

Comparative Structural Analysis of RC Buildings Using STAAD Pro and SAP2000

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Abstract- The project titled: "PLANNING AND STRUCTURAL DETAILED ESTIMATION COSTING OF G+5 BUILDING AND INTERIOR DESIGN" using "STADD PRO" software. The project gives the overview of planning, structural detailing and cost estimation of g+5 storey building and estimation of interior designing of a building. We know before starting the construction we need to know, how much amount is required for finishing of construction For that we need to go for cost estimation of the building for each and every component work which gives the brief or rough idea of cost the building to finish the construction. By using this estimation we can arrange the money and material according to the requirement and can know the cost of every work done in construction. Planning and structural detailing are the major parts in the building in which construction is progressed and proceeded based on the planning of building and orientation and also the structural detailing of the concrete and steel members. In this project we are dealing with the planning, structural detailing, cost estimation of building and interior designing for g+5 storey building. Planning of building is taken out according to the norms of town planning commission and structural detailing is taken out by following code book required for the designing of member and detailing of member and in the same way cost estimation of building and interior designing are done as per CPM-PERT and morth specification rate of Indian government. Here planning deals with selection of site, orientation of building and placing of rooms as per requirement. Structural detailing deals with the designing of beams columns, slabs and stair case of the building and also giving the structural detailing of steel required to place in concrete member during casting. Also cost estimation deals with the rates of each and every work and the component used in the construction work. In this project we have done every-thing by following the specification and got the accurate results and finished the project successfully.

Keywords— The project focuses on planning, structural detailing, and cost estimation of a G+5 building using STAAD.Pro, emphasizing site selection, building orientation, and functional layout as per planning norms. It includes structural design and detailing of beams, columns, slabs, and staircases following Indian code standards, along with quantity take-off and cost estimation based on CPM-PERT techniques and MORTH specifications. The study also covers interior design estimation, material planning, and budgeting to ensure efficient resource management and successful project execution.

I. INTRODUCTION

The term early estimate is used to describe the process of predicting a project's cost before the design of the project is completed (Sanders et al, 1992). The technique is used to estimate one

characteristic of a system, usually its cost, from other physical and/or performance characteristics of the system (Rose, 1982). This technique involves life cycle costs, a detailed data base, and the application of multivariable correlation (Black, 1984).

Early cost estimating is considered as the most significant starting process to influence the fate of a new project. The accuracy of cost estimation

improves toward the end of the project due to detailed and precise information. The early or conceptual phase is the first phase of a project in which the need is examined, alternatives are assessed, the goals and objectives of the project are established and a sponsor is identified (Holm et al., 2005). At this stage, estimate accuracy is between $\pm 25\%$ and $\pm 50\%$ (Schexnayder et al., 2003) due to less defined project details.

Cost estimation of construction projects with high accuracy at the early phase of project development is crucial for planning and feasibility studies. Construction clients require early and accurate cost advice prior to site acquisition and commitment to build in order to enable them to take a right decision regarding the feasibility of proposed project. However, a number of difficulties arise when conducting cost estimation during the early phase. Major problems include lack of preliminary information, lack of database of works costs, lack of appropriate cost estimation methods, and the involvement of many environmental, political, social and external uncertainties. Given its significance, conventional tools such as regression analysis have been widely employed to tackle the problem.

II. WORK METHODS AND PROBLEMS

The Estimating Problem

How does an estimator estimate the cost of a construction project? For those reader's not familiar with cost estimating, the process involved is complex. Learning about cost estimating will help non-cost-estimators understand what is involved and what limitations exist when reviewing cost data generated by cost estimators.

estimates attempting to hit the target, which is the actual cost. The subjective value chosen by each estimator was considered to represent the resources required by each firm to complete an example office-building project. We can see that the estimates are all scattered around the target of actual cost. Hitting the target is not a common occurrence and is an inbuilt problem of estimating.

Briefly, let us consider an estimator pricing a brickwork item.

What are the difficulties presented? They are as follows:

- Choice of work method.
- Output of crew (given the firm's unique efficiency).
- Cost of labor
- Cost of material and selection of an appropriate wastage allowance.
- Addition of overheads and profit

➤ Problem 1 - Choice of work Method

There may be many or only a few work methods available. For instance, should the estimator assume a three-man or a four-man crew, composed of two or three bricklayer with either one or two laborers? Will there be central mortar mixing or individual mixers for each crew? How will the brickwork be constructed? Will trestles or proper standing scaffolding be used? Where will work commence from? What restrictions will the other trades impose on the masonry work?

All possibilities must be investigated, and the most economical possibility should be chosen.

➤ Problem 2- Output of crew

The output chosen will be based on past performance, since the estimator will assume that this performance will be repeated in the future. As will be explained later, recording and properly documenting job site performance is helpful to the estimator when he or she considers future projects. Manipulation of these historical data may occur; for example, decreasing output to allow for restricted working condition. Whatever manipulation occurs, the estimator is faced with the difficulty of trying to assess what output will be achieved.

