



### **SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY**

An Autonomous Institution Coimbatore – 35

Accredited by NBA – AICTE and Accredited by NACC – UGC with 'A+ Grade Approved by AICTE, New Delhi and Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai.

### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ENGINEERING

19AGT201 - SURVEYING AND LEVELING

II – YEAR III SEMESTER

**UNIT 1 – PRINCIPLES OF SURVEYING** 

**TOPIC 1 - INTRODUCTION** 



## Introduction of Surveying



- Art of determining the relative positions of points on above or beneath the surface of earth.
- **❖** Achieved by
- Measurement of Distances
- Measurement of Directions
- Measurement of Elevations
- ❖ Limited to operations with representation of ground features in plan.











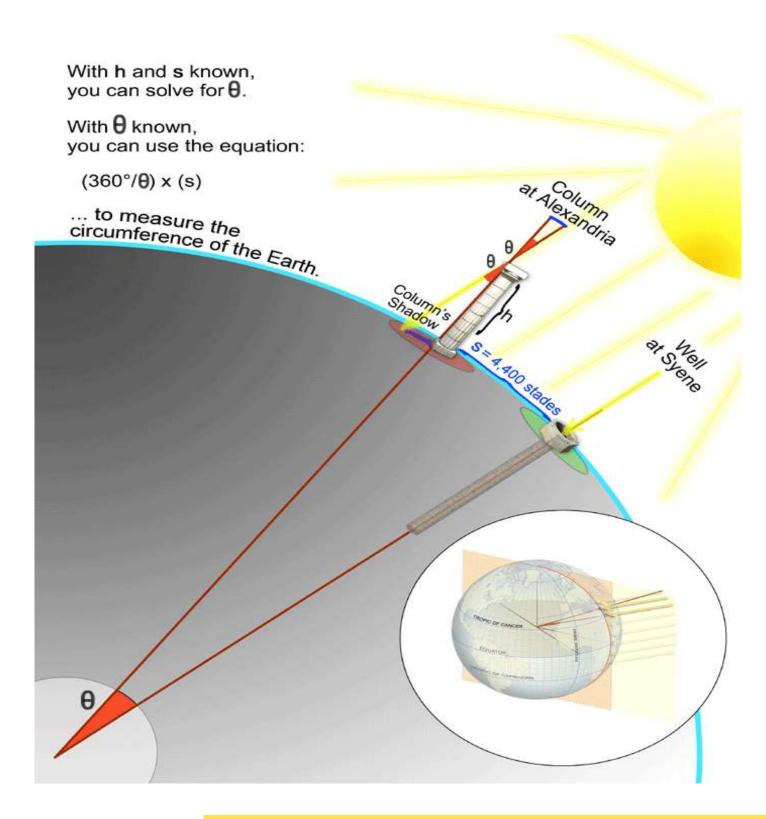
❖ The art of making measurements of the relative positions of natural and man-made features on the Earth's surface, and the presentation of this information either graphically or numerically.







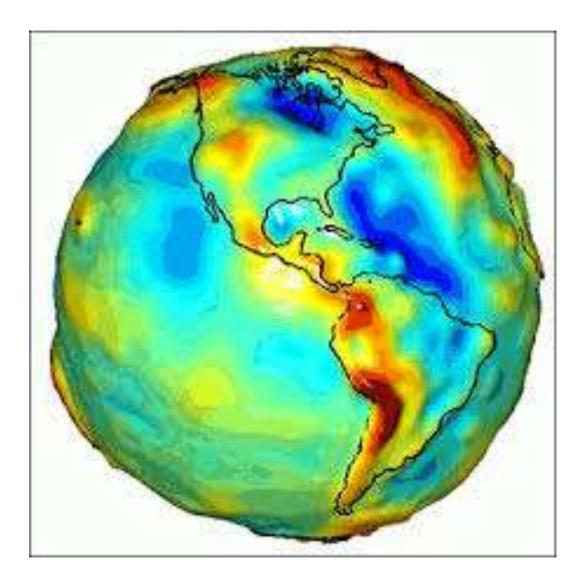












Surveying vs. Geodesy
In most languages there are no distinctions between the terms

in English (according to Vanicek - Krakiwsky):

- Surveying: the practice of positioning
- Geodesy: the theoretical foundation of surveying

Geodesy is the scientific background of Surveying as a profession.

