

QUADRIMESTRAL ACTIVITY REPORT
(December - 2025 to March - 2026)
NRDMS DISTRICT CENTRE, DHARWAD
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1. NRDMS CENTRE ACTIVITIES [December-2025 to March-2026]

1. CENSUS OF INDIA: EXTENSION OF FREEZING THE BOUNDARIES OF ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS

Based on the 2011 census Metropolitan Corporation divided this area into 82 wards for 2021.

The Metropolitan Corporation divided this area into 82 wards for 2021. According to the old census, 1621 enumeration blocks were further divided into 2032 enumeration blocks. The Chief Census Officers and Commissioners HDMC, Hubballi asked NRDMS to prepare these enumeration blocks. Using Google Earth Pro and ArcGIS, the enumeration blocks have been demarcated. This includes 12 Zones, 82 Wards, and 2032 enumeration blocks (Its on-going work).

2. The transition line data prepared using Google Earth Pro, as per the instructions regarding the Ph.D. Scholar (Ex-CEO Madam). This data includes the identified west and east flowing water lines including 2.5km buffer. Additionally, I have provided the following base layers for your review: - LULC (Land Use/Land Cover), Geology, Lithology, Slope and Soil Map (Its on-going work).

3. The maps prepared as per the DHO requirements. These include the Primary Health Centre (PHC) jurisdictions, existing Namma

Clinic locations, and the proposed Namma Clinic locations as requested by the health department.

4. In accordance with the Tahsildar's requisition, prepared the Taluk-wise and village-wise maps for the census.

2. TRAINING PROGRAMMES ATTENDED

NIL

3. TRAINING IMPARTED TO LINE DEPARTMENTS

NIL

4. SCIENCE OUTREACH ACTIVITIES:

NIL

5. CONCLUSION

Natural Resources Data Management System Centre (NRDMS) initiated a major programmed for generation of District natural resource data management system under the guidance and funding support of Karnataka State Council for Science and Technology (KSCST), Dept. of Science and Technology, Govt. of India, and Government of Karnataka, and with the technical support from State NRDMS Centre, KSCST, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

- **A GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM (GIS)** is a computer-based framework for capturing, managing, analyzing, and mapping all types of spatial and geographic data. It connects data to maps, integrating spatial locations with descriptive information to reveal patterns, relationships, and trends. GIS technology assists in decision-making across

various industries, including urban planning, environmental science, and logistics.

KEY COMPONENTS OF A GIS

- A functional GIS consists of five key components:
- **Hardware:** Computers, scanners, and GPS devices to store and process data.
- **Software:** Applications like ArcGIS or QGIS for mapping and spatial analysis.
- **Data:** Geospatial data (vector/raster) and tabular data, often overlaid in layers.
- **People:** Experts who manage the system and interpret results.
- **Methods:** Procedures and techniques used for analysis.

HOW GIS FUNCTIONS

- **Mapping & Visualization:** GIS converts data into visual maps, dashboards, and 3D scenes.
- **Spatial Analysis:** Evaluates relationships between features, such as proximity, overlay analysis, or finding the best routes.
- **Data Organization (Layers):** GIS organizes information into layers (e.g., roads, buildings, elevation) that can be stacked to understand complex spatial relationships.
- **Data Types:** Uses vector data (points, lines, polygons for discrete features) and raster data (pixels/grids for continuous data like temperature or elevation).