➤ Problem 3- Cost of labor

How much will the contractor be required to pay for labor? The estimator must predict this cost. The labor cost will vary depending on job location, availability of skilled labor, contract wage regulations, union or open shop labor requirements, general market conditions, and so on.

➤ **Problem 4- Cost of Material**

This can be predicted with a fair degree of accuracy if the material in question is in ready supply and is frequently purchased. The quantity of material required must be accurately measured from the drawing and is not dependent on the crew performance or work method adopted. Although the estimator must not only consider the finished in-place quantity of material, but also must allow for a wastage factor, this factor can vary dramatically and is highly dependent on the performance and work procedures adopted by the crew.

➤ **Problem 5 - Addition for overheads and profit**

This amount will depend on company policy, market condition, and many other variables that will be discussed later. It is, as you can imagine, very important to incorporate overhead and profit into the final estimate.

Problems 1-5 have been presented simply, but you can begin to imagine their complexity.

An estimator has to possess the skill and expertise to assemble the known facts and rationally solve the estimating equation. The estimator selects a range of most likely values and, after a process of fine tuning and "weighing up" of the situation, the estimator modifies his or her initial crude selection and finally selects a value that he or she considers to be "most likely."

The thought process previously described and shown in fig.1.2 and 1.3 applies to our hypothetical brickwork example, but generally indicates how and estimator arrives at a solution for each separate item of the cost estimate. A total cost estimate consists of numerous line items and specific sections relating to various trades and specialists subcontractors. This thought process will usually be repeated on numerous occasions during the compilation of one single estimate or bills of quantity.

Location

Since a construction project's location affects the final cost, an estimator must understand what

particular locational factors will be encountered and what considerations should be taken into account when formulating the estimate. Estimators are aware that costs in Boston are different than costs in Miami, but not everyone is aware that the locational variation within the Boston area or within the Miami area also influence construction costs. For example, the project location may be a restricted city center infill site or a remote country site, each having its own particular difficulties that the contractor must overcome.

Various locational difficulties are described:

- Remoteness
- Confined sites
- Labor availability
- Weather
- Design considerations (related to location).
- Vandalism and site security

Remoteness

A remote construction site, for example, a project site located high in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia, poses a contracting organization with a difficult set of problems to cope with.

III. ESTIMATION

Estimation of any construction work may be different as the process of calculating the quantities and costs of the various items required in connection with the work to a reasonable degree of accuracy.

For preparing an estimate, drawings consist of plan, sections through important points and elevation along with a detailed specification giving description of workmanship, properties and proportions of materials, are required.

The need for preparing an estimate for a work is:

- To know the quantities of different items of work, material, their source and labour.
- To decide whether the funds available being sufficient or not to complete the project.

- To obtain the administrative approval and technical section of estimate from the competent authority to release the funds.
- For sale or purchase of property.
- For registration of a property, to decide the stamp duties, estimation is required.
- The rates are usually as per Schedule of Rates for the locality plus a premium to allow for rise in labor and material rates over and above the schedule of rates.
- A percentage, usually 5% is also provided on the total estimated cost for the work to allow for the possible contingencies due to unforeseen items or expenditure or other causes, besides 2% establishment charges.

Estimation methods

There are two main estimating methods:

- Preliminary estimating - price per unit, price per unit area, price per unit volume, and assembly methods; used mostly at the feasibility stage
- Detailed estimating – far more accurate; used by most builders when complete drawings and specifications are available.
- Besides drawings and details of measurements and calculation of quantities (Bill of Quantities), the following documents are also usually submitted with the detailed estimate for obtaining Technical Sanction:
 - A report explaining History, necessity, scope and main features of the project, its design, and estimate, etc.
 - Specifications lying down the nature and class of work and material to be used in various parts of the work.

IV. DETAILED ESTIMATE

- Detailed estimates are prepared by carefully and separately calculating in detail the costs of various items of the work that constitute the whole project from the detailed working drawings after the design has been finalized.
- The mistakes, if any, in the rough cost estimate are eliminated in the detailed estimate.
- Detailed estimates are submitted to the competent authorities for obtaining technical sanction.
- The whole project is sub-divided into different items of work or activities. The quantity for each item is then calculated separately from the drawings as accurately as possible. The procedure is known as "taking out of quantities".
- The quantities for each item may be estimated and shown in the pattern which is called "Bill of quantities."
- The unit, in which each item of the work is to be calculated, should be according to the prevailing practice as followed in various departments of the country.
- Each item of the work is then multiplied by its estimated current rate calculated by a fixed procedure to find out cost of the item.
- At the end, a total of all items of the work are made to get the total estimated cost.
- The abstract of cost (priced Bill of Quantities) showing the total quantities under each sub-head, rate per unit of measurement, and cost.
- Calculation sheets showing calculations for important parts of the structure. In fact, in estimating the art and skill lies only in the computation of details without any omissions, of all parts of the building or work.

