

SCHEME OF VALUATION

(Scoring Indicators)

Revision :2015		Course Title: QUANTITY SURVEYIN-I		SET -A		Course Code: 4013	
QN. NO.	Scoring indicator	Spl it-up score	Sub Total	Total			
I		PART -A					
1	In an estimate a certain amount say 3% to 5% of estimated cost is provided to allow for the expenses for miscellaneous petty items which do not fall under any sub-head of items of works is called Contingencies.	2					
2	i)Centre line method ii)Out to Out and in to in method	2	-				
3	Sometimes a lump-sum rate is provided for certain small items, for which detailed quantities cannot be taken out easily or it takes sufficient time to find the details.eg. Decoration work of a building.	2	-				
4	The estimate which prepared using any rough method to get the approximate cost of construction anticipated in a project is called an approximate or rough estimate. Since this estimate is normally prepared in the preliminary estimate.	2					
5	Rates of different items in the estimate are the current rates for the completion of the items of work which include supply of materials, transport, labour scaffolding, overheads, contractor's profit, taxes etc. The rates are usually taken from the PWD 'Schedule of Rates'.	2	-	2 x 5 = 10			
II		PART - B					
1	<p>Data required to prepare an estimate</p> <p>1. Drawings i.e. plans, elevations, sections etc. 2. Specifications. 3. Rates.</p> <p>1. Drawings: - If the drawings are not clear and without complete dimensions the preparation of estimation become very difficult. So, it is very essential before preparing an estimate</p> <p>2. specifications:-</p> <p>a) General Specifications: This gives the nature, quality, class and work and materials in general terms to be used in various parts of wok. It helps no form a general idea of building.</p> <p>b) Detailed Specifications: These gives the detailed description of the various items of work laying down the Quantities and qualities of materials, their proportions, the method of preparation workmanship and execution of work.</p> <p>3. Rates: - For preparing the estimate the unit rates of each item of work are required.</p> <p>1. for arriving at the unit rates of each item. 2. The rates of various materials to be used in the construction. 3. The cost of transport materials.</p>	2					
		2			6		

	4. The wages of labour, skilled or unskilled of masons, carpenters etc.,			
2	Quantity of brickwork = $L \times B \times H$ = $5.50\text{m} \times 3\text{m} \times 0.30\text{m} = 4.95 \text{ cu.m}$ Quantity of plastering (two faces) = $2 (L \times H)$ = $2 (5.50 \times 3) = 33 \text{ sq.m}$ Cost of Brickwork = $4.95 \times 520.00 = \text{Rs. } 2574.00$ Cost of plastering = $33 \times 12.50 \text{ m} = \text{Rs. } 412.50$ Total cost = $\text{Rs. } 2574.00 + \text{Rs. } 412.50 = \text{Rs. } 2986.50/-$	2		
		2		6
		2		6
3	1. Preparing bill of quantities (taking off, squaring, abstracting and billing) 2. Preparing bills for part payments at intervals during the execution of work. 3. Preparing bill of adjustment in the case of variations ordered during the execution of work. 4. Giving legal advice in case of court proceedings.			6
4	Plinth Area is the area of a building measured at floor level. It is measured by taking external dimensions excluding plinth offset if any. Carpet Area of building is the useful area or liveable area. This is the total floor area minus the circulation area, veranda, corridors, passages, staircase, lift, entrance hall etc. and minus other non-useable areas as sanitary accommodations like bathrooms and W.Cs.etc.	3		
		3		6
5	Supplementary Estimate is a detailed estimate and is prepared when additional works are required to supplement the original works, or when further development is required during the progress of work. This is a fresh detailed estimate of the additional works in addition to the original estimate. The Abstract should show the amount of the original estimate and the total amount including the Supplementary amount for which sanction is required.	3		
		3		6
6	The Cubical contents of a building means plinth area x height of the building. The height is taken from top of floor level to top of roof. The cubic contents of the proposed building are multiplied with cubic rates arrived at for the similar construction i.e. total cost of construction divided by cubic contents = cost per cubic metre.			6
7	Overhead costs include general office expenses, rents, taxes, supervision and other costs which are indirect expenses and not productive expenses on the job. The miscellaneous expenses on overheads may be under the following heads. 1. General overheads 1. Establishment (office staff) 2. Stationary, printing, postages etc. 3. Travelling expenses 4. Telephone 5. Rent and Taxes. 2. Job overheads 1. Supervision (salary of Engineers, Overseers etc.)		3	