- **COMMON APPLICATIONS**

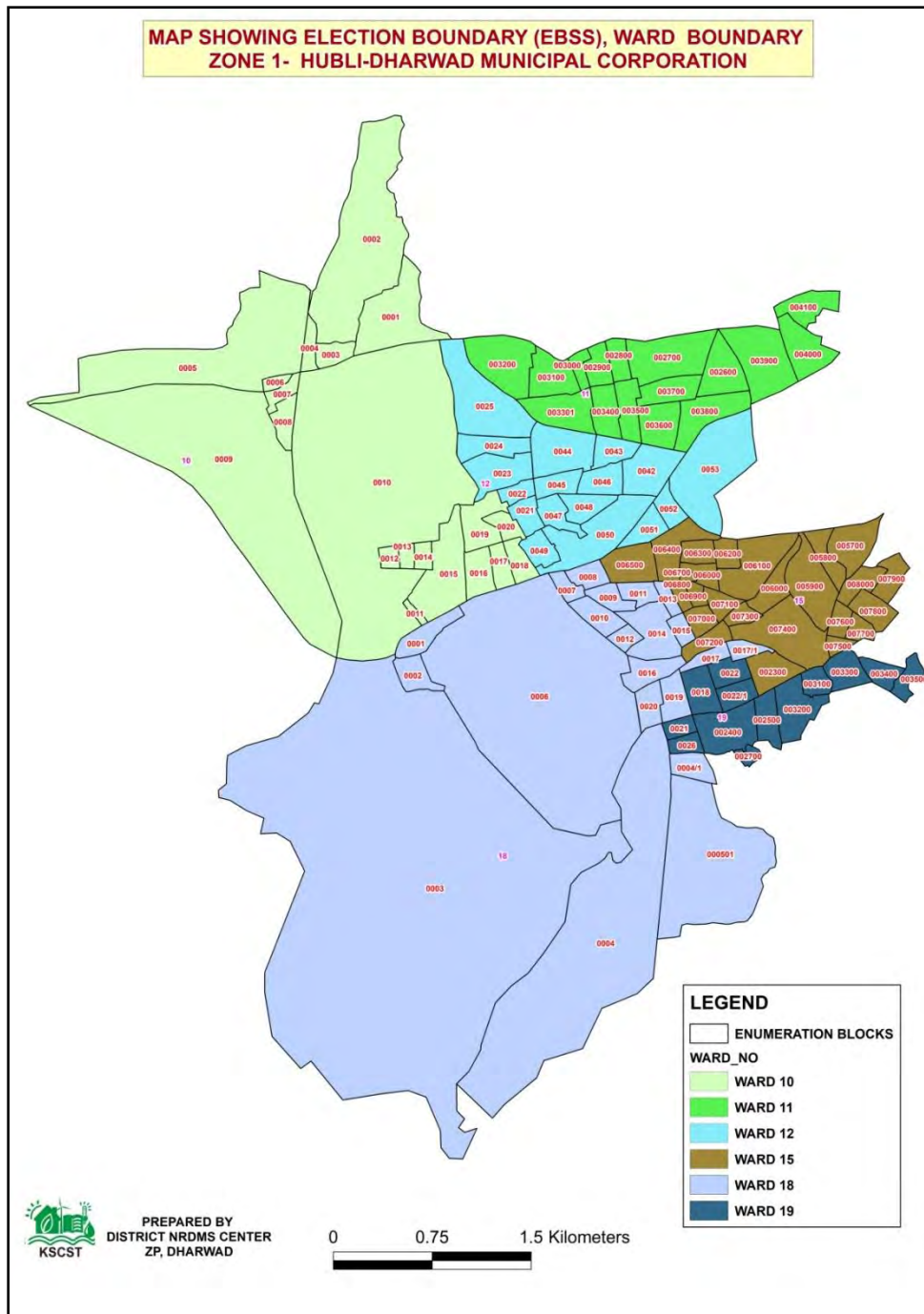
- Urban Planning & Transportation: Designing infrastructure, managing utilities, and optimizing traffic routing.
- Environmental Management: Tracking climate change, monitoring deforestation, and modeling wildlife habitats.
- Disaster Management: Identifying high-risk areas for floods or fires and coordinating emergency responses.
- Business Intelligence: Analyzing demographic trends to choose optimal locations for new stores.

