



प्रशिक्षकका लागि

स्थानीय तहका लागि तयार पारिएको प्रशिक्षण सामग्री

पूर्वाधार निर्माण



प्रशिक्षण सामग्रीको बनावटः

- १. प्रशिक्षण मार्गदर्शन
- २. प्रशिक्षण योजना
- ३. सत्र योजना (अभ्यास पत्र समेत)
- ४. प्रस्तुति सामग्री (पावरप्वाइन्ट स्लाइड)
- ५. सहभागीका लागि अध्ययन सामग्री
- ६. मूल्याङ्कनका औजारहरू





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पूर्वाधार निर्माण

२०७८ असार

प्रकाशक:
सर्वाधिकारः
प्रकाशनः २०७८ असार
प्रशिक्षण सामाग्री निर्माणमा संलग्न सदस्यहरू
श्री पीतकुमार श्रेष्ठ, स्थानीय विकास प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान, ललितपुर
श्री जय कृष्ण श्रेष्ठ, स्थानीय विकास प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान, ललितपुर
श्री योग माया सापकोटा, स्थानीय विकास प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान, ललितपुर
प्राविधिक सहयोग
श्री निर्मल कुमार प्याकुरेल, परामर्शदाता
भाषा सम्पादनः
सम्पर्कका लागिः

विषयसूची

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प्रशिक्षण मार्गदर्शन

प्रशिक्षण सामाग्री वारे

स्थानीय विकासको कार्यसँग सम्वन्धित स्थानीय तहहरूको प्रशासनिक एवं व्यवस्थापन सम्वन्धी दक्षता अभिवृद्धि गर्ने उद्देश्यले त्यस्ता निकायहरूमा संलग्न जनप्रतिनिधिहरू एवं कार्यरत कर्मचारीहरूलाई योजनावद्ध तरिकाले उच्चस्तरीय प्रशिक्षणको व्यवस्था गरी स्थानीय स्तरमा ती निकायहरूको संस्थागत विकासमा सघाउ पुर्याउन स्थानीय विकास प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठान ऐन २०४९ अन्तरगत वि.सं.२०५० सालमा स्थापना भएको यो एक स्वशासित र संगठित संस्थाको रूपमा रहेको छ। प्रतिष्ठानको मुख्य उद्देश्य प्रशिक्षण स्थानीय विकास कार्यसंग सम्बन्धित स्थानीय तहका व्यक्तिहरूको लागि आवश्यक पर्ने प्रशिक्षणको व्यवस्था गर्ने, प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रद्धारा सञ्चालन गरिने प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम सम्बन्धी अनुसन्धान गर्ने र प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रद्धारा सञ्चालन गरिने प्रशिक्षण सामग्री तयार गर्नको लागि समस्यामूलक अनुसन्धान, परामर्श सेवा तथा सूचना सेवा सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रमहरू सञ्चालन गर्ने रहेको छ।

यो प्रशिक्षण सामाग्री संघीय मामिला तथा सामान्य प्रशासन मन्त्रालयको निर्देशनमा स्थानीय विकास प्रशिक्षण प्रतिष्ठानले तयार पारिएको हो । यस **पाँच दिने** प्रशिक्षण सामाग्रीले **पूर्वाधार निर्माण** प्रशिक्षणलाई प्रभावकारी वनाउन प्रशिक्षकहरुलाई महत्वपुर्ण मार्गदर्शन हुने अपेक्षा गरिएको छ ।

प्रशिक्षण सामाग्रीको उद्देश्य

यस प्रशिक्षण सामाग्रीको उद्देश्य गाउँपालिका/नगरपालिकाहरुमा कार्यान्वयन गरिने **पूर्वाधार निर्माण** प्रशिक्षण कार्यलाई प्रभावकारी र गुणस्तरीय वनाउनु साथै प्रशिक्षण कार्यमा एकरुपता ल्याई प्रशिक्षणलाई सहभागितामुलक वनाउनु हो।

प्रशिक्षण सामाग्रीको बनावट

यो प्रशिक्षण सामाग्रीलाई चार खण्डमा विभाजन गरिएको छ। पहिलो खण्डमा प्रशिक्षण सामाग्री र यसको प्रयोग गर्ने तरीका (Instsruction to user) उल्लेख गरिएको छ। दोश्रो खण्डमा प्रशिक्षण योजना, प्रशिक्षण तालिका समावेश गरिएको छ। तेश्रो खण्डमा प्रशिक्षणका प्रत्येक सत्रका विषयवस्तुहरूको पाठ योजना, पावर प्वाइन्ट स्लाइडहरू र विषयवस्तुसंग संविन्धत अध्ययन सामाग्री समेटिएको छ भने अन्तिम खण्डमा प्रशिक्षण मूल्यांकनका औजारहरू समावेश गरिएको छ। यसका विषयवस्तुहरूलाई संक्षिप्तमा तल उल्लेख गरीएको छ।

१. प्रशिक्षण सामाग्रीको प्रयोग गर्ने तरीका (Instsruction to User)

यसमा प्रशिक्षण सामाग्रीको पृष्ठभूमी, यसको उद्देश्य, प्रशिक्षण सामाग्रीमा समावेश गरिएका विषयवस्तुहरू, प्रशिक्षण सामाग्री प्रयोग गर्ने तरिका, प्रशिक्षणका विधिहरू र तिनको संचालन प्रक्रिया, अध्ययन सामाग्री, प्रशिक्षण मूल्यांकनका औजारहरू, प्रशिक्षणका प्रयोगकर्ता आदि समावेश गरिएको छ।

२. प्रशिक्षण योजना

प्रशिक्षण योजना प्रशिक्षण संचालनका लागि तयार पारिएको प्रशिक्षणको समग्र खाका हो। यसमा प्रशिक्षणका साधारण र निर्दिष्ट उद्देश्य, प्रशिक्षणका विषयवस्तु, प्रशिक्षण संचालन विधि र प्रशिक्षण सामाग्री उल्लेख गरिएको छ।

३. प्रशिक्षण दैनिक तालिका

प्रशिक्षण दैनिक तालिकामा हरेक दिनका क्रियाकलाप र विषयवस्तु र तिनका लागि आवश्यक समय उल्लेख गरिएको छ

४. पाठ योजना

पाठ योजना हरेक सत्र संचालनकालागि मार्गदर्शन हो। यसमा सत्रका साधारण र निर्दिष्ट उद्देश्य, सत्रका विषयवस्तु, प्रशिक्षण क्रियाकलापको विस्तृत विवरण, प्रशिक्षण विधि, प्रशिक्षण सामाग्री र आवश्यक समय उल्लेख गरिएको छ। यसमा सत्रका निर्दिष्ट उद्देश्य हांसिल भए वा भएनन् थाहा पाउनका लागि सत्र मूल्याङ्कन विधि समेत उल्लेख गरिएको छ।

५. पावरप्वाइन्ट स्लाइड

प्रशिक्षण सत्र संचालनकालागि आवश्यक पावरप्वाइन्ट स्लाइडहरु यस सामाग्रीमा क्रमवद्ध रुपमा समावेश गरिएका छन्। सत्रका साधारण र निर्दिष्ट उद्देश्य, सत्रका विषयवस्तुहरु, समुह कार्य वा अभ्यास र सो अभ्यास संचालनकालागि गर्नुपर्ने क्रियाकलाप पनि पावरप्वाइन्ट स्लाइडमा उल्लेख गरिएको छ।

६. अध्ययन सामाग्री

प्रशिक्षणका विषयवस्तु र प्रस्तुतिकरणसंग सम्वन्धित सामाग्रीहरुको विस्तृत विवरण अध्ययन सामाग्रीको रुपमा यस सामाग्री भित्र समावेश गरिएको छ । यि सामाग्रीहरुलाई प्रशिक्षण सत्रका आधारमा छुट्याई क्रमवद्ध रुपमा व्यवस्थित गरिएको छ ।

७. प्रशिक्षण मूल्यांकनका औजारहरु

प्रशिक्षणको प्रभावकारीता मापनकालागि निम्न औजारहरु समावेश गरिएको छ।

(क) प्रशिक्षण पुर्व र प्रशिक्षण पश्चात जानकारी

यस अन्तर्गत प्रशिक्षणका विषयवस्तुहरुमा सहभागिहरुको बुझाइको अवस्था थाहा पाउन प्रशिक्षणका विषयवस्तुहरुसंग सम्विन्धत प्रश्नहरु निर्धारण गिर प्रशिक्षणको सुरुमा पूर्व जानकारी र अन्तमा पश्चात जानकारी लिइन्छ। यसले प्रशिक्षणका कारण सहभागिहरुको ज्ञान र सिपमा आएको परिवर्तन मापन गर्न सहयोग गर्दछ।

(ख) दैनिक पृष्ठपोषण फाराम

हरेक दिनको अन्तमा दिनभरी भएका छलफलहरुमा सहभागिहरुको सिकाई थाहा पाउन दैनिक पृष्ठपोषण फारामको प्रयोग गरिन्छ । यसबाट सहभागिहरुले सिकेका र सिकेका कुरालाई कहाँ र कसरी प्रयोग गर्ने भन्ने बारेमा र प्रशिक्षणलाई अझ प्रभावकारी सुधार गर्नुपर्ने सुझाव पाउन सिकन्छ ।

(ग) प्रशिक्षण सुधारकालागि प्रश्नावली

यो प्रश्नावली प्रशिक्षणको अन्तमा सहभागिहरूलाई वितरण गरी उनिहरूको प्रतिक्रिया लिन प्रयोग गरिन्छ। यसबाट (१) प्रशिक्षणको समग्र मूल्यांकन (२) सहजकर्ता प्रतिको दृष्टिकोण (३) प्रशिक्षणमा उपलब्ध गराइएका पाठ्य सामाग्रीको प्रभावकारीता (४) प्रशिक्षणका विषयवस्तुको उपयुक्तता र (५) प्रशिक्षणमा प्रयोग भएका प्रशिक्षण विधिहरूको सान्दर्भिकता जाँच गरिन्छ।

प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमको मूल्यांकन

प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमको प्रभावकारीतालाई मुख्यतः चारवटा तहमा मूल्यांकन गरिनुपर्दछ। सहभागिहरुको प्रशिक्षण प्रतिको प्रतिक्रिया, उनिहरुको सिकाईको स्तर, प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमले सहभागिहरुको दैनिक व्यवहार र उनिहरुको दैनिक कार्य सम्पादनमा ल्याएको परिवर्तन र सो परिवर्तनको परिणाम स्वरुप समग्र संस्थाको कार्य सम्पादनमा आएको परिवर्तनलाई प्रशिक्षण प्रभावकारीता मुल्यांकनका आधार बनाइनु पर्दछ।

प्रशिक्षण सामाग्रीको प्रयोग विधि

पूर्वाधार निर्माण प्रशिक्षणको प्रस्तुतीलाई व्यवस्थित र पूर्ण गराउनका लागि पाठ योजनाको अनुशरण गर्नुपर्दछ। यस सामाग्रीमा व्यवस्था गरिएको पाठ योजनालाई अनुशरण गरी सहज तरिकाले सत्र संचालन गर्न क्रियाकलाप शीर्षक अन्तर्गत विषयवस्तुलाई विस्तृत रुपमा प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ। बिषय प्रस्तुती अगाडि बिषयप्रति रुची जगाउने, बिषयको महत्व दर्शाउने जस्ता कार्य प्रशिक्षक आफैले विकास गरी सत्र संचालन गर्न सक्नेछन्। प्रशिक्षकले बिषयवस्तुको अध्ययन सामाग्री राम्रोसँग अध्ययन गरी बिषयको प्रभावकारी प्रस्तुतीकरणका लागि आवश्यक दृष्य सामाग्रीको तयारी/संकलन समेत गर्न सक्नेछन्। यसका साथै प्रशिक्षकले प्रशिक्षण सामाग्रीमा उल्लेख गरिएका पावरप्वाइन्ट स्लाइड र अध्ययन सामाग्रीमा समावेश गरिएका चित्र, चार्ट, ग्राफ आदिलाई आवश्यकता अनुसार तिनको आकार विस्तार गरि प्रस्तुत गर्न सक्नेछन्। सत्रहरुको प्रस्तुतिकरणका लागि सिलसिलेबार रुपमा पावरप्वाइन्ट स्लाइडहरु समावेश गरिएको छ। प्रशिक्षणको प्रभावकारीता र प्रशिक्षण प्रभावकारीताको मापनका लागि प्रशिक्षण मूल्यांकनका औजारहरु समेत सामाग्रीमा समावेश गरिएका छन्। तिनलाई उपयुक्त तरिकाले प्रयोग गरिन् आवश्यक छ।

अध्ययन सामाग्री

प्रस्तुत सामाग्रीमा समावेश गरिएका अध्ययन सामाग्रीहरु **पूर्वाधार निर्माण** प्रशिक्षण सँग संवन्धित विभिन्न निकायहरुका प्रकाशन, प्रशिक्षण सामाग्री, नेपाल सरकारले गरेका नीतिगत व्यवस्थाहरु आदिलाई आधारमानी तयार गरिएको छ। यी अध्ययन सामाग्रीहरु केवल सन्दर्भ सामाग्री मात्र हुन्। यिनलाई समय समयमा अध्याविधक गराउनु पर्दछ।

प्रशिक्षण सामाग्रीको प्रयोगकर्ता

यो प्रशिक्षण सामाग्री **पूर्वाधार निर्माण** प्रशिक्षणमा रुची राख्ने जो सुकैको लागि उपयोगि हुनेछ। यो विशेष गरि **पूर्वाधार निर्माण** प्रशिक्षण सहजकर्ताहरुलाई ध्यानमा राखी तयार पारिएको छ। तर यस सामाग्रीको उपयुक्तताको ठहर गर्ने जोसुकैले पनि यसको प्रयोग गर्न सक्नेछन्। यसका प्रयोगकर्ताले यसमा उल्लेखित विधि, प्रकृया, समय, सामाग्री जस्ता पक्षहरुलाई हुबहु उतार्नु भन्दा यसमा उल्लेखित मार्ग दर्शन र स्थानीय परिवेश अनुसार यसलाई सहयोगी सामाग्रीको रुपमा बुझेर प्रयोग गर्नु उपयुक्त हुनेछ। स्थानीय परिवेश अनुसार यस निर्देशिकाको मुल मर्मलाई ध्यानमा राखी सहजकर्ता/प्रशिक्षकले अन्य रचनात्मक गतिविधि समेत अँगाल्न सक्नेछन्।

प्रशिक्षण विधि र प्रयोग तरिका

प्रशिक्षकको सहजिकरणलाई व्यवस्थित गर्नकालागि पाठ योजनामा प्रशिक्षण विधिहरु उल्लेख गरिएको छ। प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमलाई सहभागीतामूलक र प्रभावकारी बनाउन निम्न विधिहरु प्रयोग गर्न सिकनेछ।

क) समुह छलफल

सहभागितामुलक प्रक्रियाबाट प्रशिक्षण सञ्चालन गर्नका लागि समुह छलफल एक महत्वपूर्ण विधि हो। समुह छलफलका लागि निम्न प्रक्रिया अपनाउनुपर्ने हुन्छः

- समुह विभाजन गर्दा सकभर सहभागी संख्या बराबर बनाउने, सहभागिको स्तर लाई ध्यान दिने ।
- समुह छलफलका लागि विषयवस्तु किटानी गर्ने ।
- छलफलको विषय अनुसार स्थान र समय निर्धारण गर्ने ।
- सहजकर्ताले छलफल प्रकृया बताउने । जस्तैः
 - समुहमा संयोजक, प्रतिवेदक चयन गर्ने ।
 - समुहमा सबैको भनाई समेटिनु पर्ने ।
 - समुहको निचोण ठूलो कागजमा तयार गर्ने ।
 - संयोजकले समुह कार्य प्रस्तुत गर्ने आदि।
- समुहमा खुल्ला छलफल चलाउन प्रेरित गर्ने।
- सहजकर्ताले छलफलको सन्दर्भ र विषयवस्तुलाई आधार मानी आफ्नो निष्कर्ष दिने ।

ख) खेल

खेल विधिले विषयवस्तुलाई सजिलै प्रष्ट पार्न सहयोग गर्दछ। खेल विधिबाट सिकेका सिकाईहरु चिरस्थायी हुन्छन्।

संचालन प्रक्रिया

- खेलको प्रकृति अनुसार सहभागी संख्या छनौट गर्ने । शारीरिक शक्ति प्रयोग गर्नुपर्ने खेल भए शारीरिक रुपमा
 अशक्त व्यक्तिलाई उसको अनुमितमा बाहिर राख्ने ।
- लैंङ्गिक संवेदनशिलताका पक्षमा ध्यान दिने ।
- समय निर्धारण गर्ने । खेललाई २० मिनेटभन्दा बढी समय दिनु उपयुक्त हुदैन ।
- खेलमा पालना गर्नुपर्ने निति नियम प्रष्ट पार्ने ।
- खेलका लागि आवश्यक सामाग्री तयार गर्ने ।
- खेल सिकएपछि खेलबाट भएका सिकाईहरु छलफल गर्ने।
- खेलको लागि सबैलाई धन्यवाद दिने।

ग) प्रश्लोत्तर

कुनै विषयवस्तुबारे सहभागिहरुको बुझाई थाहा पाउनकालागि प्रश्न गर्ने, उत्तर लिने र सो अनुसार सहजकर्ताले विषयवस्तु प्रष्ट पार्ने प्रक्रिया नै प्रश्नोत्तर विधि हो। यसले सहभागीहरुको ध्यान विषयवस्तुप्रति आकर्षित गर्न मद्धत गर्दछ। सहजकर्ताले प्रश्नोत्तर सीपमा विशेष ध्यान पुर्याउनु पर्दछ।

घ) साना समूह छलफल

यो विधि प्रशिक्षण कार्यका सन्दर्भमा छिट्टै छलफल गरी तत्कालै विषयवस्तुको निष्कर्षमा पुऱ्याउन उपयोगि हुन्छ। २/३ जना सहभागी बीच बसेकै स्थानमा आमने सामने भई यो विधि मार्फत विषयवस्तुको निचोड निकाल्न सिकन्छ। यो विधिले सिकाईलाई मूर्त रुप दिन मद्दत गर्दछ।

संचालन प्रक्रिया

- सहजकर्ताले छलफलको विषय र समय निर्धारण गर्ने ।
- निजकैका २/३ जना सहभागिलाई आमने सामने बस्न भन्ने ।
- छलफल गर्न लगाउने । छलफलका मुख्य कुरा टिपोट गर्न भन्ने ।
- छलफलको निचोडलाई मेटाकार्ड दिई लेख्न लगाउने ।
- छलफल सिकएपछि क्रमिक रुपमा सहभागी समूहलाई आफ्नो निचोड प्रस्तुत गर्न लगाउने, छलफल गर्ने, कार्ड सफ्ट बोर्डमा टास्ने ।
- सहभागीको प्रस्तुती पश्चात सहजर्ताले विषयवस्तुको सन्दर्भ र तात्पर्यता मिलाई निष्कर्ष निकाल्ने ।

ङ.) मस्तिष्क मन्थन

सहभागीले आफ्नो विचार मन्थन गरी विषयवस्तुलाई निर्णयमा पुऱ्याउने विधि नै मस्तिष्क मन्थन विधि (Brainstorming) हो ।

संचालन प्रक्रिया

- छलफलको विषय / प्रश्न प्रश्ट रुपमा राख्ने ।
- सोच्नका लागि समय दिने ।
- सहभागीहरुका विचारलाई संगठित गर्दै टिपोट गर्ने, छलफल चलाउने।
- भनाईलाई निष्कर्षमा पुर्याउने ।

च) अभ्यास

सहभागीको प्रत्यक्ष संलग्नतामा सिकाई आर्जन गर्न यो विधि महत्वपुर्ण हुन्छ। यो विधि जीवन र जगतसंग सम्बन्धित घटनामा आधारित कुराहरू प्रष्ट पार्न प्रयोग गरिन्छ।

संचालन प्रक्रिया

- सहजकर्ताले घटना वा सवाल समुह बीच राख्ने।
- विषय अनुसार समय निर्धारण गर्ने ।
- सवालका निष्कर्ष निकालन लगाउने ।
- अभ्यासबाट निकालिएको निष्कर्षलाई सहजकर्ताले छलफल चलाई अन्तिम निष्कर्ष निकाल्ने ।

ज) लघु प्रवचन

यो प्रशिक्षणको सबैभन्दा महत्वपूर्ण विधि हो। यस मार्फत विषयवस्तुलाई सहभागिहरु समक्ष सहज रुपमा प्रस्तुत गर्न सिकिन्छ। नाम अनुसारनै यो विधि मार्फत गरिने प्रस्तुतिकरण छोटो र सहभागितामूलक हुनु पर्दछ। प्रशिक्षकले एकोहोरो रुपमा लामो समय सम्म प्रस्तुतिकरण गर्नु हुँदैन। प्रस्तुतिकरणका सिलसिलामा सहभागिहरुलाई पनि संलग्न गराउंदै जानु पर्दछ।

प्रशिक्षकलाई प्रश्नः

- 9. सत्रका विषयवस्तुको राम्ररी अध्ययन गर्नु भएको छ ?
- २. सत्र सञ्चालनका लागि पाठ योजनाको अध्ययन गर्नु भएको छ ?
- ३. सहभागीहरुको पृष्ठभूमि तथा स्तरको बारेमा सोच्नु भएको छ ?
- ४. सत्रका लागि चाहिने आवश्यक प्रशिक्षण सामाग्रीहरु जुटाउनु भएको छ ?
- ५. प्रस्तुतीकरणका बुँदाहरुको राम्ररी अध्ययन गर्नु भएको छ ?
- ६. प्रस्तुतीकरणमा बढी महत्व दिनुपर्ने बुँदाहरुको निक्रयोल गर्नु भएको छ ?
- ७. प्रस्तुतीकरणमा विशेष जोड दिनका लागि आवश्यक उदाहरणहरुको चयन गर्नु भएको छ ?
- ८. प्रशिक्षण सारांशका बुँदाहरु तय गर्नु भएको छ ?
- ९. सत्रप्रति रुची जगाउन तथा सहभागीता बढाउन आवश्यक पर्ने विधिहरुको चयन गर्नु भएको छ ?
- 90. समय भित्र सत्र पूरा गर्न राम्ररी योजना गर्नु भएको छ ?
- 99. सत्र सञ्चालनका लागी आवश्यक पर्ने भौतिक सामग्रीहरु जस्तै, सेतो पाटी, फ्लिपचार्ट, खैरो कागज, मेटाकार्ड, मार्कर, मास्किङ्ग टेप, कागज, कलम, कैंची, चित्रहरुको व्यवस्था गर्नु भएको छ ?
- ९२. प्रशिक्षण हल, बसाई व्यवस्थापन, कोठाको तापक्रम, हावा, प्रकाश इत्यादिका वारेमा सोच्नु भएको छ ?

प्रशिक्षण योजना

प्रशिक्षण योजना

मोडुल÷विषय	पूर्वाधार निर्माण Infrastructure Construction
मिति	
स्थान	नगरपालिका /गाँउपालिका
सहजकर्ता	

लक्षित सहभागीहरूः

■ गाउँपालिका तथा नगरपालिकाका इन्जिनियर, सव –इन्जिनियर र अन्य प्राविधिकहरु

साधारण उद्देश्य

स्थानीय तहहरु पूर्वाधार निर्माण सम्वन्धी कार्य प्रभावकारी रुपमा गर्न सक्षम हुनेछ ।

निर्दिष्ट उद्देश्यहरूः यस प्रशिक्षणको अन्तमा सहभागीहरुको

- आधारभुत पूर्वाधार संरचनाहरुको प्रकार र अंङ्ग सम्बन्धी ज्ञानमा अभिवृद्धि भएको हुनेछ ।
- आधारभुत पूर्वाधार संरचनाहरुको संग सम्बन्धित नमर्श र स्पेसिफिकेसन सम्बन्धी ज्ञानमा अभिवृद्धि
 भएको हुनेछ ।
- आधारभुत पूर्वाधार संरचनाहरूको BoQ र Drawing सम्बन्धी ज्ञानमा अभिवृद्धि भएको हुनेछ।
- आधारभुत पूर्वाधार संरचनाहरुको कार्यतालिका र गुणस्तर सुनिस्चितता योजना बनाउन सक्षम हुनेछ।
- सडक, नाली र अन्य पूर्वाधार निर्माणका सन्दर्भमा चाहिने गुणस्तर परिक्षणका बारेमा ज्ञान र सीपको अभिवृद्धि भएको हुनेछ ।
- झोल्ंगे पुलको डिजाइन अवधारणा र निर्माण प्रकृया सम्बन्धी ज्ञान हासिल भएको हुनेछ ।
- सडक नाली र सम्बद्ध पूर्वाधार संरचनाहरुको क्षिति सम्बन्धी ज्ञानमा अभिवृद्धि भएको हुनेछ ।
- हिरत सडक र बायो इन्जिनियिरना सम्बन्धी ज्ञानमा अभिवृद्धि भएको हुनेछ ।
- स्थानीय तहमा निर्माण हुने पूर्वाधार संरचनाहरुको डिजाइन सम्बन्धी ज्ञानमा अभिवृद्धि भएको हुनेछ।

विधिः

- मिष्तस्क मन्थन, समुह अभ्यास, लघुप्रवचन, प्रश्नोत्तर आदि । हरेक दिनको अन्तमा दिनभर छलफल भएका विषयवस्तुको संक्षेपीकरण गर्ने ।
- दोस्रो दिन पहिलो दिन संचालन भएका गतिविधिको पुनरावलोकनबाट सत्र शुरुवात गर्ने ।
- व्यवहारिक अभ्यासको लागि आवश्यक फाराम अभ्यास सिटहरु तयार गर्ने ।

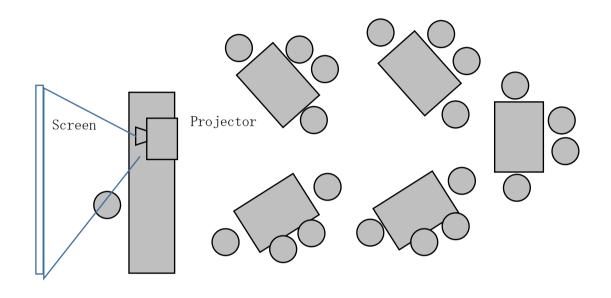
आवश्यक समाग्री, उपकरण र स्रोत साधनः

ल्यापटप, एलिसडी प्रोजेक्टर, ह्वाईट वोर्ड, स्क्रिन, प्वाइन्टर, पिन बोर्ड, क्यामरा, प्रिन्टर, फारामहरु,
 हाजिरी रिजष्टर

आवश्यक प्रशिक्षण सामाग्रीः

- १. सहभागीहरुको लागि आवश्यक सामाग्री नोटबुक, डटपेन, रेकर्ड फाईल, पेन्सिल, कटर, अध्ययन सामाग्री
- २. प्रशिक्षणका लागि आवश्यक सामाग्री ब्राउनसिट, न्यूजप्रिन्ट, वोर्ड मार्कर, परमानेन्ट मार्कर, मेटा कार्ड, ग्लू, मास्किङ टेप, कैंची, स्केल, स्टापलर, पुस पिन, पेपर क्लीप, सादा कागज, चकलेट आदि।

सहभागिहरुको प्रशिक्षण हलमा वसाइ ब्यवस्था (Training Hall Layout) :



कैफियतः

- १. प्रभावकारी प्रशिक्षण संचालन गर्नका लागि आवश्यक सूचना संकलन तथा अन्य सम्पूण कामको जिम्मेवारी आवश्यकता अनुसार निर्धारण गर्ने।
- २. प्रशिक्षण हलको उपलव्धता र सहभागी संख्याको आधारमा सहभागीहरुको वसाई व्यवस्था मिलाउने । समूहकार्य गर्न सहज हुने गरी टेवलको व्यवस्थापन गर्ने ।
- ३. धेरै जसो प्रस्तुतीकरण सामग्री अंग्रेजीमा हुन्छन् तर नेपाली भाषामा बुझाइन्छ। व्याख्यान दिने र अभ्यास र छलफल सञ्चालन गर्दा सहभागीहरूको पृष्ठभूमि र चासोलाई ध्यान दिइ संचालन गरिनेछ।



Training on Infrastructure Construction Training Schedule



Time Dates	09:00- 10:30	10.30 - 11:00	11:00-12.30	12:30 - 13:30	13.30 -15:00	15.00 - 15.30	15.30-17.00
1	Registration, opening-Pretest	Tea Break	Infrastructure construction types and its components	Lunch Break	Norms and specification of basic infrastructure elements	Tea Break	Norms and specification of basic infrastructure elements
2	BoQ and drawings of basic infrastructure elements	Tea Break	BoQ and drawings of basic infrastructure elements	Lunch Break	Preparation of work schedule and quality assurance plan	Tea Break	Preparation of work schedule and quality assurance plan
3	Test for construction of various infrastructure projects	Tea Break	Test for construction of various infrastructure projects	Lunch Break	Quality control in roads, drains and other infrastructure projects	Tea Break	Quality control in roads, drains and other infrastructure projects
4	Design concept and construction of Suspension bridges	Tea Break	Design concept and construction of Suspension bridges	Lunch Break	Causes of failure in road drains and related infrastructure	Tea Break	Green road concept
5	Design consideration for different infrastructure elements in municipalities	Tea Break	Design consideration for different infrastructure elements in municipalities	Lunch Break	Major issues and challenges in construction supervision of road drains and related urban infrastructures	Tea Break	Evaluation, Post Test ,closing