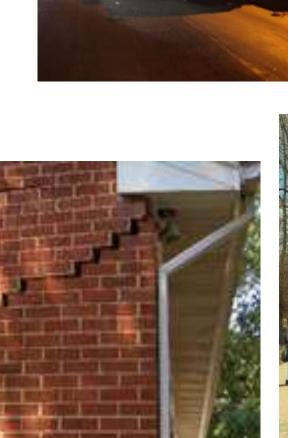


## The role of Surveying



### Surveyors are needed:

- To maintain the geometric order during the construction process
- To provide fundamental data for the design and planning process
- To provide quantity control during the construction process (for example: earthwork quantities)
- To monitor the structure after the construction (subsidence, deformations, etc.)





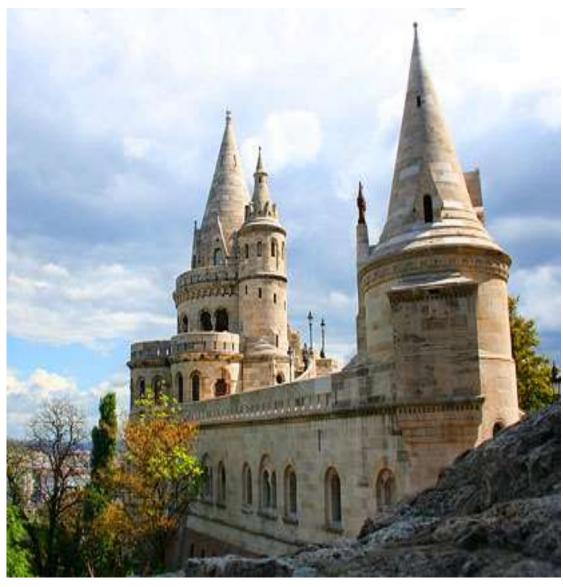


## Surveying





Wrong geometry – the structure is not functional!



Laying them in the appropriate geometry, outstanding structures can be created!



### Assessment



- Why used in Agriculture
- Why is it important





## The role of Surveying !!!!



### Surveying activities during the construction process

#### **Before Construction**

Planning and data collection

Observations in the field

Processing the observations (office)