V. METHODS OF DETAILED ESTIMATE

- o The dimensions, length, breadth and height or depth are to be taken out from the working drawings (plan, elevation and section).
- o Junctions of walls, corners and the meeting points of walls require special attention.
- o For symmetrical footings, which is the usual case, earthwork in excavation in foundations, foundation concrete, brickwork in foundation and plinth, and brickwork in superstructure may be estimated by either of the two methods:
 - Long Wall & Short Wall Method
 - Center Line Method

Long Wall & Short Wall Method

- The walls running in one direction are termed as "long walls" and the walls running in the transverse direction, as "Short walls", without keeping in mind which wall is lesser in length and which wall is greater in length.
- Lengths of long walls are measured or found "Out-to out" and those of short walls as "In-to-in".
- Different quantities are calculated by multiplying the length by the breadth and the height of the wall.
- The same rule applies to the excavation in foundation, to concrete bed in foundation, D.P.C., masonry in foundation and super structure etc.
- For symmetrical footing on either side, the center line remains same for super structure, foundation and plinth. So, the simple method is to find out the centre-to-centre lengths of long walls and short walls from the plan.
- Long wall length out-to-out
- = Center to center length + half breadth on one Side + half breadth on other side.
- = Center to center length + one breadth
- Short wall length in-to-in = Center to Center length - one breadth.
- This method can also be worked out in a quicker way., as follows:

For long walls

- First of all, find the length of the foundation trench of the long wall "out-to-out" in the same manner as explained above.
- The length of the foundation concrete is the same.
- For the length of the first footing or first step of the brick wall, subtract two offsets ($2 \times 6" = 12"$) in foundation concrete from the length of the trench or concrete.
- For the second footing subtract from the length of the 1st footing two offsets ($2 \times 2.25" = 4.5"$), for 3rd footing subtract from the length of the 2nd footing 2 offsets ($4.5"$) and in this way deal with the long walls up to the super-structure.

For short walls

- Follow the same method but instead of subtracting add two offsets to get the corresponding lengths in-to-in.

VI. COST ESTIMATING

Cost estimating is a well-formulated prediction of the probable construction cost of a specific building project. A cost estimate can be an important management tool to library planners during the design phases of a project providing information about the facility and the project budget.

All projects begin with an idea and end by filling a need. Most projects at conceptual design require changes to present an acceptable workable solution. The conceptual cost estimate is becoming more important to owners, architects, and builders. It is a tool for determining required funding and to gauge the needs of a project. This tool continues to be refined during the design stages of the project.

The cost estimate accounts for all items that will generally be included in the general contractor's bid. The cost estimate is prepared by breaking down the items of work using a standard format and determining the cost of each item from experience and a database of current construction cost information.

A cost estimate should not be confused with a project budget. A project budget will include the total of the cost estimate, and will also include what are known as "soft costs". These soft costs will specifically be excluded from the cost estimate and will typically include land acquisition, architectural and design fees, movable furniture and equipment, building permits and fees, fire and all risk insurance. The project budget will also include non-construction related costs such as fundraising and moving costs.

TOTAL ABSTRACT DETAILED ESTIMATION FOR PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF BULIDING								

STILT FLOOR						17,48,700.00
FIRST FLOOR						33,83,700.00
SECOND FLOOR						33,83,700.00
THIRD FLOOR						33,83,700.00
FIFTH FLOOR						33,83,700.00
MUNICIPAL						1,30,000.00
CONSULTANCY CHARGES						95,000.00
BORE AND MOTAR CHARGES						1,50,000.00
			TOTAL			156,58,500.00
(RUPEES ONE CRORE FIFTY SIX LAKHS FIFTY EIGHT THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED)						

DETAILED ABSTRACT ESTIMATION FOR PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDING					
STILT FLOOR					
S.No.	Description	Qty	Rate	Per	Amount
1	Excavation	3340.50	6.00	Cft	20,043.00
2	P.C.C (1:4:8)	183.73	55.00	Cft	10,105.15

3	R.C.C (1:1.5:3)				
	Footings	865.87	195.00	Cft	1,68,844.65
	Columns upto plinth beams	79.59	180.00	Cft	14,326.20
	Columns upto roof level	224.44	185.00	Cft	41,521.40
	Plinth Beams	348.86	195.00	Cft	68,027.70
	Roof Beams	595.34	195.00	Cft	1,16,091.30
	Roof slab	887.07	195.00	Cft	1,72,978.65
4	Back filling	3758.25	6.00	Cft	22,549.50
5	SS Railing	97.92	555.00	Sft	54,345.60
6	Steel (hysd bars)	8596.21	55.00	kgs	4,72,791.55
7	Compound Wall				
8	Excavation	1088.00	6.00	Sft	6,528.00
9	P.C.C (1:4:8)	181.70	55.00	Sft	9,993.28
10	CRS Masonery	952.00	90.00	Sft	85,680.00
11	Brick work	960.00	85.00	Sft	81,600.00
12	Plastring	1484.00	16.00	Sft	23,744.00
13	Gate	90.00	455.00	Sft	40,950.00
				TOTAL	14,10,119.98
				Grand Total	14,10,200.00
	Electrification 12%				1,69,224.00