सत्र योजना

सत्र योजना

मोडुलः पूर्वाधार निर्माण Infrastructure Construction

सत्रः १

समय ९० मिनेट

विषयः शुभारम्भ, परिचय, उद्देश्य, अपेक्षा सङ्कलन, समूह मान्यता, प्रशिक्षण पूर्व जानकारी

साधारण उद्देश्यः यस सत्रको अन्तमा सहभागीहरू प्रशिक्षणको उद्देश्यबारे प्रष्टहुनेछन्।

निर्दिष्ट उद्देश्यः सत्रको अन्तमा सहभागीहरू

• एक आपसमा परिचित हुनेछन्।

प्रशिक्षण अवधिमा छलफल गरिने मुख्य विषयवस्तुको वारेमा जानकारी पाउनेछन् ।

विषयवस्तु वारेमा पूर्व जानकारीको अवस्था उपलब्ध हुनेछ ।

सत्रका मुख्य विषयवस्तुः

- प्रशिक्षणको शुभारम्भ
- प्रशिक्षणको उद्देश्य
- परिचय
- अपेक्षा सङ्कलन
- प्रशिक्षणका विषयवस्तु, आधारभूत नियम, जिम्मेवारी आदि
- प्रशिक्षण पूर्व जानकारी

प्रशिक्षण – सिकाई क्रियाकलाप	अवधि	प्रशिक्षण – सिकाई सामाग्री	कैफियत
 क्रियाकलाप १ शुभारम्भ सहभागीहरु र अतिथिहरुको उपस्थितिसंगै राष्ट्रियगानका लागि अनुरोध गर्नुहोस । स्वागतसिहत कार्यक्रमको उद्देश्यबारे प्रकाश पार्नुहोस् । प्रमुख अतिथिबाट ब्यानर पढी कार्यक्रमको औपचारिक शुभारम्भ गर्नुहोस् । अतिथिहरुबाट कार्यक्रमको सफलताको शुभकामना मन्तव्यका लागि अनुरोध गनुहोस् । कार्यक्रमको अध्यक्षबाट शुभारम्भ मन्तव्यसिहत सत्र 	२५मिनेट	मेटाकार्ड, व्यानर,	अतिथिहरू र अतिथिहरूको मन्तव्य व्यवस्थापन अवश्यकता अनुसार गर्नुहोस् ।
विसर्जनका लागि अनुरोध गर्नुहोस् । कियाकलाप २ परिचय सबै सहभागी, सहजकर्ता (प्रशिक्षक) र अन्य उपस्थित व्यक्तिहरुलाई आफ्नो नाम, ठेगाना, पद, संक्षिप्त कार्य अनुभवसहित आफ्नो परिचय दिन लगाउनुहोस् ।	१५ मिनेट		
 क्रियाकलाप ३ अपेक्षा सङ्कलन सहभागीहरूलाई प्रशिक्षणबाट गरिएको अपेक्षालाई मेटाकार्डमा लेख लगाउनुहोस् । मेटाकार्डहरूलाई एक एक गरी पढ्दै ब्राउन पेपर वा बोर्डमा टाँस्नुहोस् । आएका अपेक्षालाई एकै किसिमका आसय भएका कार्डलाई एकै ठाँउमा राखुहोस् । प्रशिक्षणको विषयवस्तु र सहभागीको अपेक्षा मिलान गर्नुहोस् । सहभागीहरूबाट आएका अपेक्षाहरू के कित हदसम्म यस प्रशिक्षणले सम्बोधन गर्न सक्छ भन्ने प्रष्ट पार्नुहोस । 	१५ मिनेट	मेटाकार्ड, मार्कर, पुस पिन, ग्लु स्टीक, मास्किङ टेप, ब्राउन पेपर	यदि सहभागीबाट विषयवस्तु भन्दा भिन्न अपेक्षाकार्ड आएमा अलग राख्रुहोस् ।
कियाकलाप ४ विषयवस्तुको जानकारी सहभागीहरुले ल्याएका अपेक्षाहरुलाई मिलान गर्दें प्रशिक्षणमा छलफल गरिने विषयवस्तुहरु जानकारी गराउनुहोस ।	५ मिनेट	ब्राउन पेपर, मार्कर, न्यूजप्रिन्ट पेपर	

प्रशिक्षण – सिकाई क्रियाकलाप	अवधि	प्रशिक्षण – सिकाई सामाग्री	कैफियत
 क्रियाकलाप ५ समुह मान्यता, जिम्मेवारी आदि प्रशिक्षण प्रभावकारीताको लागि हरेक दिनको प्रशिक्षण अवधिमा समूह मान्यतालाई सहभागीहरुसंग छलफल गरी न्यूज प्रिन्टमा लेख् िपालना गर्न लगाउनुहोस । आवश्यकता परेमा विभिन्न जिम्मेवारी बाँडफाँड (रिपोटिङ, समय व्यवस्थापक, मनोरञ्जनकर्ता आदि) गराउनुहोस् । 	५ मिनेट	ब्राउन पेपर, मार्कर, न्यूजप्रिन्ट पेपर, पावरप्वाइन्ट स्लाइड	
 क्रियाकलाप ६ प्रशिक्षण पूर्व जानकारी सहभागीहरुलाई प्रशिक्षण पूर्व जानकारी फाराम वितरण गर्नुहोस् । उक्त फाराम कसरी भर्ने सबैलाई स्पष्ट पार्नुहोस् । सबै सहभागीहरुबाट फाराम संकलन गरी सकेपछि यसबाट आएको नितजालाई हामी प्रशिक्षणको अन्तमा गरिने पश्चात जानकारीको नितजासँग तुलना गर्नेछौं भन्नुहोस । 	१० मिनेट	प्रशिक्षण पूर्व परीक्षण फाराम	
 क्रियाकलाप ७ प्रशिक्षणको साधारण उद्देश्य, निर्दिष्ट उद्देश्यहरु, प्रशिक्षण विधि र प्रशिक्षण तालिका प्रशिक्षकले प्रशिक्षणको बारेमा फ्लीप चार्टमा तयार पारेको प्रशिक्षणको साधारण उद्देश्य, निर्दिष्ट उद्देश्यबारे बताउनुहोस् । प्रशिक्षणका विधिहरु जानकारी गराउनुहोस् । प्रशिक्षण तालिकाको जानकारी तथा तालिका वितरण गर्नुहोस् । 	१० मिनेट	ब्राउन पेपर, फ्लीप चार्ट, प्रशिक्षण तालिका	
कियाकलाप ८ सत्र संक्षेपीकरण र अग्रसम्बन्ध ■ समग्र प्रशिक्षण सहभागितामूलक ढंगबाट अगाडि बढ्ने कुराको अवगत गराउनुहोस् । ■ आगामी सत्र सम्बन्धी जानकारी गराउनुहोस् ।	५ मिनेट		

मोडुल : Infrastructure Construction सत्रः २

समयः १घण्टा ३०मीनेट

विषय : Infrastructure Types and its Components

साधारण उद्देश्यः सहभागीहरूको अधारभुत पुर्वाधार संरचनाहरूको प्रकार र तिनका अंङ्ग सम्बन्धी ज्ञानमा अभीवृद्धि भएको हुनेछ।

निर्दिष्ट उदेशयहरु

पुर्वाधार संरचनाहरूको प्रकार र अंङ्ग सम्बन्धी काममा क्षमता अभिबृद्धि हुने।

सत्रका मुख्य बिषयबस्तुहरुः

पुर्वाधार संरचनाहरुको प्रकार

कानुनि प्रबधानहरु

प्रशिक्षण - सिकाई क्रियाकलाप	अवधि मिनेटमा	प्रशिक्षण - सिकाई सामाग्री	कैफियत
क्रियाकलाप १: सहभागीको ध्यानाकर्षण गराउने ।	ц	स्लाइड	सहजकर्ताले पहिला नै तयार गरी राख्ने
क्रियाकलाप २: सत्रको परिचय तथा उद्देश्यहरु र प्रारुपको जानकारी गराउने	ц		सहजकर्ताले पहिला नै तयार गरी राख्ने
क्रियाकलाप ३: अघिल्लो सत्रको सार सन्क्षेप बारेमा छलफल गराउने।	ц		सहभागिहरुबाट अयका कुराहरुलाइ टिपोट गर्नुहोस
क्रियाकलाप ४: विषयवस्तु सम्बन्धी सहभागीलाई जानकारी भएमा भन्न लगाउने	१०	मेटाक ई	सहभागिहरुबाट अयका कुराहरुलाइ टिपोट गर्नुहोस

प्रशिक्षण - सिकाई क्रियाकलाप	अवधि मिनेटमा	प्रशिक्षण - सिकाई सामाग्री	कैफियत
क्रियाकलाप ५ : प्रशिक्षकबाट प्रस्तुतीकरण- सडक	२०	पावर प्वााइट	सहजकर्ताले पहिलाने केहि प्रश्न तयार गारि राक्ने
क्रियाकलाप ६ : प्रशिक्षकबाट प्रस्तुतीकरण—खानेपानी र सिन्चाइ	२०	पावर प्वााइट	सहजकर्ताले पहिलाने केहि प्रश्न तयार गारि राक्ने
क्रियाकलाप ७ : प्रशिक्षकबाट प्रस्तुतीकरण—पुल, पुलेसा	१५	पावर प्वााइट	सहजकर्ताले पहिलाने केहि प्रश्न तयार गारि राक्ने
क्रियाकलप ८:सत्रको मूल्याङ्गन तथा संक्षेपीकरण सत्र मूल्याङ्गन – यस सत्रमा राखिएका निर्दिष्ट उदेस्यहरु हासिल भएकि भएनन भनेर सहभागिहरुलाइ प्रस्नहरु सोध्नुहोस सत्र संक्षेपीकरण ■ सत्र मूल्याङ्गन पश्चात् सत्रको छोटकरीमा छलफल भएका विषयवस्तु स्पष्ट गर्दै अब यस पछाडिको सत्रको बारेमा छलफल गरिनेछ भिन सत्रको अन्त गर्ने ।	१०		सहजकर्ताले पहिला नै प्रश्नहरु मेटाकार्डमा तयार गरी राख्ने

सत्र योजना

मोडुल : Infrastructure Construction सप्रः ३ र ४

समयः ३ घण्टा

विषय: Introduction to Norms and Specification of Basic Infrastructure Elements साघारण उदेशय: सहभागीहरुको अधारभुत पुर्वाधार संरचनाहरुको संग सम्बन्धित नमर्श र स्पेसिफिकेसन सम्बन्धी ज्ञानमा अभीवृद्धि भएको हुनेछ।

निर्दिष्ट उदेशयहरु

 पुर्वाधार संरचनाहरुको नमर्श र स्पेसिफिकेसन सम्बन्धी ज्ञान र सिप हासिल गर्ने सत्रका मुख्य विषयबस्तुहरुः

- नमर्श
- स्पेसिफिकेसन
- दर बिष्लेषण

प्रशिक्षण - सिकाई क्रियाकलाप	अवधि मिनेटमा	प्रशिक्षण - सिकाई सामाग्री	कैंफियत
क्रियाकलप १: सहभागीको ध्यानाकर्षण गराउने ।	3	स्लाइड	सहजकर्ताले पहिला नै तयार गरी राख्ने
क्रियाकलप २: सत्रको परिचय तथा उद्देश्यहरु र प्रारुपको जानकारी गराउने	y		सहजकर्ताले पहिला नै तयार गरी राख्ने
क्रियाकलप ३: अघिल्लो सत्रको सार सन्क्षेप बारेमा छलफल गराउने।	ઝ		सहभागिहरुबाट अयका कुराहरुलाइ टिपोट गर्नुहोस
क्रियाकलप ४: विषयवस्तु सम्बन्धी सहभागीलाई जानकारी भएमा भन्न लगाउने	१५	मेटाक र्ड	सहभागिहरुबाट अयका कुराहरुलाइ टिपोट गर्नुहोस

प्रशिक्षण - सिकाई क्रियाकलाप	अवधि मिनेटमा	प्रशिक्षण - सिकाई सामाग्री	कैफियत
क्रियाकलप ५ : प्रशिक्षकबाट प्रस्तुतीकरण- नमर्श – उधाहरण प्रस्तुति र छलफल (Stone and Brick Masonry)	४०	पावर प्वााइट	
क्रियाकलप ६ : प्रशिक्षकबाट प्रस्तुतीकरण— स्पेसिफिकेसन- उधाहरण प्रस्तुतीकरण र छलफल(Brick Lying and Concrete Mixing)	80	पावर प्वााइट	
क्रियाकलप ७ : प्रशिक्षकबाट प्रस्तुतीकरण—दर बिष्लेषण	२०	पावर प्वााइट	
क्रियाकलाप ८ : सहभागिकाहरु लाइ दर बिष्लेषण सम्बन्धि अभ्यास गराउने- सहभागि कार्यरत पालिकाको स्वीकृत दररेट प्रयोग गर्न सिकने	४०		सहजकर्ताले पहिला नै तयार भयको सिट अध्ययन गरी राख्ने
क्रियाकलप ९ :सत्रको मूल्याङ्गन तथा संक्षेपीकरण सत्र मूल्याङ्गन : यस सत्रमा राखिएका निर्दिष्ट उदेस्यहरु हासिल भएकि भएनन भनेर सहभागिहरुलाइ प्रस्नहरु सोध्नुहोस सत्र संक्षेपीकरण ■ सत्र मूल्याङ्गन पश्चात् सत्रको छोटकरीमा छलफल भएका विषयवस्तु स्पष्ट गर्दै अब यस पछाडिको सत्रको बारेमा छलफल गरिनेछ भनि सत्रको अन्त गर्ने ।	१०		सहजकर्ताले पहिला नै प्रश्नहरु मेटाकार्डमा तयार गरी राख्ने

सत्र योजना

मोडुल : Infrastructure Construction सत्रः ५ र ६

समयः ३ घण्टा

विषय : Understanding of BoQ and Drawings of basic Infrastructure Elements

साघारण उदेशय : सहभागीहरुको अधारभुत पुर्वाधार संरचनाहरुको BoQ र Drawing सम्बन्धी ज्ञानमा अभीवृद्धि भएको हुनेछ।

निर्दिष्ट उदेशयहरु

पुर्वाधार संरचनाहरूको BoQ र Drawing सम्बन्धी सिपमा अभीवृद्धि भएको हुनेछ।

सत्रका मुख्य बिषयबस्तुहरुः

- BoQ
- Drawing

प्रशिक्षण - सिकाई क्रियाकलाप	अवधि मिनेटमा	प्रशिक्षण - सिकाई सामाग्री	कैफियत
क्रियाकलाप १: सहभागीको ध्यानाकर्षण गराउने ।	ઝ	स्लाइड	सहजकर्ताले पहिला नै तयार गरी राख्ने
क्रियाकलाप २: सत्रको परिचय तथा उद्देश्यहरु र प्रारुपको जानकारी गराउने	ų		सहजकर्ताले पहिला नै तयार गरी राख्ने
क्रियाकलाप ३: अघिल्लो सत्रको सार सन्क्षेप बारेमा छलफल गराउने।	ઝ		सहभागिहरुबाट अयका कुराहरुलाइ टिपोट गर्नुहोस
क्रियाकलाप ४: विषयवस्तु सम्बन्धी सहभागीलाई जानकारी भएमा भन्न लगाउने	१०	मेटाकाड	सहभागिहरुबाट अयका कुराहरुलाइ टिपोट गर्नुहोस
क्रियाकलाप ५ : प्रशिक्षकबाट प्रस्तुतीकरण- BoQ	२०	पावर प्वााइट	

प्रशिक्षण - सिकाई क्रियाकलाप	अवधि मिनेटमा	प्रशिक्षण - सिकाई सामाग्री	कैंफियत
क्रियाकलाप ६ : प्रशिक्षकबाट प्रस्तुतीकरण— उधाहरण BoQ (सडक)	२०	पावर प्वााइट	
क्रियाकलाप ७ : प्रशिक्षकबाट प्रस्तुतीकरण— उधाहरण BoQ (भवन)	२०	पावर प्वााइट	
क्रियाकलाप ८ सहभागी माझ समुहिकृत अभ्यास र प्रस्तुतीकरण—BoQ (खानेपानी), समुह क	30	ब्राउन पेपर	समुह विभाजन गर्ने
क्रियाकलाप ९ सहभागी माझ समुहिकृत अभ्यास र प्रस्तुतीकरण—BoQ (स्ल्याब कल्लर्भट), समुह ख	30	ब्राउन पेपर	समुह बिभाजन गर्ने
क्रियाकलाप १० प्रशिक्षकबाट प्रस्तुतीकरण- Drawing	२५	पावर प्वााइट	
जियाकलाप ११:सत्रको मूल्याङ्कन तथा संक्षेपीकरण सत्र मूल्याङ्कन यस सत्रमा राखिएका निर्दिष्ट उदेस्यहरु हासिल भएकि भएनन भनेर सहभागिहरुलाइ प्रस्नहरु सोध्नुहोस सत्र संक्षेपीकरण ■ सत्र मूल्याङ्कन पश्चात् सत्रको छोटकरीमा छलफल भएका विषयवस्तु स्पष्ट गर्दै अब यस पछाडिको सत्रको बारेमा छलफल गरिनेछ भनि सत्रको अन्त गर्ने ।	१०		सहजकर्ताले पहिला नै प्रश्नहरु मेटाकार्डमा तयार गरी राख्ने

मोडुल : Infrastructure Construction सप्रः ७ र ८

समयः ३ घण्टा

विषय : Preparation of Work Schedule and Quality Assurance Plan

साघारण उदेशय : सहभागीहरूको अधारभुत पुर्वाधार संरचनाहरूको कार्यतालिका र गुणस्तर सुनिस्चितता योजना सम्बन्धी ज्ञानमा अभीवृद्धि भएको हुनेछ।

निर्दिष्ट उदेशयहरु M

■ कार्यतालिका र गुणस्तर सुनिस्चितता योजना सम्बन्धी ज्ञान र सिपको बिकास भएको हुनेछ।

सत्रका मुख्य बिषयबस्तुहरुः

- कार्यतालिका
- गुणस्तर सुनिस्चितता योजना

प्रशिक्षण - सिकाई क्रियाकलाप	अवधि मिनेटमा	प्रशिक्षण - सिकाई सामाग्री	कैफियत
क्रियाकलाप १: सहभागीको ध्यानाकर्षण गराउने ।	3	स्लाइड	सहजकर्ताले पहिला नै तयार गरी राख्ने
क्रियाकलाप २: सत्रको परिचय तथा उद्देश्यहरु र प्रारुपको जानकारी गराउने	y		सहजकर्ताले पहिला नै तयार गरी राख्ने
क्रियाकलाप ३: अघिल्लो सत्रको सार सन्क्षेप बारेमा छलफल गराउने।	ų		सहभागिहरुबाट अयका कुराहरुलाइ टिपोट गर्नुहोस

प्रशिक्षण - सिकाई क्रियाकलाप	अवधि मिनेटमा	प्रशिक्षण - सिकाई सामाग्री	कैंफियत
क्रियाकलाप ४: विषयवस्तु सम्बन्धी सहभागीलाई जानकारी भएमा भन्न लगाउने	१०	मेटाकाड	सहभागिहरुबाट अयका कुराहरुलाइ टिपोट गर्नुहोस
क्रियाकलाप ५ : प्रशिक्षकबाट प्रस्तुतीकरण- कार्यतालिका	२५	पावर प्वााइट	
क्रियाकलाप ६ : प्रशिक्षकबाट प्रस्तुतीकरण— उधाहरण कार्यतालिका (सडक)	3 0	पावर प्वााइट	
क्रियाकलाप ७ : सहभागि का लागि अभ्यास – भवनको कार्यतालिका तयारि र प्रस्तुतीकरण	3 0	ब्राउन पेपर	दुइ वटा समुह बनाउने
क्रियाकलाप ८ : प्रशिक्षकबाट प्रस्तुतीकरण- गुणस्तर सुनिस्चितता योजना	3 0	पावर प्वााइट	
क्रियाकलाप ९ प्रशिक्षकबाट प्रस्तुतीकरण— उधाहरण (पुल)	30	पावर प्वााइट	
क्रियाकलाप १०:सत्रको मूल्याङ्गन तथा संक्षेपीकरण सत्र मूल्याङ्गन यस सत्रमा राखिएका निर्दिष्ट उदेस्यहरु हासिल भएकि भएनन भनेर सहभागिहरुलाइ प्रस्नहरु सोध्नुहोस सत्र संक्षेपीकरण ■ सत्र मूल्याङ्गन पश्चात् सत्रको छोटकरीमा छलफल भएका विषयवस्तु स्पष्ट गर्दै अब यस पछाडिको सत्रको बारेमा छलफल गरिनेछ भिन सत्रको अन्त गर्ने ।	१०		सहजकर्ताले पहिला नै प्रश्नहरु मेटाकार्डमा तयार गरी राख्ने

सञ्र योजना

मोडुल : Infrastructure Construction सत्रः ९ र १०

समयः ३ घण्टा

विषय : Tests for construction of various Infrastruture Projects

साघारण उदेशय : सहभागीहरुको सडक, नाली र अन्य पुर्वाधार निर्माणका सन्दर्भमा चिहने गुणस्तर परिक्षणका बारेमा ज्ञान र शीपको अभीवृद्धि भएको हुनेछ।

निर्दिसट उदेशयहरु

- गुणस्तर परिक्षण बारेमा ज्ञान हासिल गर्ने।
- गुणस्तर परिक्षण बारेमा शीप हासिल गर्ने।

सत्रका मुहक्य बिसयब्सतुहरुः

गुणस्तर परिक्षण

प्रशिक्षण - सिकाई क्रियाकलाप	अवधि मिनेटमा	प्रशिक्षण - सिकाई सामाग्री	कैंफियत
क्रियाकलप १: सहभागीको ध्यानाकर्षण गराउने ।	ų	स्लाइड	सहजकर्ताले पहिला नै तयार गरी राख्ने
क्रियाकलप २: सत्रको परिचय तथा उद्देश्यहरु र प्रारुपको जानकारी गराउने	ઝ		सहजकर्ताले पहिला नै तयार गरी राख्ने
क्रियाकलप ३: अघिल्लो सत्रको सार सन्क्षेप बारेमा छलफल गराउने।	ઝ		सहभागिहरुबाट अयका कुराहरुलाइ टिपोट गर्नुहोस
क्रियाकलप ४: विषयवस्तु सम्बन्धी सहभागीलाई जानकारी भएमा भन्न लगाउने	१५	मेटाकाड	सहभागिहरुबाट अयका कुराहरुलाइ टिपोट गर्नुहोस

प्रशिक्षण - सिकाई क्रियाकलाप	अवधि मिनेटमा	प्रशिक्षण - सिकाई सामाग्री	कैंफियत
क्रियाकलप ५ : प्रशिक्षकबाट प्रस्तुतीकरण- गुणस्तर र गुणस्तर सुनिस्चितता योजना	30	पावर प्वााइट	
क्रियाकलप ६ : प्रशिक्षकबाट प्रस्तुतीकरण— गुणस्तर परिक्षण	3 0	पावर प्वााइट	
क्रियाकलप ७ : प्रशिक्षकबाट प्रस्तुतीकरण— गुणस्तर परिक्षण उधाहरण)	४०	पावर प्वााइट	
क्रियाकलप ८ : प्रसहभागीहरु बाट गुणस्तर परिक्षण (भवन) को सुचि तयार गर्ने अभ्यास	۷۰		२ वटा समुह
क्रियाकलप ९:सत्रको मूल्याङ्गन तथा संक्षेपीकरण सत्र मूल्याङ्गन यस सत्रमा राखिएका निर्दिष्ट उदेस्यहरु हासिल भएकि भएनन भनेर सहभागिहरुलाइ प्रस्नहरु सोध्नुहोस सत्र संक्षेपीकरण ■ सत्र मूल्याङ्गन पश्चात् सत्रको छोटकरीमा छलफल भएका विषयवस्तु स्पष्ट गर्दै अब यस पछाडिको सत्रको बारेमा छलफल गरिनेछ भिन सत्रको अन्त गर्ने ।	१०		सहजकर्ताले पहिला नै प्रश्नहरु मेटाकार्डमा तयार गरी राख्ने

मोडुल : Infrastructure Construction

सत्रः ११ र १२

समयः ३ घण्टा

विषय : Quality Control in Roads, Draines and other Infrastructure Projects

साघारण उदेशय : सहभागीहरुको सडक, नाली र अन्य पुर्वाधार निर्माणका सन्दर्भमा चिहने गुणस्तर नियन्त्रणका बारेमा ज्ञानको अभीवृद्धि भएको हुनेछ।

निर्दिसट उदेशयहरु

- गुणस्तर नियन्त्रणका बारेमा ज्ञान हासिल गर्ने।
- गुणस्तर नियन्त्रणका बारेमा शीप हासिल गर्ने।

सत्रका मुहक्य बिसयब्सतुहरुः

गुणस्तर नियन्त्रण

प्रशिक्षण - सिकाई क्रियाकलाप	अवधि मिनेटमा	प्रशिक्षण - सिकाई सामाग्री	कैफियत
क्रियाकलप १: सहभागीको ध्यानाकर्षण गराउने ।	ઝ	स्लाइड	सहजकर्ताले पहिला नै तयार गरी राख्ने
क्रियाकलप २: सत्रको परिचय तथा उद्देश्यहरु र प्रारुपको जानकारी गराउने	y		सहजकर्ताले पहिला नै तयार गरी राख्ने
क्रियाकलप ३: अघिल्लो सत्रको सार सन्क्षेप बारेमा छलफल गराउने।	y		सहभागिहरुबाट अयका कुराहरुलाइ टिपोट गर्नुहोस
क्रियाकलप ४: विषयवस्तु सम्बन्धी सहभागीलाई जानकारी भएमा भन्न लगाउने	१५	मेटाकाड	सहभागिहरुबाट अयका कुराहरुलाइ टिपोट गर्नुहोस

प्रशिक्षण - सिकाई क्रियाकलाप	अवधि मिनेटमा	प्रशिक्षण - सिकाई सामाग्री	कैंफियत
क्रियाकलप ५ : प्रशिक्षकबाट प्रस्तुतीकरण- गुणस्तर र गुणस्तर सुनिस्चितता योजना	30	पावर प्वााइट	
क्रियाकलप ६ : प्रशिक्षकबाट प्रस्तुतीकरण— गुणस्तर नियन्त्रण	30	पावर प्वााइट	
क्रियाकलप ७ : प्रशिक्षकबाट प्रस्तुतीकरण— गुणस्तर नियन्त्रण उधाहरण	۷۰	पावर प्वााइट	
क्रियाकलप ८ : सहभागीहरु बाट गुणस्तर नियन्त्रण (भवन) को सुचि तयार गर्ने अभ्यास	80	ब्राउन पेपर	२ वटा समुह
क्रियाकलप ९:सत्रको मूल्याङ्गन तथा संक्षेपीकरण सत्र मूल्याङ्गन यस सत्रमा राखिएका निर्दिष्ट उदेस्यहरु हासिल भएकि भएनन भनेर सहभागिहरुलाइ प्रस्नहरु सोध्नुहोस सत्र संक्षेपीकरण ■ सत्र मूल्याङ्गन पश्चात् सत्रको छोटकरीमा छलफल भएका विषयवस्तु स्पष्ट गर्दै अब यस पछाडिको सत्रको बारेमा छलफल गरिनेछ भिन सत्रको अन्त गर्ने ।	१०		सहजकर्ताले पहिला नै प्रश्नहरु मेटाकार्डमा तयार गरी राख्ने

मोडुल : Infrastructure Construction सत्रः १३ र १४

समयः ३ घण्टा

विषय: Design Concept and Construction of Suspention Bridges

साघारण उदेशय : सहभागीहरूको झोलुंगे पुलको डिजाइन अवधारणा र निर्माण प्रकृया सम्बन्धी ज्ञान हासिल गर्नेछन

