Concept of GIS

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Geographic information system (GIS)

- Geographic information system (GIS) is defined as a computer based information system used to input, store, retrieve, manipulate, analyze and output geographically referenced data or geospatial data, in order to support decision making process
- GIS is a tool used by individuals and organizations, schools, governments, and businesses seeking innovative ways to solve their problems
- GIS performs the tasks of map making and analysis better and faster than that of manual methods.

Advantages of GIS over manual works (GIS Vs traditional map)

There are lots of advantages of GIS.....

storage : electronic storage media, standard, compact

retrieval : search by computer – not manual check

updating : systematically done – not time consuming

overlay : easy – manual method is very complicated

spatial analysis : very fast – not time and energy consuming

display : cheap and fast – manual method is expensive

General fields of GIS application:

- 1. Facilities management (locating underground pipes and cables);
- 2. Network planning (transportation Planning);
- 3. Planning and Engineering (urban/regional planning);
- 4. Land information system (taxation, use); and
- 5. Environment and natural recourse management (crop suitability, land/forest/water/wetland management, disaster management, Environmental impact analysis).