

---

# Elevating Geographic insights : Harnessing Citizen Science Through OpenStreetMap

Akhil Krishnan S

---

# OpenData

Data - Everywhere and all the time

Accessible, exploitable, editable and Interoperable

"Data belongs to the human race".

Data.gov, Data.gov.uk and Data.gov.in

# Geographical data

Data that is associated with a specific location on Earth's surface

Coordinates (latitude and longitude), addresses, place names, boundaries, elevation, land use, transportation networks

Urban planning, environmental management, transportation, agriculture, and emergency response.

# OpenStreetMap

Wikistyle approach on geodata

2004 - Steve Coast

Ordnance Survey data was expensive

Everybody can contribute

Open Data Commons Open Database License (ODbL)



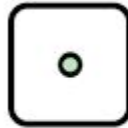
# Statistics

- 11 million registered users (2023-09)
- 7.4 billion nodes (2022-01-10)
- $\approx$ 4 million map changes/day

# Basics

Nodes, Paths, Relations

Data Models - Data described through tags



Node



Way



Relation

# Case Studies

## OSM Kerala Mapathon during Kerala floods in 2018

# Open Street Maps help tackle disasters: Experts

DC CORRESPONDENT  
BENGALURU, NOV. 20

Maps come in handy when you have lost your way, but they can also be great tools during natural disasters, like the recent, unprecedented floods in Kerala. During the disaster, 2,200 mapping volunteers from around the world added 4,00,000 data points to the Open Street Map, helping the government reach relief fast to the affected, said Manoj Karingamadathil.

On Tuesday, over 300 mappers from 12 countries got together in the city to discuss and present innovative solutions to mobilise, sustain and grow more inclusive open mapping communities. The event, hosted at the Indian Institute of Management-Bangalore, deliberated on how mapping is being used for disaster management in Asia, the role of local languages in tagging places, methods to sustain the community and others.

Speakers showed how participatory maps were used to bring to light lapses in delivery of civic services. The maps, used both in rural and urban areas, brought out issues at the neighbourhood, city, state and national levels.

For instance, Anindita Nayak explored safety in



public spaces in Bengaluru by mapping lack of streetlights. Ankit Bhargava presented how Open Street Maps led to a participatory design process to create a very detailed and informative public map of Cubbon Park. Jaisen Nedumpala, a panchayat officer from Koorachundu in Kerala, used open source tools and community participation to fix land record boundaries for the village. Harry Mahardhika Machmud shared his experience on how citizen-led surveys in Indonesian cities helped the government prepare disaster response maps.

Dr Anita Patil-Deshmukh, the first keynote speaker, said that official maps did not account for the majority of under-served communities in Mumbai. These people felt empowered through community-based mapping and it

helped them engage better with stakeholders for effective delivery of services.

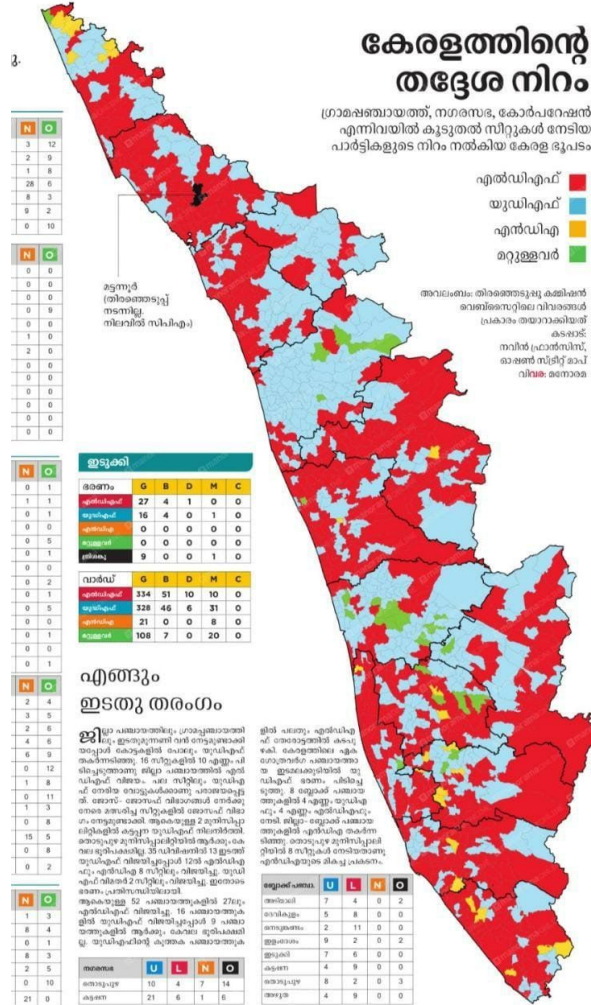
Other speakers supported Dr Patil-Deshmukh's call to create more capacity within grassroots communities. Airin Akter stressed on the importance of maps in local languages for effective dissemination of public information in Bangladesh.