निर्दिष्ट उदेशयहरु M

झोलुंगे पुलको डिजाइन अवधारणा र निर्माण प्रकृया सम्बन्धी ज्ञान हासिल गर्ने

सत्रका मुख्य बिषयबस्तुहरुः

झोलुंगे पुलको प्रकार

डिजाइन अवधारणा

प्रशिक्षण - सिकाई क्रियाकलाप	अवधि मिनेटमा	प्रशिक्षण - सिकाई सामाग्री	कैफियत
क्रियाकलप १: सहभागीको ध्यानाकर्षण गराउने ।	ઝ	स्लाइड	सहजकर्ताले पहिला नै तयार गरी राख्ने
क्रियाकलप २: सत्रको परिचय तथा उद्देश्यहरु र प्रारुपको जानकारी गराउने	ઝ		सहजकर्ताले पहिला नै तयार गरी राख्ने
क्रियाकलप ३: अघिल्लो सत्रको सार सन्क्षेप बारेमा छलफल गराउने।	y		सहभागिहरुबाट अयका कुराहरुलाइ टिपोट गर्नुहोस
क्रियाकलप ४: विषयवस्तु सम्बन्धी सहभागीलाई जानकारी भएमा भन्न लगाउने	१०	मेटाक र्ड	सहभागिहरुबाट अयका कुराहरुलाइ टिपोट गर्नुहोस
क्रियाकलप ५ : प्रशिक्षकबाट प्रस्तुतीकरण- झो पुको प्रकार र मुख्य अंग	34	पावर प्वााइट	
क्रियाकलप ६ : प्रशिक्षकबाट प्रस्तुतीकरण— झो पुको डिजाइन अवधारणा	34	पावर प्वााइट	

प्रशिक्षण - सिकाई क्रियाकलाप	अवधि मिनेटमा	प्रशिक्षण - सिकाई सामाग्री	कैंफियत
क्रियाकलप ७ : प्रशिक्षकबाट प्रस्तुतीकरण— — झो पुको डिजाइन अवधारणा	3 G	पावर प्वााइट	
क्रियाकलप ८ : प्रशिक्षकबाट प्रस्तुतीकरण— — झो पुको निर्माण प्रकृया	२०	पावर प्वााइट	
क्रियाकलप ९ सहभागिका लागि अभ्यास-समुह क र ख	२०		दुइ वटा समुह बनाउनुहोस
क्रियाकलप १० :सत्रको मूल्याङ्गन तथा संक्षेपीकरण सत्र मूल्याङ्गन यस सत्रमा राखिएका निर्दिष्ट उदेस्यहरु हासिल भएकि भएनन भनेर सहभागिहरुलाइ प्रस्नहरु सोध्नुहोस सत्र संक्षेपीकरण ■ सत्र मूल्याङ्गन पश्चात् सत्रको छोटकरीमा छलफल भएका विषयवस्तु स्पष्ट गर्दै अब यस पछाडिको सत्रको बारेमा छलफल गरिनेछ भिन सत्रको अन्त गर्ने ।	१०		सहजकर्ताले पहिला नै प्रश्नहरु मेटाकार्डमा तयार गरी राख्ने

सञ्र योजना

मोडुल : Infrastructure Construction सत्रः १५

समयः १ घण्टा ३० मीनेट

विषय : Causes of Failure in Road Drainrs and Related Constructions

साघारण उदेशय: सहभागीहरुको सडक नाली र सम्बद्ध पुर्वाधार संरचनाहरुको क्षति सम्बन्धी ज्ञानमा अभीवृद्धि भएको हुनेछ।

निर्दिष्ट उदेशयहरु

सहभागीहरुको सडक नाली र सम्बद्ध पुर्वाधार संरचनाहरुको क्षति सम्बन्धी ज्ञान हासिल हुने
 सत्रका मुख्य विषयवस्तुहरुः

सडक नाली र सम्बद्ध पुर्वाधार संरचनाहरुको क्षति

प्रशिक्षण - सिकाई क्रियाकलाप	अवधि मिनेटमा	प्रशिक्षण - सिकाई सामाग्री	कैफियत
क्रियाकलप १: सहभागीको ध्यानाकर्षण गराउने ।	3	स्लाइड	सहजकर्ताले पहिला नै तयार गरी राख्ने
क्रियाकलप २: सत्रको परिचय तथा उद्देश्यहरु र प्रारुपको जानकारी गराउने	y		सहजकर्ताले पहिला नै तयार गरी राख्ने
क्रियाकलप ३: अघिल्लो सत्रको सार सन्क्षेप बारेमा छलफल गराउने।	y		सहभागिहरुबाट अयका कुराहरुलाइ टिपोट गर्नुहोस
क्रियाकलप ४: विषयवस्तु सम्बन्धी सहभागीलाई जानकारी भएमा भन्न लगाउने	१५	मेटाकाड	सहभागिहरुबाट अयका कुराहरुलाइ टिपोट गर्नुहोस

प्रशिक्षण - सिकाई क्रियाकलाप	अवधि मिनेटमा	प्रशिक्षण - सिकाई सामाग्री	कैफियत
क्रियाकलप ५ : प्रशिक्षकबाट प्रस्तुतीकरण- सडक नाली र अन्य पुर्वाधारहरु	२५	पावर प्वााइट	
क्रियाकलप ६ : प्रशिक्षकबाट प्रस्तुतीकरण— भौतिक पुर्वाधार का प्रकारहरु र क्षति	२५	पावर प्वााइट	
क्रियाकलप ७:सत्रको मूल्याङ्गन तथा संक्षेपीकरण सत्र मूल्याङ्गन यस सत्रमा राखिएका निर्दिष्ट उदेस्यहरु हासिल भएकि भएनन भनेर सहभागिहरुलाइ प्रस्नहरु सोध्नुहोस सत्र संक्षेपीकरण ■ सत्र मूल्याङ्गन पश्चात् सत्रको छोटकरीमा छलफल भएका विषयवस्तु स्पष्ट गर्दै अब यस पछाडिको सत्रको बारेमा छलफल गरिनेछ भनि सत्रको अन्त गर्ने ।	१०		सहजकर्ताले पहिला नै प्रश्नहरु मेटाकार्डमा तयार गरी राख्ने

मोडुल : Infrastructure Construction सत्रः १६

समयः १ घण्टा ३० मिनेट

विषय: Green Road Concept

साघारण उदेशय : सहभागीहरुको हरित सडक र बायो इन्जिनियरिन्ग सम्बन्धी ज्ञानमा अभीवृद्धि भएको हुनेछ।

निर्दिष्ट उदेशयहरु M

हिरत सडक र बायो इन्जिनियरिन्ग सम्बन्धी ज्ञान हासिल गर्ने ।

सत्रका मुख्य बिषयबस्तुहरुः

हरित सडक

बायो इन्जिनियरिन्ग

प्रशिक्षण - सिकाई क्रियाकलाप	अवधि मिनेटमा	प्रशिक्षण - सिकाई सामाग्री	कैंफियत
क्रियाकलाप १: सहभागीको ध्यानाकर्षण गराउने ।	3	स्लाइड	सहजकर्ताले पहिला नै तयार गरी राख्ने
क्रियाकलप २: सत्रको परिचय तथा उद्देश्यहरु र प्रारुपको जानकारी गराउने	y		सहजकर्ताले पहिला नै तयार गरी राख्ने
क्रियाकलप ३: अघिल्लो सत्रको सार सन्क्षेप बारेमा छलफल गराउने।	y		सहभागिहरुबाट अयका कुराहरुलाइ टिपोट गर्नुहोस
क्रियाकलप ४: विषयवस्तु सम्बन्धी सहभागीलाई जानकारी भएमा भन्न लगाउने	१५	मेटाकाड	सहभागिहरुबाट अयका कुराहरुलाइ टिपोट गर्नुहोस
क्रियाकलप ५ : प्रशिक्षकबाट प्रस्तुतीकरण- हरित सडक	२५	पावर प्वााइट	

प्रशिक्षण - सिकाई क्रियाकलाप	अवधि मिनेटमा	प्रशिक्षण - सिकाई सामाग्री	कैफियत
क्रियाकलप ६ : प्रशिक्षकबाट प्रस्तुतीकरण— बायो इन्जिनियरिना	રુલ	पावर प्वााइट	
क्रियाकलप ७:सत्रको मूल्याङ्गन तथा संक्षेपीकरण सत्र मूल्याङ्गन यस सत्रमा राखिएका निर्दिष्ट उदेस्यहरु हासिल भएकि भएनन भनेर सहभागिहरुलाइ प्रस्नहरु सोध्नुहोस सत्र संक्षेपीकरण ■ सत्र मूल्याङ्गन पश्चात् सत्रको छोटकरीमा छलफल भएका विषयवस्तु स्पष्ट गर्दै अब यस पछाडिको सत्रको बारेमा छलफल गरिनेछ भनि सत्रको अन्त गर्ने ।	१०		सहजकर्ताले पहिला नै प्रश्नहरु मेटाकार्डमा तयार गरी राख्ने

सत्र योजना

मोडुल : Infrastructure Construction सत्रः १७ र १८

समयः ३ घण्टा

विषय :Design Consideration for Different Infrastructure Elements in Municipalities साघारण उदेशय : सहभागीहरूको नगरपालिकामा निर्माण हुने पुर्वाधार संरचनाहरूको डिजाइन सम्बन्धी ज्ञानमा अभीवृद्धि भएको हुनेछ।

निर्दिष्ट उदेशयहरु

पुर्वाधार संरचनाहरुको डिजाइनका संम्बन्धमा क्षमता हासिल हुने।

सत्रका मुख्य बिषयबस्तुहरुः

- सहिर पुर्वाधार
- डिजाइनका आधारहरु

प्रशिक्षण - सिकाई क्रियाकलाप	अवधि मिनेटमा	प्रशिक्षण - सिकाई सामाग्री	कैंफियत
क्रियाकलाप १: सहभागीको ध्यानाकर्षण गराउने ।	ઝ	स्लाइड	सहजकर्ताले पहिला नै तयार गरी राख्ने
क्रियाकलाप २: सत्रको परिचय तथा उद्देश्यहरु र प्रारुपको जानकारी गराउने	ঙ		सहजकर्ताले पहिला नै तयार गरी राख्ने
क्रियाकलाप ३: अघिल्लो सत्रको सार सन्क्षेप बारेमा छलफल गराउने।	ų		सहभागिहरुबाट अयका कुराहरुलाइ टिपोट गर्नुहोस
क्रियाकलाप ४: विषयवस्तु सम्बन्धी सहभागीलाई जानकारी भएमा भन्न लगाउने	१५	मेटाकाड	सहभागिहरुबाट अयका कुराहरुलाइ टिपोट गर्नुहोस
क्रियाकलाप ५ : प्रशिक्षकबाट प्रस्तुतीकरण- पुर्वाधारका प्रकार	30	पावर प्वााइट	

प्रशिक्षण - सिकाई क्रियाकलाप	अवधि मिनेटमा	प्रशिक्षण - सिकाई सामाग्री	कैंफियत
क्रियाकलाप ६ : प्रशिक्षकबाट प्रस्तुतीकरण- सडक पुर्वाधार	3 0	पावर प्वााइट	
क्रियाकलाप ७ : प्रशिक्षकबाट प्रस्तुतीकरण- सडक पुर्वाधार	80	पावर प्वााइट	
क्रियाकलाप ८ : प्रशिक्षकबाट प्रस्तुतीकरण— पुर्वाधार डिजाइनका अधारहरु	४०	पावर प्वााइट	
क्रियाकलाप ९ :सत्रको मूल्याङ्गन तथा संक्षेपीकरण सत्र मूल्याङ्गन यस सत्रमा राखिएका निर्दिष्ट उदेस्यहरु हासिल भएकि भएनन भनेर सहभागिहरुलाइ प्रस्नहरु सोध्नुहोस सत्र संक्षेपीकरण ■ सत्र मूल्याङ्गन पश्चात् सत्रको छोटकरीमा छलफल भएका विषयवस्तु स्पष्ट गर्दै अब यस पछाडिको सत्रको बारेमा छलफल गरिनेछ भिन सत्रको अन्त गर्ने ।	१०		सहजकर्ताले पहिला नै प्रश्नहरु मेटाकार्डमा तयार गरी राख्ने

सञ्र योजना

मोडुल : Infrastructure Construction

सत्रः १९

समयः १ घण्टा ३० मीनट

विषय Major Issues and Challenges in Construction Supervision of Road Draines and Related Urban Infrastructures

साघारण उदेशय : सहभागीहरुको नहरपालिकामा निर्माण हुने पुर्वाधार संरचनाहरुको डिजाइन सम्बन्धी ज्ञानमा अभीवृद्धि भएको हुनेछ।

निर्दिष्ट उदेशयहरु M

सडक नाली र अन्य पुर्वाधार संरचनाहरुको सुपरिभजन सम्बन्धी ज्ञान हासिल हुने।

सत्रका मुख्य बिषयबस्तुहरुः

- सडक नाली र अन्य पुर्वाधार
- योजना सुपरिभजन

प्रशिक्षण - सिकाई क्रियाकलाप	अवधि मिनेटमा	प्रशिक्षण - सिकाई सामाग्री	कैफियत
क्रियाकलाप १: सहभागीको ध्यानाकर्षण गराउने ।	ઝ	स्लाइड	सहजकर्ताले पहिला नै तयार गरी राख्ने
क्रियाकलाप २: सत्रको परिचय तथा उद्देश्यहरु र प्रारुपको जानकारी गराउने	ઝ		सहजकर्ताले पहिला नै तयार गरी राख्ने
क्रियाकलाप ३: अघिल्लो सत्रको सार सन्क्षेप बारेमा छलफल गराउने।	ų		सहभागिहरुबाट अयका कुराहरुलाइ टिपोट गर्नुहोस
क्रियाकलाप ४: विषयवस्तु सम्बन्धी सहभागीलाई जानकारी भएमा भन्न लगाउने	१५	मेटाकाड	सहभागिहरुबाट अयका कुराहरुलाइ टिपोट गर्नुहोस

प्रशिक्षण - सिकाई क्रियाकलाप	अवधि मिनेटमा	प्रशिक्षण - सिकाई सामाग्री	कैंफियत
क्रियाकलाप ५ : प्रशिक्षकबाट प्रस्तुतीकरण- सडक नाली र अन्य पुर्वाधार	२५	पावर प्वााइट	
क्रियाकलाप ६ : प्रशिक्षकबाट प्रस्तुतीकरण— पुर्वाधार सुपरभिजनका समस्याहरु	२५	पावर प्वााइट	
क्रियाकलाप ७:सत्रको मूल्याङ्गन तथा संक्षेपीकरण सत्र मूल्याङ्गन यस सत्रमा राखिएका निर्दिष्ट उदेस्यहरु हासिल भएकि भएनन भनेर सहभागिहरुलाइ प्रस्नहरु सोध्नुहोस सत्र संक्षेपीकरण ■ सत्र मूल्याङ्गन पश्चात् सत्रको छोटकरीमा छलफल भएका विषयवस्तु स्पष्ट गर्दै अब यस पछाडिको सत्रको बारेमा छलफल गरिनेछ भिन सत्रको अन्त गर्ने ।	१०		सहजकर्ताले पहिला नै प्रश्नहरु मेटाकार्डमा तयार गरी राख्ने

सञ योजना

मोडुलः पूर्वाधार निर्माण Infrastructure Construction सत्रः २०

समय ९० मिनेट

विषयः कार्य योजना, प्रशिक्षण मूल्याङ्कन तथा समापन

साधारण उद्देश्यः यस सत्रको अन्तमा सहभागीहरूले सिकेका कुरालाई आफ्नो कार्यक्षेत्रमा कसरी कार्यान्वयन गर्ने बारे कार्ययोजना तयार भएको हुनेछ।

निर्दिष्ट उद्देश्यः सत्रको अन्तमा सहभागीहरुले

- सिकाई कार्यान्वयन गर्ने बारे कार्ययोजना तय गर्न सक्नेछन् ।
- समग्र प्रशिक्षणको सिकाई उपलब्धी मूल्याकङ्न गर्न सक्नेछन्।
- प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रमको औपचारिक रुपमा समापन हुनेछ।

सत्रका मुख्य विषयवस्तुः

- कार्य योजना तयार
- प्रशिक्षण अपेक्षा पुनरावलोकन
- प्रशिक्षणको संक्षेपीकरण
- प्रशिक्षण पश्चात जानकारी
- प्रशिक्षण मूल्याङ्कन
- प्रशिक्षण समापन

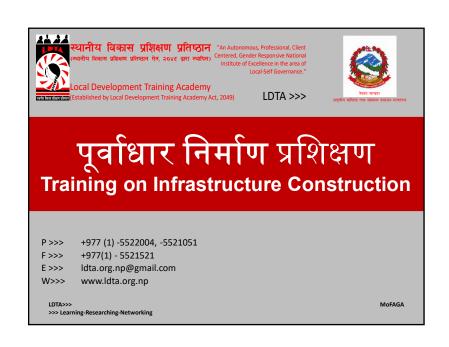
प्रशिक्षण – सिकाई क्रियाकलाप	अवधि	प्रशिक्षण – सिकाई सामाग्री	कैफियत
क्रियाकलाप १ सहभागीहरुको ध्यानाकर्षण	५मिनेट		
 सहभागीहरु सवैलाई उठ्न लगाउनुहोस् । 			
 सवैलाई ताली वजाउन लगाउनुहोस् र ध्यानाकर्षण 			
गर्नुहोस् ।			
क्रियाकलाप २ सत्रको नाम, उद्देश्य र विषयवस्तु	५मिनेट	स्लाइड प्रस्तुति	पावर प्वाइन्ट स्लाइड
 सत्रको नाम, उद्देश्य, विषयवस्तु र समय अविध 			
वताउनुहोस् ।			

34

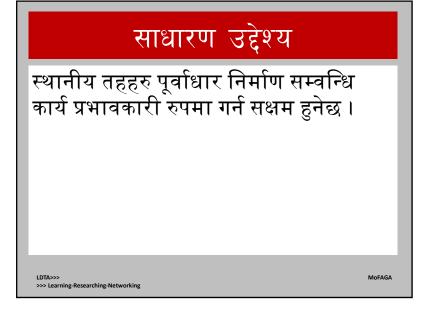
प्रशिक्षण – सिकाई क्रियाकलाप	अवधि	प्रशिक्षण – सिकाई सामाग्री	कैफियत
 क्रियाकलाप ३ विषयवस्तु सम्बन्धी सहभागीहरुको बुझाई सहभागीहरुलाई तपाईहरुले कार्य योजना तयार गर्नुभएको छ कि छैन भनी सोध्नुहोस् । कार्य योजनामा के के राख्नुपर्छ भनी सोध्नुहोस् । सहभागीहरुबाट आएका कुराहरुलाई मिलान गर्दें विषयवस्तु अगाडि बढाउनुहोस् । 	प्रमिनेट	प्रश्न उत्तर	
 क्रियाकलाप ४ कार्ययोजना तयारी सहभागीबाट आएको वुँदालाई समेट्दै अव हामी कार्य योजना वनाउंछौ भनी कार्य योजनाको फाराम प्रस्तुत गर्नुहोस् (अभ्यास पत्र १२ क) । प्रत्येक सहभागीले आ आफ्नो कार्ययोजना तयार गर्न लगाउने । कार्य योजना वनाउंदा कम्तिमा ६ महिनाको लागि गर्न सिकने योजना वनाउनुहोस भनी भन्नुहोस् । यस कार्य योजनाको अनुगमन हुने छ भनी वताउनुहोस् । 	१४मिनेट	समूह छलफल	न्यूज प्रिन्ट, मार्कर, मास्किङ टेप, कार्ययोजना फाराम (अभ्यास पत्र)
 क्रियाकलाप ५ कार्ययोजना प्रस्तुतिकरण कार्ययोजना प्रस्तुत गर्न लगाउनुहोस् । प्रस्तुतिकरणमा केही थपघट गर्नु पर्ने भए गर्न लगाउनुहोस् । यो योजना लेख्न मात्र नभै कार्यान्वयन गर्नुपर्छ भनी वताउनुहोस् । 	१४मिनेट	लघु प्रवचन	
 क्रियाकला ६ सत्र संक्षेपीकरण सहभागीहरुको केही जिज्ञासाहरु भए समेट्दै यस सत्रमा गिरएका कार्यहरुलाई समेट्दै संक्षेपीकरण गर्नुहोस् । 	५ मिनेट	लघु प्रवचन	
 क्रियाकलाप ७ सत्र मूल्यांकन यस सत्रमा राखिएका निर्दिष्ट उद्देश्यहरु हासिल भए कि भएनन् भनेर थाहा पाउनको लागि सहभागीहरुलाई निम्न प्रश्नहरु गर्नुहोस् । कार्ययोजना भनेको के हो कार्ययोजनामा के के विषयहरु हुन्छन् अहिले तयार गरिएको कार्ययोजनामा के के क्रियाकलापहरु राखियो 	प्रमिनेट	लघु प्रवचन	

प्रशिक्षण – सिकाई क्रियाकलाप	अवधि	प्रशिक्षण – सिकाई सामाग्री	कैफियत
क्रियाकलाप ८ प्रक्षिणको पश्चात जानकारी र मूल्याङ्कन	१५मिनेट		फारामहरू
 सहभागीहरुलाई प्रशिक्षण पश्चात्को फाराम वितरण 			
गरी भर्न अनुरोध गर्नुहोस् ।			
 सहभागीहरुलाई प्रशिक्षणको मूल्याङ्कनको लागि तयार 			
गरिएको प्रशिक्षण मुल्याङ्गन फाराम वितरण गरी भर्न			
लगाउनुहोस् ।			
 सहभागीहरुलाई आवश्यकता परेमा फारामहरु भर्न 			
सहजीकरण गर्नुहोस् ।			
प्रक्षिणको संक्षेपीकरण र अग्रसम्बन्ध			
 प्रशिक्षकले प्रशिक्षण अवधिभर छलफल भएका 			
विषयवस्तुहरुलाई संक्षिप्त रुपमा स्मरण गराउनुहोस् ।			
• सहभागीहरुबाट आएको अपेक्षाहरुको पुनरावलोकन			
गर्दै प्रशिक्षणमा समेटिएका र नसमेटिएका			
विषयवस्तुहरुको जानकारी गराउनुहोस् ।			
• सहभागीहरुलाई सिक्रय सहभागिताको लागि धन्यवाद			
दिदै प्राविधिक सत्रहरु समाप्त भएको भन्दै अव यस			
पछि समापन कार्यक्रम हुनेछ भनी सत्र अन्त्य			
गर्नुहोस् ।			
क्रियाकलाप ९ समापन कार्यक्रम	१५मिनेट		
 अतिथिहरुलाई आसन ग्रहण गराई प्रशिक्षणको 			
प्रभावकारीताको बारेमा बढीमा दुई जना (एक जना			
महिला, एक जना पुरुष) सहभागीहरुलाई आफ्नो			
विचार राख्न लगाउनुहोस् ।			
 अतिथिहरुबाट प्रशिक्षणको समापन मन्तव्य व्यक्त गर्दै 			
प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम समापन भएको घोषणा गर्न			
लगाउनुहोस् ।			

प्रस्तुति सामग्री (पावरप्वाइन्ट स्लाइड)







निर्दिष्ट उद्देश्य

सत्रको अन्तमा सहभागीहरुकोः

- आधारभुत पुर्वाधार संरचनाहरुको प्रकार र अंङ्ग सम्बन्धी ज्ञानमा अभीवृद्धि भएको हुनेछ ।
- अधारभुत पुर्वाधार संरचनाहरुको संग सम्बन्धित नमर्श र स्पेसिफिकेसन सम्बन्धी ज्ञानमा अभीवृद्धि भएको हुनेछ।
- अधारभुत पुर्वाधार संरचनाहरुको BoQ र Drawing सम्बन्धी ज्ञानमा अभीवृद्धि भएको हुनेछ।
- अधारभुत पुर्वाधार संरचनाहरुको कार्यतालिका र गुणस्तर सुनिस्चितता योजना बनाउन सक्षम हुनेछ ।

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निर्दिष्ट उद्देश्य

सत्रको अन्तमा सहभागीहरुकोः

- सडक नाली र सम्बद्ध पुर्वाधार संरचनाहरुको क्षति सम्बन्धी ज्ञानमा अभीवृद्धि भएको हुनेछ।
- हरित सडक र बायो इन्जिनियरिन्ग सम्बन्धी ज्ञानमा अभीवृद्धि भएको हुनेछ।
- नगरपालिकामा निर्माण हुने पुर्वाधार संरचनाहरुको डिजाइन सम्बन्धी ज्ञानमा अभीवृद्धि भएको हुनेछ।

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निर्दिष्ट उद्देश्य

सत्रको अन्तमा सहभागीहरुकोः

- सडक, नाली र अन्य पुर्वाधार निर्माणका सन्दर्भमा चाहिने गुणस्तर परिक्षणका बारेमा ज्ञान र शीपको अभीवृद्धि भएको हुनेछ।
- सडक, नाली र अन्य पुर्वाधार निर्माणका सन्दर्भमा चाहिने गुणस्तर नियन्त्रणका बारेमा ज्ञान र शीपको अभीवृद्धि भएको हुनेछ।
- झोलुंगे पुलको डिजाइन अवधारणा र निर्माण प्रकृया सम्बन्धी ज्ञान हासिल गर्ने ।

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अपेक्षा संकलन

प्रशिक्षणका विषयवस्तु

- पुर्वाधार संरचनाहरुको प्रकार र अवयव
- नमर्श र स्पेसिफिकेसन
- BoQ ₹ Drawing
- कार्यतालिका
- गुणस्तर सुनिस्चितता योजना
- गुणस्तर परिक्षण
- गुणस्तर नियन्त्रण
- झोलुंगे पुलको डिजाइन अवधारणा
- सडक नाली र सम्बद्ध पुर्वाधार संरचनाहरुको क्षति
- हरित सडक र बायो इन्जिनियरिन्ग
- पुर्वाधार र आधार
- सडक नाली र अन्य पुर्वाधार र सुपरभिजन

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प्रशिक्षण विधि

- वयस्क तथा अनुभव जन्य सिकाई सिद्धान्त
- सहभागितात्मक
- लघु प्रवचन
- समूह छलफल तथा अभ्यास
- मस्तिष्क मन्थन
- प्रस्तुतिकरण
- स्थलगत अध्ययन

LDTA>>>
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समय तालिका

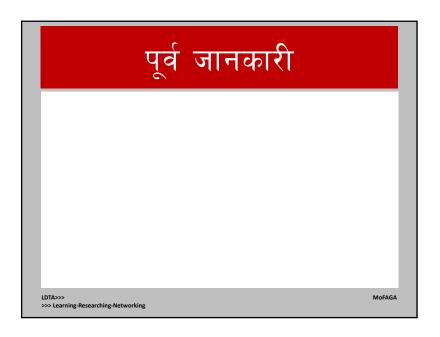


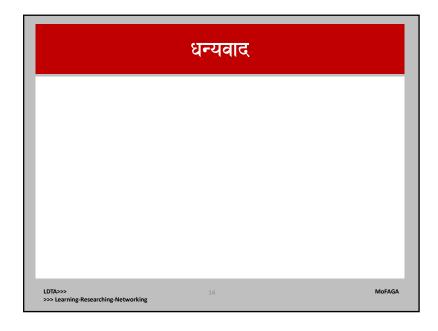
9:30 - 5:30	१ घण्टा	चिया र नास्ता	
८:३० - ९:००	३० मि.	अघिल्लो दिनको पुनरावलोकन	
९:०० - १०:३०	१ घ.३० मि.	सत्र सञ्चालन	
90:30 - 99:00	३० मि.	चिया विश्राम	
११:०० - १२:३०	१ घ.३० मि.	सत्र सञ्चालन	
१२:३० - १:३०	१ घण्टा	खाना विश्राम	
१:३० - ३:००	१ घ.३० मि.	सत्र सञ्चालन	
३:०० - ३:३०	३० मि.	चिया विश्राम	
3:30 - X:00	१ घ.३० मि.	सत्र सञ्चालन	
LDTA>>> >>> Learning-Researching-Networking			MoFAGA

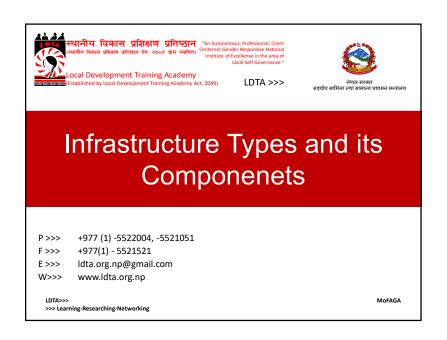
समूह मान्यता

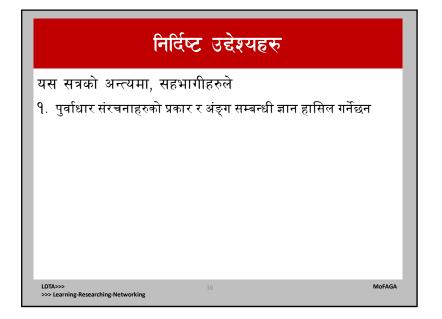
- समय तालिकाको पालना
- मोबाईल साईलेन्ट मोडमा.....
- •

