Concept of Geographical Information System and its Application

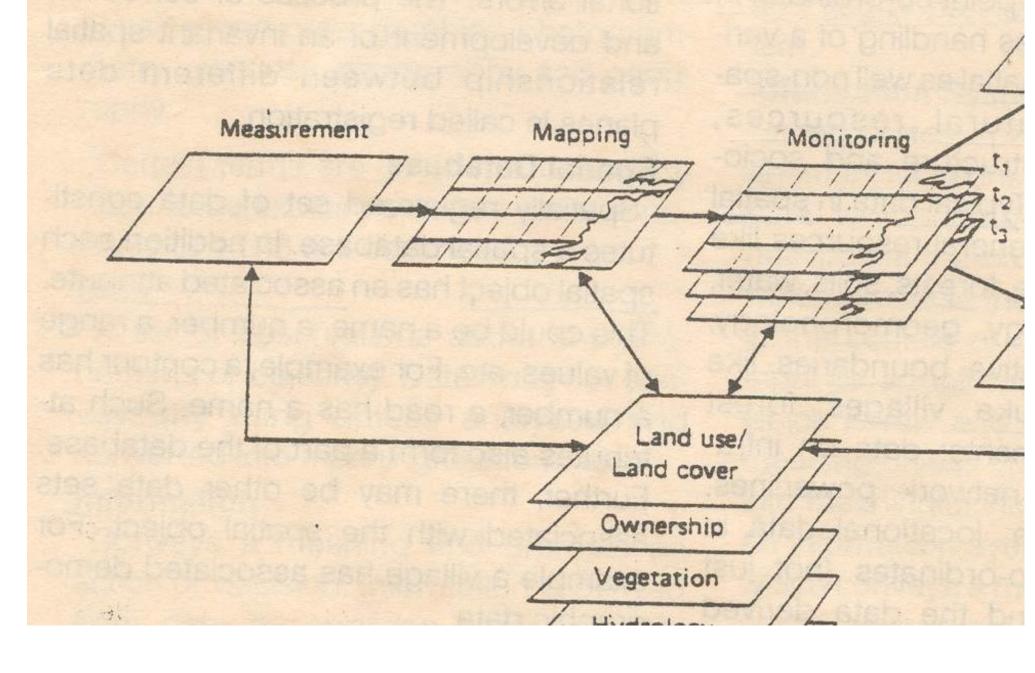
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Medinipur, West Bengal

Definition:

GIS is a decision support system of computer hardware, software, geographical data, and personal designed to efficiently capture, store, manipulation, analysis and display all forms of spatial data for better management of geographical area.

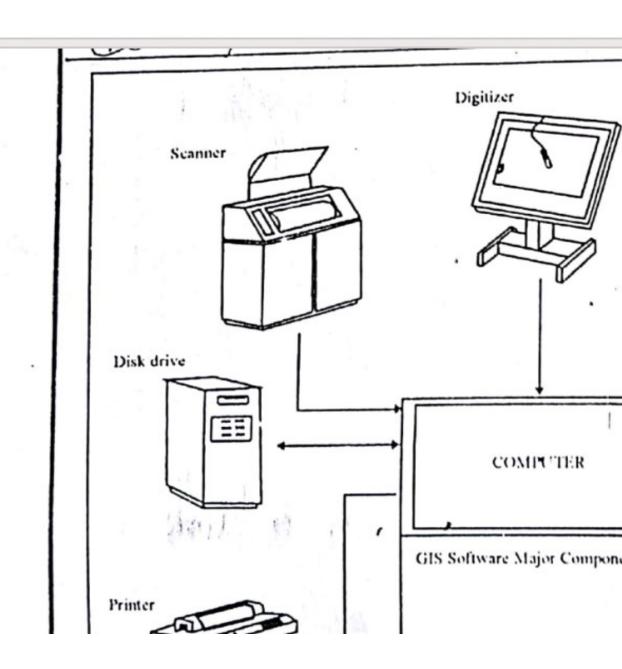
A Generic Definition of GIS:

- Geographic= Spatially reference data.
- Information= data process into a usable form.
- System= A Framework for manipulating, querying, analyzing and dissemination information.



ements of GIS:

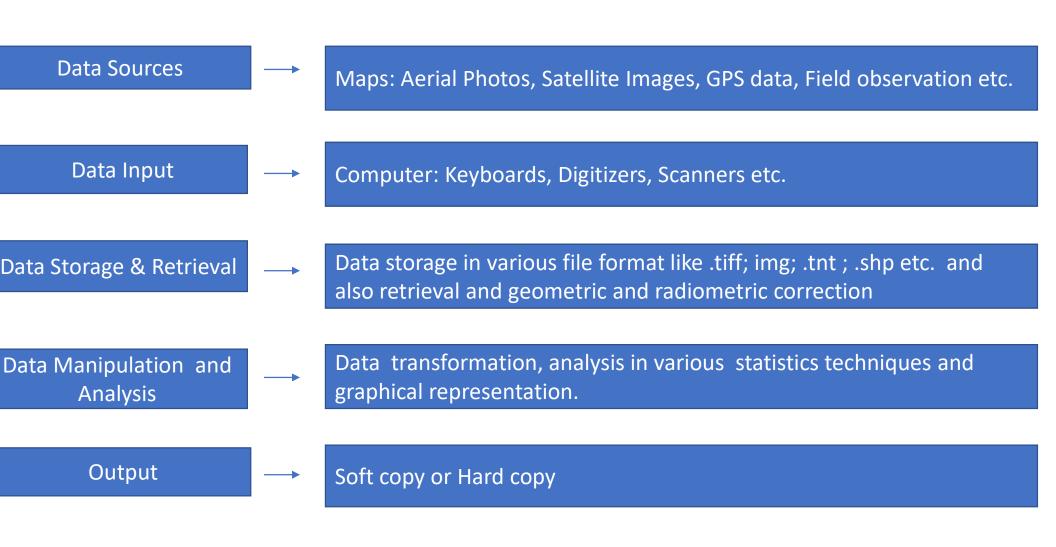
- 1.Hardware
- 2. Software
- 3. Data
- 4. Live ware



Raster and vector spatial data models

The raster view of the world	Happy Valley spatial entities	The vector view of the world
	× Points: hotels	Y
	Lines: ski lifts	Yx
	Areas: forest	Y Y
	Network: roads	Y
	Surface: elevation	TENNER TO THE REPORT OF THE PERSON OF THE PE

Function of GIS:



Application of GIS:

gricultural Applications

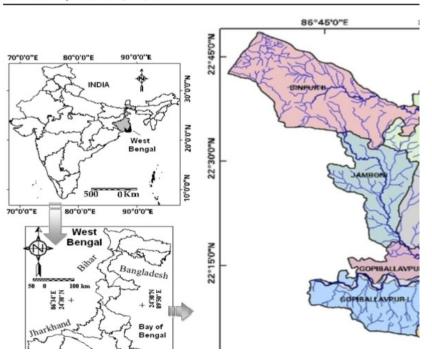
pastal Development and Management isaster Management and Mitigation and slide Hazard Zonation using GIS etermine land use/land cover changes atural Resources Management ood damage estimation pil Mapping

letland Mapping

- Tourism Information System
- Fisheries and Ocean Industries
- Reservoir Site Selection
- Deforestation
- Desertification
- Urban Planning
- Crime Analysis
- Regional Planning etc.....

Case study-1: Soil erosion risk mapping

Model. Earth Syst. Environ. (2015) 1:28



ellite data (Shit issification algoining pixels are ltivariate normal. Consequently, r accuracy using study area col-Positioning Sysid shap 2002). and cultivated land.

Soil Erosion Estimation Mode

The revised universal soil loss (Eq. 1) was adopted to assess th Renard et al. (1997).

$$A = R \times K \times L \times S \times C \times P$$

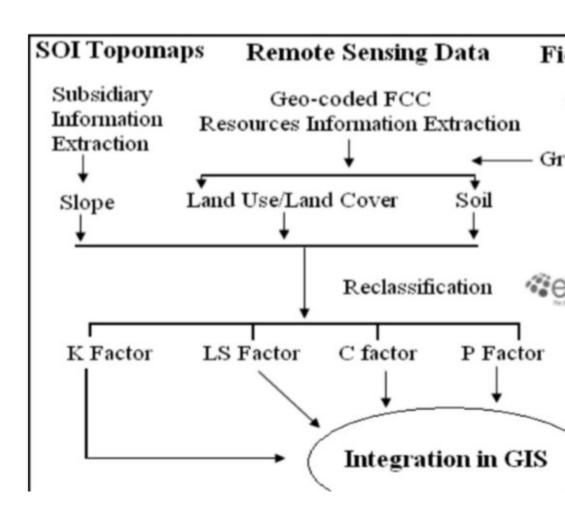






Fig. 3 Spatial distribution of factors of RUSLE model, a Digital elevation model (DEM); b K factor; c LS factor; d C factor; and e land use land cover (LULC)

