{cu} . \mathrm{m} 10 \mathrm{~mm}$ nominal size of stone aggregate @ Rs.1350/cu.m., 0.425 cu.m of coarse sand (Zone-III) @Rs.1350/cu.m., 0.2833cu.m Portland cement @ Rs.4940/tonne, LABOUR: 0.10 Mason @ Rs.709/day; 1.63 Beldar @ Rs.558/day, 0.70 Bhisti @ Rs.617/day. CARRIAGE PROVISIONS: Stone aggregate below 40mm Rs. 103.77/cu.m.; coarse sand @Rs.103.77/cu.m. and for cement @ Rs.92.24/tonne. HIRE CHARGES of concrete mixer 0.07@Rs.800/day, Vibrator 0.07@Rs.370/day, SUNDRIES, LS, 14.30@Rs. 2

## PART B

Answer any two full questions, each carries 25 marks.
4 Prepare a detailed measurement and calculate the material quantity of a 100 m
length of a jail wall whose cross-section is given in Fig-1, the basement ( 60 cm x 40 cm ) and wall is of I Class brick work in cement sand mortar 1:6 finished with 12 mm thick plastering both side above GL with CM 1:6, Foundation(90x30) is CC 1:4:8. (All dimensions in the figure are in centimetres)

## DATA:

1) $\mathrm{CC} 1: 4: 8\left(1 \mathrm{~m}^{3}\right)$-20mmAggregate $@ 0.92 \mathrm{cu} . \mathrm{m}$, Sand @ $0.46 \mathrm{cu} . \mathrm{m}$., Cement $@ 0.115 \mathrm{cu} . \mathrm{m}$
2) Brickwork in CM 1:6(1m³), - Brick @500no's, Sand@0.27cu.m, Cement@0.045cu.m
3) Plaster using CM1:6(100m²), - Sand@1.80cu.m, Cement@0.30cu.m.

Prepare a detailed measurement of the any FOUR item of work listed for building plan shown in Fig-2 using CENTRE LINE METHOD.
(a) Earth work excavation in foundation (b) First class brick work in CM1:6 for superstructures (c) Cement concrete (1:2:4) excluding reinforcement and shuttering for Roof and lintel (d) Wood work for Door \& Window frames (e) painting of window grating

W2 ( 150 cmx 150 cm$) \& \mathrm{D}(120 \mathrm{~cm} \times 210 \mathrm{~cm})$, Room size shown in the figure are inside dimensions. (Assume any missing data -State the assumptions clearly)

6 a) A simply supported beam of size $450 \times 230$ having a span of 6 m is supported on a 30 cm wall at both ends. The stirrups of 10 mm diameter are provided at a spacing of $150 \mathrm{~mm} \mathrm{c} / \mathrm{c}$. The beam have main bar of 3 no 's 20 mm diameter at bottom including one bend up bar and stirrup holders are of 2 no's 16 mm diameter at top. Main \& Stirrup holder reinforcement is provided with a cover of 25 mm . Calculate the total quantity of the reinforcement required for the stirrup for this beam. Also prepare an estimate of tor steel reinforcement for stirrup including cutting, bending, placing in position and binding, adopt the rate as Rs.95/kg. (Assume any missing data - State the assumptions clearly)
b) Calculate the quantity of earth work for a portion of road of length 700 m .

Formation width of road is 8 m , side slope in banking 2: 1 and $1: 1$ in cutting, road has a down gradient of 1 in 150 , formation level 160 at distance 0 .

| Distance <br> $(\mathrm{m})$ | 0 | 100 | 200 | 300 | 400 | 500 | 600 | 700 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Reduced <br> Level | 158.9 | 159.10 | 159.20 | 162.20 | 160.80 | 160.70 | 160.30 | 160.40 |

PART C
Answer any two full questions, each carries 15 marks.
7 a) List the factors affecting valuation.
b) Explain the significance of sinking fund, How it is calculated.
c) A person purchased a property for Rs.50,00,000/-. Assuming its salvage value after 40 years will be Rs. 5,00,000/-, determine amount of depreciation each year considering it to be uniform.
8 a) A building situated in a class city is let out at Rs. 10000 /month. The total outgoing excluding sinking fund is estimated to be $20 \%$ of the gross income, calculate the capitalised value of the property if the present rate of interest is $6 \%$ and the life of the building is 50 years.Percentage for sinking fund $3 \%$. No outgoings are allowed other than the data given here.
b) What is mean by Obsolescence; Write any two examples of obsolescence.

9 a) What is mean by the Free hold and lease hold property? Name an example of lease hold property managed by Government of Kerala.
b) Illustrate the belting method of valuation.
c) Define the term Cost, Value \& Price with suitable example.


Figure-1


Figure-2