LDTA>>>
>>> Learning-Researching-Networking

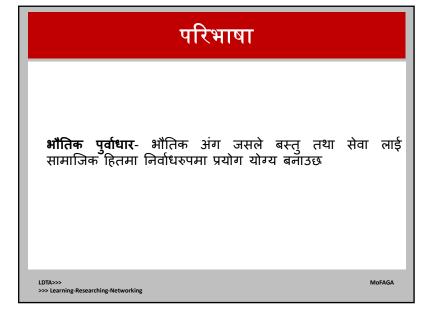


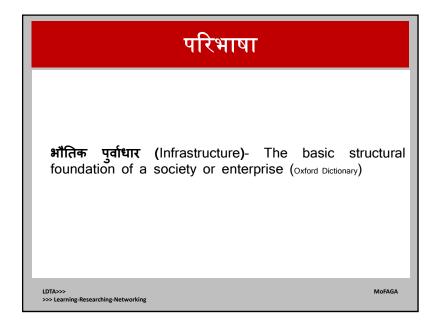


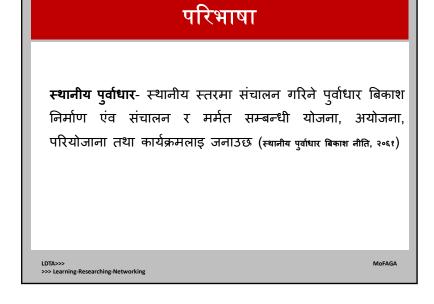




सत्रको मुख्य विषयवस्तु पुर्वाधार संरचनाहरुको प्रकार नीतिगत प्रबधानहरु LDTA>>> Learning-Researching-Networking







भौतिक पुर्वाधार का प्रकारहरु

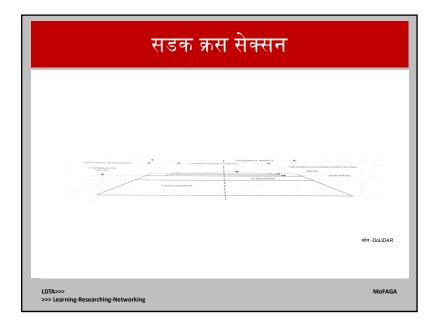
- सडक- कच्चि, पाक्कि, खन्डास्मित
- खानेपानी-Gravity, Lifting
- सिन्चाई
- भवन- बिद्यालय,सामुदायिक, स्वास्थ
- पुल, पुलेसा
- झोपु
- हेलिप्याड
- ৱল
- पार्क तथा खुला क्षेत्र

LDTA>>>
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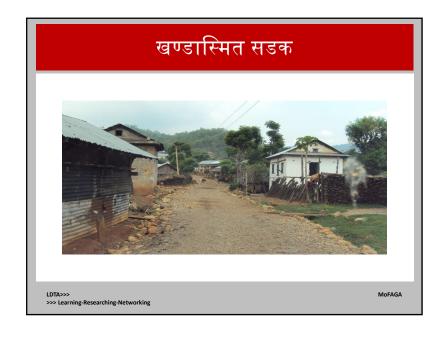
MoFAGA

सडक पुर्वाधारका प्रमुख अंगहर सब ग्रेड सब बेस बेस सतह (Carriage Way) नाली टेवा पर्खाल

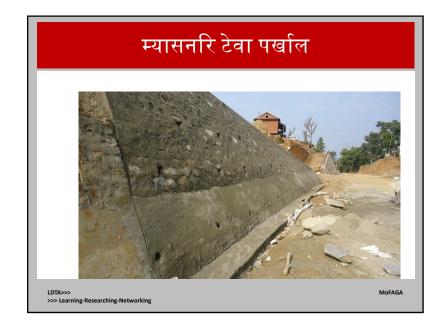
परिच्क्षेद-3 गाउपालिका र नगरपालिकाको काम, कर्तब्य र अधिकार • स्थानीय पुर्वाधार • स्वास्थ्य तथा सरसफाइ • मापदण्ड, निर्माण अनुमति • वस्ति बिकाश, योजना, प्रकोप ब्यवस्थापन स्थानीय सडक, ग्रामीण सडक, कृषि सडक र सिचाइ- नीति, कानुन र मापदण्ड तोक्न सक्ने खानेपानी, साना जलबिध्धुत (१ मे वा), बैकल्पिक उर्जा- नीति, कानुन र मापदण्ड तोक्न सक्ने LDTA>>> MOFAGA

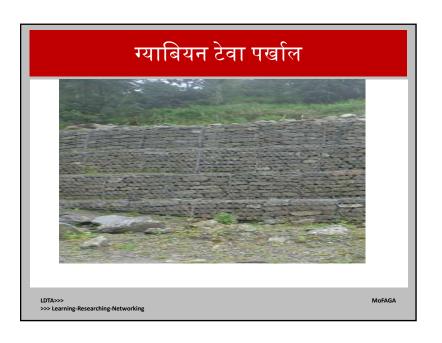


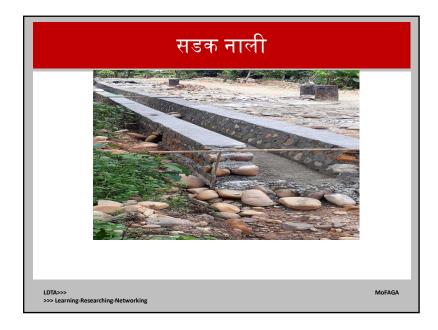












सडक अधिकार क्षेत्र (Right of Way)

सडकको केन्द्र रेखा बाट दाया बायाको दुरिलाइ सडक अधिकार क्षेत्र भनिन्छ

Nepal Rural Road Standard 2071

जिल्ला सडक- १० मि गाउ सडक-७.५ मि

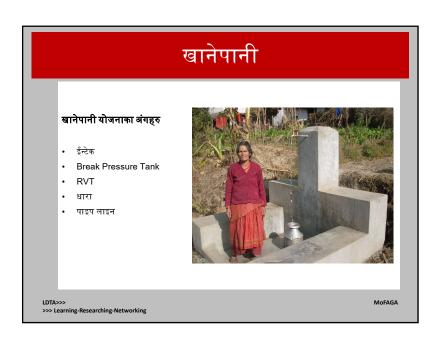
LDTA>>>
>>> Learning-Researching-Networking

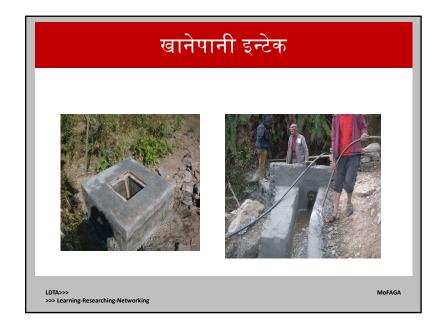
सडक अधिकार क्षेत्र (Right of Way)

- स्थानीय सरकार संचालम ऐन २०७४ को ४५-सडकको अधिकार क्षेत्र तोक सक्ने
- (१) गाउँपालिका तथा नगरपालिकाले आफ्नो िरधभर स्थानीय सडकको दायाँ बायाँको अधिकार (रार्ट अफ वे) को सीमा तोक्र सक्नेछ।
- (२) गाउँपालिका तथा नगरपालिकाले राष्टिय तथा प्रदेश स्तरीय सडकको दायाँ बायाँ अधिकार (रार्ट अफ वे) को मापदण्ड पालना गर्नु गराउनुपनेछ।
- (३) गाउँपालिका तथा नगरपालिकाले उपदफा (१) वा (२) बमोजिमको सडकको अधिकार क्षेत्र भित्र बनेका संरचना जुनसुकै बखत हटाउन वा भत्काउन आदेश दिन सक्नेछ।

LDTA>>>
>>> Learning-Researching-Networking

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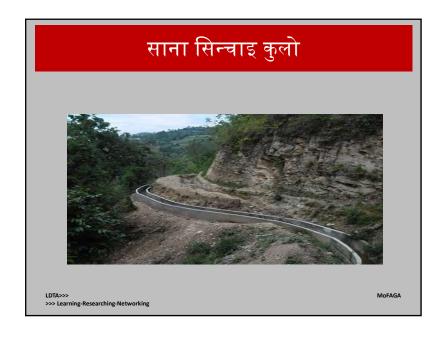


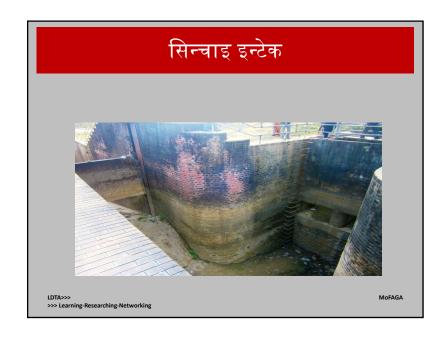


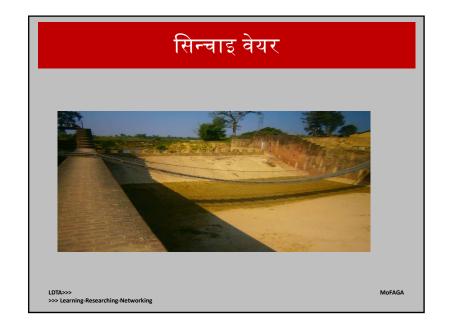




साना सिन्चाइ योजनाका अंगहरु - मुहान / वाध- ढुंगाको , ग्यावियन - नहर कुलो- ढुंगाको, पि सि सि - Field Channel - Gate - Aqueduct

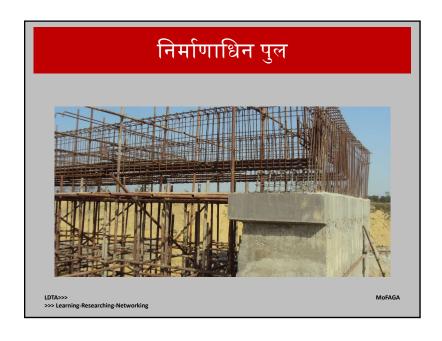








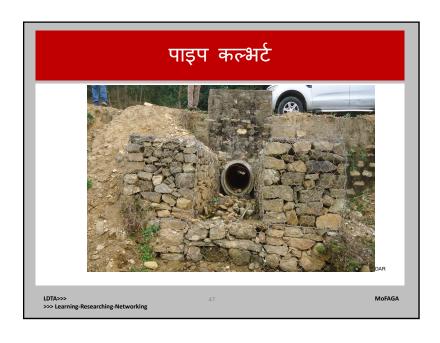






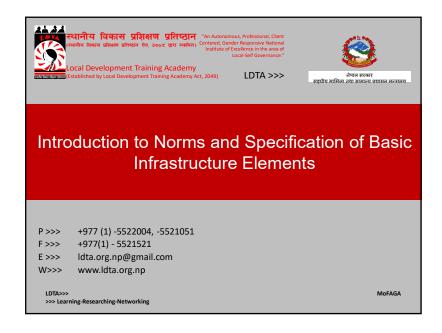
पुलेसा (Culvert) NRS 2070 अनुसार 6 m स्पान भन्दा घटिको संरचना लाइ पुलेसा भनिन्छ पुलेसाका प्रकारहरु Box Slab Pipe पुलेसाका अंगहरु Foundation Abutment Deck Wing Wall Approach Road

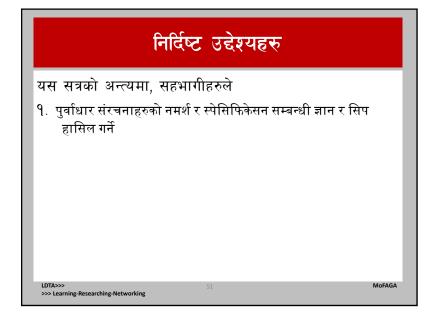


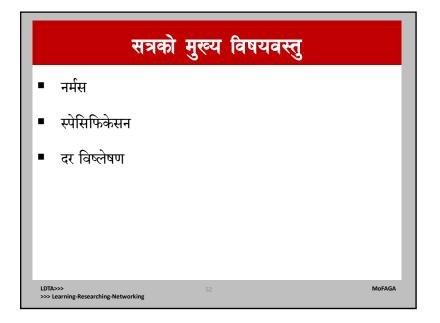


Property सामाग्रि Nepal Road Standard 2070 Nepal Rural Road Standard 2076 Nepal Urban Road Standard 2076 Technical Guidelines on Planning, Design, and Construction of rural Road- DoLIDAR, March 2016 Handbook of Gravity-Flow Water Systems-UNICEF 1998 Design Manual for Small Scale Irrigation Schemes-DoLIDAR 2071 स्थानीय पुर्वाधार बिकाश नीति, २०६१ स्थानीय सरकार संचालन ऐन, २०७४





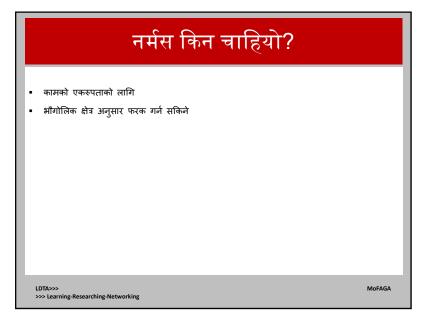


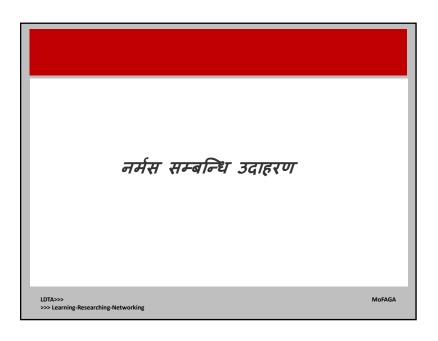


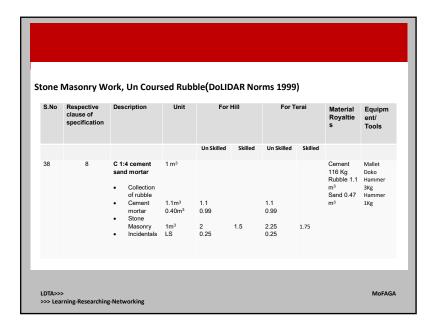
परिभाषा, बुझाइ Norms- मान्याता, मानक नर्मस सम्बन्धि उस्तै बुझिने सब्दहरु Standard Pattern Type LDTA>>> MoFAGA >>> Learning-Researching-Networking

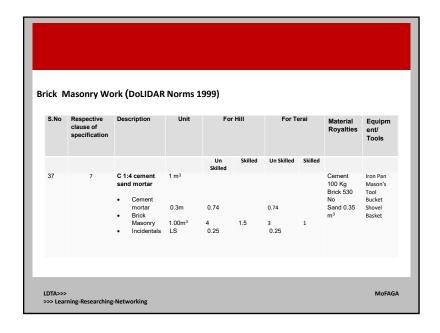
नर्मस का अवयवहरु • सिनं • स्पेसिफिकेसनको सम्बन्धित दफा बिषय • इकाइ परिमाण • चाहिने औजार बिधि MoFAGA >>> Learning-Researching-Networking

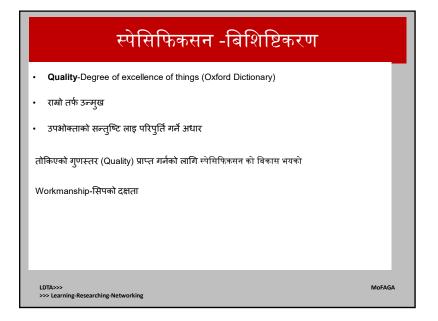
नर्मस को प्रकार • निर्माण-श्रम, सामार्गी, उपकरण • बायो इन्जिनियरिन्ग • सर्भेक्षण र डिजाइन • सामाग्री परिक्षण • परामर्श सेबा MoFAGA >>> Learning-Researching-Networking











स्पेसिफिकसनका प्रकार

- Standard (निर्दिष्ट) Specification
- Special Specification-काम बिषेसको लागि

LDTA>>>
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7-3 LAYING OF BRICKS (Technical Specification DoLIDAR 1999)

All bricks shall be laid in an appropriate bond and such work shall be even and true to line, plumb and level. All joints shall be kept accurately. The bricks used on the face shall be of complete ones with uniform size and true rectangular face.

Bricks shall be laid with frogs up, if any, on a full bed of mortar. When laying, bricks shall be slightly pressed so that the mortar could get into the surface pores of bricks to ensure proper adhesion. All joints shall be properly flushed and packed with mortar so that no hollow spaces are left.

When laying bricks in foundation, a layer of not less than 12 mm of mortar shall be spread over the base on which the brick work will be laid even. Immediately after the placing of mortar, the first layer of bricks shall be laid.

The brick work shall be built in uniform layers. All comers and other advanced work shall be raked back. Brick work shall be done true to plumb or in specified batter. To avoid unequal settlement and improper jointing during construction, no part of the brick work shall rise more than one metre above the general construction level planned for the day's work. Toothing may be done where future extension is contemplated but shall be used as an alternative to raking back.

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स्पेसिफिकस सम्बन्ध उदाहरण LDTA>>> >>> Learning-Researching-Networking

11 -7 MIXING CONCRETE (Technical Specification DoLIDAR 1999)

Where available on easy access, concrete for all works shall be mixed in a mechanical mixer. The mixer and its accessories shall be kept in good working condition and be maintained throughout the construction. Mixing shall be continued till

materials are uniformly distributed;

an uniform colour of the entire mass is obtained; and

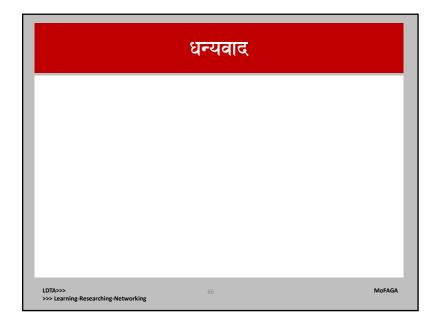
each individual particle of the coarse aggregate shows complete coating of mortar containing its proportionate amount of cement.

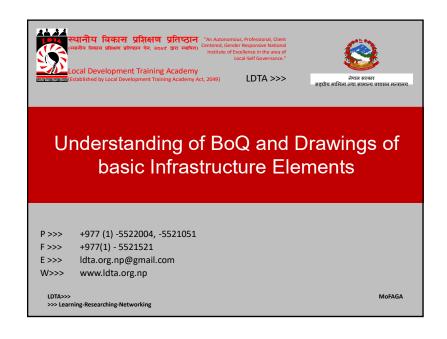
In no case shall the mixing be done for less than 2 minutes after all ingredients have been put into the mixer.

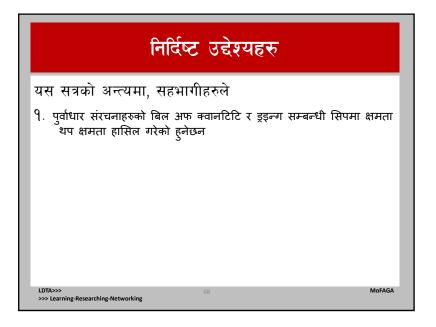
When hand mixing is permitted by the Engineer for majority of the jobs in labour based rural roads, it shall be done on a smooth watertight platform large enough to allow efficient turning over of the ingredients of concrete before and after the addition of water. Mixing platform shall be so arranged that no foreign material shall get mixed with concrete nor does the mixing water flow out. Cement in required number of bags shall be placed in a uniform layer on top of the measured quantity of fine aggregates which shall have been spread in a layer of uniform thickness on the mixing platform. Dry sand and cement shall then be mixed thoroughly by turning over to get a mixture of uniform colour. Enough water shall then be added gradually through a rose and the mass turned over till a mortar of required consistency is obtained. Measured quantity of coarse aggregate shall then be placed on the mixing platform. Then it shall be wetted and the mortar shall be added. Finally, the entire mass shall be turned and re-turned until all particles of the coarse aggregate are fully covered with mortar and the mixture obtained is of uniform colour and required consistency. In hand mixing, quantity of cement shall be increased by 10% above that specified in clause 41-62.

Mixers which have been out of use for more than 30 minutes shall be thoroughly cleaned before loading a new batch. Unless otherwise agreed by the Engineer, the first batch of concrete from the mixer shall contain only two thirds of the normal quantity of coarse aggregate. Mixing plant shall be thoroughly cleaned before changing from one type of cement to another.

स्वीकत दररेट अनुसार स्टान्डर्ड नर्मस प्रयोग गरि दर विष्लेषण गर्न सिकन्छ • स्थानीय सरकार संचालन ऐन २०७४, अनुसार अर्थिक वर्ष समाप्त हुनु १५ दिन अगावै दररेट स्वीकत हुनु पर्ने LDTA>>> >>> Learning-Researching-Networking

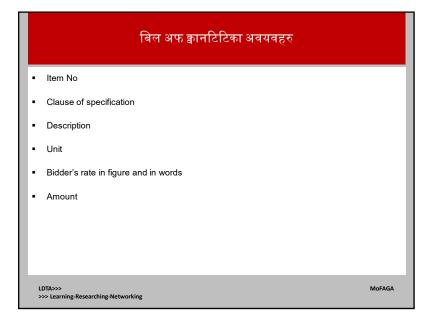




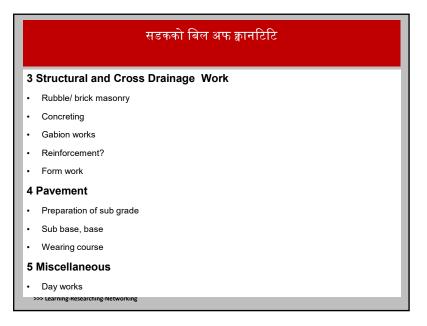


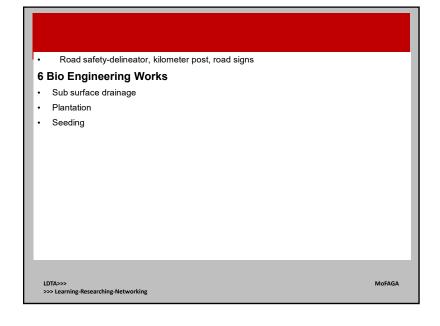
सत्रको मुख्य विषयवस्तु - परिमाण सूचि - बिल अफ क्वानटिटि (BoQ) - ड्रइन्ग

PROQ-Bill of quantities is a document used in tendering in the construction industry in which materials, parts, and labor (and their costs) are itemized **Bill of Quantities also referred to as BOQ, is a document formulated in the construction industry to specify materials, labors, and their cost. It serves as a communication tool between client, consultant & the contractor. **BoQ* can proceed only after drawing, design and specification are finalized. **BoQ* is the integral part of bid document for offering prices by bidder.** **MoFAGA** **MOFAGA**



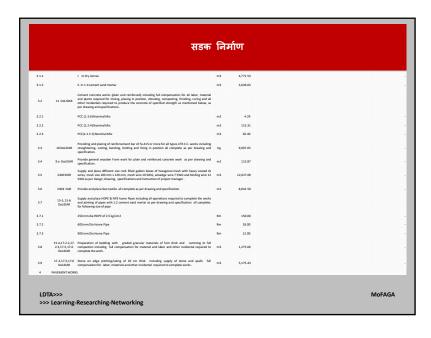
सडकको बिल अफ क्वानटिटि सडकको BoQ मा हुनु पर्ने आधारभुत सुचि 1General •Insurance •Road Safety •Relocation of services •Labor camp •Establishment of material testing lab 2 Road Works •Excavation in road way, drains etc. •Embankment, shoulder, back filling

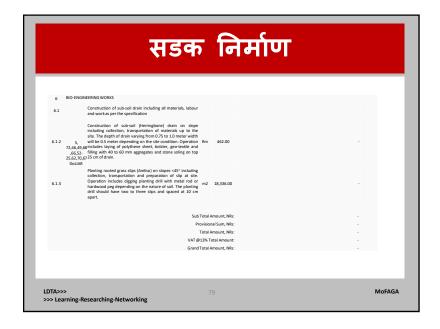


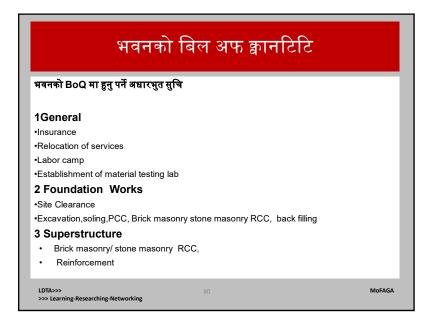




		सड	क '	निर्माण				
			Bill of C	Quantities				
Name of sub I Chainage: to								
Package:-								
Fiscal Year:	Reference							
Item No.	specification Clauses	Description of works	Unit	Quantity	Rate	In words	Total Amount	Remark
1	GENERAL							
1.1	9CC 13.1	Insurance of works, plants, materials, loss and damage to equipments, Contractor's workmen and employees and third party insurance against damage to other persons and property as per GCC clause 13.	PS	1.00				
1.2	Special provision	Provide and maintain Site Office on rental basis at location acceptable to the project manager within the Contract package with accommodation facilities for 12 persons in one place.	PS	1.00				
1.3	5.2 DoLiDAR	Carry out additional tests for material and works as required and instructed by the Project Manager.	PS	1.00				
1.4		Relocation of the utilities and services as instructed by the Project Manager	PS	1.00				
1.5	Special provision -8	Supply of Two Brand New Motorbikes (Four stroke Engine & 150 CC or more) including fuel, lubricants ,maintenance and insurance for 12month all complete, for the site supervision team of DIST /DPO.	PS	12 months				
1.7	107 DoR	Maintenance of the existing road to keep the road serviceable throughout the contract period (Land Slide Clearance) with PC 200 Excavator.	Hour	220.00				
1.8	Special provision	Provide Double Cab four Wheel Drive Pick-up Vehicle (capacity 2500 cc or more) including field, lubricants maintenance, insurance and driver all complete on monthly hire basis to the Project for the supervision of works by DPG/DIST.	month	9.00				
2	ROAD WORKS							
2.1	900 DeR	Excavation in road way, drain and foundation of structures as per design and drawing in all type of soil and rock material including disposal of excavated material at approved environmentally safe tipping sites.	m3	108,426.72				
2.2	909 DoR & 910 DoR	Construction of embarkments, shoulders and other miscallaneous filing and backfiling as per disign and drawing, with approved materials obtained either from excavation of road construction or bornow pits or other sources including transportation of the material from the sources to the silos.	m3	17,802.26				
3	STRUCTURAL AND	CROSS DRAINAGE WORKS						
3.1	8 DoLIDAR	Uncoursed Rubble Masonry works in drain and Wall including full compensation for all labor material and other incidental required to complete the works as per the specification and drawings. It includes full compensation for specially desisted stone on the face of wall with butter and makes provision of weep holes as necessity.						







भवनको बिल अफ क्वानटिटि Formwork Wood work 4 Finishing · Door window shutter Plastering

- Flooring
- Painting
- · Railing and grill
- Sanitary
- Electric

4 Land Scaping and Compound Wall

- Pavement
- Compound Wall
- Gate

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Engineering drawings (also sometimes known as blueprints, blueprints, dimensional prints, drawings, mechanical drawings, and more) are a rich and specific outline that shows all the information and requirements needed to manufacture an item or product. It is more than simply a drawing, it is a graphical language that communicates ideas and information.

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भवनको बिल अफ क्वानटिटि 5 Miscellaneous · Day works Provisional sum र Lump sum मा फरक Provisional sum-यर्थात रुपमा खर्च भएको अधारमा भुक्तानी ह्ने Lump sum-BoQ मा उल्लेख भएको रकम भुक्तानी ह्ने

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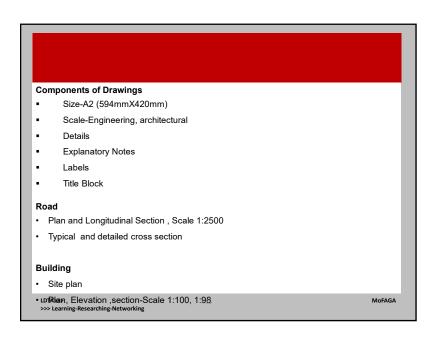
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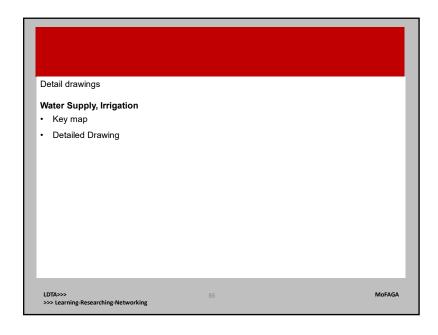
ड्रइंगका प्रकार

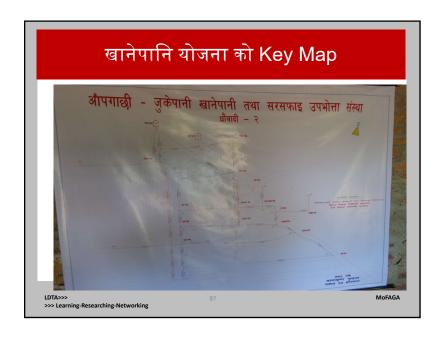
BoQ can proceed only after drawing, design and specification are finalized.

