

(ग) कनिष्ठ अभियन्ता (यांत्रिक) (डिग्री)

परीक्षा की स्कीम

प्रश्न-पत्र	अंक	अधिकतम अंक	समय
भाग-अ :- सामान्य ज्ञान (राजस्थान का इतिहास, कला एवं संस्कृति, परम्पराएँ, विरासत एवं राजस्थान का भूगोल)	40	120 अंक	2 घण्टे
भाग-ब :- यांत्रिक अभियांत्रिकी(डिग्री)	80		

नोट :-

1. प्रश्न पत्र में बहुविकल्पीय प्रकार के प्रश्न होंगे व सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान होंगे।
2. परीक्षा में न्यूनतम निर्धारित उत्तीर्णांक अंक 40 प्रतिशत है। इससे कम अंक प्राप्त करने वाले अभ्यर्थी नियुक्ति के लिए पात्र नहीं होंगे।

पाठ्यक्रम (Syllabus)

भाग-अ :- सामान्य ज्ञान

राजस्थान का इतिहास, कला एवं संस्कृति, साहित्य, परम्पराएँ एवं विरासत
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. राजस्थान के इतिहास के प्रमुख स्रोत</li><li>2. राजस्थान की प्रमुख प्रागैतिहासिक सभ्यताएँ</li><li>3. राजस्थान के प्रमुख राजवंश एवं उनकी उपलब्धियाँ</li><li>4. मुगल-राजपूत संबंध</li><li>5. स्थापत्य कला की प्रमुख विशेषताएँ</li><li>6. महत्वपूर्ण किले, स्मारक एवं संरचनाएँ</li><li>7. राजस्थान के धार्मिक आंदोलन एवं लोक देवी-देवताएँ</li><li>8. राजस्थान की प्रमुख चित्रकलाएँ, शैलियाँ एवं हस्तशिल्प</li><li>9. राजस्थानी भाषा एवं साहित्य की प्रमुख कृतियाँ, क्षेत्रीय बोलियाँ</li><li>10. मेले, त्यौहार, लोक संगीत, लोक नृत्य, वाद्ययंत्र एवं आभूषण</li><li>11. राजस्थानी संस्कृति, परंपरा एवं विरासत</li><li>12. महत्वपूर्ण ऐतिहासिक पर्यटन स्थल</li><li>13. राजस्थान के प्रमुख व्यक्तित्व</li><li>14. राजस्थान की रियासतें एवं ब्रिटिश संधियाँ, 1857 का जन-आंदोलन</li><li>15. कृषक एवं जन-जाति आंदोलन, प्रजामंडल आंदोलन</li><li>16. राजस्थान का एकीकरण</li><li>17. राजस्थान का राजनीतिक जनजागरण एवं विकास- महिलाओं के विशेष संदर्भ में</li></ol>
राजस्थान का भूगोल
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. स्थिति एवं विस्तार</li><li>2. मुख्य भौतिक विभाग :- मरुस्थलीय प्रदेश, अरावली पर्वतीय प्रदेश, मैदानी प्रदेश, पठारी प्रदेश</li><li>3. अपवाह तंत्र</li><li>4. जलवायु</li><li>5. मृदा</li><li>6. प्राकृतिक वनस्पति</li><li>7. वन एवं वन्य जीव संरक्षण</li><li>8. पर्यावरणीय एवं पारिस्थितिकीय मुद्दे</li><li>9. मरुस्थलीकरण</li><li>10. कृषि-जलवायु प्रदेश एवं प्रमुख फसलें</li><li>11. पशुधन</li><li>12. बहुउद्देशीय परियोजनाएँ</li><li>13. सिंचाई परियोजनाएँ</li><li>14. जल संरक्षण</li><li>15. परिवहन</li><li>16. खनिज सम्पदाएँ</li></ol>

## भाग-ब :- यांत्रिक अभियांत्रिकी (डिग्री)

### 1. Fluid Mechanics

**Properties & Classification of Fluid** : ideal & real fluids, Newton's law of viscosity, Newtonian and Non-Newtonian fluids, compressible and incompressible fluids.

**Fluid Statics** : Pressure at a point.

**Measurement of Fluid Pressure** : Manometers, U-tube, Inclined tube.

**Fluid Kinematics** : Stream line, laminar & turbulent flow, external & internal flow, continuity equation.

**Dynamics of ideal fluids** : Bernoulli's equation, Total head; Velocity head; Pressure head; Application of Bernoulli's equation.