	Plumbing 12%				1,69,224.00
					17,48,648.00
				SA Y	17,48,700.00
RUPEES SEVENTEEN LAKHS FOURTY EIGHT THOUSAND AND SEVEN HUNDRED ONLY					

DETAILED ABSTRACT ESTIMATION FOR PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF BULIDING					
FIRST FLOOR					
S.N o.	Description	Qty	Rate	Per	Amount
1	R.C.C (1:1.5:3)				
	Columns upto roof level	123.19	185.00	Cft	22,790.15
2	Roof Beams	595.34	185.00	Cft	1,10,137.90
3	Roof slab	887.07	195.00	Cft	1,72,978.65
4	Brick work	2961.58	90.00	Cft	2,66,542.20
5	Plastering	11965.51	16.00	Sft	1,91,448.16
6	lintels and sunsheds	49.69	160.00	Cft	7,950.40
7	ceramic Tiles	887.50	145.00	Sft	1,28,687.50
8	Italian Marble flooring	1870.20	315.00	Sft	5,89,113.00
9	Marble Skirting	298.72	95.00	Rft	28,378.40
10	teak wood Main doors	49.00	725.00	Sft	35,525.00
11	Teak wood	318.50	695.00	Sft	2,21,357.50

	Door Frames				
12	Teak wood Windows	127.75	858.00	Sft	1,09,609.50
13	Painting (External)	2145.14	12.00	Sft	25,741.68
14	Painting (Internal)	9197.67	12.00	Sft	1,10,372.04
15	RCM Racks	300.00	125.00	Sft	37,500.00
16	RCC Chajjas	60.00	125.00	Sft	7,500.00
17	Kitchen platform	40.00	250.00	Sft	10,000.00
18	SS Railing	97.92	555.00	Sft	54,345.60
19	Steel (hysd bars)	8596.21	55.00	kgs	4,72,791.55
				TOTAL	26,02,769.23
				Grand Total	SA Y 26,02,800.00
20	Electrication 15%				3,90,420.00
21	Plumbing 15%				3,90,420.00
					33,83,640.00
				SA Y	33,83,700.00
RUPEES THIRTY THREE LAKHS EIGHTY THREE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED ONLY					

DETAILED ESTIMATION FOR PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDING					
GROUND FLOOR					

	C1	5	0.7 5	1.5 0	3.7 0	20.8 1	cft
	C2	1 3	0.7 5	1.5 0	3.0 0	43.8 8	cft
	C3	3	0.7 5	1.7 5	3.0 0	11.8 1	cft
	C4	1	0.7 5	1.0 0	4.1 2	3.09	cft
					TO TAL	79.5 9	cft
	d) columns up to roof level						
	C1	5	0.7 5	1.5 0	9.0 0	50.6 3	cft
	C2	1 3	0.7 5	1.5 0	9.0 0	131. 63	cft
	C3	3	0.7 5	1.7 5	9.0 0	35.4 4	cft
	C4	1	0.7 5	1.0 0	9.0 0	6.75	cft
					TO TAL	224. 44	cft
	e) Plinth beams						
		7	37. 00	0.7 5	1.0 0	194. 25	cft
		3	66. 38	0.7 5	1.0 0	149. 36	cft
		1	7.0 0	0.7 5	1.0 0	5.25	cft
					TO TAL	348. 86	cft
	f) Roof beams						
		7	37. 00	0.7 5	1.5 0	291. 38	cft
		4	66. 38	0.7 5	1.5 0	298. 71	cft
		1	7.0 0	0.7 5	1.0 0	5.25	cft
					TO TAL	595. 34	cft

	g) roof slab	1	37. 00	66. 38	0.3 8	933. 30	cft
	Dedecu ct stair case	1	12. 38	7.0 0	0.3 8	32.9 3	cft
		1	5.0 0	7.0 0	0.3 8	13.3 0	cft
					Tot al	887. 07	cft
4	Back filling with gravel and useful earth						
	upto plinth beam level with compaction						
	including cost of conveyance						
	of materials, labour charges etc.,						
	comple te.						
	Column s pits	5	5.0 0	5.0 0	3.0 0	375. 00	cft
		1 3	5.0 0	5.0 0	3.0 0	975. 00	cft
		3	5.5 0	5.5 0	3.0 0	272. 25	cft
		1	4.0 0	4.0 0	3.0 0	48.0 0	cft
	Underfl ooring	6	10. 00	23. 15	1.0 0	1389 .00	cft
		6	10. 00	11. 65	1.0 0	699. 00	cft
					Tot al	375 8.25	cft
5	Supply & Fixing of SS Steel						
	Staircase railing for						

	steps including						
	cost and conveyance of all materials						
	labour charges etc., complete.						
		4	8.16	3.00	-	97.92	sft
6	Providing & Fabrication of HYSD bars for footings, columns, beams & slabs including						
	cost and conveyance of all materials						
	labour charges etc., complete.						
		1	37.00	66.38	3.50	8596.21	Kgs
7	Compound wall						
	1) Excavation	2	50.00	2.00	2.00	400.00	cft
		2	86.00	2.00	2.00	688.00	cft
					Total	1088.00	cft
	2) P.C.C bed	2	50.00	2.00	0.33	66.8	cft
		2	86.00	2.00	0.33	114.896	cft
					Total	181.696	cft

