

Geospatial techniques like Geographical Information system (GIS) will fetch information about particular areas and the raised queries.

It will help the government in administering the land and deal with issues related to it.

Marginalised population: Policy makers can identify their dwelling areas and enquire about the benefit accessibility.

Tribal population: The forest rights Act 2005, failed to cover 20 million population. GIS enable them to register their land and can claim their rights.

Urban and municipalities: GIS will help them and protect them against land encroachment.

It will also help them in planning city, drainage and sewage system.

Grom Sabha: The visuale with makers like tree, streams will help them to decide on land agreement and protect disadvantaged group.

Special maps will help to identify whether the land holdings are within the cut-off year.

Way forward ::

- Participatory support from various civil societies are required.
- Besides government of civil is required to give momentum.

Conclusion:

Geospatial techniques will secure private property, taxing private lands, accurate policy for vulnerable groups and will be a game changer in the governance system.