		<p>2. Handling of materials</p> <p>3. Repairs, carriage and depreciation of Tools and Plants</p> <p>4. Amenities of labour</p> <p>5. Workmen's compensation, insurance etc.</p> <p>6. Interest on investment</p> <p>7. Losses on advances.</p>	3		6	
III		PART - C				
	(a)	<p>Built-up area or Plinth area = Carpet area + area occupied by corridors (verandas, lavatories, staircases etc.) + area occupied by walls.</p> <p>Let X = Built-up area / Plinth area.</p> <p>X = carpet area + 30 % of built-up area + 10 % of built-up area</p> <p>$X = 2000 \text{ m}^2 + 30/100(X) + 10/100 (X)$</p> <p>$X = 2000 + 3X/10 + X/10$</p> <p>$10X - 3X - X = 20000$</p> <p>$6X = 20000$; $X = 3333 \frac{1}{3} \text{ m}^2$, Built-up area / Plinth area</p> <p>i) Building cost = $3333 \frac{1}{3} \text{ m}^2 @ \text{Rs. } 950.00 / \text{m}^2$</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">$= 3333 \frac{1}{3} \times 950 = \text{Rs. } 316666.50$</p> <p>ii) Extra for deep foundation = $\frac{1}{100} \times 3166663.50 = \text{Rs. } 31666.65$</p> <p>iii) Special Architectural treatment = $\frac{0.5}{100} \times 3166663.50$</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">$= \text{Rs. } 15833.32$</p> <p>iv) Water supply and sanitary installations = $\frac{6}{100} \times 3166663.50$</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">$= \text{Rs. } 189999.81$</p> <p>v) Electric installations - $\frac{12.5}{100} \times 3166663.50 = \text{Rs. } 395832.93$</p> <p>vi) Other services - $\frac{5}{100} \times 3166663.50 = \text{Rs. } 158333.17$</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Total = $\text{Rs. } 3958328.22/-$</p> <p>Contingencies = 2 ½% of total</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">$= \frac{2.5}{100} \times 3958328.88 = \text{Rs. } 98958.22/-$</p> <p>Supervision charges = 8% of total</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">$= \frac{8}{100} \times 3958328.88 = \text{Rs. } 316666.30/-$</p> <p>Grand total = Rs. 43,73,953.00/-</p>	3	2	2	9
	(b)	<p>Revised estimate is a detailed estimate and is required to be prepared under any one of the following circumstances.</p> <p>(i) When the original sanctioned estimate is exceeded or likely to exceed by more than 5 %</p> <p>(ii) When the expenditure on a work exceeds or likely to exceed the amount of administrative sanction by more than 10 %</p> <p>(iii) When there are material deviations from the original proposal, even though the cost may be met from the sanctioned amount.</p> <p>The revised estimate should be accompanied by a comparative statement showing the variations of each item of works, its quantity, rate and cost under original and revised, side by side, the excess or saving and reason for variation.</p>	3	3	6	
IV	(a)	<p>Quantity = $\frac{L}{6} (A_1 + A_2 + 4 A_m)$</p> <p>Or Quantity = $\left[B \frac{(d_1 + d_2)}{2} + S \frac{(d_1^2 + d_2^2 + d_1 d_2)}{3} \right] L$</p> <p>$A_1 = B d_1 + s d_1^2 = 10 \times 1 + 2 \times 1^2 = 12 \text{ sq.m}$</p> <p>$A_2 = B d_2 + s d_2^2 = 10 \times 1.60 + 2 \times 1.60^2 = 21.12 \text{ sqm}$</p>	2	2		