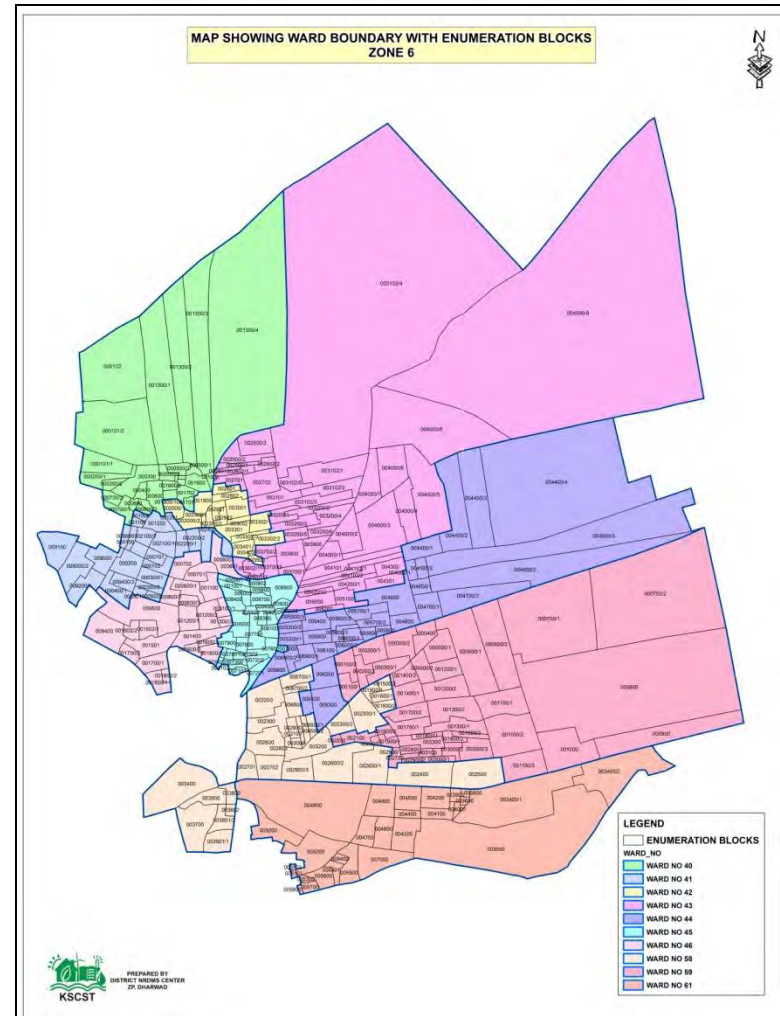
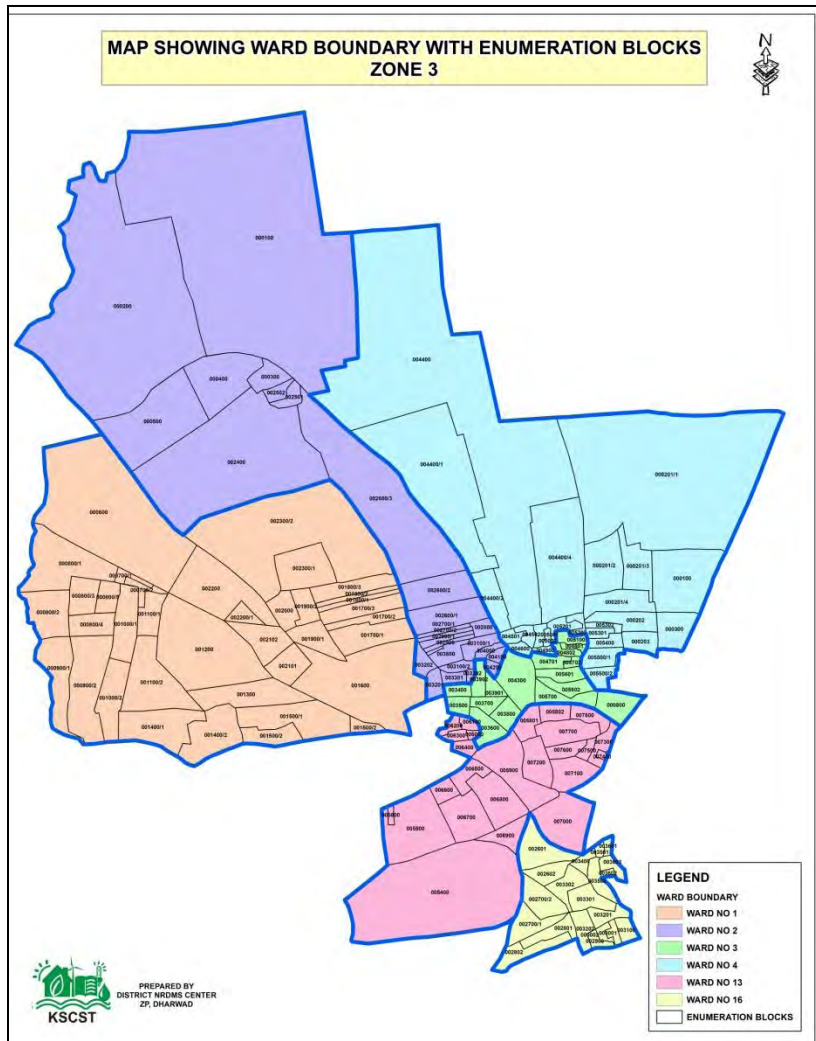
- **KEY TECHNOLOGIES**

- GIS Software: ArcGIS (Esri), QGIS (open-source).
- Spatial Databases: Used for storing large amounts of geospatial data.
- GPS & Remote Sensing: Crucial for collecting field data and imagery.