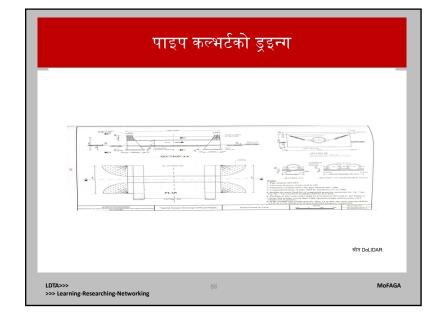
- Plan
- Profile
- Cross section
- Structural
- Sanitary
- Electrical
- Machine
- Installation Working
- As built

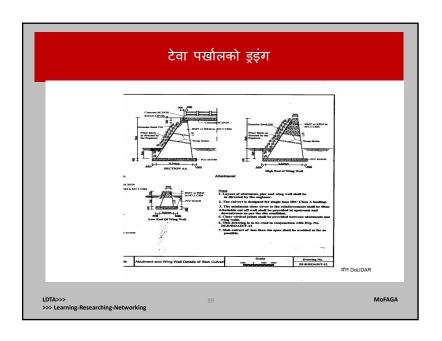
>>> Learning-Researching-Networking

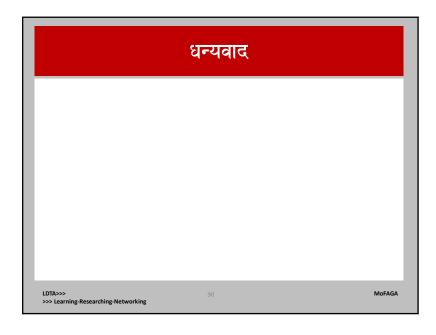


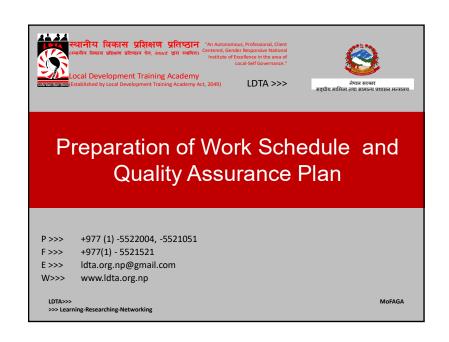


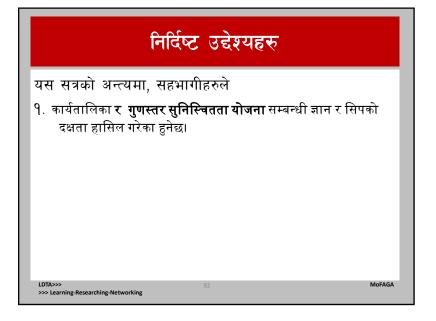












सत्रको मुख्य विषयवस्तु

- कार्यतालिका
- गुणस्तर सुनिस्चितता योजना

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बिल अफ क्वान्टिटि

- BoQ-Bill of quantities is a document used in tendering in the construction industry in which
 materials, parts, and labor (and their costs) are itemized
- · BoQ can proceed only after drawing, design and specification are finalized.
- BoQ is the integral part of bid document for offering prices by bidder.

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कार्य तालिका

क्नैपानि निर्माण योजनाका लागि निम्न तत्वहरु महत्वपूर्ण हुन्छन

- Cost Control
- Time Control
- Quality Control
- कार्य तालिका तयार गर्नका लागि कामको बिल अफ क्वान्टिटिको बारेमा स्पष्ट हुन जरुरि छ

LDTA>>>
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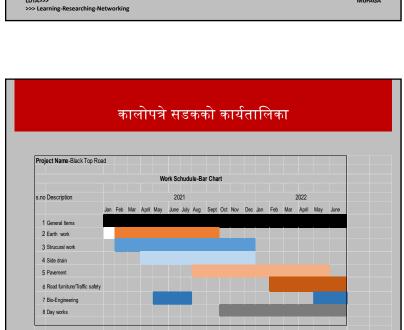
कार्य तालिका

- A project schedule is a timetable that organizes project tasks, activity durations, calendar start and end dates, and sets overall project milestones on a timeline.
- Project schedule also define the team members and resources needed to complete tasks.
 Project scheduling is fundamental for planning and control in project management.
- Project schedule includes all associated costs as outlined in the project budget. Clearly, the project schedule is an essential tool to deliver a project on time and within budget.

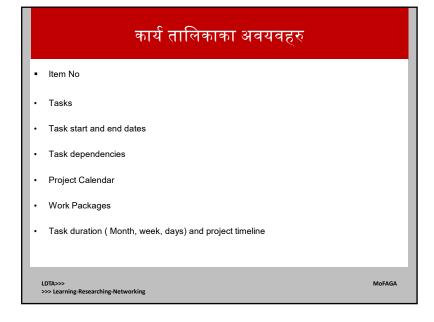
कार्य तालिका योजना अनुगमनका लागि महत्वपर्ण औजार हो

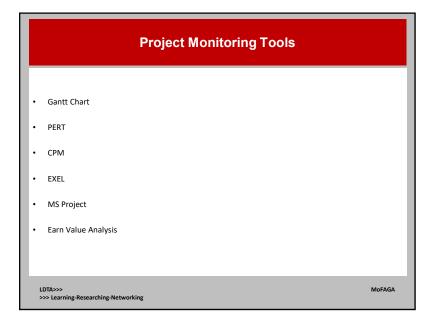
LDTA>>>
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कार्य तालिका बनाउदा अपनाऊनु पर्ने उपायहरु • कार्यतालिका बनाउँदा निर्माण कार्यमा संलग्न प्राविधिक, उपभोत्ता सिमिति र सरोकारवालाको राय सल्लाह लिई बनाउने। • आयोजनाको कार्य तालिका बनाई आयोजना सञ्चालन गर्दा पारदिशंता पिन हुने। • आयोजना सञ्चालन गर्दा आयोजना सञ्चालन गर्ने समय, उपलब्ध श्रोत साधनको अनुमान लगाउन सिजलो हुने र जनसहमागिता जुटाउन सिजलो पर्ने। • कुन समयमा के कस्ता सामान आपूर्ति गर्नुपर्ने, कस्ता किसिमका श्रीमकहरुको आवश्यक पर्ने। • आयोजना सन्चालन गर्दा उपभोत्ता वीच कामको बाँडफाड। • कुन समयमा कित रकमको आवश्यकता पर्ने हो आदीको पिन सहजै अनुमान लगाउन सिकने। MOFAGA



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MoFAGA

ग्णस्तर स्निस्चिता योजना (Quality Assurance Plan)

- · Quality-Degree of excellence of things (Oxford Dictionary)
- Appropriate properties of material
- · Appropriate design
- Appropriate construction procedures
- उच्चस्तरको काम
- उपभोक्ताको सन्तिष्ट लाइ परिपर्ति गर्ने
- पैसाको उचित मृल्य
- तोकिएको गुणस्तर(Quality) प्राप्त गर्नको लागि स्पेसिफिकसन को विकास भयको

LDTA>>>
>>> Learning-Researching-Networking

MoEAGA

गुणस्तर सुनिस्चितता योजना

- It can be used as a device to control the process.
- A good quality of works could be achieved by proper selection of construction materials, good workmanships and supervision and also maintaining proper quality control system after construction.
- It involves the use of all standards and procedures to ensure that a product or a facility meets or exceeds desired performance criteria.
- Quality assurance is all the planned and systematic activities implemented within the quality system to provide confidence that the project will satisfy the relevant quality standards and it should be provided throughout the project.

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MoFAGA

गुणस्तर सुनिस्चिता योजना (Quality Assurance Plan)

स्पेशिफिकेसनका प्रकार

- ·Standard Specification
- Special Specification

गुणस्तर-कृनै पानि कामको लागि तोकिएको डिजाइन र स्पेशिफिकेसनको सुनिस्चिता गर्ने स्तर

Quality Assurance (QA) - is defined as all the planned and systematic activities implemented within the Quality System and demonstrated as needed to provide adequate confidence that an entity will fulfill the requirement. (IAHE, Quality Assurance Manual)

Quality Assurance plan- is a plan to be made prior to start any manufacturing/executing process to assure about quality of works to achieve its final goal.

LDTA>>>
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MoEAGA

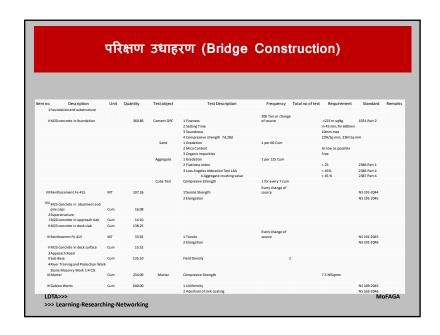
ग्णस्तर स्निस्चितता योजनाका अवयवहरु

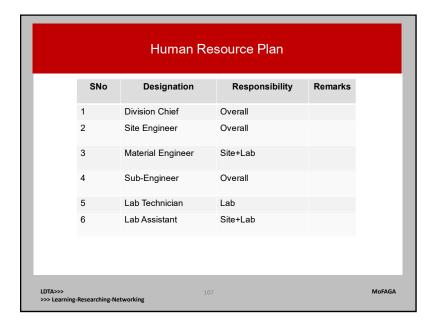
- परिचय
- 3देस्य
- · Quality Control Flow Chart
- · Quality Assurance work Procedures
- · Quality Control Organization
- · Allocation of Responsibilities
- Test Frequency Table
- · Monitoring of Quality Assurance Plan
- Work Instructions
- · Inspection-Testing
- Non-Conformance Reports

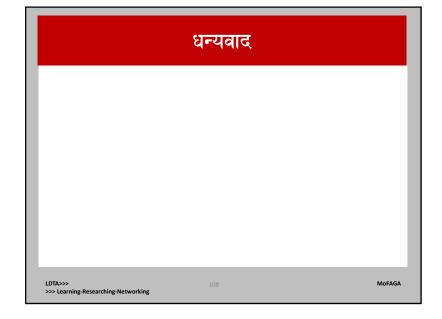
LDTA>>>
>>> Learning-Researching-Networking

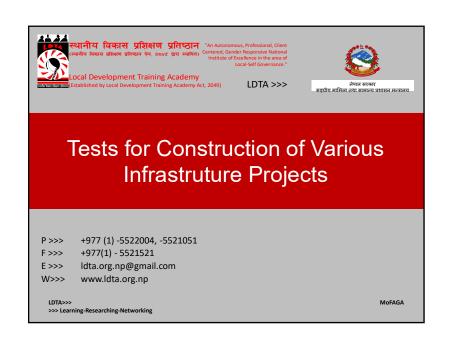
MoFAGA

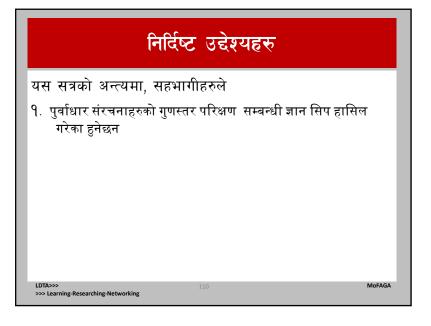
Descripti on of work	Quanti ty	Test Object	Test Descri ption	Freque ncy	No of Test	Require ment	Standard
							MoFAGA
Re	esearching-Ne	esearching-Networking	esearching-Networking	esearching-Networking	esearching-Networking	esearching-Networking	esearching-Networking

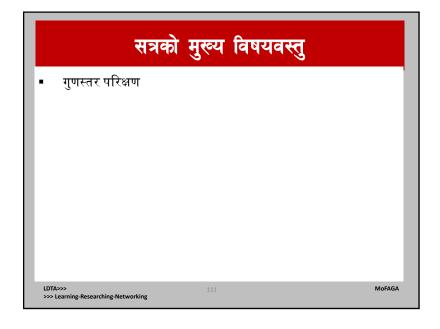


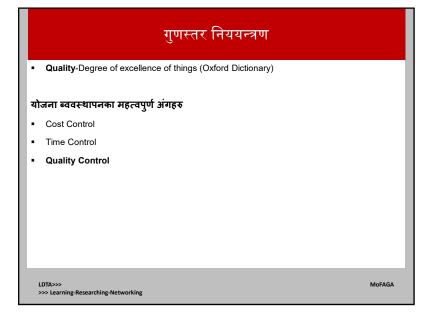












गुणस्तर (Ouality)

- Appropriate properties of material
- Appropriate design
- Appropriate construction procedures
- उच्चस्तरको काम
- उपभोक्ताको सन्तुष्टि लाइ परिपुर्ति गर्ने
- पैसाको उचित मुल्य
- तोकिएको ग्णस्तर (Quality) प्राप्त गर्नको लागि स्पेसिफिकसन को बिकास भयको

LDTA>>>
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गुणस्तर नियन्त्रणका लागि चाहिने तत्वहरु

- स्पेसिफिकेसन
- गुणस्तर सुनिस्चितता योजना
- संगठन
- प्रयोगशाला र उपकरणहरु
- बिधि

LDTA>>>
>>> Learning-Researching-Networking

MoFAGA

गुणस्तर निययन्त्रण

- Quality System The organization structure, responsibilities, procedures, processes and resources needed for implementing quality management.
- Quality Control (QC) -The operational techniques and activities that are used to fulfill requirements for quality. All those planned and systematic actions necessary to provide confidence that a product or service will satisfy given requirements for quality.(IAHE, Quality Assurance Hand Book)

LDTA>>>
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>>> Learning-Researching-Networking

MoFAGA

साइट प्रयोगशाला



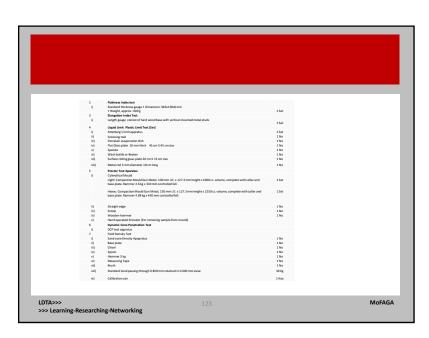


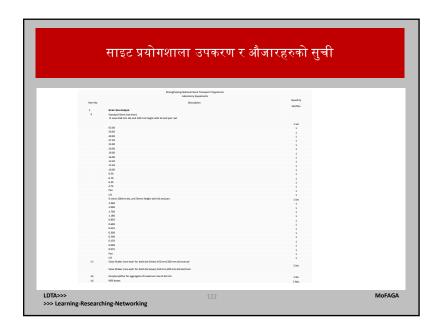


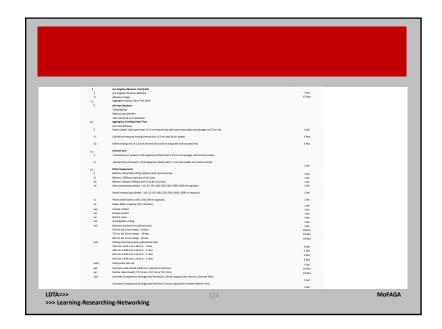




राम्रो इटाको गुण ईटा राम्रोसँग पाकेको हनुपर्छ ईटा ठोक्दा धातुको जस्तो आवाज आउनु पर्छ ईटाको लम्बाई २ गुणा चौडाई र १/२ इन्च बराबर जितको हुनुपर्छ ईटाको उचाई चौडाईको १/२ बराबर जितको हुनुपर्छ



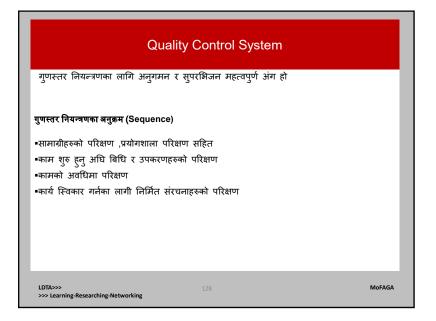




स्पेसिफिकेसनका प्रकार Standard Specification Quality standard- is a detail of the requirements, specifications, the various guidelines and characteristics to be able to meet its quality by the product in order to meet the purpose of the product, process or the service. Standards in Use - BS, IS, NS, AASHTO, ISO

गुणस्तर सुनिस्चितता योजनाका अवयवहरु	
 परिचय उदेस्य Quality Control Flow Chart Quality Assurance work Procedures Quality Control Organization Allocation of Responsibilities Test Frequency Table Monitoring of Quality Assurance Plan Work Instructions Inspection-Testing Non-Conformance Reports 	
LDTA>>> >>> Learning-Researching-Networking	MoFAGA

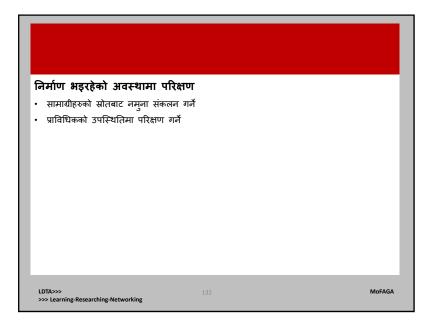
गुणस्तर नियन्त्रणकाका लागि जनशक्ति ब्यवस्थापन SNo Designation Responsibility Remarks Division Chief Overall Site Engineer Overall Material Engineer Site+Lab Sub-Engineer Overall Lab Technician Lab Lab Assistant Site+Lab LDTA>>> MoFAGA >>> Learning-Researching-Networking



सामाग्रीहरुको परिक्षण सामाग्रीहरुको स्रोतबाट नमुना संकलन गर्ने परिक्षण नतिजा तोकिएको गुणस्तर अनुसार भयमा स्विकृत गर्ने परिक्षण नतिजा तोकिएको गुणस्तर अनुसार भयमा स्विकृत गर्ने MoFAGA

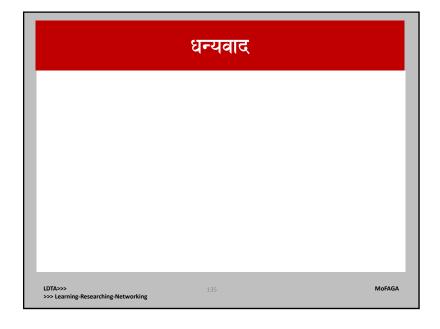
			199	98)				
SNo	Specification Clause	Material for Test		Unit		Value	Standard	Remarks
SNO	Specification Clause	Material for Test	Type of Test	Unit	Frequency	Value	Standard	Kemarks
1	11	Cement(OPC)	Setting time(initial, final)	Minute	For each brand	>30,<600	IS 4031	
			Soundness	mm		Not to exceed 10	IS 4031	
			Fineness	M ² /kg		Not less225	IS 4031	
			Compressive strength-3,7,14 Days	Mpa		16,22,33	IS 4031	
2	11	Sand	Gradation		Each source			AS per envel
3	11	Aggregate	AIV		Every 100 tons	Max 45%	152386	
			LAA			Max 45%		
			Flakiness Index			25		
			Gradation					AS per enve
4	10	Reinforcement(Fe415)	Elongation		For each brand	14.5%	1786	
			Tensile Strength	N/mm ²		Not less than 485		
5	4	Bitumen	Softening point	°C	50 KL			
			Ductility@25	°C				
			Flash point@25					
			Specific Gravity@25			0.97-1.02		
			Viscosity	cm		73	15217	
6	7	Brick	Size	mm	5 samples random at source	230X110X50	NS1/2035	
			Compressive strength	N/mm ²		10		
			Water absorption	%		Max 20% by wt.		
7	8	Stone	Water absorption	%		5	IS1124	
			Specific Gravity			2.5	IS1124	

• सिगेन्ट(OPC)-Setting time, soundness, fineness, compressive strength • वालुवा- Impurity, Gradation • गीट्टि-AIV,LAA, Flakiness Index, Gradation • छड-Elongation, Tensile strength • स्युम पाइप-Three edge bearing test • बिद्धमिन-Softening point, flash point, ductility, Specific gravity, viscosity • ग्यावियन तार-Tensile strength, Mass uniformity, Adhesion of zinc coating • इटा-Size, compressive strength, water absorption • ढुंगा- Water absorption , Specific gravity



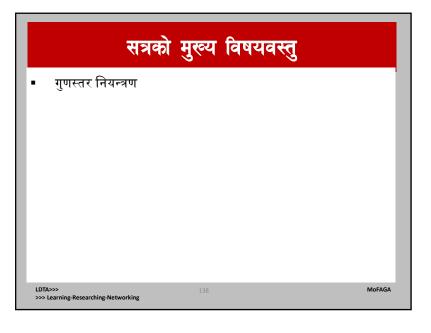
Sieve analysis - Liquid and plastic limit* - MDD,OMC* - Field Density - Flakiness Index - Tray Test-bitumen, aggregate - Concrete cube - Cement Mortar - Slum (workability)

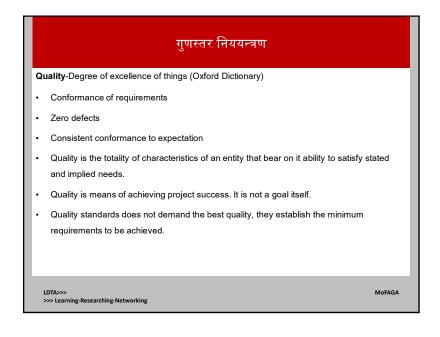


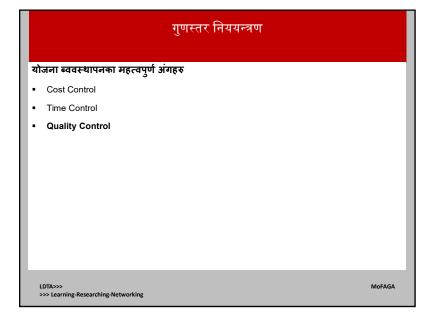




निर्दिष्ट उद्देश्यहरू यस सत्रको अन्त्यमा, सहभागीहरुले ९. पुर्वाधार संरचनाहरुको गुणस्तर नियन्त्रण सम्बन्धी ज्ञान र सिप हासिल गरेका हुनेछन







गुणस्तर निययन्त्रण

- Quality System -The organization structure, responsibilities, procedures, processes and resources needed for implementing quality management.
- Quality Control (QC) -The operational techniques and activities that are used to fulfill
 requirements for quality. All those planned and systematic actions necessary to provide
 confidence that a product or service will satisfy given requirements for quality. (IAHE, Quality
 Assurance Hand Book)

LDTA>>>
>>> Learning-Researching-Networking

स्पेसिफिकेसन र स्टयान्डर्ड

>>> Learning-Researching-Networking

तोकिएको गुणस्तर (Quality) प्राप्त गर्नको लागि स्पेसिफिकसन को विकास भयको Standard Specification Quality standards- are defined as documents that provide requirements, specifications, guidelines, or characteristics that can be used consistently to ensure that materials, products, processes, and services are fit for their purpose.

MoFAGA

MoFAGA

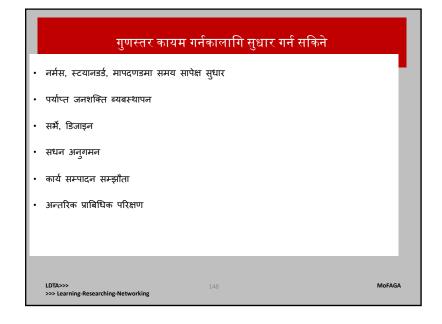
गुणस्तर नियन्त्रणका लागि चाहिने तत्वहरु • स्पेसिफिकेसन • गुणस्तर सुनिस्चितता योजना • संगठन • प्रयोगशाला र उपकरणहरु • विधि

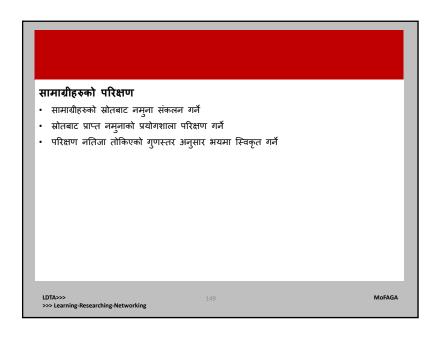
	SNo	Designation	Responsibility	Remarks	
1	1	Division Chief	Overall		
2	2	Site Engineer	Overall		
3	3	Material Engineer	Site+Lab		
4	4	Sub-Engineer	Overall		
5	5	Lab Technician	Lab		
6	3	Lab Assistant	Site+Lab		
·>>		14	14		MoFAGA

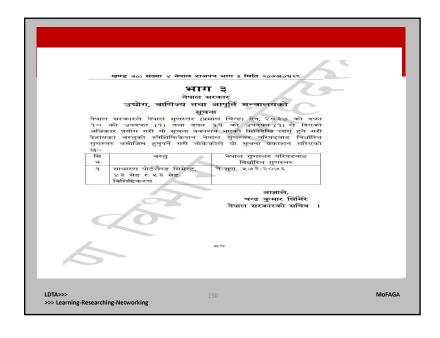
Quality Control System अनुगमन र सुपरभिजन महत्वपुर्ण अंग गुणस्तर नियन्त्रण अनुक्रम (Sequence) -सामाग्रीहरुको परिक्षण, प्रयोगशाला परिक्षण सहित -काम शुरु हुनु अघि बिधि र उपकरणहरुको परिक्षण -कामको अविधमा परिक्षण -कार्य स्विकार गर्नका लागी निर्मित संरचनाहरुको परिक्षण

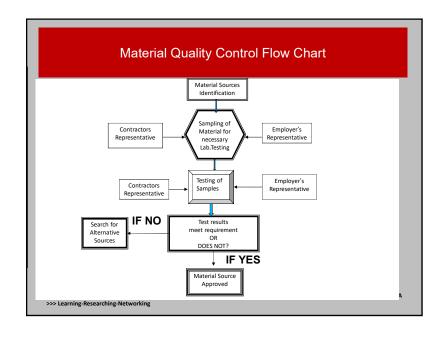
गुणस्तर सुनिस्चितता योजनाका अवयवहरु • परिचय • उदेस्य • Quality Control Flow Chart • Quality Assurance work Procedures • Quality Control Organization • Allocation of Responsibilities • Test Frequency Table • Monitoring of Quality Assurance Plan • Work Instructions • Inspection-Testing • Non-Conformance Reports

गुणस्तर सुनिस्चिता योजना (Quality Assurance Plan) - Appropriate properties of material - Appropriate design - Appropriate construction procedures - उच्चस्तरको काम - उपभोक्ताको सन्तुष्टि लाइ परिपुर्ति गर्ने - पैसाको उचित मुल्य



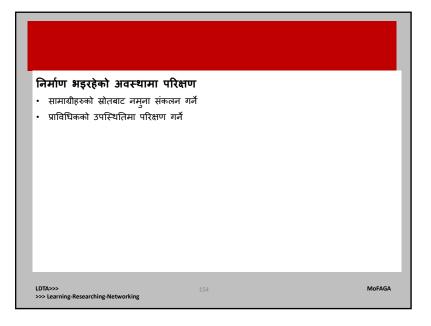


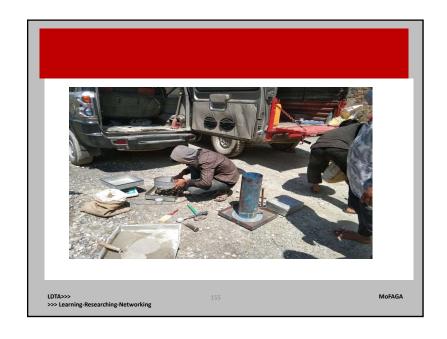








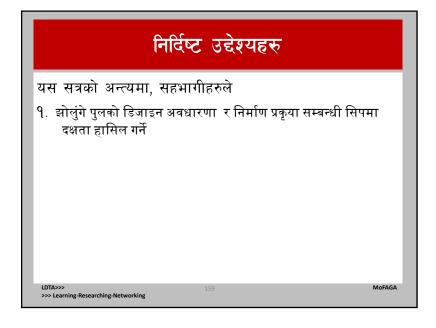


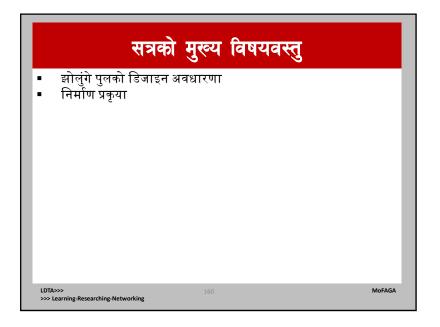


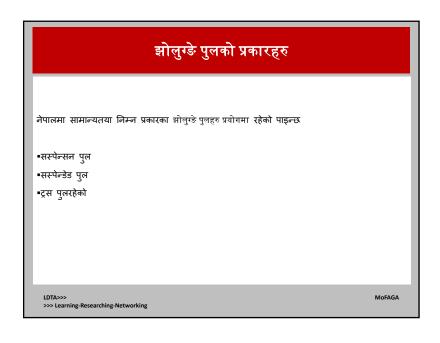


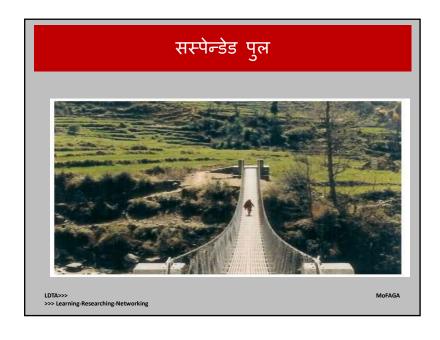


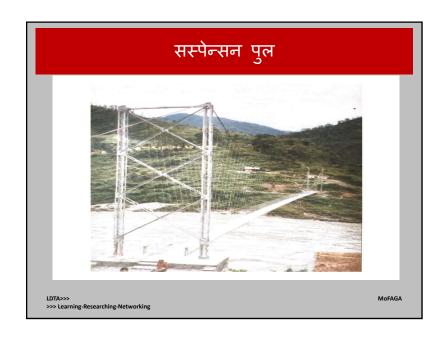


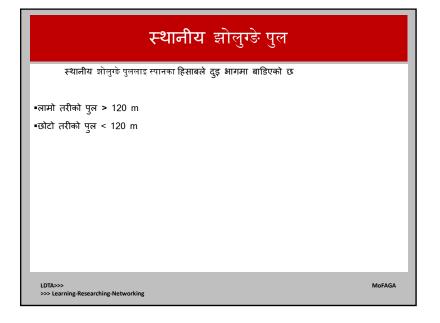




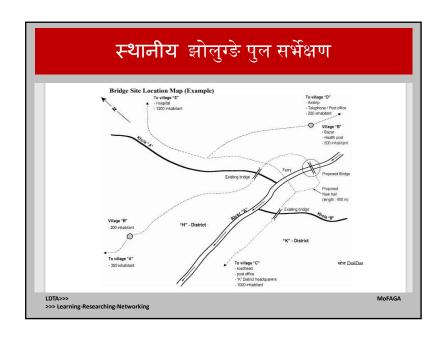




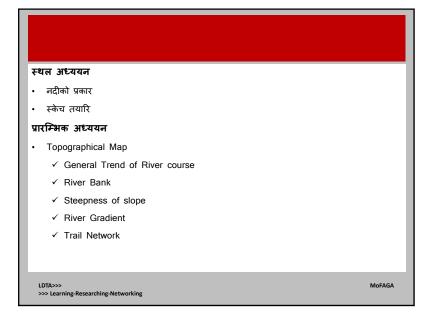


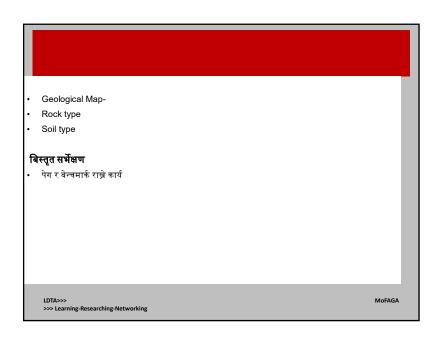


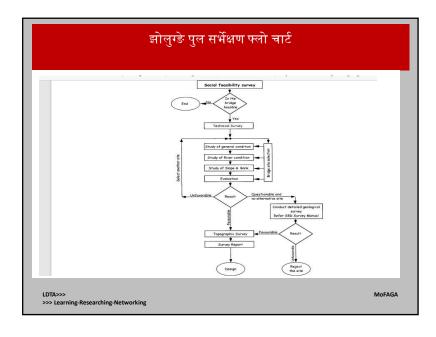
स्थानीय झोलुग्डे पुल सर्भेक्षण - सामाजिक सम्भव्यता सर्भेक्षण - प्रविधिक सर्भेक्षण Rin DoliDer MoFAGA