	3) C.R.S. Masonry	2	50.00	2.00	1.75	350	cft
		2	86.00	2.00	1.75	602	cft
					Total	952	cft
	4) Brick work	2	50.00	0.75	5.00	375	cft
		2	86.00	0.75	5.00	645	cft
					Total	1020	cft
	Deduction of gate	1	16.00	0.75	5.00	60.00	cft
					Net Total	960.00	cft
	5) Plastering to walls	2	50.00	---	5.75	575	sft
		2	86.00	---	5.75	989	sft
					Total	1564	sft
	Deduction of gate	1	16.00	---	5.00	80.00	sft
					Net Total	1484.00	sft
	6) Supply & fixing of Gate and hold past with concrete bed	1	18.00	---	5.00	90.00	sft

DETAILED ESTIMATION FOR PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF BULIDING							
FIRST FLOOR							

S.No.	Description	Nos	L	B	D/H	Qty	Units
1	RCC work in (1:1.5:3) with 20 mm HBG metal						
	including cost of conveyance						
	of materials, labour charges etc.,						
	complete.						
	columns up to roof level						
	C1	3	0.75	1.50	9.00	30.38	cft
	C2	5	0.75	1.50	9.00	50.63	cft
	C3	3	0.75	1.75	9.00	35.44	cft
	C4	1	0.75	1.00	9.00	6.75	cft
					TOTAL	123.19	cft
	Roof beams						
		7	37.00	0.75	1.50	291.38	cft
		4	66.38	0.75	1.50	298.71	cft
		1	7.00	0.75	1.00	5.25	cft
					TOTAL	595.34	cft
	roof slab	1	37.00	66.38	0.38	933.30	cft
	Deduct stair case	1	12.38	7.00	0.38	32.93	cft
		1	5.00	7.00	0.38	13.30	cft
					Total	887.07	cft
2	Superstructure in brick						
	masonry in (1:6) for walls						
	with best bricks locally available,						
	including cost and conveyance						
	of all materials & labour curing,						
	scaffolding etc., as per ISI specifications.						
		2	37.00	0.75	10.00	555.00	Cft
		2	32.89	0.75	10.00	493.35	Cft
		2	37.00	0.75	10.00	555.00	Cft
		2	26.50	0.75	10.00	397.50	Cft
		4	37.00	0.38	9.00	506.16	Cft
		2	32.89	0.38	9.00	222.01	Cft
		2	26.50	0.38	9.00	181.26	Cft
		7	8.00	0.38	9.00	191.52	Cft
		7	4.00	0.38	9.00	95.76	Cft
		1	6.00	0.38	9.00	20.52	Cft
					Total	3218.08	Cft
	Deductions (-)						
	Doors						
	M/D	2	3.50	0.75	7.00	36.75	Cft
	D	6	3.00	0.38	7.00	47.25	Cft

	D1	11	2.50	0.38	7.00	72.19	Cft
	Windows						Cft
	W	1	5.00	0.75	4.00	15.00	Cft
	W1	4	4.00	0.75	4.00	48.00	Cft
	W2	2	2.00	0.75	4.00	12.00	Cft
	KW	2	3.00	0.75	2.50	11.25	Cft
	V	5	2.50	0.75	1.5	14.06	Cft
					Total	256.50	Cft
					Net total	2961.58	Cft
3	Plastering to brick masonry wall						
	& ceiling in CM (1:5) of 15mm thick for						
	first coat in CM (1:3) of 5mm thick for						
	second coat, including cost and						
	conveyance of all materials, labour						
	charges curing, scaffolding etc.,						
	complete.						
	A). Out side walls	2	37.00	---	10.38	767.75	Sft
		2	32.89	---	10.38	682.47	Sft
		2	37.00	---	10.38	767.75	Sft
		2	26.50	---	10.38	549.88	Sft
	B). Inside plastering						
	Dining	4	10.10	---	10.00	404.00	Sft
		4	8.38	---	10.00	335.20	Sft
	hall	4	15.10	---	10.00	604.00	Sft
		4	10.00	---	10.00	400.00	Sft
	Bed room 1	4	12.00	---	10.00	480.00	Sft
		4	10.62	---	10.00	424.80	Sft
	Bed room 2	4	12.00	---	10.00	480.00	Sft
		4	10.00	---	10.00	400.00	Sft
	Bed room 3	4	10.00	---	11.00	440.00	Sft