Drawing maps, plans or providing numerical data

Presenting documentation to the client

#### **Under construction**

Setting out on each phase of construction

Field checks of construction

Providing data and services to the client

#### **After construction**

Final (as-built)
plan or map
on the construction

Presenting documentation to the client

Deformation Monitoring/ Load Tests



## Importance



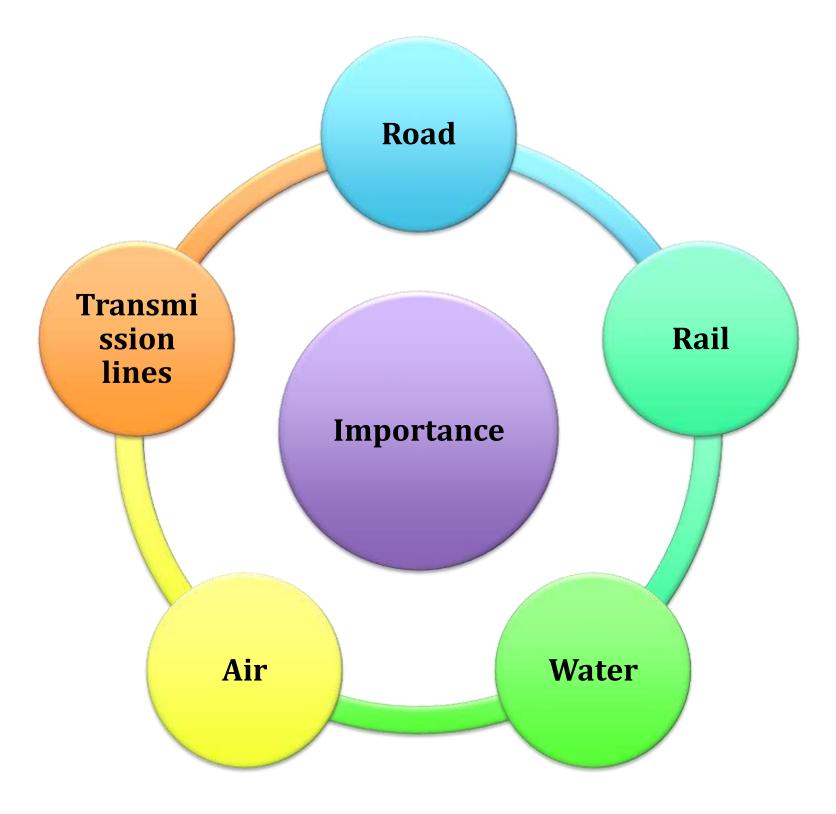


- Used at many engineering projects
- Water supply & irrigation Schemes
- \* Rail roads
- **\*** Transmission lines
- Mines bridge
- Buildings













## Objectives



❖ To prepare a plan or map showing all features of area under consideration

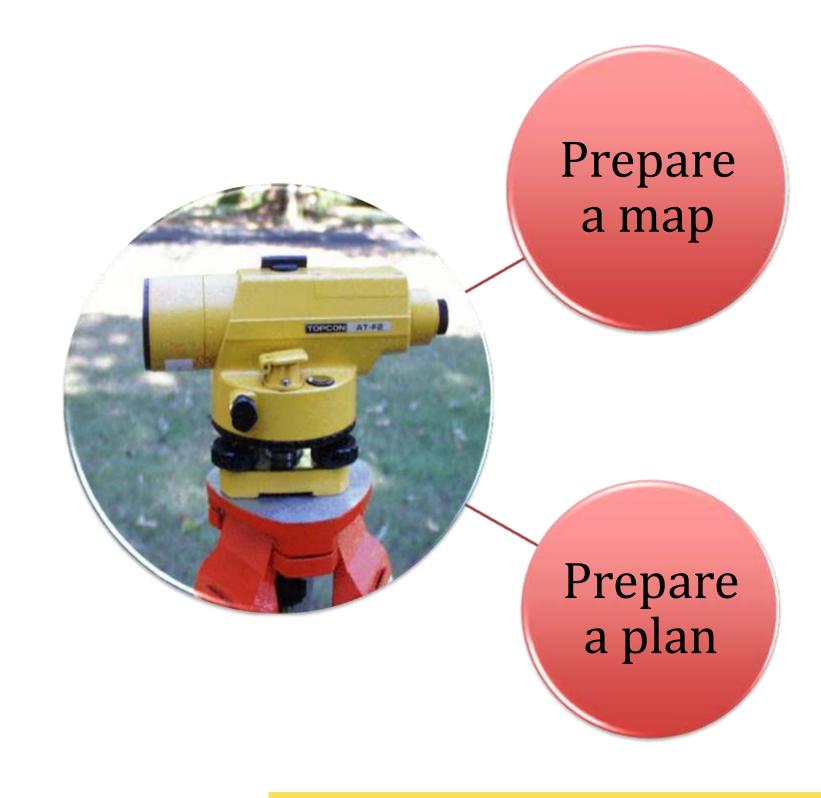
### PLAN:

- Projection of ground and features upon it on horizontal plane.
- Done by adopting to some scale



# Objectives









### See You at Next Class!!!!