**Measurement of Flow rate Basic Principles** : Venturimeter, Pilot tube, Orifice meter.

### 2. Fluid Machine

**Hydraulic Turbines**: Classification of hydraulic turbines, work done and efficiencies of Pelton, Francis and Kaplan turbines, Draft tube, Specific speed and unit quantities.

**Hydraulic systems**: Hydraulic press, Hydraulic accumulator, Hydraulic Intensifier, Hydraulic Ram, Hydraulic lift, Hydraulic coupling, Hydraulic torque converter Gear pump.

### 3. Design of Machine Components

**Materials**: Mechanical Properties and IS coding of various materials, Selection of material from properties and economic aspects.

**Manufacturing Considerations in Design**: Standardization, Interchangeability, limits, fit tolerances and surface roughness, BIS codes, Design consideration for cast, forged and machined parts. Design for assembly.

**Design for Strength**: Modes of failure, Strength and Stiffness considerations, Allowable stresses, factor of safety,

Stress concentration: causes and mitigation, fatigue failures.

**Design of Members subjected to direct stress**: pin, cotter and keyed joints.

**Design of Members in Bending**: Beams, levers and laminated springs.

**Design for stiffness of beam**: Use of maximum deflection formula for various end conditions for beam design.

**Design of Members in Torsion**

**Shaft and Keys**: Design for strength, rigidity. Solid and hollow shafts. Shafts under combined loading. Sunk keys.

**Couplings**: Design of muff coupling, flanged couplings: rigid and Flexible.

**Design of Threaded**

**fasteners**: Bolt of uniform strength, Preloading of bolts: Effect of initial tension and applied loads, Eccentric loading.

**Power screws like lead screw, screw jack,**

**Design of members which are curved like crane hook, body of C-clamp, machine frame etc.**

**Design of ICE engine components**: Piston, Cylinder, Connecting Rod and Crank Shaft. Design of helical compression, tension, torsional springs, springs under variable stresses.

**Design of belt, rope and pulley drive system,**

**Design of gear teeth**: Lewis and Buckingham equations, wear and dynamic load considerations.

**Design and force analysis of spur, helical, bevel and worm gears,**

**Bearing reactions due to gear tooth forces.**

### 4. Kinematic & Dynamics of Machines

**Governors**: Comparison between flywheel and governor, Types of governor, Watt, Porter, Proell, Hartnell and spring controlled governors, sensitiveness of governors, stability of governors, isochronous and hunting, governor effort, power, controlling force diagram.

**Gyroscope**: Principle of gyroscopic couple, effect of gyroscopic couple and centrifugal force on aero planes, ships and vehicle taking a turn, stabilization of sea vessels, stability of four wheeled vehicle moving in a curved path, curved path with banking, stability of two wheeled vehicle, gyroscopic effect on inclined rotating disc.

**Inertia force analysis**: Velocity and acceleration of slider crank and four bar mechanism, inertia force, piston thrust and forces on connecting rod, turning moment diagram, flywheel.

**Gears**: Classification, terminology, law of gearing, velocity of sliding, gear tooth profile, comparison of cycloidal and involute tooth profile, standard interchangeable tooth profile, length of path of

contact, arc of contact, contact ratio, interference, undercutting, minimum number of teeth on pinion in contact with gear or rack, bevel, helical and spiral gears.  
 Gear Trains: Simple, compound, reverted and epicyclic gear trains, analytical, tabular, graphical and vector methods for finding velocity ratio, gear boxes - sliding and constant mesh, synchromesh and differential gearbox.  
 Balancing: Need of balancing, Balancing of rotating masses, single plane, different planes, balancing of reciprocating masses, single cylinder engine, multi-cylinder in line engines, V-engines, concept of direct and reverse cranks, partial balancing of locomotives, IC engines, V engines and balancing machines.