		4	10.00	---	12.00	480.00	Sft
	Kitchen	4	10.00	---	10.00	400.00	Sft
		4	10.50	---	10.00	420.00	Sft
	Drawing	2	10.10	---	10.00	202.00	Sft
		2	10.00	---	10.00	200.00	Sft
	Balcony	3	10.00	---	10.00	300.00	Sft
		3	4.00	---	10.00	120.00	Sft
	wash area	2	3.50	---	10.00	70.00	Sft
		2	7.00	---	10.00	140.00	Sft
	storer room	2	8.00	---	10.00	160.00	Sft
		2	5.62	---	10.00	112.40	Sft
	Toilet 1	8	7.00	---	11.00	616.00	Sft
		8	4.50	---	12.00	432.00	Sft
	Toilet 2	2	8.00	---	13.00	208.00	Sft
		2	4.00	---	14.00	112.00	Sft
	C). Plastering to ceiling						
	Drawing	1	10.00	10.00	----	100.00	Sft
	Dining	2	10.00	8.00	----	160.00	Sft
	Living	2	15.00	10.00	----	300.00	Sft
	Bed room 1	2	12.00	10.62	----	254.88	Sft
	Bed room 2	2	12.00	10.00	----	240.00	Sft
	Bed room 3	2	10.00	10.00	----	200.00	Sft
	Kitchen	2	10.00	10.62	----	212.40	Sft
	Toilet 1	2	7.00	4.50	----	63.00	Sft
	Toilet 2	2	8.00	4.00	----	64.00	Sft
	wash room	2	3.00	10.00	----	60.00	Sft
	storer room	2	8.00	5.62	----	89.92	Sft
					Total	12452.44	Sft
	Deductions (-)						
	Doors						

	M/D	2	3.50	---	-	7.00	49.00	Sft
	D	6	3.00	---	-	7.00	126.00	Sft
	D1	11	2.50	---	-	7.00	192.50	Sft
	Windows						0.00	
	W	1	1.42	---	-	4.00	5.68	Sft
	W1	4	4.00	---	-	4.00	64.00	Sft
	W2	2	2.00	---	-	4.00	16.00	Sft
	KW	2	3.00	---	-	2.50	15.00	Sft
	V	5	2.50	---	-	1.50	18.75	Sft
						Total	486.93	Sft
						Net total	11965.51	Sft
4	Providing of lintels and sunsheds (1:2:4) with 20 mm HBG metal including cost of conveyance of materials, labour charges etc.,complete.							
	Lintels							
	D1	17	3.00	0.75	0.50	19.13		Cft
	W1	7	4.50	0.75	0.50	11.81		Cft
	V	5	3.00	0.75	0.50	5.63		Cft
						Total	36.56	Cft
	Sunshedes							
	W1	7	5.00	1.50	0.25	13.13		Cft
						Total	49.69	Cft
5	Laying of ceramic Tiles in bathroom and kitchen walls and bathroom flooring including cost and conveyance of all materials & labour, curing etc., complete.							
	Toilet (1) wall 1	8	7.00	---	-	7.00	392.00	Sft
	Toilet (1) wall 2	8	4.50	---	-	7.00	252.00	Sft
	Toilet (2) wall 1	2	8.00	---	-	7.00	112.00	Sft

	Toilet (2) wall 2	2	4.00	---	7.00	56.00	Sft
	Toilet (1) Flooring	4	7.00	4.50	----	126.00	Sft
	Toilet (2) Flooring	1	8.00	4.00	----	32.00	Sft
	kitchen wall tiles	2	10.00	---	2.00	40.00	Sft
					Total	1010.00	Sft
	Deductions (-)						
	D1	7	2.50	---	7.00	122.50	Sft
					Net total	887.50	Sft
6	Laying Marble stone flooring over a bed of 12mm thick in CM (1:4) including cost and conveyance of all materials & labour, curing etc., complete.						
	Drawing	1	10.00	10.00	----	100.00	Sft
	Dining	2	10.00	8.00	----	160.00	Sft
	Living	2	15.00	10.00	----	300.00	Sft
	Bed room 1	2	12.00	10.62	----	254.88	Sft
	Bed room 2	2	12.00	10.00	----	240.00	Sft
	Bed room 3	2	10.00	10.00	----	200.00	Sft
	Kitchen	2	10.00	10.62	----	212.40	Sft
	Toilet 1	2	7.00	4.50	----	63.00	Sft
	Toilet 2	2	8.00	4.00	----	64.00	Sft
	wash room	2	3.00	10.00	----	60.00	Sft
	storer room	2	8.00	5.62	----	89.92	Sft
	balcony	1	18.00	7.00	----	126.00	Sft
					Total	1870.20	Sft
7	Laying Marble Skirting to walls with 12mm thick in CM (1:4) including cost and conveyance of all materials & labour, curing etc., complete.						
	ToTal Skirting	2	10.00	10.00	----	40.00	Rft
		2	10.00	8.00	----	36.00	Rft
		2	15.00	10.00	----	50.00	Rft
		2	12.00	10.62	----	45.24	Rft
		2	12.00	10.00	----	44.00	Rft
		2	10.00	10.00	----	40.00	Rft