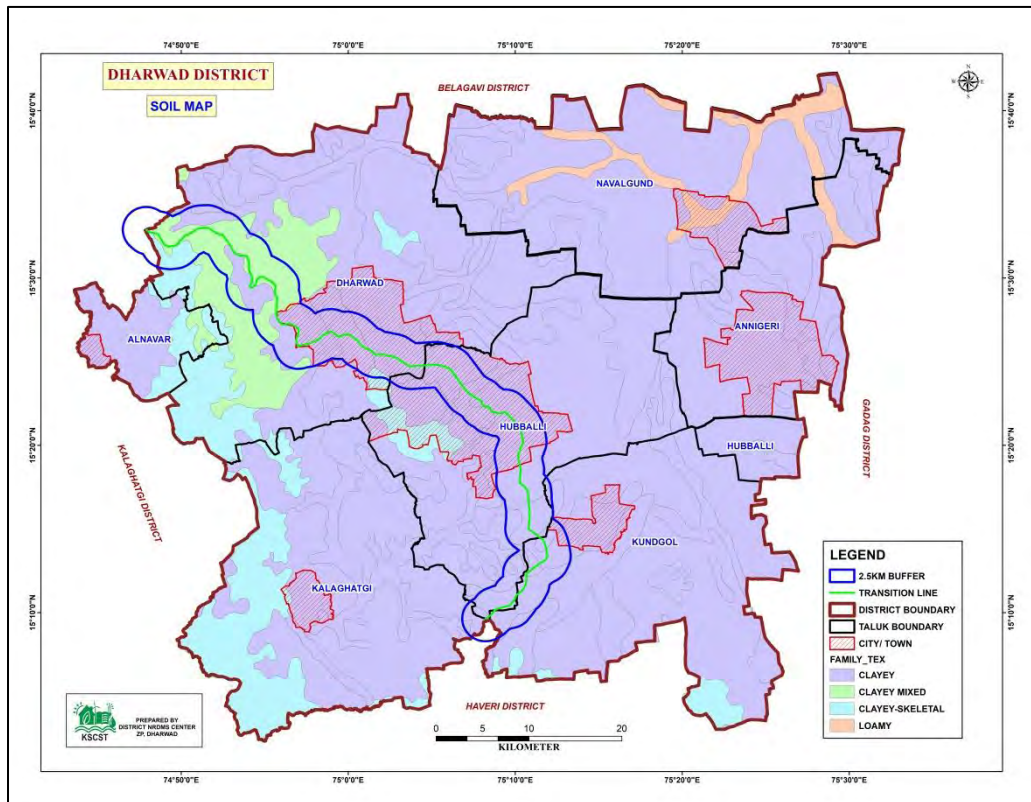
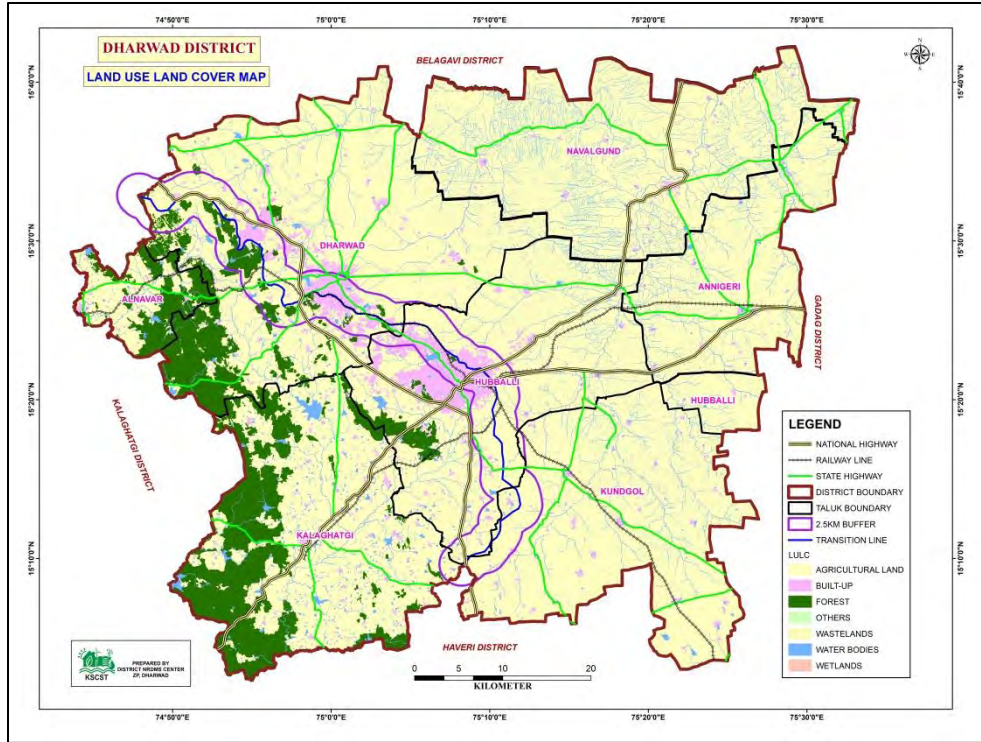
6. ANNEXURES