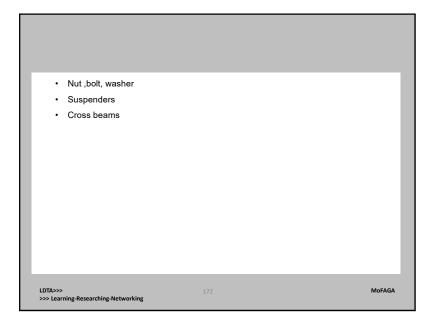
सम्भाज्यता अध्ययन अर्थिक पक्ष सामाजिक पक्ष गोरेटो संजाल निदको प्रकार नक्सा अध्ययन Trail Map-1:125000 Topographical Map Population Density Map



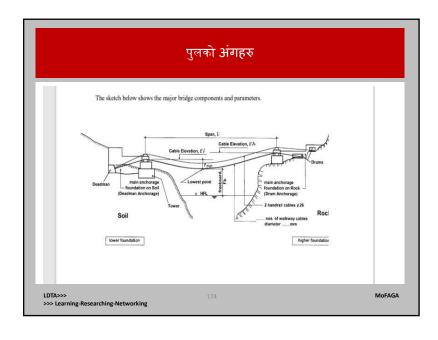


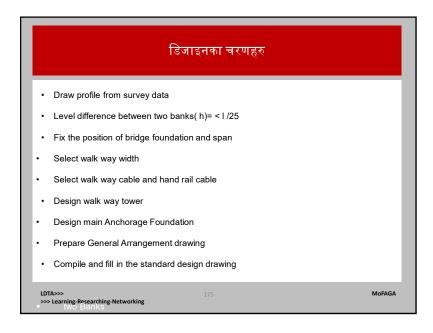


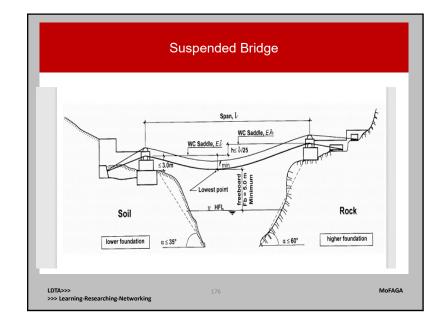




पुलको स्थल चयन स्थर किनारा, उचित भिरालो अवस्था नदीको अनुकूल अवस्था सबै भन्दा छोटो लम्बाइ LDTA>>> >>> >> Learning-Researching-Networking







Criteria for fixing the Bridge Foundations

The Bridge Foundations should be placed at least 3 meter back form the soil slope and 1.5 meter back from the rock slope

The Bridge Foundations should be placed behind the line of angle of internal friction of the soil or rock. This angle is 35 for soil and 60 for rock.

Level difference between the walkway cable saddles of two banks, h should not be more than span/ 25

Walkway tower height should be as small as possible. However, walkway cable saddle should be at least a height of 1.3 meter from ground but should not be at a height more than 3.0 meter.

Free board F, between lowest point of the bridge in dead load case and the high flood level should be not less than 5.0 m

LDTA>>>
>>> Learning-Researching-Networking

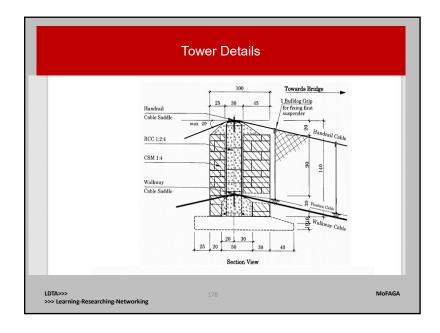
177

MoFAGA

Types of Loads in Suspended Bridge

- Live Load (P) = 300+100.50/l Kg/ sq m
- Dead Load = 42 kg/m-70 cm walk way57 42 kg/m-106 cm walk way

LDTA>>> 179 MoFAGA
>>> Learning-Researching-Networking

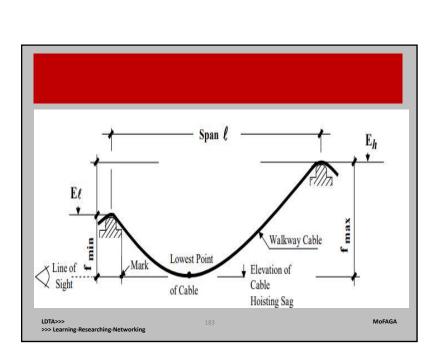


Walkway Width The standard width of walkway is 70 cm and 106 cm In most cases 70 cm is sufficient. In case of heavy traffic mule and pack animal carrying bulky goods, or if the crossing is on a main trail, a 106 cm walkway is necessary

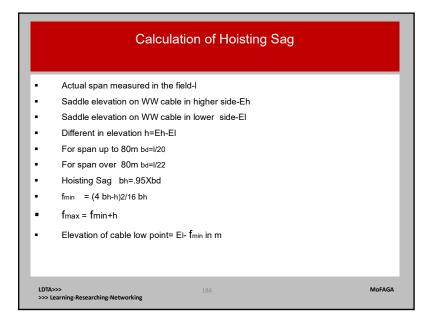
>>> Learning-Researching-Networking

MoFAGA

Walk way width 70 cm 106 cm		Cable Combination Hand Rail Walk Way			
Span m	Span m	nos	Dia mm	nos	Dia mm
50	40	2	26	2	26
90	60	2	26	2	32
100	70	2	26	4	26
120	105	2	26	4	32

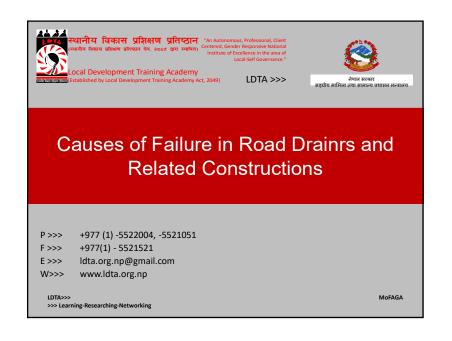


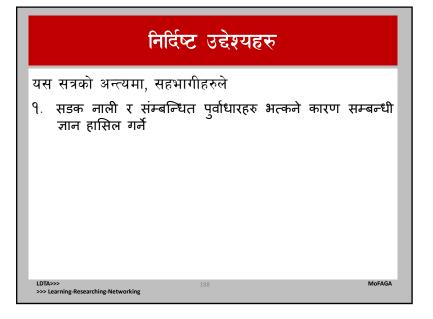
Calculation of Hoisting Sag Cables are hoisted and prescribed sag set after drum anchorage have been concerted. Before starting any hoisting work, the actual span I from saddle to saddle of the bridge and actual difference of elevation h between the walkway cable saddles have to be measured first.



निर्माण चरण ि निर्माण योजन (कार्य तालिका सिहत) ि स्टिल पार्ट फ्याब्रिकेसन (IS 226 1975) टुवानी ले आउट खल्ने कार्य ि सिझिल निर्माण ि स्टिल पार्ट राखे लठ्ठा ताल्ने कार्य ि फिनिसिंग (Walk way Deck, wire mesh netting अदि) LDTA>>> Learning-Researching-Networking







सत्रको मुख्य विषयवस्तु

सडक नाली र संम्बन्धित पुर्वाधारहरु भत्कने कारण

LDTA>>>
>>> Learning-Researching-Networking

MoFAGA

सडक नाली र अन्य पुर्वाधारहरु क्षति हुने कारण

- अनुचित रेखांकन
- बन जंगलको क्षती
- अपर्याप्त डिजाइन जस्तै -टेवा पर्खाल, सडक क्षमता, नाली (सडकको भित्ता बाट अउने पानी समेत), प्लेसा
- सडक अधिकार क्षेत्र अतिक्रमण
- सतिह पानीको उच्च वहाव
- Piping

LDTA>>>
>>> Learning-Researching-Networking

सडक नाली र अन्य पुर्वाधारहरू सडक सतह नाली पुल, पुलेसा टेवा पर्खाल

भौतिक पुर्वाधार का प्रकारहरु र क्षति

MoFAGA

MoFAGA

सडक सब ग्रेड

- Poor cambering
- अपर्याप्त compaction
- Sub-surface ड्रेन नह्नु
- High water table

सडक सब बेस, बेस

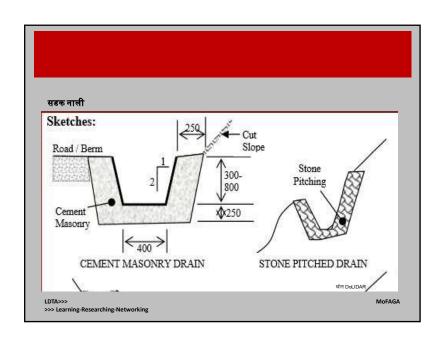
- Poor quality material
- अपर्याप्त compaction

सडक सतह (Wearing Course)

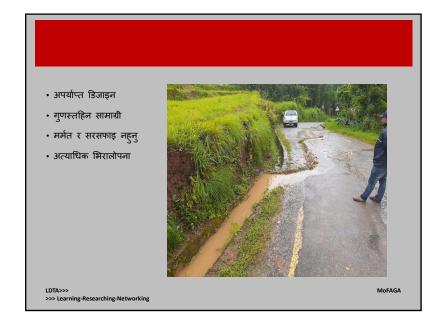
न्यन गुणस्तको सामाग्री

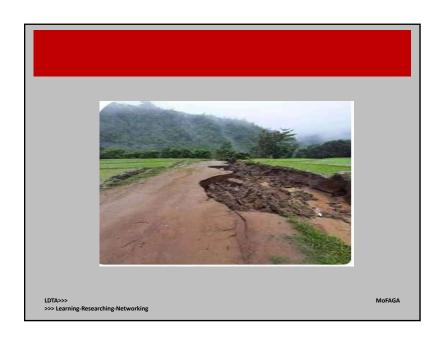
LDTA>>>
>>> Learning-Researching-Networking

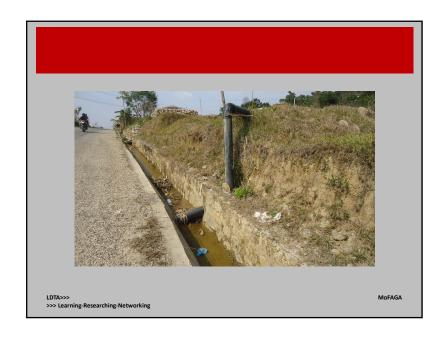


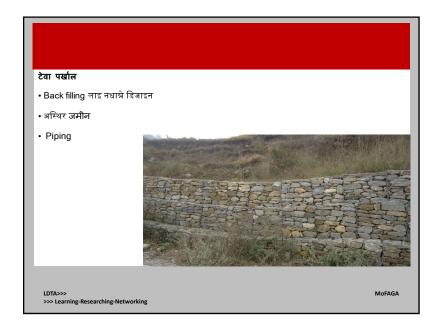


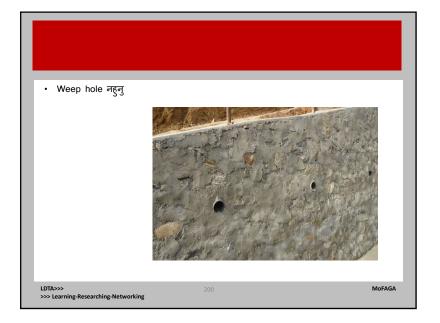






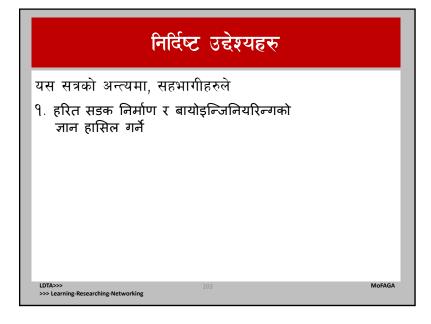


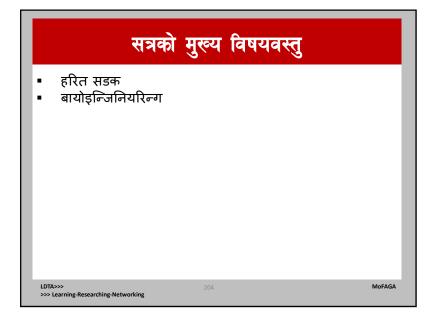












सडक नाली र अन्य पुर्वाधारहरु क्षति हुने कारण

- अनुचित रेखांकन
- बन जंगलको क्षती
- अपर्याप्त डिजाइन जस्तै -टेवा पर्खाल, सडक क्षमता, नाली(सडकको भिता बाट अउने पानी समेत),
 पलेसा
- सडक अधिकार क्षेत्र अतिक्रमण
- सतिह पानीको उच्च वहाव
- Piping

LDTA>>>
>>> Learning-Researching-Networking

MoFAGA

निर्माण बिधि

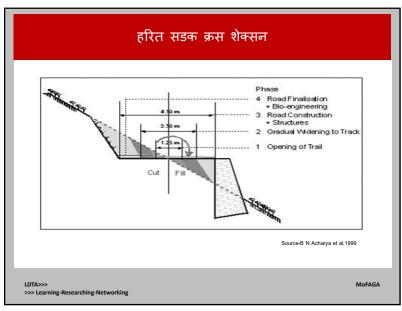
- न्यन भिरालो र कम उचाइमा काटने
- माटोको सन्तुलित प्रयोग (काटने, पुर्ने)
- टेवा पर्खाल (सडक खन्दा निस्केको ढुंगा संकलन गरी प्रयोग गर्ने)
- उपयुक्त बिरुवा लगाउने
- 🔻 टुला उपकरण प्रयोग नगर्ने
- साइड ड्रेन नह्ने-outward camber 5%
- बक्स कटिंग नगर्ने
- बायो ईन्जिनियरिङ्गको अत्याधिक प्रयोग

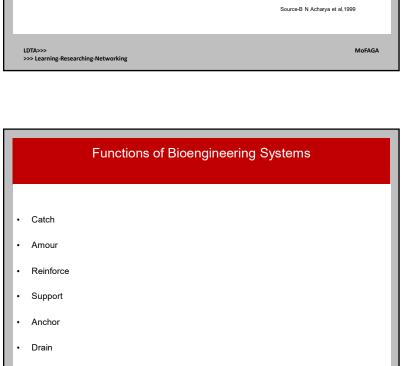
LDTA>>>
>>> Learning-Researching-Networking

MoFAGA

हरित सडकको आवस्यकता शर्वप्रथम पाल्पा जिल्लामा SDC, GTZ ले अघि बढाएको Low volume सडकका लागी उपयुक्त वातावरणीय समस्या न्यनीकरण गर्न सहभागीतामुलक ग्रामीण सडक निर्माणमा दिगोपना स्थानीय सामाग्रीको प्रयोग श्रम मुलक

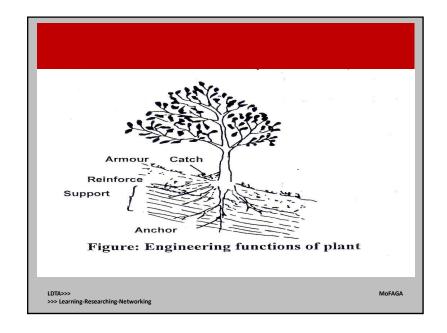
	निर्माण चरण	
		30
चरण १	ट्रेल खोल्ने	औसत चौडाइ-१.२५मी
चरण २	क्रमिक रुपमा ट्याक खोल्ने	औसत चौडाइ-२.५मी
चरण ३	सडक निर्माण	पुरै चौडाइ-४.५मी, पानी ब्यवस्थापन
चरण ४	अन्तिम रुप, बायो ईन्जिनियरिङ्ग	सडक तयार
LDTA>>>		MoFAGA
>>> Learning-Research	ching-Networking	MoFAGA





>>> Learning-Researching-Networking

परिभाषा- बायो ईन्जिनियरिङ्ग-अस्थिर र भिरालो जमिन भत्कनबाट जोगाउनका लागि प्रयोग गरिने बनस्पतीय र इन्जिनियरिन्ग सम्युक्त बिधि लाइ नै बायो ईन्जिनियरिङ्ग भिनिन्छ Bio-engineering is defined as the use of live plants or plant parts to fulfill engineering functions (DoR)

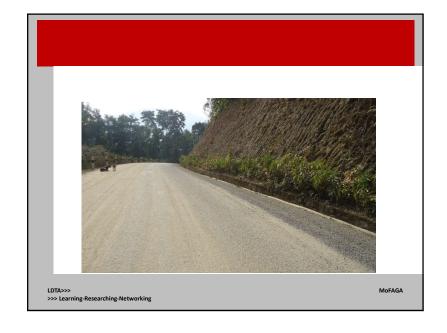


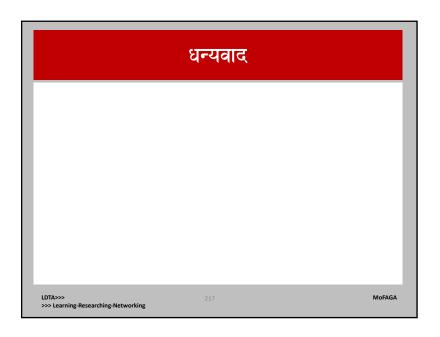
MoFAGA

सामान्य वनस्पति : रुख (बकाईनो, खयर, उतिस), झाडी (भुजेत्रो), बाँस घाँस: काँस, अम्रिसो, खर संयुक्त : जुट नेटिङ्ग, भैजिटेटिभ स्टोन पिचिङ्ग LDTA>>> >>>Learning-Researching-Networking

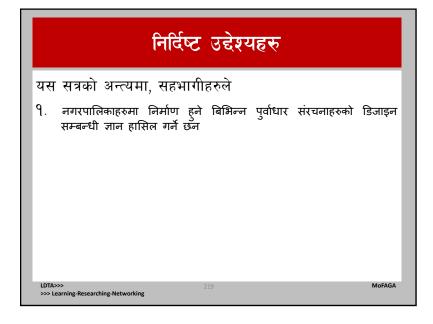


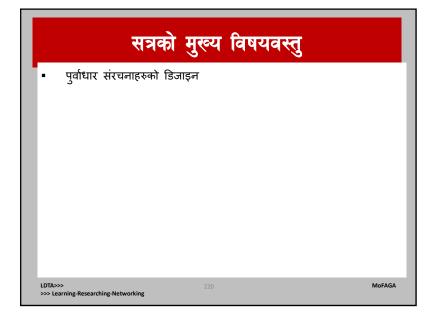












भौतिक पुर्वाधार का प्रकारहरु

- भवन- बिद्यालय,सामुदायिक, स्वास्थ
- पुल, पुलेसा
- सतह नाली

- साइकल लेन
- उध्यान तथा खुला क्षेत्र
- बस पार्क/ बस टर्मिनल
- अग्नि नियन्त्रण

LDTA>>>

>>> Learning-Researching-Networking

फोहरमैला ब्यबस्थापन

LDTA>>> >>> Learning-Researching-Networking MoFAGA

निर्देशक शिदान्तहरु

- नगर यातायात गुरु योजाना(MTMP)
- Nepal Urban Road Standard 2076
- नगरपालिकाले लागु गरेको मापडन्ड (Bye Laws)

LDTA>>> >>> Learning-Researching-Networking MoFAGA

सडक वर्गीकरण

Nepal Urban Road Standard (NURS) 2076 को अधारमा

- Arterial
- · Sub-Arterial
- Collector
- Local

LDTA>>>

MoFAGA >>> Learning-Researching-Networking

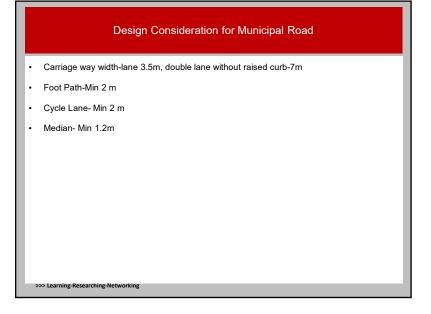
नगरपालिकामा निर्माणह्ने भौतिक पुवार्धारहरुले बिषेश प्रकारको अवशयकताको परिपुर्ति गर्नु पर्ने ह्न्छ त्यसैले यसको डिजाइन गर्दा थप प्रावधानहरुको अधारमा गरिन् पर्छ महत्वपुर्ण अधारहरु-शहरि धनत्व शहरि अवागमन भुउपयोग सडक संजाल

MoFAGA

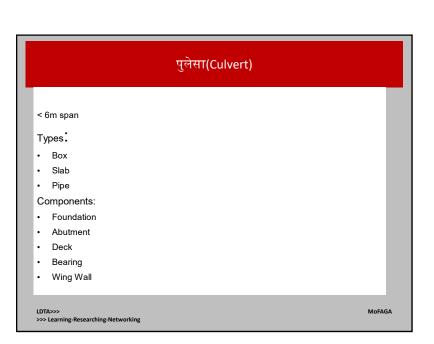
सडक सतह (Carriage Way) - सतह नाली - पैदल यात्रु मार्ग (Foot Path) - साइकल लेन - मेडियन - Utility Space-w/s, sewerage, drains, electricity

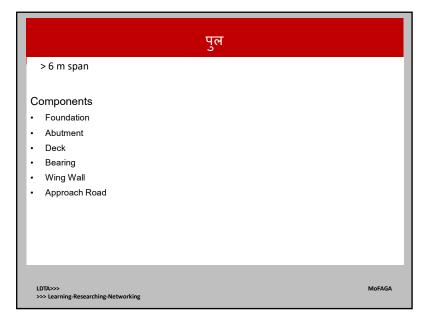
2 Conting the Scarcing of the Conting
Design Consideration for Municipal Road
Carriage way- Land use, rainfall data, average daily traffic, heritage sites
Side drain- Land use, rainfall data, pavement type
Foot Path- Pavement type, No of pedestrian per hour
Cycle Lane- cycle per hour , Pavement type,
Road Safety Components (Marking, traffic signals)
>>> Learning-Researching-Networking

Road Geometrics and Design Elements - Gradient - Cross section - Curves - Design Speed - Side distance - Right of way - Set back



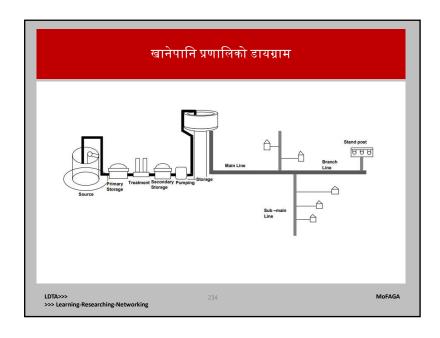
Design Consideration for Bus Terminal The design criteria of terminal studies determining the size of terminal and factors to be taken into consideration in planning the facilities and activities is primarily governed by the following factors: Traffic Demand Traffic Characteristics Function of Terminal

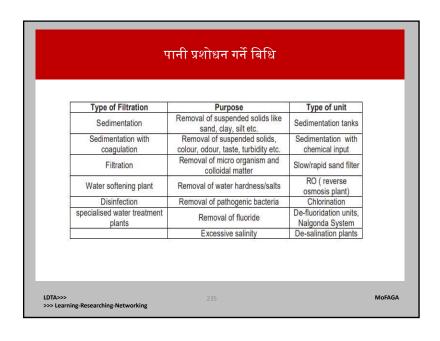


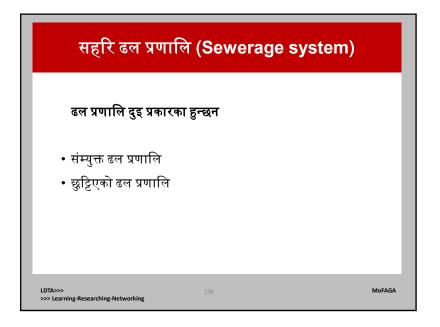








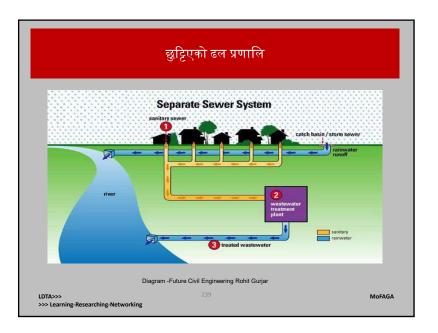




सहरि ढल प्रणालि (Sewerage system)

•Sewerage system, network of pipes, pumps, and force mains for the collection of wastewater, or sewage, from a community. Modern sewerage systems fall under two categories: domestic and industrial sewers and storm sewers. Sometimes a combined system provides only one network of pipes, mains, and outfall sewers for all types of sewage and runoff. The preferred system, however, provides one network of sewers for domestic and industrial waste, which is generally treated before discharge, and a separate network for storm runoff.

LDTA>>>
>>> Learning-Researching-Networking



Storm Water Drains

- · To prevent water logging
- · For designing rainfall data and catchment area is necessary
- Catch pit in regular interval are provided
- During rainfall periods there can be a considerable amount of storm water that does not in
 filtrate into the ground surface and most of this becomes the excess overland flow or direc
 t surface runoff. There are many contributing factors for analyzing the quantity and temp
 oral variations of this flow; these include geology of the land, topography, geograph
 y, rainfall intensity and pattern and the land use type.