		2	10.00	10.62	----	41.24	Rft
		2	7.00	4.50	----	23.00	Rft
		2	8.00	4.00	----	24.00	Rft
		2	3.00	10.00	----	26.00	Rft
		2	8.00	5.62	----	27.24	Rft
					Total	396.72	Rft
	Skirting deductions(-)						
	M/D	2	3.50	0.00	----	7.00	Rft
	D	6	3.00	3.00	----	36.00	Rft
	D1	11	2.50	2.50	----	55.00	Rft
					Total	98.00	Rft
					Total	298.72	Rft
8	Supply & fixing of teak wood frames & teak wood shutters of section 4"x3" and necessary fittings, including cost of all materials & labour charges etc.,						
	complete.	2	3.50	---	7.00	49.00	Sft
9	Supply & fixing of teak wood frames & flush shutters of section 4"x2.5" and necessary fittings, including cost of all materials & labour charges etc.,						
	complete.	6	3.00	---	7.00	126.00	Sft
		11	2.50	---	7.00	192.50	Sft
					Total	318.50	Sft
10	Supply & fixing of teak wood frames & with glazed teak shutters of section 4"x2.5" with safety MS grills and necessary fitting, including cost and conveyance of all materials & labour charges etc., complete.						
	W	1	1.50	---	4.00	6.00	Sft
	W1	4	4.00	---	4.00	64.00	Sft
	W2	2	3.00	---	4.00	24.00	Sft
	KW	2	3.00	---	2.50	15.00	Sft

	V	5	2.50	---	1.50	18.75	Sft
				-	Total	127.75	Sft
11	Painting to external walls, sunshades						
	with cement based paint two coats						
	over a primer, including cost of all						
	materials & labour charges etc., complete.						
	A). Out side walls	2	66.38	---	10.38	1377.39	Sft
		2	37.00	---	10.38	767.75	Sft
				-	Total	2145.14	Sft
12	Applying two coats of lappum &						
	painting to walls, ceiling, sunsheds/lofts,						
	with primer, including cost and conveyance						
	of all materials, labour charges etc.,						
	complete.						
	a). Inside painting						
	Dining	4	10.10	---	10.00	404.00	Sft
		4	8.38	---	10.00	335.20	Sft
	hall	4	15.10	---	10.00	604.00	Sft
		4	10.00	---	10.00	400.00	Sft
	Bed room 1	4	12.00	---	10.00	480.00	Sft
		4	10.62	---	10.00	424.80	Sft
	Bed room 2	4	12.00	---	10.00	480.00	Sft
		4	10.00	---	10.00	400.00	Sft
	Bed room 3	4	10.00	---	11.00	440.00	Sft
		4	10.00	---	12.00	480.00	Sft
	Kitchen	4	10.00	---	10.00	400.00	Sft
		4	10.50	---	10.00	420.00	Sft
	Drawing	2	10.10	---	10.00	202.00	Sft

		2	10.00	---	10.00	200.00	Sft
	Balcony	3	10.00	---	10.00	300.00	Sft
		3	4.00	---	10.00	120.00	Sft
	wash area	2	3.50	---	10.00	70.00	Sft
		2	7.00	---	10.00	140.00	Sft
	storer room	2	8.00	---	10.00	160.00	Sft
		2	5.62	---	10.00	112.40	Sft
	Toilet 1	8	7.00	---	11.00	616.00	Sft
		8	4.50	---	12.00	432.00	Sft
	Toilet 2	2	8.00	---	13.00	208.00	Sft
		2	4.00	---	14.00	112.00	Sft
	C). Plastering to ceiling						
	Drawing	1	10.00	10.00	----	100.00	Sft
	Dining	2	10.00	8.00	----	160.00	Sft
	Living	2	15.00	10.00	----	300.00	Sft
	Bed room 1	2	12.00	10.62	----	254.88	Sft
	Bed room 2	2	12.00	10.00	----	240.00	Sft
	Bed room 3	2	10.00	10.00	----	200.00	Sft
	Kitchen	2	10.00	10.62	----	212.40	Sft
	Toilet 1	2	7.00	4.50	----	63.00	Sft
	Toilet 2	2	8.00	4.00	----	64.00	Sft
	wash room	2	3.00	10.00	----	60.00	Sft
	storer room	2	8.00	5.62	----	89.92	Sft
					Total	9684.60	Sft
	Deductions (-)						
	Doors						
	M/D	2	3.50	---	7.00	49.00	Sft
	D	6	3.00	---	7.00	126.00	Sft
	D1	11	2.50	---	7.00	192.50	Sft
	Windows					0.00	

	W	1	1.42	---	4.00	5.68	Sft
	W1	4	4.00	---	4.00	64.00	Sft
	W2	2	2.00	---	4.00	16.00	Sft
	KW	2	3.00	---	2.50	15.00	Sft
	V	5	2.50	---	1.50	18.75	Sft
					Total	486.93	Sft
					Net total	9197.67	Sft
13	Providing costing RCM racks for shelves, including sponge finishing inclusive of cost and convince of all materials & labour charges etc., complete.						
		5	10.00	1.50	----	75.00	Sft
		5	10.00	1.50	----	75.00	Sft
		5	10.00	1.50	----	75.00	Sft
		5	10.00	1.50	----	75.00	Sft
					Total	300.00	Sft
14	Providing & costing RCC Chajjas over shelves, including sponge finishing inclusive of cost and convince of all materials & labour charges etc., complete.						
		2	10.00	1.50	----	30.00	Sft
		1	10.00	1.50	----	15.00	Sft
		1	10.00	1.50	----	15.00	Sft
					Total	60.00	Sft
15	providing cooking plat form counter with black granite stone, including cost and conveyance of all materials labour charges etc., complete						
		2	10.00	2.00	----	40.00	Sft
16	Supply & Fixing of SS Steel Staircase railing for stpes including cost and conveyance of all materials labour charges etc., complete.						