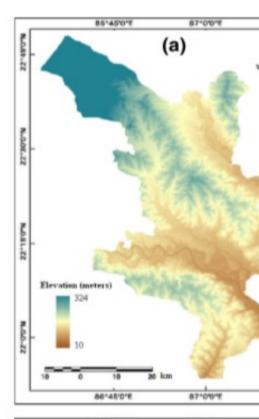
ense forest, degraded forest, dry fallow land, agricultural fallow and c

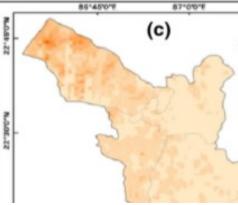
oil Erosion Estimation Model

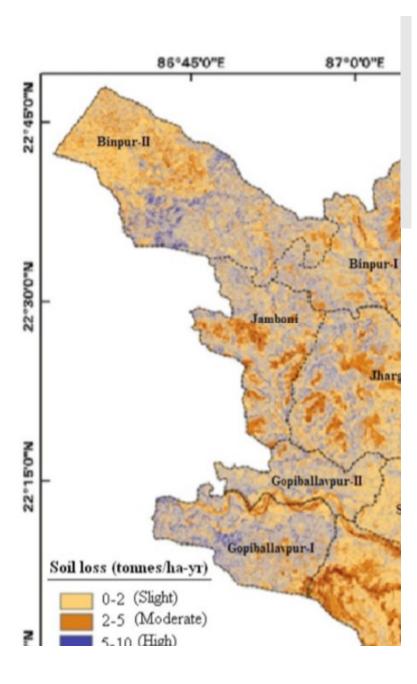
he revised universal soil loss equation (RUSLE) model (Eq. <u>1</u>) was ad rosion prescribed by Renard et al. (<u>1997</u>).

$$A = R \times K \times L \times S \times C \times P$$

there A is the soil loss in t ha⁻¹ year⁻¹; K is the soil erodibility factor, R rosivity factor; S is the slope steepness factor; L is the slope length factor an agement factor; P is the conservation practices factor. The L, S, C a







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Table 7 Average rate of soil loss of the study area

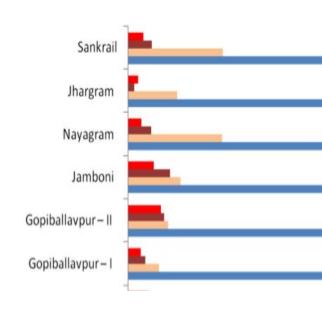
Erosion class	Rate of soil loss (ton ha ⁻¹ year ⁻¹)	Area in hectare
Slight/low	<2.0	229,023.26
Moderate	2.1-5.0	44,135.03
*** *	# 1 10 0	10 100 00

Fig. 4 Spatial distribution of soil erosion

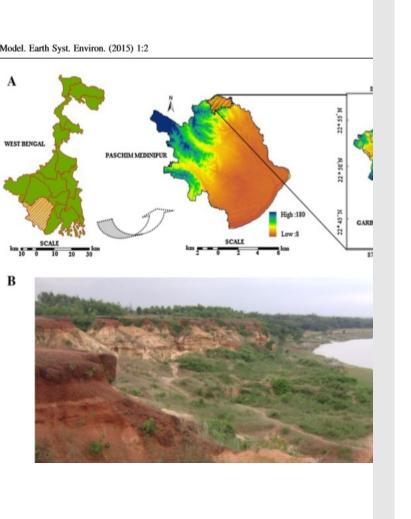
documented from

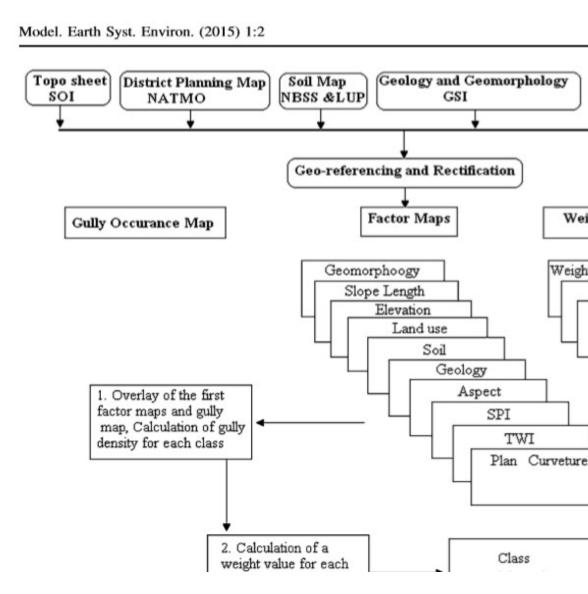
erosion is observed in

Fig. 5 Block wise distribution of soil erosion risk



Case study-2: Gully erosion hazard using geo-spatial technology





or in vul-Nagarajan ly erosion us climate . 2009).