Pradip Khatiwada spoke about the need to create innovative training and internship programmes, digital activism, and demonstrated how maps have been used successfully in Nepal. Siddharth Hande, the closing keynote speaker, affirmed the need to empower communities through data-driven initiatives in his engagement with cyclical waste management economies.

Jointly organised by the Centre for Public Policy and the Centre for Software and IT Management (CSITM) of IIMB, Open Street Map (OSM) India, and Centre for Internet and Society, the inauguration of the event itself added meaning to the purpose as Prof. Abhoy K. Ojha, Dean of Academic Programmes at IIMB, contributed to the OSM project by adding the name of the building where the conference was hosted.

# Case Studies

## Kerala Local Body Elections 2020



മുസ്ലീം ലീഗ് പരാജയപ്പെട്ടു. ഇതാണ് ഇടതു തരംഗം നേടിയ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ. ഇടതു തരംഗം നേടിയ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ: മലപ്പുറം, കോഴിക്കോട്, കോർപ്പറേഷൻ, കോൺഗ്രസ്, എൽ.ഡി.എഫ്, മുസ്ലീം ലീഗ്, മറ്റ്. ഇടതു തരംഗം നേടിയ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ: മലപ്പുറം, കോഴിക്കോട്, കോർപ്പറേഷൻ, കോൺഗ്രസ്, എൽ.ഡി.എഫ്, മുസ്ലീം ലീഗ്, മറ്റ്.

#### കേരളം

നിരം	G	B	O	M	C
കോൺഗ്രസ്	613	98	16	112	0
എൽ.ഡി.എഫ്	504	66	9	122	0
കോൺഗ്രസ്	18	0	0	9	0
മുസ്ലീം ലീഗ്	90	5	0	22	0

#### കോർപ്പറേഷൻ

നിരം	G	B	O	M	C
കോൺഗ്രസ്	767	108	16	175	0
എൽ.ഡി.എഫ്	318	40	7	85	0
കോൺഗ്രസ്	25	0	0	20	0
മുസ്ലീം ലീഗ്	56	0	0	9	0

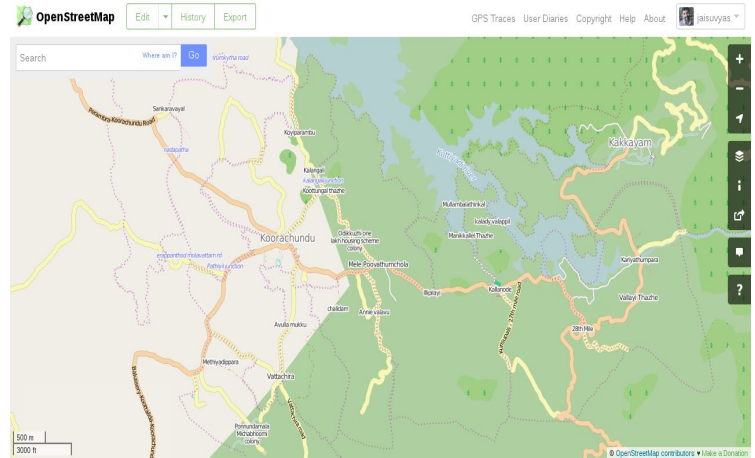
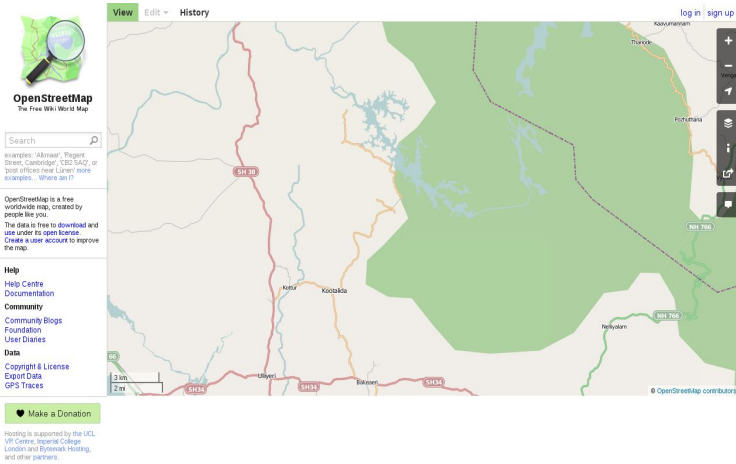
കേരളത്തിന്റെ തദ്ദേശ നിരം. ഗ്രാമപഞ്ചായത്ത്, നഗരസഭ, കോർപ്പറേഷൻ എന്നിവയിൽ കൂടുതൽ സ്വീകൃത നേടിയ പാർട്ടികളുടെ നിരം നൽകിയ കേരള ഭൂപടം.





# Case Studies

## Koorachundu Village Panchayat Mapping Party by the community



# Case Studies

## Map Kerala -

<https://map.opendatakerala.org>

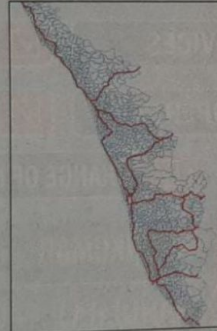
### Open data maps of local bodies created

TIMES NEWS NETWORK

**Kochi:** Open street mapping (OSM) community in Kerala has created geospatial open data maps of all local bodies in the state numbering over 1200. The maps would be released as a public repository on Kerala Pivavi on Sunday.

