## KIIT POLYTECHNIC, BHUBANESWAR

## **LESSON PLAN**

## **Session** (2023-2024)

Discipline	Semester: 4 <sup>th</sup> sem. Summer/2024	Name of the Teaching Faculty: Suchismita
Civil Engg.		Padhi(Lecturer)
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Subject:	Nos of days per week	Start Date :16/01/24
Land survey-I (Th.3)	class allotted: 05	End Date:26/04/24
Week	Class day	Theory topics
1st	1 <sup>ST</sup>	Defination aims and objectives of surveying
	2 <sup>ND</sup>	Principles of survey-Plane surveying- GeodeticSurveying- Instrumental surveying.
	3 <sup>RD</sup>	Precision and accuracy of measurements, instrumentsused for measurement of distance,
	4 <sup>th</sup>	Types of tapes and chains.
	5 <sup>th</sup>	Errors and mistakes in linear measurement –classification, Sources of errors and remedies.
2nd	1 <sup>ST</sup>	Corrections to measured lengths due to-incorrect length, temperature variation, pull, sag,
	2 <sup>ND</sup>	numerical problem applying corrections
	3 <sup>RD</sup>	CHAINING AND CHAIN SURVEYING: Equipment and accessories for chaining
	<b>4</b> <sup>™</sup>	Ranging – Purpose, signaling, direct and indirect ranging, Line ranger – features and use, error due to incorrect ranging.
	5 <sup>TH</sup>	Methods of chaining — Chaining on flat ground, Chainingon sloping ground — stepping method, Clinometer-features and use, slope correction
3rd	<b>1</b> <sup>ST</sup>	Setting perpendicular with chain & tape,

	2 <sup>ND</sup>	Chaining across different
		types of obstacles –
	3 <sup>rd</sup>	Numerical problems on chaining across obstacles
	4 <sup>th</sup>	Purpose of chain surveying, Its Principles, concept of fieldbook
	5 <sup>th</sup>	Selection of survey stations, base line, tie lines, Check Lines
4th	<b>1</b> <sup>57</sup>	Offsets – Necessity, Perpendicular and Oblique offsets, Instruments for setting offset – Cross Staff, Optical Square.
	2 <sup>ND</sup>	Errors in chain surveying – compensating andaccumulative errors causes &

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	5 <sup>™</sup>	Local attraction – causes, detection,
		errors, corrections
7th	1 <sup>ST</sup>	Numerical problems
		of application of correction due to
		local attraction.
	2 <sup>ND</sup>	Errors in compass surveying –
		sources & remedies
	3 <sup>RD</sup>	Plotting of traverse – check of closing
		error in closed &open traverse,
	4 <sup>th</sup>	Bowditch's
		correction, Gales table
	5 <sup>th</sup>	MAP READING CADASTRAL
		MAPS &NOMENCLATURE:
		Study of direction, Scale,
<b>R</b> th	1 <sup>ST</sup>	Grid Reference and Grid
		SquareStudy of Signs and
		Symbols
	2 <sup>ND</sup>	Cadastral Map Preparation Methodology

	3 <sup>RD</sup>	Positions of existing Control Points and its types
	4 <sup>TH</sup>	Adjacent Boundaries and Features, Topology Creationand verification
	5 <sup>TH</sup>	PLANE TABLE SURVEYING: Objectives, principles and use of plane tablesurveying
9th	<b>1</b> <sup>ST</sup>	Instruments & accessories used in plane table surveying.
	2 <sup>ND</sup>	Methods of plane table surveying
	3 <sup>RD</sup>	Statements of TWO POINT and THREE POINTPROBLEM.
	<b>4</b> <sup>™</sup>	Errors in plane table surveying and their corrections, precautions in Plane table surveying
	5 <sup>th</sup>	Quiz test
10th	1 <sup>ST</sup>	THEODOLITE SURVEYING AND TRAVERSING: Purpose and definition of theodolite surveying
	2 <sup>ND</sup>	Transit theodolite- Description of features, componentparts
	3 <sup>RD</sup>	Concept of transiting –Measurement horizontal and vertical angles

	4 <sup>th</sup>	Measurement of magnetic bearings,
		deflection angle, direct angle
	5 <sup>th</sup>	Quiz Test
11th	1 <sup>ST</sup>	Methods of theodolite traversing with – inclined anglemethod, deflection angle method, bearing method,
	2 <sup>ND</sup>	Checks for open and closed traverse.
	3 <sup>RD</sup>	Traverse computation – consecutive coordinates, latitudeand departure, Gale's traverse table, Numerical problems on omittedmeasurement of lengths & Bearings
	<b>4</b> <sup>TH</sup>	Closing error – adjustment of angular errors, adjustmentof bearings, numerical problems
	5 <sup>TH</sup>	Balancing of traverse – Bowditch's method
12 <sup>th</sup>	1 <sup>ST</sup>	transit method, graphical method, axis method, calculation of area of closedtraverse
	2 <sup>ND</sup>	LEVELLING AND CONTOURING: Definition and Purpose and types of leveling—concepts of level surface,
	3 <sup>RD</sup>	Horizontal surface, vertical surface, datum, R. L., B.M
	<b>4</b> <sup>TH</sup>	Instruments used for leveling, concepts of line of collimation, axis of bubble tube, axis of telescope, Vertical axis.
	5™	Levelling staff – Temporary adjustments of level, taking

		reading with level,concept of bench mark, BS, IS, FS, CP, HI
13th	1 <sup>ST</sup>	height of collimation method and Rise and fall method, comparison, Numerical problems on reduction oflevels applying both methods, Arithmetic checks.
	2 <sup>ND</sup>	Effects of curvature and refraction numerical problems onapplication of correction.
	3 <sup>RD</sup>	Reciprocal levelling
	4 <sup>th</sup>	Errors in leveling and precautions, Permanent andtemporary adjustments of different types of levels.
	5 <sup>th</sup>	Quiz test
14th	1 <sup>ST</sup>	Definitions, concepts and characteristics of contours
	2 <sup>ND</sup>	Methods of contouring, plotting contour maps, Interpretation of contour maps,

	3 <sup>RD</sup>	Use of contour maps on civil
		engineering projects
	<b>4</b> <sup>TH</sup>	Map Interpretation: Interpret
		Human and EconomicActivities (i.e.:
		Settlement, Communication, Land use etc
	5 <sup>™</sup>	Interpret Physical landform (i.e.:
		Relief, Drainage Pattern etc.),
		Problem Solving and Decision Making
15th	1 <sup>ST</sup>	COMPUTATION OF AREA & VOLUME:
		Determination of areas, computation
		of areas fromplans.
	2 <sup>ND</sup>	Calculation of area by using ordinate
		rule, trapezoidalrule, Simpson's rule.
	3 <sup>RD</sup>	Calculation of volumes by prismoidal
		formula andtrapezoidal formula
	4 <sup>TH</sup>	Revision
	5 <sup>TH</sup>	Revision and previous year question discussion.