	$A_m = B d_m + s d_m^2, \text{ where } d_m = \frac{d_1 + d_2}{2} = \frac{1.00 + 1.60}{2} = 1.30 \text{ m.}$ $= 10 \times 1.30 + 2 \times 1.30^2 = 16.38 \text{ sq.m}$ $\text{Quantity} = \frac{200}{6} (12 + 21.12 + 4 \times 16.38) = \frac{200}{6} \times 98.64$ $= 3288 \text{ cu m.}$	<u>2</u>																																																																																													
	(b) Volume by Trapezoidal Formula method ,V $V = \frac{D}{2} [A_0 + A_n + 2(A_1 + A_2 + A_3 + \dots + A_{n-1})]$ $= \frac{1}{2} [528 + 3100 + 2(910 + 1500 + 1750 + 2100 + 2800)]$ $= 10,874 \text{ m}^3$	<u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>2</u>		<u>7</u>																																																																																											
V	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Ite m no</th> <th>Particulars of items</th> <th>No</th> <th>L m</th> <th>B m</th> <th>H/D m</th> <th>QTY m³</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>Earthwork in excavation</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Long walls</td> <td>2</td> <td>11.70</td> <td>1.10</td> <td>1.00</td> <td>25.74</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Short walls</td> <td>3</td> <td>5.20</td> <td>1.10</td> <td>1.00</td> <td>17.16</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Total</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>42.90</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>Lime concrete in foundation</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Long walls</td> <td>2</td> <td>11.70</td> <td>1.10</td> <td>0.30</td> <td>7.72</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Short walls</td> <td>3</td> <td>5.20</td> <td>1.10</td> <td>0.30</td> <td>5.15</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Total</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>12.87</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>1st class Brickwork in Lime mortar in Superstructure</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Long walls</td> <td>2</td> <td>10.90</td> <td>0.30</td> <td>4.20</td> <td>27.47</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Short walls</td> <td>3</td> <td>6.00</td> <td>0.30</td> <td>4.20</td> <td>22.68</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Total (Excluding Deductions)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>50.15</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Long wall c/c length = 10.60 m; Short wall c/c length = 6.30m.</p>	Ite m no	Particulars of items	No	L m	B m	H/D m	QTY m ³	1.	Earthwork in excavation							Long walls	2	11.70	1.10	1.00	25.74		Short walls	3	5.20	1.10	1.00	17.16		Total					42.90	2.	Lime concrete in foundation							Long walls	2	11.70	1.10	0.30	7.72		Short walls	3	5.20	1.10	0.30	5.15		Total					12.87	3.	1st class Brickwork in Lime mortar in Superstructure							Long walls	2	10.90	0.30	4.20	27.47		Short walls	3	6.00	0.30	4.20	22.68		Total (Excluding Deductions)					50.15	<u>5</u> <u>5</u> <u>5</u>		<u>15</u>
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			Under CC floor	1	7.00	5.00	0.20	7.00				
			Total					14.80	<u>5</u>			
		3.	5 cm CC floor 1:1½:3	1	7.00	5.00	--	35.00 m²	<u>5</u>		<u>15</u>	
VII	(a)	Item no	Particulars of item	No	L m	B m	H/D m	QTY m²				
		1.	Damp Proof Course 2.5 cm thick CC									
			Long walls	2	11.00	0.40	-	8.80				
			Short walls	3	5.90	0.40	-	7.08				
			Total					15.88	<u>3</u>			
			Deduct Door sills	2	1.20	0.40	-	0.96	<u>3</u>			
			Net Total					14.92	<u>3</u>		<u>9</u>	
	(b)	Quantity of cement concrete = 1 x 1000 x 3.70 x 0.08 = 296 cu m Cost per kilometer of road = 296 x 375.00 = Rs. 1,11,000.00/-								<u>3</u>		<u>6</u>
VIII	(i)	Item no	Particulars of item	No	L m	B m	H/D m	QTY m²				
		1.	12 mm Cement plaster 1:2 with coarse sand inside									
			Long walls	2	7.00	-	2.50	35.00	<u>3</u>			
			Short walls	2	5.00	-	2.50	25.00				
			Total					60.00	<u>3</u>		<u>6</u>	
	(ii)	Item no	Particulars of item	No	L m	B m	H/D m	QTY m²				
		1.	12 mm Cement plaster 1:4 with local sand outside 40 cm walls									
			Long walls	2	7.80	-	1.25	19.50				
			Short walls	2	5.80	-	1.25	14.50	<u>3</u>			
			30 cm wall									
			Long walls	2	7.60	-	0.60	9.12				
			Short walls	2	5.60	-	0.60	6.72	<u>3</u>			
			On top of wall									
			Long walls	2	7.60	0.30	-	4.56				
			Short walls	2	5.00	0.30	-	3.00				
			Total					57.40	<u>3</u>		<u>9</u>	

IX	PARTICULARS	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE	PER	COST			
	(i) Materials								
	Stone (undressed)	12.5	Cu m	2500.00	Cu m	31,250.00			
	Cement (10 ½ bags)	0.35	Cu m	3970.00	Cu m	1389.50			
	Sand (local)	2.10	Cu m	2000.00	Cu m	4200.00			
	Total					36,839.50	5		
(ii) Labour									
	Mistri (Head mason)	½	No	950.00	Day	475.00			
	Mason including cutter	28	Nos	850.00	Day	23,800.00			
	Mazdoor (Beldar)	20	Nos	700.00	Day	14,000.00			
	Boy or Woman coolie	20	Nos	650.00	Day	13,000.00			
	Bhishti	1 ½	Nos	500.00	Day	750.00			
	Scaffolding	LS		250.00	LS	250.00			
	Sundries (Tools & Plants)etc.	LS		100.00	LS	100.00			
	Total					52,375.00	5		
	Total of (i) + (ii)					89,214.50			
	Add 10 % Contractor's Profit					8921.45			
	Grand Total					98,135.95/ cu m.	5		15
						<i>9813.5/m³</i>			
X	ITEM	QUANTITY	UNIT	RATE	PER	COST			
	(i) Materials								
	Bricks	500	Nos	3500.00	1000	1750.00			
	Cement	43	kg	350.00	Bag	301.00			
	Dry sand	0.24	Cu m	2500.00	Cu m	600.00			
	Total					2651.00	5		
(ii) Labour									
	Brick Mason	0.7	Each	750.00	Day	525.00			
	Man	0.35	Each	600.00	Day	210.00			
	Woman	1.20	Each	500.00	Day	600.00			
	Total					1335.00	5		
(iii) Conveyance		Distance	Km	Rate	Km				
	Cement	15	Km	50.00	km	750.00			
	Sand	27	Km	15.00	Km	405.00			
	Brick	20	km	20.00	Km	400.00			
	Total					1555.00			

		Total of (i) + (ii) + (iii)		5541.00			
		Add 10 % Contractor's Profit		554.10			
		Grand Total		6095.10 / cu m.	<u>5</u>		<u>15</u>