## 5. Turbo machines

Basic Concept of Turbo Machines: Definition & classification of Turbo machine, Basic laws and governing equations: continuity equation, steady flow energy equation (1st law of thermodynamics), 2nd law of thermodynamics applied to turbo machines, Newton's 2nd law of motion applied to turbo machines - Euler's pump equation and Euler's turbine equation  
 Dimensional analysis applied to hydraulic machines, power coefficient, flow coefficient, head coefficient, non-dimensional specific speed, Range of specific speeds for various turbomachines, Dimensional analysis applied to compressible flow machines, pressure ratio as a function of temperature ratio, mass flow rate parameter and speed parameter  
 Centrifugal Compressors and Fans: Components and description, velocity triangles, slip factor, energy transfer, power input factor, stage pressure rise and loading coefficient, pressure coefficient, degree of reaction, Centrifugal compressor characteristics, surging, rotating stall and choking

Axial Flow Compressors and Fans: Basic constructional features, Advantages of axial flow compressors, working principle, velocity triangle, elementary theory, stagework, work done factor, stage loading, degree of reaction; vortex theory, simple design calculations, introduction to blade design, cascade test, compressibility effects, operating characteristics

Reciprocating Compressors: Basic constructional features, working principle, work done calculation, single and double acting compressors.

Centrifugal Pumps: Main parts, work done and velocity triangles, slip and slip factor, pump losses and efficiencies, minimum starting speed, net positive suction head, performance curve.

Axial Flow Pumps: Description, velocity triangles, work done on the fluid, energy transfer, axial pump characteristics, cavitation.

Reciprocating Pumps: Classification, component and working, single acting and double acting, discharge, work done and power required, coefficient of discharge, indicator diagram, slip, effect of friction and acceleration, theory of air vessels.

Gas power cycles: Ideal and practical gas turbine cycle, heat exchange cycle, reheat cycle, intercooled cycle, Comparison of various cycles.

Thermodynamic Cycles: Advantages, disadvantages and performance characteristics of Ramjet engine, pulse jet engine, turbo prop engine, turbo jet engine, turbo fan engine, Calculation of specific thrust and efficiency

Gas Turbines: impulse and reaction type gas turbines, Velocity triangles and calculation of work done, efficiency etc.

## 6. Auto Cad -Mechanical Engineering drawings

Review of sectioning, Review of BIS Standard (SP 46), Fasteners - screws, bolts and nuts, riveted joints, pins, locking devices, welded joints, pipe joints, unions and valves. Assemblies involving machine elements like shafts, couplings, bearing, pulleys, gears, belts, brackets. Tool drawings including jigs and fixtures. Engine mechanisms - assembly and disassembly. Production drawings - limits, fits and tolerances, dimensional and geometric tolerances, surface finish symbols. Layout drawings. Schematics, process and instrumentation diagrams, piping drawings. Structural drawings -

examples for reading and interpretation. Computer aided design and use of software packages for engineering drawings.

Assembly Drawing with sectioning and bill of materials Universal Coupling, Forming punch and die, Jigs for inspecting shaft etc. (1 drawing sheet of any assembly) Lath tailstock, shaper tool head, steam stop valve, feed check-valve, swivel machine vice etc (1 drawing sheet of any assembly).

Detailed part drawings from assembly drawing indicating fits, tolerances and surface finish symbols by referring BIS codes (1 drawing sheet) Check-valve, Junction Valve etc.

Computer Aided Drafting (4 drawings)

Introduction, input, output devices, introduction to software like AutoCAD/ProE/Creo/Solidworks, basic commands and development of 2D and 3D drawings of simple parts.

Free Hand Sketches: Connecting rod, crank shaft, Pipes and Pipe fittings, machine arbor and cutter, universal dividing head, jigs and fixtures, Stepless drive, sliding gearbox, safety valve, three way stop valve, blow-off cock, Swivel bearing, Turret Tool Post, drill-press vice, screw jack.

## 7. Thermo Dynamics

**Properties of Pure Substances:** p-v & P-T diagrams of pure substance like  $H_2O$ , Introduction of steam table with respect to steam generation process; definition of saturation, wet & superheated status. Definition of dryness fraction of steam, degree of superheat of steam. h-s chart of steam (Mollier's Chart).