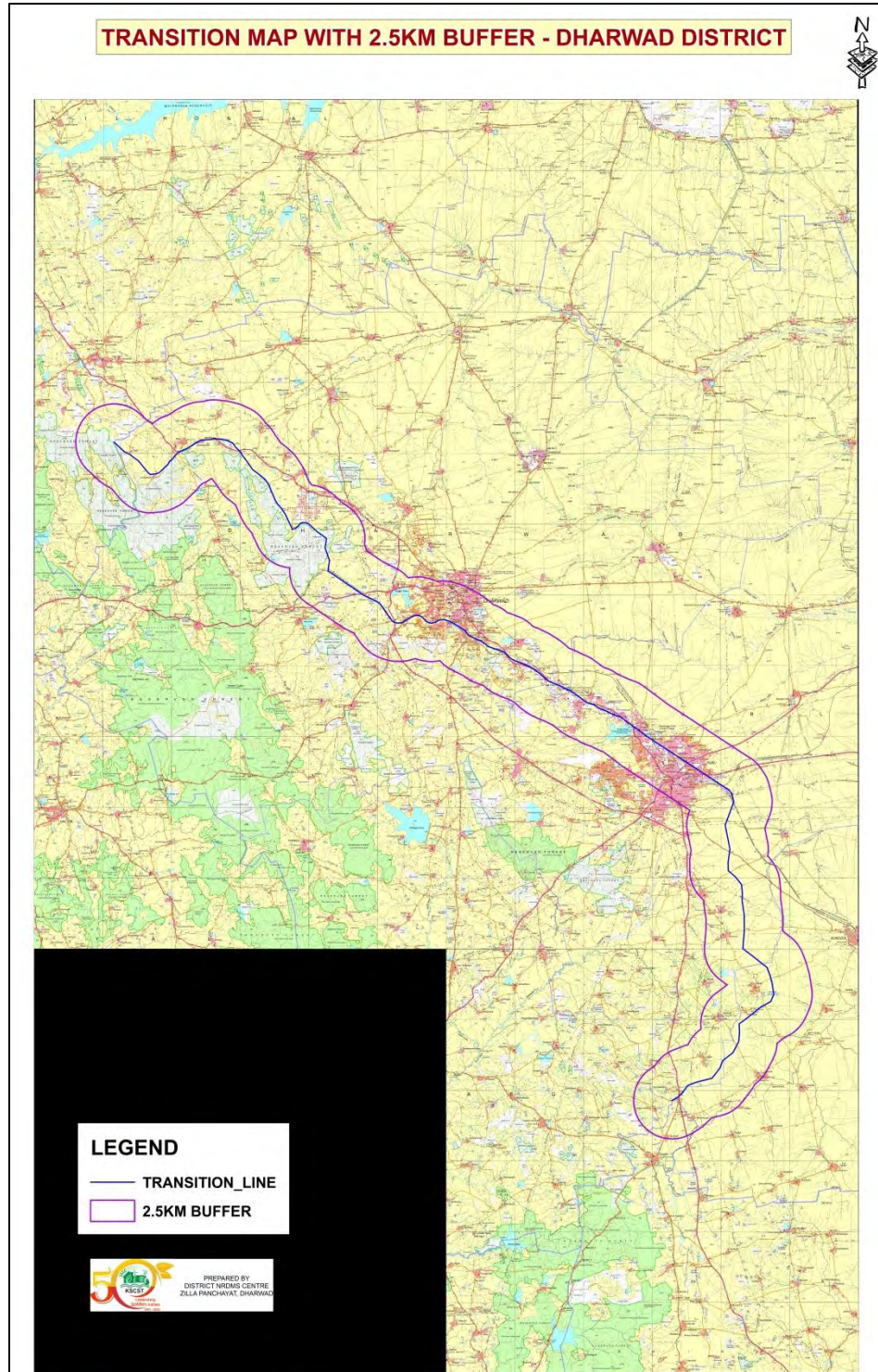
- **District Maps:**

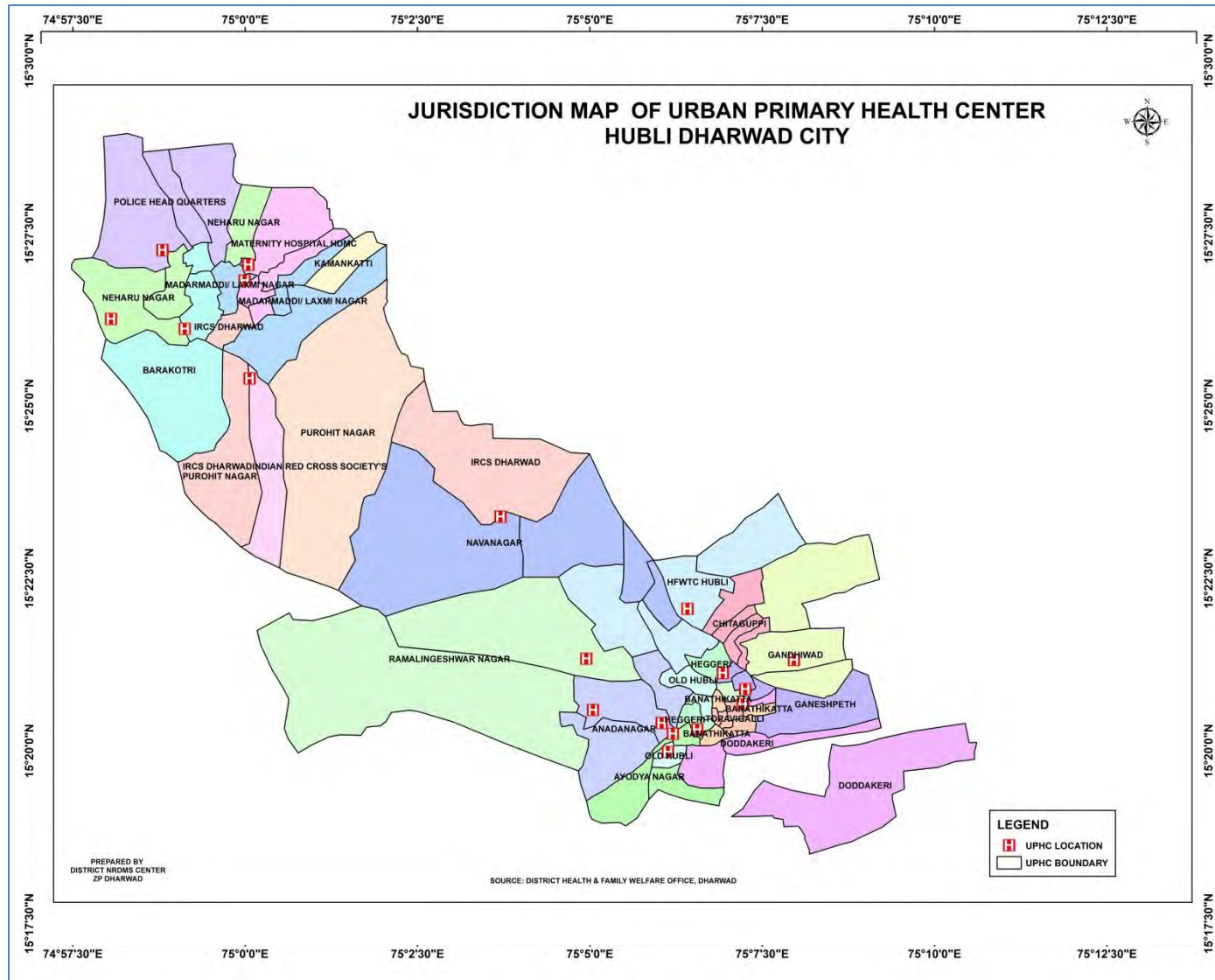




