

Geospatial Land Governance and Management through Digitalisation: A Study in Perspective to Real World's Land Developments in India

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SUMMARY

Geospatial technologies are playing an important role in land governance and their management for sustainable development, at large. The land governance and management through digitalisation is a noteworthy matter of concern in the emerging economies and developing countries of the world, like India. In agrarian economies, the land is most important assets of the people. Besides this, 'to own the land is the highest mark of esteem; to perform manual labour, the lowest'.

There is an ever-changing relationship between land, power and people. The ancient records evidenced that among the Indo-Aryans, arable land was held by the individuals or family ownership. Later on, during the periods 1200 BC – 1200 AD and 1540 AD – 1750 AD, the standard unit of land settlement was the village in India. The Britishers governed over land for long time, for over the centuries 1750 AD – 1947 AD, over the country, India.

The present study take into account the many noteworthy issues dealing with the land governance in context to the national land policy, land reformation – agrarian reform, security of tenure of land, forced evictions and relocation, women's land property rights, natural resources and their management, informal settlements – slums and squatter settlements, land administration, land disputes and conflicts, and international cooperation for land governance for the country, India. On the other hand, there are many land governance key features dealt in the present research are the outcomes of land governance, and present reforms, at the state as well as the national level in the country, India.

The empirical studies shows that there are statistical techniques used for land governance as Gini's Coefficient is used to measure the extent of concentration. Due to recent technological development there are found number of geospatial techniques which are adopted and used for land governance at

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the spatio-temporal levels as the Earth Observation (EO) from space platforms. The EO Satellites play an essential role in generation and dissemination of digital information on land use land cover patterns in a timely and dependable manner providing vital inputs required for optimum land use and planning for sustainable development.

So, the present research take into account the details of the issues and features of the land governance practiced over the periods since the beginning of the ancient time to the present in context to the national land developmental strategies while dealing with the latest plans and policies based on digitalisation information for the country, India. So, the lessons learned from the experiences of India will also help other developing countries as well as in the global fight against hunger and poverty, at large.

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