**1<sup>st</sup> Law of Thermodynamics:** Definition of stored energy & internal energy, 1<sup>st</sup> Law of

Thermodynamics of cyclic process, Non Flow Energy Equation, Flow Energy & Definition of Enthalpy, Conditions for Steady State Steady Flow; Steady State Steady Flow Energy Equation.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Law of Thermodynamics:** Definition of Sink, Source Reservoir of Heat, Heat Engine, Heat

Pump & Refrigerator; Thermal Efficiency of Heat Engines & co-efficient of performance of Refrigerators, Kelvin-Planck & Clausius Statements of 2<sup>nd</sup> Law of Thermodynamics, Absolute or Thermodynamic Scale of temperature, Clausius Integral, Entropy, Entropy change calculation of ideal gas processes. Carnot Cycle & Carnot Efficiency, PMM-2; definition & its impossibility.

**Air standard Cycles for IC Engines:** Otto cycle; plot on P-V, T-S Planes; Thermal Efficiency, Diesel Cycle; Plot on P-V, T-S Planes; Thermal efficiency.

## 8. Heat Transfer

Introduction: Heat transfer processes, conduction and radiation. Fourier's law of heat conduction, thermal conductivity, thermal conductivity of solids, liquids and gases, effect of temperature on thermal conductivity. Newton's law of cooling, definition of overall heat transfer coefficient. General parameters influence the value of heat transfer coefficient.

Conduction: General 3-Dimensional conduction equation in Cartesian, cylindrical and spherical coordinates; different kinds of boundary conditions; nature of differential equations; one dimensional heat conduction with and without heat generation; electrical analogy; heat conduction through composite walls; critical thickness of insulation

Heat transfer from extended surfaces: Governing differential equation of fin, fin efficiency and effectiveness for different boundary conditions.

Unsteady state heat conduction for slab, cylinder and sphere, Heisler chart.

Convection: Review of Navier - Stokes and energy equation, hydrodynamic and thermal boundary layers; laminar boundary layer equations; forced convection appropriate non dimensional members; effect of Prandtl number; empirical relations for flow over a flat plate and flow through pipes.

Natural convection: Dimensional analysis, Grashoff number, boundary layers in external flows (flow over a flat plate only), boundary layer equations and their solutions, heat transfer correlations.

Heat transfer with change of phase: Nature of vaporization phenomena; different regimes of boiling heat transfer; correlations for saturated liquid vaporization; condensation on flat plates; correlation of experimental results, dropwise condensation.

Heat exchanger: Types of heat exchangers, arithmetic and logarithmic mean temperature differences, heat transfer coefficient for parallel, counter and cross flow type heat exchanger; effectiveness of heat exchanger, N.T.U. method, fouling factor. Constructional and manufacturing aspects of Heat Exchangers.

Thermal Radiation: Planck distribution law, Kirchhoff's law; radiation properties, diffuse radiations; Lambert's law. Radiation intensity, heat exchange between two black bodies heat exchanger between gray bodies. Shape factor; electrical analogy; reradiating surfaces heat transfer in presence of reradiating surfaces.

## 9. Mechanics of Solid

Stress and Strain: Elementary definition of stress and strain, stress-strain relationship, elastic, plastic and visco-

elastic behavior of common materials in tension and compression test, stress-strain curves, Hooke's law, Poisson's ratio, elastic constants and their relations for anisotropic and orthotropic materials.

Tension, compression, shearing stress and strain, thermal stresses, composite bars, equation of static equilibrium, concept of free body diagram. Strain energy due to axial loading.

Members Subjected to Flexural Loads: Theory of simple bending, bending moment and shear force diagrams for different types of static loading and support conditions on beams.

bending stresses, section modulus and transverse shear stress distribution in circular, hollow circular, I, Box, T, angle section etc. Strain energy due to bending.

Principal Planes, Stresses and Strains: Members subjected to combined axial, bending and torsional loads, maximum normal and shear stresses, concept of equivalent bending and equivalent twisting moments, Mohr's circle of stress and strain.

Theories of Elastic Failures: The necessity for a theory, different theories, significance and comparison, applications.

Torsion: Torsional shear stress in solid, hollow and stepped circular shafts, angular deflection and power transmission capacity. Strain energy due to torsional loads.

Stability of Equilibrium: Instability and elastic stability, long and short columns, ideal strut, Euler's formula for crippling load for columns of different ends, concept of equivalent length, eccentric loading, Rankine formulae and other empirical relations.

Transverse Deflection of Beams: Relation between deflection, bending moment, shear force and load, transverse deflection of beams and shaft under static loading, area moment method, direct integration method.

## 10. Machine Drawings