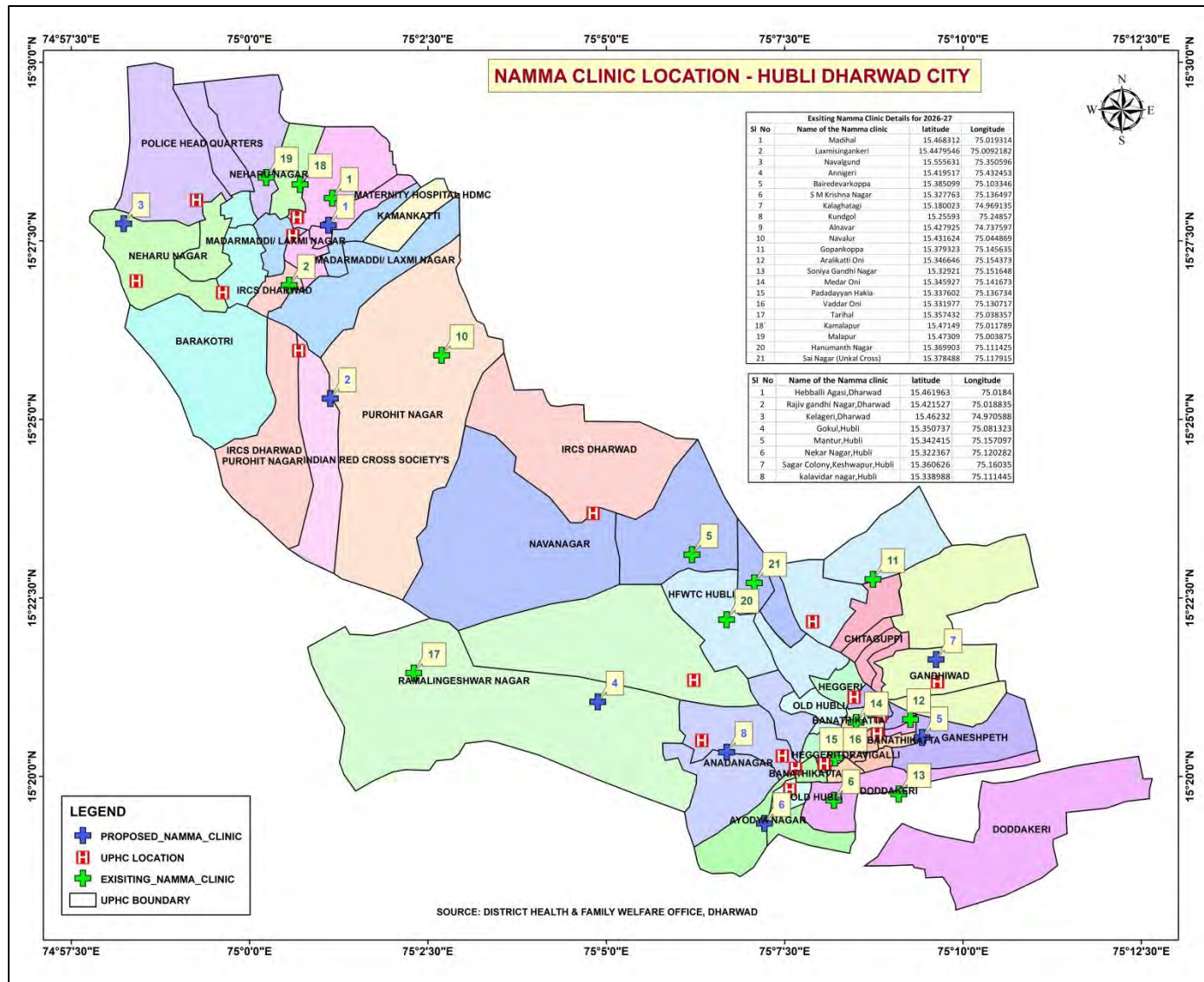
DISTRICT TECHNICAL REPORT – (DEC-2025 To MARCH-2026)







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