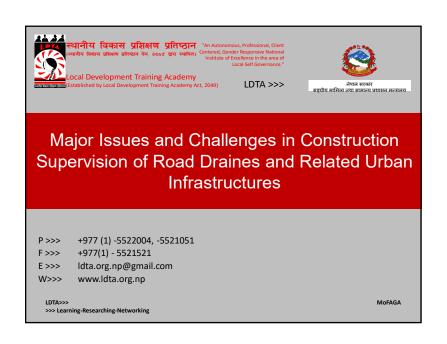
MoFAGA

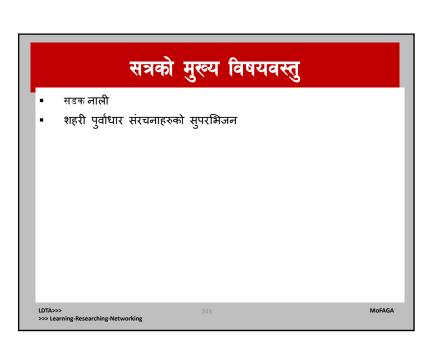
LDTA>>>
>>> Learning-Researching-Networking

धन्यवाद

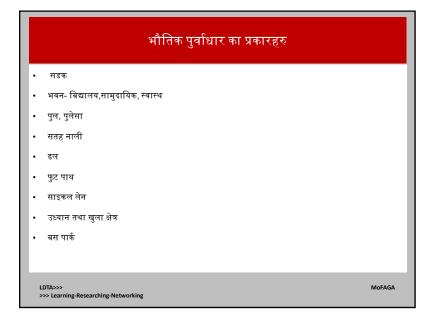
LDTA>>> Learning-Researching-Networking

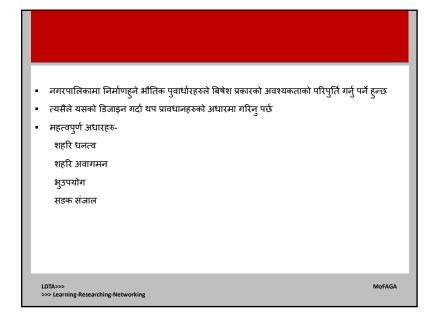
MoFAGA

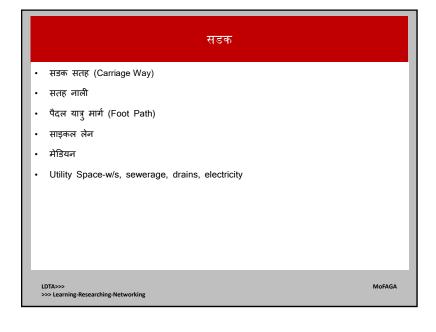


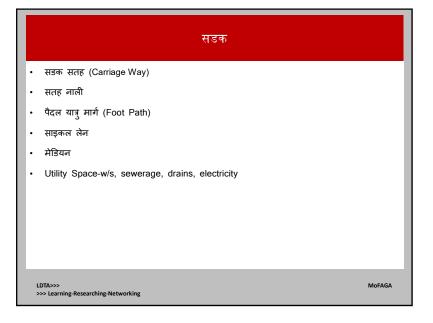


निर्दिष्ट उद्देश्यहरू यस सत्रको अन्त्यमा, सहभागीहरुले ९. सडक नाली र सम्बद्ध शहरि पुर्वाधार संरचनाहरुको सुपरभिजन सम्बन्धि समस्या र चुनौतिहरु बिषयमा ज्ञान हासिल गर्ने छन LDTA>>>> Learning-Researching-Networking





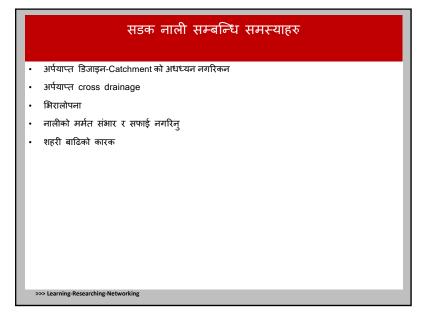




Storm Water Drain To prevent water logging For designing rainfall data and catchment area is necessary Catch pit in regular interval are provided LDTA>>> Second Second



पुलेसा(Culvert) <Gm Length Types: Box Slab Pipe Components: Foundation Abutment Deck Bearing Wing Wall LDTA>>> Learning-Researching-Networking



नालीले गर्ने मुख्य काम

- Run Off
- Dewatering
- Runoff camber र road surface मा भर पर्छ

>>> Learning-Researching-Networking

नाली निर्माण पुर्व तयारि

- गुणस्तर सुनिस्चितता स्विकृत गर्ने
- निर्माण तालिका स्विकृत गर्ने
- साइट कार्यालय स्थापना गर्ने
- डिजाइन ड्रइन्ग इस्यु गर्ने
- संयुक्त सभैक्षण सुरु गर्ने
- संयुक्त सर्भेक्षण प्रतिबेदन स्विकृत गर्ने
- खानि स्थल स्विकृत गर्ने
- परियोजाना कर्मचारि तोक्ने

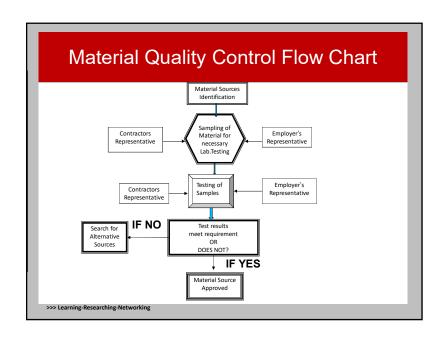
>>> Learning-Researching-Networkii

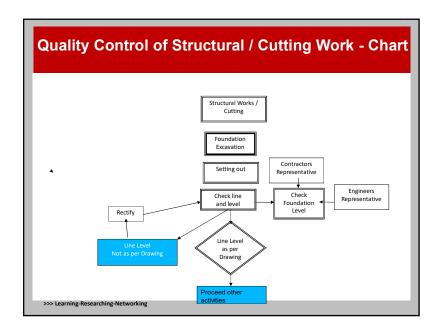
नाली निर्माणका चरणमा सुपरभिजन

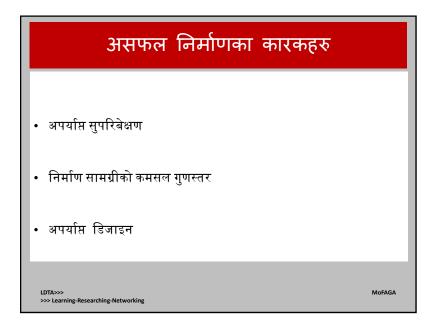
- स्विकृत Inventory बाट नालीको पहिचान गर्ने
- रेखांकन गर्ने-set out
- खनिएको सतहको Invert Level चेक गर्ने
- गुणस्तर परिक्षणका लागी नम्ना संकलन गर्ने
- गुणस्तर नियन्त्रण गर्ने
- निर्माण तालिका अनुसार भय नभयको हेर्ने
- े दैनिक अभिलेख राख्ने Daily Diary
- Working Drawing इस्यु गर्ने
- निर्मित संरचनाको गुणस्तर सुनिस्चितता गर्ने

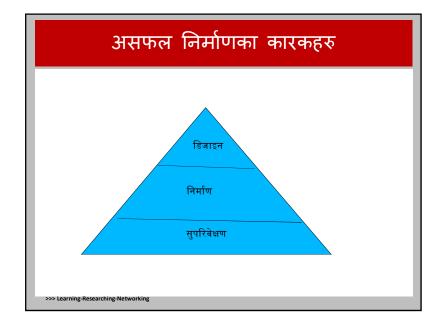
>>> Learning-Researching-Networking

OJECT NAME (SECT	ON)																						TN	о.				
FORM EXAMPLE																				FE		IAL	AIL					
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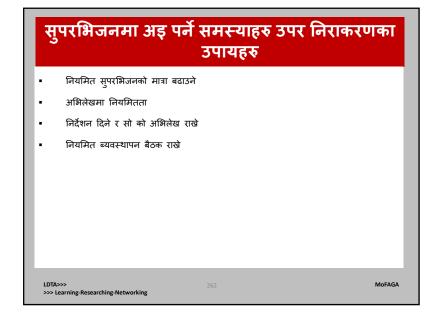


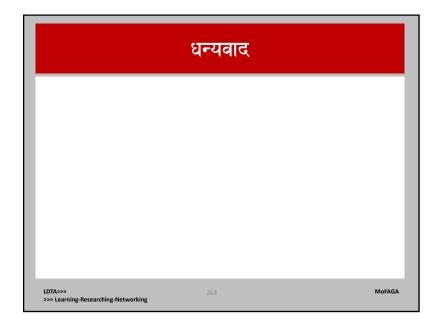






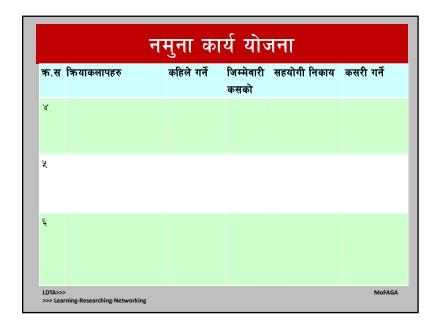
सुपरभिजनमा अङ् पर्ने समस्याहरु - इंटल इंडल्ग उपलब्ध नहुनु - गुणस्तर नियनत्रणमा चुनौति - कामदारमा दक्षताको अभाव - कार्य तालिका अनुसार काम नहुनु

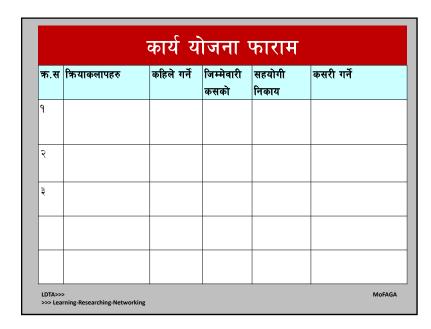




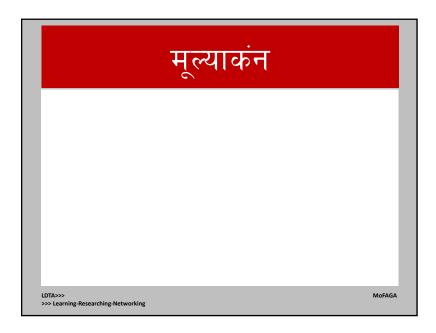


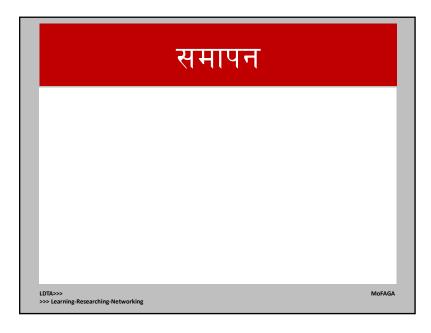
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LDTA>>						MoFAGA

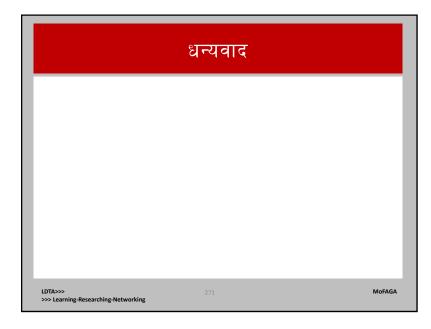












सहभागीका लागि अध्ययन सामग्री

ग्रामीण सडक परिभाषा (ग्रामीण सडक मर्मत-संभार निर्देशिक २०६४)

मर्मत-संभार प्रयोजनको लागि स्थानीय निकायको अधिकारभित्र रहेको र स्थानीय निकायबाटै संचालन एवं मर्मत-संभार गरिने मोटर बाटो (Memorable Road) तथा कृषि सडकलाई ग्रामीण सडकको रूपमा लिईएको छ । सडक सतहको आधारमा ग्रामीण सडक माट (Earthen), खण्डास्मित (Gravelled) अथवा कालोपत्रे (Black Topped) हुन सक्ने छन् । जिल्लाभित्रका स्थानीय निकाय बाहेक अन्य निकाय (सडक विभाग, सिंचाइ विभाग, विद्युत प्राधिकरण, नेपाली सेना आदि) ले बनाएका सडकहरु स्थानीय निकायमा हस्तान्तरण नभएसम्म ग्रामीण सडकभित्र पर्ने छैनन् ।

स्थानीय पुर्वाधार बिकाश नीति, २०६१ अन्तर्गत स्थानीय पुर्वाधारका प्रकारहरु

- स्थानीय यातायात –सडक, झो प्, प्ल, कल्भर्ट, रज्ज् मार्ग, हेलिप्याड
- खानेपानी, ढल निकाश तथा सरसफाइ
- सिन्चाई तथा नदी नियन्त्रण-पहाडमा २५ हे, तराइमा २०० हे
- लघु जल बिघुत उर्जा- ५०० कि वा
- अवास, भवन तथा शहरि बिकाश- भौतिक योजना , प्रकोप ब्यवस्थापन
- फोहरमैला ब्यवस्थापन
- सामाजिक पुर्वाधार-सामुदायिक र सार्वजनिक भवन –स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा, मनोरन्जन ,पुरातात्विक, धार्मिक स्थल

ROAD CLASSIFICATION in Nepal-Nepal Road Standard, 2070

Administrative Classification- Administrative classification of roads is intended for assigning national importance and level of government responsible for overall management and methods of financing.

According to this classification road are classified into: National Highways Feeder Roads District Roads and Urban Roads.

National Highways- National Highways are main roads connecting East to West and North to South of the Nation. These serve directly the greater portion of the longer distance travel, provide consistently higher level of service in terms of travel speeds, and bear the inter-community mobility. These roads shall be the main arterial routes passing through the length and breadth of the country as a whole. They are designated by letter "H" followed by a two-digit number.

Feeder Roads- Feeder roads are important roads of localized nature. These serve the community's wide interest and connect District Headquarters, Major economic centers, Tourism centers to National Highways or other feeder roads. They are designated by letter "F" followed by 3-digit number.

District Roads- District Roads are important roads within a district serving areas of production and markets, and connecting with each other or with the main highways.

Urban Roads- Urban Roads are the roads serving within the urban municipalities.

In Nepal the overall management of National Highways and Feeder Roads comes within the responsibility of the Department of Roads (DOR). These roads are collectively called Strategic Roads Network (SRN) roads. District Roads and Urban Roads are managed by Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads (DOLIDAR). These roads are collectively called Local Roads Network (LRN) roads.

नेपालको संबिधान २०७२मा उल्लेख भए बमोजिम स्थानीय तहको अधिकार

क.सं	विषयहरू
٩.	नगर प्रहरी
₹.	सहकारी संस्था
₹.	एफ. एम सञ्चालन
8.	स्थानीय कर (सम्पत्ति कर, घर वहाल कर, घर जनगा राजिष्ट्रेशन शुल्क, सवारी साधन कर), सेवा शुल्क दस्तुर, पर्यटन शुल्क, विज्ञापन कर, व्यवसाय कर, भूमिकर (मालपोत), दण्ड जरिवाना, मनोरञ्जन कर, मालपोत संकलन
X .	स्थानीय सेवाको व्यवस्थापन
€ .	स्थानीय तथ्यांक र अभिलेख संकलन
9 .	स्थानीय स्तरका विकास आयोजना तथा परियोजनाहरू
5.	आधारभूत र माध्यमिक शिक्षा
٩.	आधारभूत स्वास्थ्य र सरसफाइ
90.	स्थानीय बजार व्यवस्थापन, वातावरण संरक्षण र जैविक विविधता
99.	स्थानीय सडक, ग्रामीण सडक, कृषि सडक, सिंचाइ
9२	गाउँ सभा, नगर सभा, जिल्ला सभा, स्थानीय अदालत, मेलमिलाप र मध्यस्थताको व्यवस्थापन
93.	स्थानीय अभिलेख व्यवस्थापन
98.	घर जग्गा धनी पुर्जा वितरण
٩ሂ.	कृषि तथा पशुपालन, कृषि उत्पादन व्यवस्थापन, पशु स्वास्थ्य, सहकारी

9 €.	ज्येष्ठ नागरिक, अपांगता भएका व्यक्ति र अशक्तहरूको व्यवस्थापन
૧૭.	बेरोजगारको तथ्यांक संकलन
٩٣.	कृषि प्रसारको व्यवस्थापन, संचालन र नियन्त्रण
98.	खानेपानी, साना जलविद्युत आयोजना, वैकल्पिक ऊर्जा
२०.	विपद व्यवस्थापन
ર૧.	जलाधार, बन्यजन्तु, खानी तथा खनिज पदार्थको संरक्षण
२२.	भाषा, संस्कृति र ललितकलाको संरक्षण र विकास

Scope of the work in Specification-(Standard Specification for Road and Bridge Works-DoR,2073,103)

The work to be carried out under the Contract shall be generally described in the Bid Documents as Well as in the Bill of Quantities furnished in the Bid Documents. (2) The works to be performed shall also include all general works preparatory to the construction of roads, bridges, canal crossings, drainage and all due and satisfactory construction, completion and maintenance of works to the intent and meaning of the drawings and these specifications and further drawings and other instruction that may be issued by the Engineer from time to time. The scope of work shall include compliance by the Contractor with all conditions of Contract whether specifically mentioned or not in the various Clauses of these Specifications, all materials, apparatus, plant, equipment, tools, fuel, water, strutting, timbering, transport, offices stores, workshop, staff, labor and the provision of proper and sufficient protective works, diversions, temporary fencing and lighting. It shall also include: safety of workers at construction site, first-aid equipment, suitable accommodation for the staff and workmen with adequate sanitary arrangements, the effecting and maintenance of all insurances, the payment of all wages, salaries, fees, royalties, duties or other charges arising out of the erection of works and the regular clearance of rubbish, reinstatement and clearing-up of the site as may be required on completion of work, safety of the public and protection of the works and adjoining land.

Importance of Bill of Quantity- Atilak Razli, International Islamic University Malaysia March 2016

Bills of Quantities (BQ) is one of systematic ways applied in the construction industry in which its primary function is to record items of works for tendering purposes and to create a fair agreement among the parties involved for contracting purposes. However, there are some issues pertaining to BQ functions such as BQ is a misunderstood facet in the construction industry today, BQ is only useful for tendering purposes, BQ's benefit is not fully utilized by the construction team and most of them cannot relate BQ with everyday construction works and processes. Therefore, the purpose of this paper is to study on the importance of BQ and its functions in the construction industry. A content analysis was used to identify the importance and functions of BQ from reviewing articles and books. Findings from this paper are beneficial in providing knowledge to the education field and construction teams on the importance and functions of BQ in the construction industry.

What is Bill of Quantity- Joshep Trainor (Jones Melling) Jan 2016

A bill of quantities (commonly known as BOQ or BQ) is a document prepared by a quantity surveyor or cost consultant to define the quality and quantity of works required to be carried out by the main contractor to complete a project.

A bill of quantities also provides the main contractor with measured quantities of works as identified on the project drawings and specification.

The main purpose of a BOQ is to:

- Standardize the process for tendering contractors to prepare a firm cost to carry out the works.
- Provide a fair and accurate method for tendering contractors to price the project using the same information.
- Allow the employer's consultants to carry out a tender analysis whereby they can compare both the overall cost received and individual priced items with other tender offers.
- Enable either the quantity surveyor or contract administrator to confirm that individual contractors have submitted bona fide tenders compliant with the tender information, that represent value for money to the client.

During the construction period the BOQ can assist the design team by:

- Helping to determine the agreement of the contract sum with the successful tender
- Identifying a schedule of rates for individual work items to assist with costing variations
- Providing the basis of identifying works completed for interim valuations

समुह क – खानेपानी योजनाको BoQ तयार गर्नुहोस (क्रियाकलाप-८ संग सम्बन्धित) (Quantity assume गरेर राख्नुहोस)

S.NO	Particular	Unit	Quantity	Rate		Amount	Remarks
1				In figure	In words		
2							
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					Contactor's		
					Overhead		
					15%		
					Su Total		
					VAT 13%		
					Grand		
					Total		

समुह ख – स्ल्याब कलर्भटको BoQ तयार गर्नुहोस (क्रियाकलाप-९ संग सम्बन्धित) (Quantity assume गरेर राख्नुहोस)

S.NO	Particular	Unit	Quantity	Rate		Amount	Remarks
1				In figure	In words		
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					Sub Total		
					Contactor's		
					Overhead		
					15%		
					Su Total		
					VAT 13%		
					Grand		
					Total		

Construction planning and control- ice civil engineering procedure 2015

Construction planning and control Before the start of construction a scheme of work should be planned by the contractor's senior staff, who will be directly responsible for its execution. Decisions should be made on construction methods, site layout, temporary works, plant and the like, and requirements for labour, materials and transport. The layout of temporary works areas, buildings, offices, accommodation, stores, workshops and temporary roads and railways needs attention, because the location of these features in relation to the project can greatly affect the convenience and economy of future construction and administration. In the UK, it is also increasingly common, often under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, for such matters to be explained by way of construction management plans and submitted to the local planning authority to discharge any such conditions. Depending on the type of contract the programme produced by the contractor for tendering purposes can be either a detailed plan or an outline. In the case of a tender under the ICC contract where there is a requirement that the contractor shall submit its programme within 14 days of the award the tender programme is likely to be comprehensive as the work has been designed and there is a bill of quantities. In an NEC3 target cost where the programme has not been submitted with the tender then detailed planning is normally needed at the start of construction in order to decide how to use labour, plant, materials, finance and sub-contractors economically and safely. As noted earlier, one of the first contractual duties of the contractor is to submit a programme for approval by the promoter's representative under the contract (although this does vary from contract to contract). This programme should show the periods for all sections of the project so that the representative can be satisfied that everything can be completed by the date specified in the contract. The contractor is also required to submit a general description of the proposed method of work. If required by the representative, this must be amended by the contractor and resubmitted at the earliest possible date. The programme should show the promoter's representative when any further information, drawings or instructions will be required, and the dates when various sections of the project will be completed and ready for use or for the installation of equipment by other Planning and control of construction. All staff on site should review the programme and progress regularly to look ahead to check that the project will be completed to the date specified in the contract

Quality Assurance - (Standard Specification for Road and Bridge Works-DoR, 2073)

The Contractor shall ensure that all actions are taken to build in quality assurance (QA) in the planning, management and execution of works The quality assurance shall cover all stages of work such as setting out, selection of materials, selection of construction methods, selection of equipment and plant, deployment of personnel and supervisory staff, quality control testing, etc. The QA program shall cover not limited to followings:

- Organization and management responsibility
- Document and data control
- Construction program
- Method statement
- Process control
- Working Inspection, Testing and documentary procedures
- Arrangement for smooth safe traffic flow during construction and maintenance
- Control and documentation of purchasing and handling of materials
- Maintenance of records for non- conformity and timely corrective actions
- Internal quality audit Training to staff
- Environment Management Action Plan (EMAP)

The QA plan shall be submitted to the engineer for approval not later than 28 days from the date of signing of contract agreement. Work of building in quality assurance shall be deemed to be covered in the scope of the work.

The Contractor shall furnish, at least 7 days in advance, unless otherwise stipulated time.

Importance of Quality Standards-MBA Skool Team, Jan 2021

A product is said to be of quality if it is free from any manufacturing defect deficiency or significant variation. In order to do so certain specific standards, need to be set so that uniformity is achieved in the entire set of products being manufactured. The quality standards defined should be such that the features and specifications offered by the product should be capable to meet the implied need of the product.



Inspection and testing- ice civil engineering projects, 2015

Inspection and testing of work Inspection and testing During construction and on completion of parts of a project, inspection and testing are usually required in order to confirm compliance with the drawings and specification. Inspection and testing are generally required for static components of a project, while dynamic components such as machinery require testing and commissioning. In NEC3, the project manager, supported by their team, is usually responsible for inspections on and off site and for testing of materials.

Test criteria and schedules The performance tests and criteria to be applied to any aspect of work should be specified in the contract for that work so as to enable the identification of the state at which an acceptable quality or degree of completion has been achieved. Depending on the type of project, samples and mock-ups or factory inspections and acceptance tests may be required. If they are, the responsibility for their cost should be defined. Schedules (lists) of the necessary inspections and tests should be agreed through collaboration between the project manager and parties to the contract

भवन निर्माण योजनाका लागि कुन कुन गुणस्तर परिक्षण गर्नु पर्दछ सुचि तयार गर्नुहोस- क्रियाकलाप ८ संग सम्बन्धित

Quality Control-Article shared by D K Sinha, 2020

Quality is a relative concept. It is related to certain predetermined characteristics such as shape, dimensions, composition, finish, colour, weight, etc. In simple words, quality is the performance of the product as per the commitment made by the producer to the consumer. J. M. Juran (1970) who is considered the father of quality research has defined quality as "the performance of the product as per the commitment made by the producer to the consumer."

There are two main elements in this definition of quality. First, the commitment may be explicit such as a written contract or it may be implied in terms of the expectations of the average consumer of the product. Second, the performance of the product relates to the ultimate functions and services which the final product must give to the final consumer.

For example, a watch should show accurate time or a ball point pen should write legibly on a piece of paper. According to ISO 8402: Quality Vocabulary, quality is the "The totality of features and characteristics of a product or service that on its ability to satisfy stated or implied needs."

In practice, when we say any product as a quality product, it means the product satisfies certain criteria for its functioning. For a quality product, it is necessary that it should satisfy the laid down criteria not only at the time of its manufacture, but also over a reasonable length of time. In India, Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) lays down certain criteria for a number of products both – industrial and domestic.

Quality control is also a strategic decision. It can be defined as the systematic control of those variables which are encountered in the manufacturing process and which adversely affect the excellence of the final product in one way or other.

History of Suspension Bridges in Nepal- SBD, Doll

There are about 1,00,000 isolated settlements in Nepal separated by water bodies. Connections between the settlements are severed either permanently by major rivers or seasonally by streams which become unfordable during the rainy season. The need to cross rivers led our ancestors to come up with various techniques such as wooden planks, homespun ropes and steel cables. Such non engineered structures have often resulted in large number of human casualties. Motorable access to such settlements is unlikely because of the difficult terrain of our country. Hence, Trail Bridge is the most cost-effective, time-effective and long term solution to the problems faced by people residing in the hills.

Initially long planks of wood were used as cantilevers to provide river crossing. Tree vines and thin bamboo strips were often intertwined as ropes and anchored at banks to help crossing. With the passage of time, Iron chains replaced ropes as safer alternatives.

The credit for construction of modern trail bridges in Nepal goes to Aberdeen Scotland. In the beginning of Twentieth century, assembled Scottish bridges were imported in limited numbers and installed along important commercial and administrative trails throughout the country. Twenty-nine of these distinctive bridges are still in use and they can be identified by the towers having pointed tops.

The political changes of 2007 B.S. opened the doors for International support in development activities. Toni Hagen, a Swiss national was commissioned to assist in development works by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). A project for construction of trail bridges was implemented through United States Operation Mission (USOM) in 1958 A.D. The Swiss support in Bridge building began from 1960 A.D. Swiss engineers coordinated with Americans from 1960 to 1964, albeit this project lacked the involvement of Nepal Government. With the advancement in technology, steel chains were replaced by wire ropes. Nepal government started the Planned Development Intervention in the field of bridge building with the establishment of Suspension Bridge Division (SBD).

Suspension Bridge Division (SBD) was established in 1964 A.D. as a branch of Public Works Department. This Division was a part of Department of Roads (DOR) for some time but now is under the Department of Local Infrastructure (DOLI, Previously DoLIDAR). Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation-SDC has been providing support to Trail Bridge Program through Helvetas-Nepal since 1972 A.D.

Suspension Bridge Division (SBD) pioneered Norms and Standards for Trail bridges in Nepal and initiated the construction of Suspension, Suspended, Cable stayed and Steel truss Pedestrian bridges. In the earlier days, Swiss engineers would design each bridge individually. The walkway width differed from bridge to bridge and there was a lack of standardization of steel parts. Transportation of heavy steel parts along the hilly foot trails was very expensive and time consuming. The cost per meter was around 800 American dollars and only 6 to 10 bridges could be constructed in a year. As time passed, the need to simplify and standardize the survey, design, drawing and construction techniques was felt. Standardization resulted in time efficient design, drawing, steel parts production, maintenance and construction of bridges. SBD developed two types of bridge technology and Standards-suspended and suspension, which came to be known as SBD standards.

With the beginning of Local Level Bridge Program, people realized the importance of connectivity in mobilization of local economy and upliftment of living standards brought by trail bridges. Thus the demand for bridge construction in local trails heightened. The SBD standards developed for large rivers were neither cost effective nor appropriate for construction at the local level.

Realizing the need for a technology appropriate to the local level, Helvetas-Nepal developed a design based on the Traditional Baglung Bridges. This new design was based on optimum utilization of local skills and materials while fulfilling all the engineering requirements. After the initiation of this technology the cost per meter span reduced to 175 American dollars which resulted in the completion of around 200 bridges per year. There were further improvements in bridge building at local level (BBLL) technology with the passage of time. They became more cost effective, simple and durable. These BBLL bridges are now known as Short Span Trail Bridges (SSTB).

The experienced gained in the development of short span bridge standards lead to the revision in SBD technology as well. This outcome of this revision was long span bridge standards. Thus SBD bridges are now recognized as Long Span Trail Bridges (LSTB).

Since the design of both the long span and short span bridges are similar, a need for demarcation was felt. Safe design of short span bridges up to 120 meters is technically feasible. Bridges over 120 meters have to be designed as long span. Short span trail bridges are more cost effective and hence their use must be maximized.

SBD is currently responsible for construction of long span trail bridges (LSTB). This includes Suspended, Single Span Suspension and Multi-Span bridges throughout Nepal. Since these bridges are completely centrally funded, the demand for Long Span bridges is very high. Improvement of technology and publication of various guides and manuals for trail bridges were done which are listed below serially:

- Planning tools were developed and Main Trail and Central Service Maps of 57 districts were prepared.
- District-wise and Regional Main Trail Maps were prepared.
- District- wise Service Center Maps were prepared.
- Central Bridge Register of Crossing and Bridges along Main Trails were prepared.
- Planning and Monitoring Information System was developed.

Today more than 7000 trail bridges all over the country, constructed from Suspension Bridge Division are connecting people from different villages and settlements. Additional 200 numbers of bridges are being constructed every year. At present time, people don't need to walk more than three hours just to find a safe river crossing except in some very remote areas. Trail bridge strategy has been brought into implementation with the aim to reduce this distance to a maximum of one hour.

