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# GURU NANAK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

**City Office:** B2, 2<sup>nd</sup> Flr, Above Bata, Vikrampuri Colony, Karkhana Road, Secunderabad-50009, Telangana, India.  
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**Campus:** Ibrahimpatnam, R.R. District, Hyderabad-501506, Telangana, India. Ph: (0/95) 8414-20 21 20/21

Date: 04-07-2019

## DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

### CIRCULAR

The Department of civil engineering is organizing a one day seminar on 'seminar on remote sensing and gis' on 06<sup>th</sup> JULY, 2019.

In this connection I request you to circulate this among Teaching Staff of your department.

PRINCIPAL

HOD-CIVIL



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## Report of Seminar

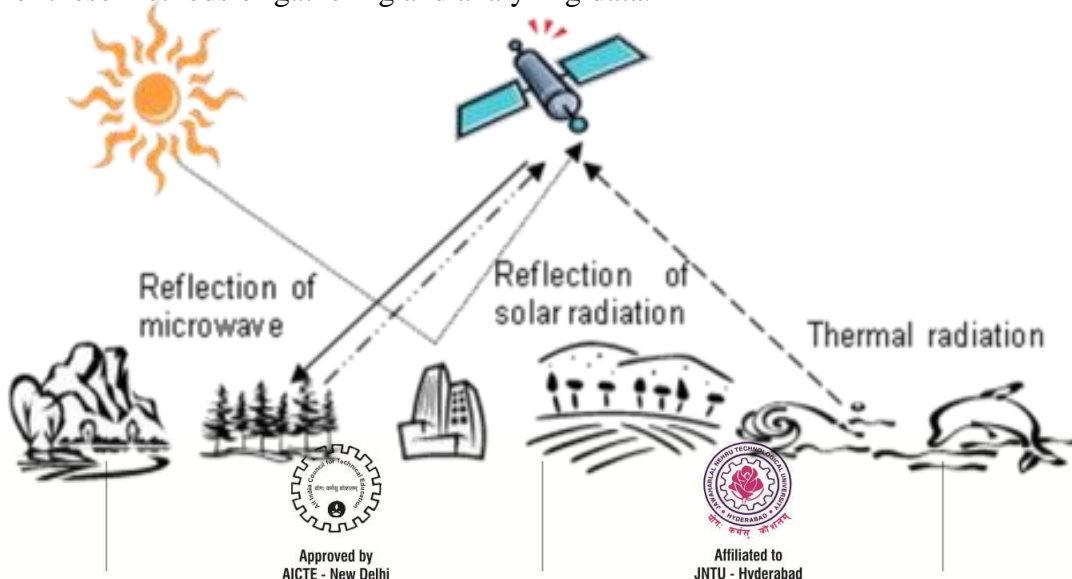
On

## REMOTE SENSING AND GIS

Date of seminar 06-july-2019

Name of the expert: **Dr. Shiva Shankar reddy**

One of the most basic types of information used in field work is space information about a specific target area. There are various types of information which that fall within space information; such as information concerning topography, land use, social infrastructure, climate, and manufacturing infrastructure. All of this information must be appropriately gathered, in accordance with the objectives of a study or research. Remote sensing and geographic information systems (GIS) are among the many useful means for gathering and analyzing such information. Using aerial photography and satellite image obtained through remote sensing, it is possible to gather information covering wide geographic areas; such as information about natural resources or information about the environment. For example, it is possible to gain an understanding about the expansion of desertification or the state of food production by studying the distribution of vegetation. In addition, if these methods are used in conjunction with field work or by rearranging existing data, more detailed space information can be collected. Positioning data is attached to this collected information and it can then be analyzed using a geographic information system (GIS). A GIS is both a database of space information and a tool for its analysis. For example, analysis of landform data or precipitation data can lead to information used to predict natural disasters. In this chapter, we will cover the basic outline of these methods of gathering and analyzing data.



A geographic information system (GIS) is a system in which map information, along with various additional information, can be displayed and referenced using computers. GIS was originally developed in Canada for farmland revival and development in the 1960s. Its use as a familiar information system is becoming more widespread in all fields which handle space-time information, due to the progress being made in the processing power and memory capacity of computers and the refinement of computerized





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