The maps are useful in presenting spatial or geographic data as interactive maps and infographics that tells stories and reveals patterns.

While institutions like Information Kerala Mission (IKM) and Kerala State Remote Sensing and Envi-



The maps would be released as a public repository today

ronment Centre (KSRSEC) had prepared local-body boundary maps up to ward levels, their non-availability on public domain and their unwillingness to share them with other departments had caused much difficulties.

Interestingly, most of the mapping using publicly available documents was carried out by a German national, Heinz Vieth, who volunteered to help the community.

"The mapping exercise took around four months. We launched the initiative as open maps for layering data related to Covid-19 as it

was not publicly available," said Naveen Francis, one of the key volunteers for the project.

While the maps were created by Francis, Manoj Karingamadathil and Heinz Vieth, OSM volunteers in the state helped in naming and tagging.

"Kerala and Rajasthan were the most awesome regions in India. I am helping to map India as a sign of gratitude," said Vieth.

Once ward-level layers are added, such maps would also be useful during local-body elections. "Volunteers have already created ward-level digital maps for Kan-

hangad municipality and Kochi corporation and ward-level maps would be available soon," said Karingamadathil. The vector maps are also being added to Wikipedia pages of panchayats in the state.

The community had been requesting authorities to release such maps in machine readable format under open data licence since long but this was never done. The maps generated by the community would be available for download under Open Database Licence (ODbL) on websites [openstreetmap.org](http://openstreetmap.org) and [opendatakerala.org](http://opendatakerala.org).

# Case Studies

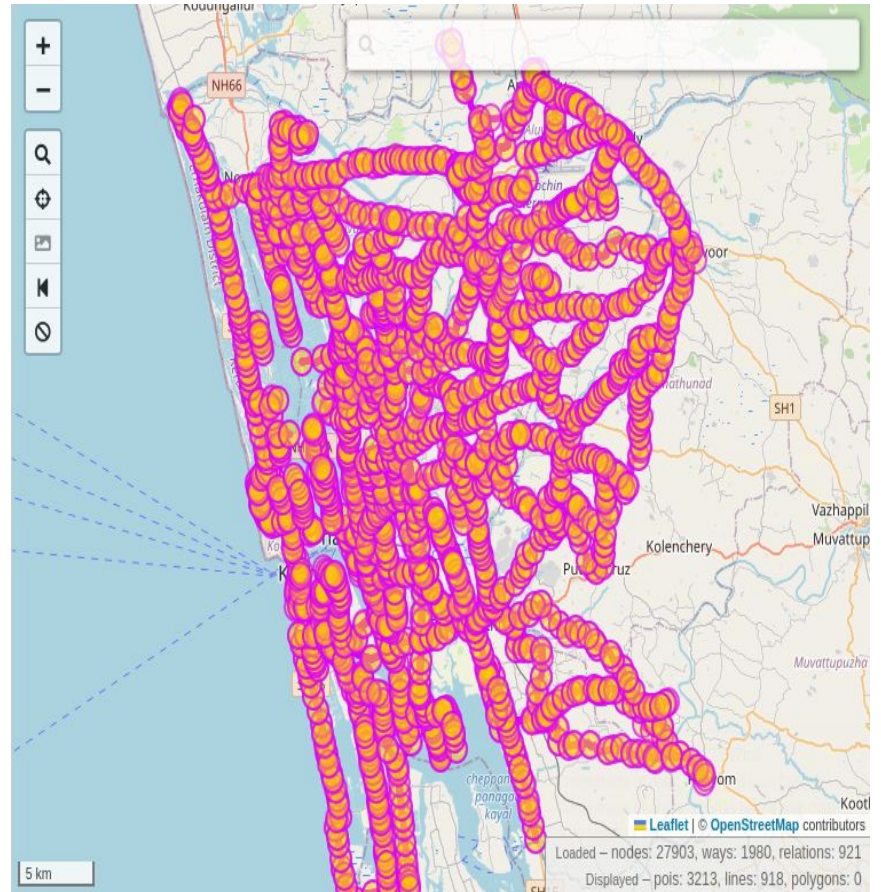
**Kochi Public Transport**

**Bus, Ferry, Metro**

**10,400 KM**

**2782 Busstops**

**442 Busroutes**



# Ongoing

## **Major District Roads (MDR) network of Kerala**

27,470 km of MDR road network that consists of 5784 number of stretches roads of Kerala

## **Mapping Ramsar Sites of Kerala**

1600 sq.km data

## **Public Transport Data Generation in Trivandrum**

# Editors

## Desktop

iD

Potlatch

JOSM

## Mobile

Vespucchi

StreetMap

# Community

<http://kerala.openstreetmap.in/>

<https://opendatakerala.org/>

<https://wikimediakerala.in>

<https://t.me/osmkerala>