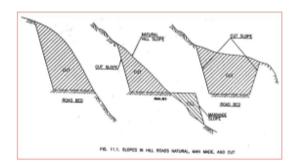
अभ्यास- क्रियाकलाप ९ संग सम्बन्धित

निम्न walkway width का लागि लठ्ठा छनोट गर्नुहोस

समुह क – ७०cm, ९० m स्पान

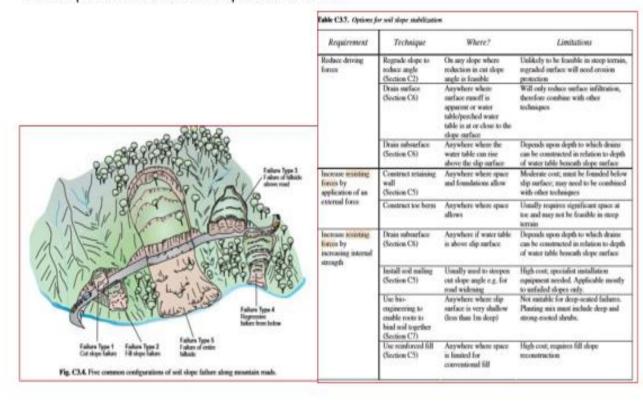
समुह ख - १०६ cm, ७० m स्पान

Slopes in Hill Roads



- A hill road is formed either by full cutting into the hill or part cut and part fill (Fig 11.1, IRC: SP48:1998).
- Stability of slopes, natural and man made, is important for a hill road.
- Disturbance to slopes can occur due to erosion caused by rain-fall and runoff and consequent slides.
- Effective erosion control measures protect slopes and prevent slides.
- The subject of slope stability and erosion control, therefore, become very vital for control and prevention of land slides/slips.

Soil slope failure and soil slope stabilization



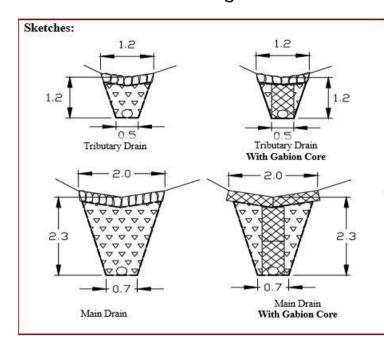
WATER MANAGEMENT STRUCTURES-Technical Note RAP3

Water management is a major concern in road design as failure to manage water properly can deteriorate and ultimately destroy structures and pavement. Water

management infrastructure includes surface and sub-surface drains, cross drainage and erosion control measures. The main purpose of water management is to reduce instability due to surface water, reduce pore pressure in retaining structures and protect slopes from soil erosion. Hence, the focus is to drain off water safely and as quickly as possible. Water is best managed by conserving the natural drainage system around the road alignment. Disturbing the natural drainage can often lead to increase in catchment area (thereby increasing amount of water collected) or cause increased water pressure in the natural drainage outlets. Hence, as far as possible, water should be allowed to flow through controlled natural drainage channels. This can be achieved by controlling road surface drainage, designing culverts or drifts maximizing frequency of cross drains to prevent increased flow concentration

SIDE DRAIN -Side drains are not provided throughout the full length of a road but are essential in sections where the road gradient is greater than 7%, in water logged areas, wetlands, paddy fields and hairpin bends. The run off from side drains should be drained off within 200m into natural gully/kholsi or other forms of non-cultivated land, either directly or through crossdrainage structures as per site condition so that run off should be disposed safely. Side drains serve two main functions 1. Collect and remove surface water 2. Prevent sub-surface water from affecting the road pavement Side drains should have a minimum longitudinal gradient of 0.5%, except on crest curves (vertical curves). Lowering this gradient increase siltation in drains and reduces their efficiency. In potentially unstable sections, the side drains should be lined to maintain their function. In such partially lined drains, special protection is required at the most vulnerable points such as culverts, drain junction, sharp bends and steep sections. The choice of drain depends on the hydraulic capacity required, maintenance options, space and traffic. The most common form of drains on district roads are dry stone lined tick type drain.

भ्मिगत नाली ब्यवस्थापन



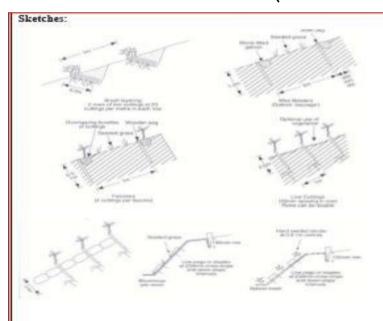
Purpose / Function:

- Intercept and drain out nearsurface water
- · Reduce driving force
- · Reduce seepage force
- Reduce weight of unstable soil mass
- · Decrease pore pressure
- Partly drains surface runoff
- Control shallow failure

Limitations:

- Cannot drain out deep water table
- Maintenance is problematic.

बायो इन्जिनियरिन्ग



Purpose / Function:

- Protect slope from erosion in bare slopes
- Reduces possibility of shallow seated instabilities
- Catch eroding materials moving down the slope
- Armoru slope against surface erosion from runoff and rainsplash
- Reinforce soil by providing network of roots increasing soil resistance
- Anchr surfae material extending roots through potential failure plane into firmer strata below
- Support soil mass by
- buttressing and arching
 Drain excess water from soil mass

Limitations:

- · Limited to right of way
- Unstable bares slopes with potential of frequent slope failures are unsuitable for bioengineering

Design Considerations:

- Reference should be made to Roadside Bio-engineering Site Hand Book and Reference Manual
- Can be applied alone in marginally stable bare slope or embankment slope
- Can be applied in combination with other civil engineering measures such as drainage, structures or surface protection works

Specifications:

 Separate Roadside Bioengineering Site Hand Book and Reference Manual should be referred

Reference

Roadside Bio-engineering Site Hand Book and Reference Manual **Problem and issues of rural road construction in Nepal**-Green Road Approach in Rural Road Construction for the Sustainable Development of Nepal Abhiman Das Mulmi, 2009

There are still fifteen districts in the country which are not connected to the national road networks. All the fifteen districts which are not connected to the National Road network are lies in the hilly and mountain region. The Himalayas constitute one of the most tectonically active fold mountain belts and experience some of the highest rates of erosion in the world. The difficulties presented by conditions of adverse geology, topography and land use are made more accurate in the humid sub-tropical and humid warm temperature zones where rapid rock weathering and heavy rainfall act to induce land sliding and erosion. So the construction needs a proper consideration of the geology of the country. With that physical structures and topography, transport infrastructure development is considerably difficult in the country. The geology of the Nepal is weak and in the phase of stabilization. Even a small wrong development can cause the destabilization of the natural environment. Especially in the context of mega projects with the wider catchments can cause a lot of problems, social economic and environmental. In the past, plans were formulated aimed at increasing production of economic value and environment was not incorporated in the planning and implementation of the development activities. The development activities with potential of economic benefit were liable to carried serious risk of environmental adversities. Environment considerations were undermined because it was considered constraints to development. But the result of past negligence of environment is seen today. Losses of land, siltation, landslides, soil erosion, and loss of biodiversity are some of the adverse consequences. In the context of Nepal, lots of environment problems can be cited out that emerged out of developing transport infrastructures by neglecting the environment. Like, Landslide of Krishna Bhir located in the Prithvi highway is well known to all of Nepali and popular among international community, which is a result of defective construction methods and overlook of the environment. Department of Roads had spent a significant budget to control landslide of Krishna Bhir which is really a costly approach for a Least Developed Country like Nepal. The conventional approach of developing transport infrastructure least considered the environment, Excessive use of blasting results the wider mass movement and slope instability. Construction methodology is costly and the works are carried through the contractors in the conventional approach and thus least considered the social aspects like poverty alleviation. So, with due consideration to difficult topography and wide pervasive poverty, it is very much essential to adopt a sustainable approach in developing transport infrastructure in rural areas. So, the sustainability of infrastructure development is an issue of growing concern and calls for close examination of the design, construction and maintenance of road infrastructure. In developing countries, particularly in least developed countries (LDCs) like Nepal, the technical knowledge for infrastructure development in rural mountainous regions is still limited, which results in technical shortcomings and significant environmental impact. In the context of Nepal, the development of infrastructure is characterized by high initial costs, frequent damages due to harsh terrain and/or heavy monsoon rain, long construction time and low economic returns. Therefore, there is an urgent need for serious rethinking about infrastructure development strategies and practices. Decades of experience of infrastructure development in the mountainous region has amply created awareness among engineers and planners that development of infrastructure in mountainous regions requires a multidisciplinary approach which considered social, gender equity issues, economic, engineering, environmental and bio-technical factors for the sustainable economic development. The study critically examines the road construction using Green road approach in the rural part of Nepal. The objective of the study is to relate the different principles and methodology adopted by road construction using Green road approach with the universally accepted themes of sustainable development.

Role of Consultant's project manager- ice civil engineering projects,2015

The term project manager or design project manager is commonly used within consultancy organizations for the project engineer with responsibility for the following:

- to plan and supervise detailed design, if not already complete, and coordinate the issue of any further drawings to the contractor under whatever procedure is stated in the contract
- to promote and implement value engineering and innovative ideas
- to direct redesign if there are varied requirements of the promoter or changed site conditions
- to estimate the effect that any variations will have on the program and cost of the project, and to advise on issuing a promoter's change/project manager's instruction or whatever procedure is stated in the contract
- to advise the promoter on the progress, trends and likely outcome of contracts
- to manage the project risks
- to manage third party customer care
- to actively manage environmental risks
- to promote a partnering ethos to engender mutual trust and cooperation
- to administer the issue of the certificates for payment to the contractor
- to advise the promoter on compensation events, claims and disputes
- to liaise with the supervisor/promoter's representative on all the above.

The role of the supervisor

- to check that the project is constructed in accordance with the contract.
- to carry out the duties delegated by the project manager
- to check that the contractor has organized their work to achieve the accepted or approved program
- to examine the methods proposed by the contractor for the execution of the project, the primary object being to see that they should ensure safe and satisfactory construction
- to ensure that the contractor complies with the requirements of the project health and safety plan
- to assist the contractor to interpret drawings and understand the specification, and refer questions to the design project manager/project engineer g to supervise the project to ensure that it is being executed in line with the requirements of the project quality plan

- to assess and record the progress of the work in comparison with the program
- to execute and/or supervise tests carried out on the site, and inspect materials and manufacture at source g to keep a diary constituting a detailed history of the work done and all events at the site and submit periodic progress reports to the project manager
- to advise the project manager on the monthly assessments of the amount due to the contractor
- to agree and record the relevant facts for any work or event for which the contractor may claim additional time or payment g to direct the production of as-built drawings and the health and safety file
- to manage risk by advising the project manager on potential problems in good time for them to be avoided or their effects minimized.

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Chapter 8 Construction management organisation

Size and organisation

Developments in procurement and contracts coupled with diversification of many traditional contracting businesses has led to a myriad of organisation designs. Most tend to adopt 'variations on a theme' and in this chapter we consider traditional and early contractor involvement (ECI) organisational strategies, where there is one principal contractor. Whilst the following primarily considers the NEC suite of contracts the comments and discussions are equally valid for the efficient management of any construction project. The role of the various professionals responsible for the delivery of the project has become much more complex with commercial and contractual matters being increasingly important with more work being sub-contracted. Risk identification and management is now a major part of the site team's workload for both the promoter's staff and the contractor's

The promoter's representative

Traditionally in civil engineering projects in the UK, the consulting engineer acted as the representative of the promoter (in the ICE 7th edition Conditions of Contact); the Engineer is maintained in the ICC but has changed to the project manager in the NEC. Today, NEC3 is widely used and this has led to the advent of the project management professional.

Consultant's project manager

The term project manager or design project manager is commonly used within consultancy organisations for the project engineer with responsibility for the following:

- to plan and supervise detailed design, if not already complete, and coordinate the issue of any further drawings to the contractor under whatever procedure is stated in the contract
- to promote and implement value engineering and innovative ideas
- to direct redesign if there are varied requirements of the promoter or changed site conditions

- to estimate the effect that any variations will have on the programme and cost of the project, and to advise on issuing a promoter's change/project manager's instruction or whatever procedure is stated in the contract
- to advise the promoter on the progress, trends and likely outcome of contracts
- to manage the project risks
- to manage third party customer care
- to actively manage environmental risks
- to promote a partnering ethos to engender mutual trust and cooperation
- to administer the issue of the certificates for payment to the contractor
- to advise the promoter on compensation events, claims and disputes
- to liaise with the supervisor/promoter's representative on all the above.

Under the NEC3 form of contract, the 'project manager' is named within the contract and is appointed by the promoter to manage the contract on their behalf. The contractual role of the project manager is defined in terms of the decisions and actions they have to take.

Delegation of authority

Under the NEC3 form of contract, the responsibility for most communications with the contractor is usually delegated to the supervisor by the project manager. The extent to which the project manager can delegate their powers is usually limited in the contract. The project manager should inform the contractor in writing of the extent of delegation of their powers.

The supervisor

The role of the supervisor under NEC3 is to check that the project is constructed in accordance with the contract. The principal duties are:

- to carry out the duties delegated by the project manager
- to check that the contractor has organised their work to achieve the accepted or approved programme
- to examine the methods proposed by the contractor for the execution of the project, the primary object being to see that they should ensure safe and satisfactory construction
- to ensure that the contractor complies with the requirements of the project health and safety plan
- to assist the contractor to interpret drawings and understand the specification, and refer questions to the design project manager/project engineer
- to supervise the project to ensure that it is being executed in line with the requirements of the project quality plan
- to assess and record the progress of the work in comparison with the programme

- to execute and/or supervise tests carried out on the site, and inspect materials and manufacture at source
- to keep a diary constituting a detailed history of the work done and all events at the site and submit periodic progress reports to the project manager
- to advise the project manager on the monthly assessments of the amount due to the contractor
- to agree and record the relevant facts for any work or event for which the contractor may claim additional time or payment
- to direct the production of as-built drawings and the health and safety file
- to manage risk by advising the project manager on potential problems in good time for them to be avoided or their effects minimised.

The supervisor's site team

Save for small projects, the supervisor usually leads a team of assistant engineers, inspectors and support staff. Their actual numbers and organisation depend upon the size of the project, the complexity of work and distance from head office or services.

The role of the inspectors is to supervise the contractor's work, for instance the mixing and placing of concrete and any such work requiring constant supervision. The duties of inspectors demand practical experience, objectivity and tact in order to gain the respect of the foremen and skilled workers employed by the contractor. Corresponding roles are needed in other contract arrangements, for instance where a project is designed and supervised by the promoter's own staff.

Early contractor involvement

The promoter's representative role is determined by the type of contract and the stage at which a contractor is engaged to take responsibility for the project development (early engagement is more commonly known by the acronym (ECI). Until the contractor is procured, the promoter's representative responsibilities cover the following:

- develop the design within the required scope and brief, ensuring compliance with CDM Regulations 2015
- manage the scheme development through the planning or statutory processes
- achieve a satisfactory outcome at any public inquiry if required
- **assist the promoter to define the budgets and programme requirements**
- manage consultations with stakeholders, the public and other interested parties
- ensure there is effective communication between the contractor and the promoter.

The promoter may wish to procure the contractor early, at which point some of the responsibilities above may be transferred to the contractor. These will be determined within the contract.

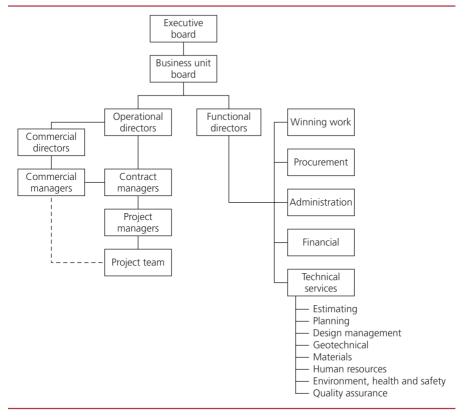
During construction, the role of the promoter's representative is greatly reduced from the role previously outlined for 'construct only' schemes. Their main responsibility is to monitor the following:

- the progress of the contractor and keep the promoter fully informed
- deal with scheme changes and events on behalf of the promoter
- determine the payments to be made to the contractor based on work completed.

Main contractor's organisation

Figure 8.1 provides a basic framework outline of a contractor's structure of company departments and the main responsibilities for managing contracts. All roles under the operational and commercial directors are responsible for project delivery. However,

Figure 8.1 Organogram showing example organisational structure of a construction contracting organisation



these teams are supported by functions that are located off-site in the company's head office or a regional office.

Although all projects are different a typical site management structure for work involving building façade and fit out work might be as shown in Figure 8.2. Here some roles are specialist ones in a function or discipline, for instance planning. Others are in a section or area of the site. The nature of these duties varies significantly, depending on the variety of work, size and layout of a site and the terms of the contract. On major projects there tend to be more specialists; on smaller and traditional contracts there tends to be a wider range of responsibilities for each individual.

Contractors' project managers and agents

Contractors' project managers are usually experienced engineers. Most of the financial risks of a traditional construction contract are on site and so the contractor's project manager is usually given wide powers by their company to plan and control the work. The project manager's main role is to successfully deliver the scheme to time, cost and budget, which includes responsibilities for the following:

- construction
- health, safety and environment
- compliance with the contract
- the commercial success of the contract
- management of the contractor's site staff
- programme management
- liaison with the supervisor
- stakeholder liaison and communication
- risk management
- performance management
- advising the promoter on scheme budgets.

Sub-agents, package managers and construction managers

On larger sites, areas of the work are usually the responsibility of sub-agents (increasingly known as package managers and construction managers). Depending on the size of the particular project, they will have varying numbers of staff, principally section engineers, assistant engineers and inspectors. Sub-agents' main responsibilities are:

- day-to-day site management
- health and safety
- industrial relations
- management of sub-contractors
- productivity and workmanship of the plant and labour.

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Figure 8.2 Organogram showing example construction project management structure

The general foreman and sectional foremen, depending on the size, variety and spread of work, usually supervise the use of labour, plant and transport.

General foreman

The general foreman is the link between the management and the foremen and gangers in direct charge of labour. Their personal influence on the site organisation can be a strong factor in achieving and maintaining efficiency. Sub-contractors increasingly provide the role, more so than main contractors.

The general foreman's main responsibilities are:

- allocation of labour to site operations
- supervising flows of materials and the management of stores/compound areas
- motivation of the labour force
- site communications between all foremen and gangers
- site safety including workforce briefings, statutory inspections and site tidiness.

Principal engineer/engineering manager (on large projects)

The chief engineer is responsible for the technical methods needed to ensure the quality and accuracy of the works, through guidance of the section engineers and all the contractor's staff. They are responsible for any design needed on site, especially of temporary works, and will draw on head office engineering and research departments where appropriate.

Section engineers

Section engineers usually have an appreciation of design, construction, health, safety and environmental requirements. They are ultimately responsible to the project manager/agent, but are usually directed by the sub-agent. On large or technically complex schemes they will obtain assistance and technical guidance from the chief engineer. They report progress and measurement/scheme change issues to the quantity surveyor. Each section engineer must liaise with the foreman in his or her section, to plan the work to be executed daily, weekly and monthly.

Contractor's quantity surveyor (CQS) or cost engineer

On larger projects, a quantity surveyor or cost engineer (modern parlance describes the role as 'commercial management') and assistants may be needed to record the quantities of work done, manage sub-contractors' payments and prepare the information for the contractor to request payment as defined under the contract. Interim and final measurements have to be substantiated and agreed with the supervisor.

The quantity surveyor will notify the supervisor of any events or changes in work scope and they will be responsible for evaluating and agreeing the effect of change. If agreement of these variations is not achieved, the quantity surveyor will assist in the dispute resolution procedure defined in the contract.

Normally, the quantity surveyor is also responsible for managing correspondence and instructions on the main contract and sub-contracts, and advising the contractor's project manager/agent on contract and sub-contract matters. On smaller projects these tasks are part of the job of sub-agents or section engineers, supported by a visiting quantity surveyor.

Planner/scheduler

The planner/scheduler is responsible for the development of the overall contract programme in conjunction with other key members of the project team. They will update the overall contract programme with progress to date at intervals specified in the contract or as required by the project manager. They will also usually provide the site team with a weekly or fortnightly programme giving the work elements for the forthcoming month. It will be either a full-time or part-time role, depending on the size and nature of the scheme.

Quality/safety/environmental sustainability coordinator

The role of the coordinator is to develop, manage, implement and regularly monitor the requirements of the project quality plan, health and safety plan and environmental management plan. These roles are carried out by one person or by separate individuals, depending on the size of the project. Many contractors now have an integrated management system, which combines the business processes for all these three areas.

Community and local liaison manager

For nearly all projects that require the specialist services of a public liaison officer, the duties can be described as follows:

- Consultation and liaison with affected landowners, residents and local businesses. Assisting at key liaison group meetings. Communicating back to the project team.
- Provision of a regular surgery or hold public exhibitions for the public for general discussion, raise issues and so on.
- Respond to compliments and deal with complaints.
- Control and organisation of the media, local radio, leaflet/letter drops on progress, town notice board, dedicated email address, traffic switches and so on.
- Liaison with and organisation of trips and visits by local schools and interested parties.
- Oversee and report on local labour employment requirements.
- Monitor Section 106 compliance requirements.

Logistics manager/controller

Construction projects are increasingly organised along the lines of supply-chain management principles. This requires adequate systems to manage the delivery of materials and plant in addition to other transport operations. The logistics manager will manage key interfaces with project planners, commercial managers and the construction managers on the site to ensure that the project team is fully aware of logistics in support of the construction programme.

Information manager/document controller

The advent of building information modelling (BIM) has emphasised the need for a professional role in information coordination and knowledge management. On complex projects, large volumes of digital and paper documents are produced and this can create difficulties in ensuring that information is made available to the right people, at the right time. The Construction Industry Council (CIC) BIM Protocol requires the appointment of an information manager. The main role of the information manager, according to the protocol, is to establish, monitor and manage the common data environment (CDE) and ensure that the project data follow the agreed protocol.

Support functions

Most contractors will have head office support functions as indicated on Figure 8.1. They are responsible for both support to the project and for ensuring a consistency of standards and approach across the organisation.

Appointment of site staff

If the works are to start well and proceed economically, much will depend on the early appointment of the contractor's project manager/agent and their staff so that they can begin their planning and other preparations and establish selection, induction and training facilities before labour arrives in any numbers. There is a risk that these preparations will be inadequately planned if one person has to do several others' work during the initial period.

Selection of adequate and experienced staff, and briefing them on the project, its priorities, risks and organisation, are particularly important if the site is remote – and especially if overseas (Loraine, 1991). Ideally, key members of the team should be involved with the project at bid stage to facilitate continuity, however in all cases a formal handover to the site staff should be carried out.

Industrial relations - communications and procedures

The Working Rule Agreement for the Construction Industry (Construction Industry Joint Council), negotiated between the promoters' representatives and trades unions, sets out 31 'working rules' that cover issues such as holiday entitlement, disciplinary procedures, grievance procedures and sick pay. Increasingly contractors and sub-contractors

in the UK employ skilled and other labour as individual sub-contractors rather than as permanent employees, as this is can provide greater flexibility to the promoter and can have tax advantages to the employees, but the Working Rule Agreement provides a basis for their employment. Thorough knowledge of this Agreement and the amendments made to it from time to time is required for successful industrial relations. The latest revision of the agreement took place in 2013.

Civil engineering in the UK has comparatively good industrial relations and care should be taken to maintain them. The management being seen to be consistent, fair and reasonable achieves good industrial relations on site. To this end, good communication systems are essential. Management should always be prepared to meet employees' representatives, resolve factual questions and explain policies. In the UK and Ireland, the main trade union representing construction workers is the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians (UCATT).

Suitable provisions should be made for foreign/migrant workers, particularly in the context of health, safety and welfare. There are a number of considerations including:

- language skills and competence of workers on site
- knowledge and awareness of health and safety legislation
- cultural norms
- knowledge of construction methods, plant and equipment.

Incentives

Contractors use incentive bonus schemes to try to achieve good productivity from manual employees. The basis of a good incentive scheme is that it should give a person of average ability the opportunity to earn more than their basic wage in return for increased production. It is important that it is clearly understood what is expected in terms of increased production, the normal needs to be established first and then the incentive calculated on production rates in excess of the normal rate. Incentive schemes need to be seen to be fair and require both technical and psychological skills to formulate and apply. Without adequate safeguards in place, workforce discontent can quickly arise. Weekly measurement of production and the calculation of bonuses require promptness and accuracy.

Production targets and the bonus applicable to them should be clear and agreed between a contractor or sub-contractor and the representative of their employees, and thereafter altered only if circumstances justify changes.

Not all work can be made the subject of a bonus by the direct measurement of output. Employees who provide support services to those on bonus targets should therefore be given a financial interest in the work, that attracts bonuses and so gain some benefit when bonuses are earned by their colleagues.

Site office administration

An administration/office manager (titles vary) on larger or remote sites is usually responsible for secretarial and other administrative services to the site organisation, the keeping of attendance and sickness records, minor purchasing, and the checking of the receipt and safeguarding of materials. On smaller and urban sites, the contractor's head or regional offices provide most or all of these services.

Sub-contractors' organisations

Sub-contractors' organisations are generally similar to those of main contractors, but smaller and more specialised to suit their scale and range of work. Many projects are now carried out in a partnering environment in which major sub-contractors form part of the integrated project team.

Design and build

In many circumstances the promoter employs the contractor to design and build a particular project. The extent of the contractor's design responsibilities will depend upon the point in the process at which the contractor is employed and it will be defined within the contract

Some of the promoter's representative responsibilities outlined previously for construct only will consequently be transferred to the contractor. The contractor employs a designer to complete the design and supervision on the contractor's behalf.

Where this occurs the contractor's designer is responsible for:

- developing a buildable, cost-effective design solution within the required scope and brief
- obtaining all the necessary approvals and certification
- ensuring the design is completed within the cost and programme constraints
- developing the environmental management plan taking into account all environmental constraints
- dealing effectively and in a timely manner with scheme changes
- site supervision and auditing the contractor's site quality records
- assisting the contractor in updating the scheme budgets.

Design manager

For these schemes the contractor may employ a design manager/design coordinator to manage the interface between the contractor and their designer. Key duties include:

- providing a clear design brief
- assisting the designer with buildability, value engineering and designing out risks
- agreeing the design programme and planned resources
- regularly reviewing progress, costs to date and forecast costs with the designer
- effectively managing design change
- liaising with the site team on preferred solutions and design development.

The Considerate Constructors Scheme

The UK Considerate Constructors Scheme (CCS) has the primary function of providing guidance designed to ensure that the negative impacts of a construction project are minimised. The CCS sets out a 'Code of Considerate Practice' that commits registered sites and companies to care about appearance, respect the community, protect the environment, secure everyone's safety and value their workforce.

The Construction Skills Certification Scheme

The Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) provides certification within the UK construction industry to ensure that individuals working on construction sites have attained the required levels of training and qualification for the type of work they undertake. The scheme provides recognition of various job roles through the provision of a database of people working in the construction industry who 'have or are committed to achieving, a recognised construction related qualification'. It is now commonplace for main contractors to require workers on site to hold a valid CSCS card. This does not, however, relieve the contractor of its duty to ensure safe working practices and it should carry out regular safety compliance tests.

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मूल्याङ्कनका औजारहरु

पूर्वाधार निर्माण प्रशिक्षण (Training on Infrastructure Construction)

पुर्व् जानकारी

सहभागी विवरण		
नामः		संस्था:
पद:		जिल्लाः
अन्य विवरण		
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तलका विषयहरुमा तपाईको ज्ञान र सीपको स्तरीकरण निम्न तरिकाले गर्नुहोस्।

- विषयमा पटक्कै ज्ञान र सीप छैन भने १ मा चिन्ह लगाउनुहोस्।
- विषयमा अलिअलि ज्ञान र सीप छ भने २ मा चिन्ह लगाउनुहोस्।
- विषयमा सन्तोषजनक मात्रामा ज्ञान र सीप छ र ठीकै मात्रामा कार्यमा प्रयोगमा ल्याउन सक्नुहुन्छ भने ३ मा चिन्ह लगाउनु होस्।
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पूर्वाधार निर्माण प्रशिक्षण (Training on Infrastructure Construction)

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पूर्वाधार निर्माण प्रशिक्षण (Training on Infrastructure Construction)

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मोड्युल १३	फोहोरमैला व्यवस्थापन तथा वातावरण व्यवस्थापन
मोड्युल १४	जग्गा नापजाँच
मोड्युल १५	हरित आवास
मोड्युल १६	सडक ठेगाना र भौगोलिक सूचना प्रणाली
मोड्युल १७	एकीकृत स्थानीय विकास योजना प्रणाली
मोड्युल १८	Urban Design (अर्वन डिजाइन)
मोड्युल १९	सूचना र संचार प्रविधि
मोड्युल २०	पूर्वाधार निर्माण
मोड्युल २१	चट्टयाङ् र विद्युतीय निरीक्षण



