## MAHARASHTRA STATE BOARD OF TECHNICAL EDUCATION

## (Autonomous)

(ISO/IEC-270001 - 2005 certified)

## WINTER-13 EXAMINATION

Subject code: 17309
Model Answer Page No:1/12

## Important Instructions to examiners:

1) The answer should be examined by keywords and not as word-to-word as given in the model answer scheme.
2) The model answer and the answer written by candidate may vary but the examiner may try to assess the understanding level of the candidate.
3) The language error such as grammatical, spelling errors should not be given more importance.(Not applicable for subject English and communication skill).
4) While assessing figures, examiner may give credit for principal components indicated in the figure. The figure drawn by candidate and model answer may vary. The examiner may give credit for any equivalent figure drawn.
5) Credits may be given step wise for numerical problems. In the some cases, the assumed constants values may vary and there may be some difference in the candidates answer and model answer.
6) In case of some questions credit may be given by judgment on part of examiner of relevant answer based on candidates understanding.

| Q1) a) Attempt any THREE of the following | 12 |
| :---: | :---: |
| i) Draw the symbol for: 1) Concrete 2) Timber 3) Wash Basin 4) Brick Masonry. |  |
| 1) Concrete: $\square$ <br> 2) Timber <br> 3) Wash basin $\square$ <br> 4) Brick masonary <br> OR | 01 01 01 01 |


| ii) Draw the any four types of line used in civil engineering drawing. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1) Outpine <br> 2) Dimension, extension. construction and hatching line. <br> 3) Hidden line <br> 4) Centre line <br> 5) Section line or cutling plane line $\qquad$ <br> 6) Break line <br> a) Short break line <br> b) Long break line. <br> * ( Note Draw any four lines 1 mark each) | * |
| ii) Explain the importance of "Aspect and Prospect" in building planning. |  |
| Importance of "Aspect- <br> 1) To enjoy natural gifts such as sun rays, light, breeze etc. <br> 2) To place the rooms in the building so that user can enjoy natural gifts and fill comfortable and also enjoy beautiful views such as hills station ,sea , river, garden, landscape etc. Importance of Prospect - <br> 1) To enrich the outside good views such as sun rise ,sun set, hilly areas, river, etc. <br> 2) To avoid the bad views such as slum area, nallah, garbage disposal place, etc. | 02 |
| iv) State the minimum dimensions provided for <br> 1) Rise and tread in residential building <br> 2) Sill height <br> 3) Plinth level <br> 4) Kitchen platform height |  |
| 1) Rise $=190 \mathrm{~mm}$. Tread $=250 \mathrm{~mm}$. <br> 2) Sill height $=300 \mathrm{~mm}$ <br> 3) Plinth level $=450 \mathrm{~mm}$. <br> 4) Kitchen platform height $=600 \mathrm{~mm}$. | $\begin{aligned} & 01 \\ & 01 \\ & 01 \\ & 01 \end{aligned}$ |
| b) Draw to suitable scale a line plan of primary health center (PHC) showing deferent units. Show position of door and windows. | 08 |







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| :--- | :--- |
| d) i) State the importance of submission drawing and working drawing in civil <br> engineering works. |  |
| Importance of submission drawing - <br> 1) To prepare details of proposed building as per bye laws. <br> 2) To take the sanction from sanctioning authority <br> Importance of Working drawing - <br> 1) To show details of structural element such as stair case, cantilever balcony, lintel chajja, <br> etc. <br> 2) To explain the details to workman at site and execute the work at site. | 02 |
| ii) Define one-point perspective and Two-point perspective. | 02 |
| One-point perspective- It is the prospective view in which there is only one vanishing <br> point. It is used for internal details of building. <br> Two-point perspective- It is the prospective view in which there is two vanishing point. It <br> is used for external details of building. | 02 |
| iv) Provide proper aspect of various rooms such as kitchen, bed room, living room, |  |
| w/ c and bath etc. | 02 |
| Q.4 Attempt any Two of the following - | 02 |
| a) Explain the terms orientation and furniture requirements. |  |
| Orientation- Orientation of a building is the proper placement of building and its <br> component rooms with respect to the weathering elements such as sun, wind, rain and <br> topography. It enables the resident to enjoy the desirable features of nature and avoid the <br> undesirable ones. <br> Maximum advantages of sun and wind can be taken by proper orientation of building. <br> i) Provide the large walls towards east and west. <br> ii) Provide sun trackers on the sunny faces. <br> iii) Provide verandahs on south and west so that the walls on those sides are less | 02 |


| Furniture requirements- Furniture requirement of a room depends upon the function or use of the room. There are no rigid criteria to decide the furniture in a particular room. It should adequate for the maximum numbers of users without over crowding sufficiently large size of furniture should be assumed and then proper space around the furniture for circulation should be considered. <br> Size of living room is more than kitchen because number of furniture's in Living rooms is more than that kitchen. In case of public building furniture requirements plays very important role in selecting proper size of various units. | 02 02 |
| :---: | :---: |
| b) Define following : <br> i) <br> Far <br> ii) Carpet area <br> iii) Plinth area <br> iv) Built up area |  |
| i) FAR- It is the ratio of total covered area of all floors to the total plot area. <br> Total covered area of all floors $\mathbf{F A R}=(\text { Floor Area Ratio })=$ $\qquad$ <br> Plot area <br> ii) Carpet area - It is the floor area of the usable rooms at any floor level. Following portions are excluded from the floor area. <br> i) Sanitary accommodation <br> ii) Verandahs <br> iii) Corridors and Passages <br> iv) Kitchen and pantries <br> v) Stair case <br> iii) Plinth area- The area of a building including are of all the units with wall thickness at plinth level is called plinth area. <br> iv) Built up area - It is the area covered by a building on all floors. It includes floor area of all the rooms plus wall thickness. | 02 |
| c) Draw detailed plan and section of RCC column and column footing. <br> i) Size of footing $1200 \times 1200$ <br> ii) Size of column $300 \times 300$ | 08 |





