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Large scale mapping of India with Survey of India as facilitator, on a public private partnership basis

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Implementation of land administration systems has led to good governance and sustainable development in countries that have connected it to a good spatial data infrastructure (SDI) and allowed it to function in the environment of an E-government and spatially enabled society. Economic spin-off of land administration in these countries has led to direct benefits such as: Legal security (basic requirement for investors and credibility); access to credit (mortgage); spatial planning (consumers, producers); full taxation leading to have revenues (on property and land); information services for decision making and added value products and processes. Indirect benefits include: Environmental impact assessment; energy certificates and carbon sinks; justice (cultural, ethnical, gender and wealth); good governance and transparency. In the past, recorded or registered land particulars in India have largely failed to reflect the correct title, boundary, extent or classification. Such imperfect land records had been the root cause of civil litigation, agrarian unrest and fall in farm production. This paper highlights major initiative taken by Govt. of Delhi in geo-referencing the existing cadastral maps of Delhi on 1:2000 scale map and updating all cadastral records, current status of computerization/digitization of cadastral maps at all India level as well as cost benefit analysis of Large Scale Cadastral Mapping of India with Survey of India as facilitator on a Public Private Partnership basis.

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Remote sensing in conservation and ecological research

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The Auckland University of Technology unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) research team are leaders in the application of UAV technology and remote sensing in conservation and ecological research. The team works in partnership with industry to customize and develop unmanned systems for use in New Zealand and extreme environments such as Antarctica, desert systems and offshore islands. Low flying unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV) offer ecologists new opportunities to collect and scale appropriate data at high spatial and temporal resolution. The presentation will showcase the use of UAVs in spatial ecology and demonstrate existing post processing tools for UAV imagery. The talk will explore opportunities for use of computer vision techniques for analysis of high resolution video imagery in a variety of environments and ecological studies.

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