					TO TA L	21,69, 265.0 0
				Gr nd Tot al	SA Y	21,69, 300.0 0
RUPEES TWENTY ONE LAKHS SIXTY NINE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED ONLY						

DETAILED ESTIMATION FOR PROPOSED INTERIOR WORK OF BUILDING							
FIRST FLOOR							
S. N o.	Descript ion	N o s	L	B	D/ H	Qty	Un its
1	Supply and fixing of gypsum boards for the false ceiling for the roof including heavy gauge and cost and conveyence of all materials labour charges etc.,						
	Drawing	1	10.00	10.00	---	100.00	Sft
	Dining	2	10.00	8.00	---	160.00	Sft
	Living	2	15.00	10.00	---	300.00	Sft
	Bed room 1	2	12.00	10.62	---	254.88	Sft

	Bed room 2	2	12.00	10.00	---	240.00	Sft
	Bed room 3	2	10.00	10.00	---	200.00	Sft
					To tal	125 4.88	Sft
2	Making and fixing of cupboards with quality plywood sheets and all necessary branded accessories including cost & conveyence of all materials & labour charges etc.,complete .						
	a)Designed & TV Showcase						
	Regular designe in drawing room	4	4.00	9.00	1.75	252.00	Cft
	Regular designe in kitchen	4	4.00	9.00	1.75	252.00	Cft
		2	9.00	3.00	1.75	94.50	Cft

					To tal	598. 50	Cf t
	Designe d cabinet in drawing room	2	6.0 0	9.0 0	1.0 0	108. 00	Cft
	Designe d cabinet in dining hall	2	4.0 0	9.0 0	1.7 5	126. 00	Cft
					To tal	234. 00	Cf t
	Designe d cabinet in m.bedro om room	2	8.0 0	9.0 0	1.7 5	252. 00	Cft
	Designe d cabinet in child bedroo m	2	8.0 0	9.0 0	1.7 5	252. 00	Cft
					To tal	504. 00	Cf t
	TV showcas e in drqawin g room	2	5.5 0	9.0 0	1.0 0	99.0 0	Cft
	TV showcas e in m.bedro om	2	5.0 0	9.0 0	1.0 0	90.0 0	Cft
	TV showcas e in child	2	5.0 0	9.0 0	1.0 0	90.0 0	Cft

	bedroo m						
					To tal	279. 00	Cf t
3	Supply and fixing of M S grill						
	10 sq mm of rods which includin g						
	cost and convean ce of all material s						
	labour charges etc., complet e.						
	Drawing /Dining	4	5.0 0	--- -	4.0 0	80.0 0	Sft
	M.Bed room	2	4.0 0	--- -	4.0 0	32.0 0	Sft
	Bed room	4	4.0 0	--- -	4.0 0	64.0 0	Sft
	Kitchen	2	4.0 0	--- -	2.0 0	16.0 0	Sft
	Bolcony 1	2	10. 00	--- -	7.0 0	140. 00	Sft
	Bolcony 2	2	10. 00	--- -	7.0 0	140. 00	Sft
					To tal	472. 00	Sft

	Main Door grill	2	4.00	---	7.00	56.00	Sft
					Total	56.00	Sft

VII. CONCLUSION

The comparative structural analysis of reinforced concrete (RC) buildings using STAAD Pro and SAP2000 demonstrates that both software tools are highly effective for structural modeling, analysis, and design of multi-storey buildings. The study shows that both platforms provide reliable and accurate results in terms of displacement, bending moments, shear forces, and axial forces under various loading conditions such as dead load, live load, and seismic load.

STAAD Pro offers a user-friendly interface and is widely used for practical design applications in civil engineering projects due to its simple modeling process and integrated design features based on Indian Standard codes. On the other hand, SAP2000 provides more advanced analytical capabilities, better visualization of structural behavior, and efficient handling of complex structural systems, making it suitable for detailed research and advanced structural analysis.

The results indicate that the variation in structural response between the two software tools is minimal and falls within acceptable engineering limits. However, slight differences in displacement and internal force values are observed due to variations in modeling techniques, meshing methods, and solver algorithms used by the software. SAP2000 generally provides slightly refined results due to its advanced finite element formulation, whereas STAAD Pro is more practical for routine structural design and documentation.

Overall, both STAAD Pro and SAP2000 are reliable tools for RC building analysis and design. The selection of software depends on project requirements, complexity of the structure, user expertise, and availability of design codes. Future studies can focus on high-rise buildings, irregular structures, nonlinear analysis, and performance-based seismic design to further evaluate the

efficiency of these software tools in modern structural engineering applications.

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