unction of a per unit loga et al. patial dismoff genparameter class was defined as the gullies density class divided by to over the entire study area. In the parameter class was delineat of the gullies density class dividensity over the entire study area. Westen 1993; Conforti et al. 201

$$Wi = \ln \frac{DensClass}{DensMap} = \ln \frac{N_{pix}S_{i}}{\sum N_{pix}S_{i}}$$

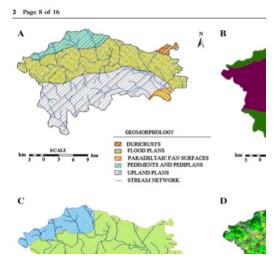
in which Wi = weighting v DensClass = density of the plansMap = density of the gullie

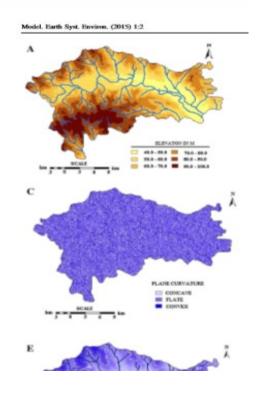
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Table 1 Weighting value (Wi) distribution for each class of the selected gully occurrence

Factors	Sub-category	N_p
Soil	Lateritic soil	24
	Older alluvial soil	15
Geomorphology	Upland plains	17
	Paradeltaic fan surfaces	
	Duricrusts	
	Pediments and pediplans	3
	Flood plains	18
Plane curvature	Concave	8
	Flat	24
	Convex	8
Geology	Unconsolidated sands, silts and clay	10
	Fine and medium sands	2
	Fragments of pebbles, boulder and gravels	27
Elevation (meters)	40.0-50.0	7
	50.0-60.0	6
	60.0-70.0	6
	70.0-80.0	(
	80.0-90.0	9
	90.0-100.0	3
Stream power index (SPI)	0.0-0.50	2
■ 1-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0	0.50-1.00	3
	1.00-1.50	10
	1.50-2.00	20
	2.00-2.50	3
	2.50-3.00	
Slope of length (LS)	0.01-0.07	21
	0.07-0.81	(
	0.81-2.50	5
	2.50-5.00	4





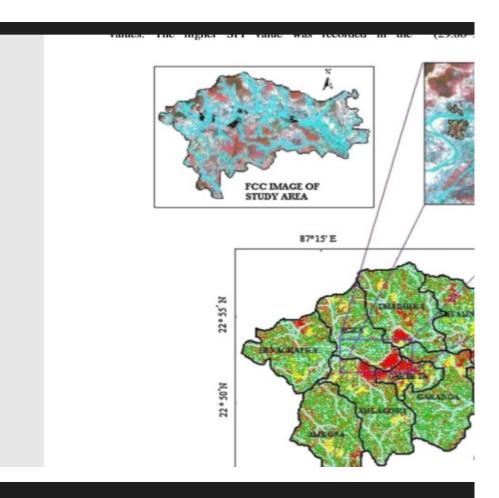
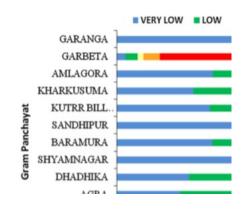
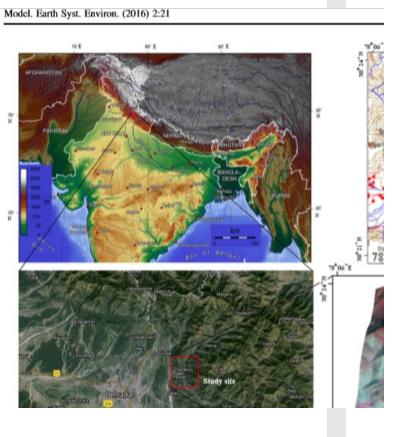


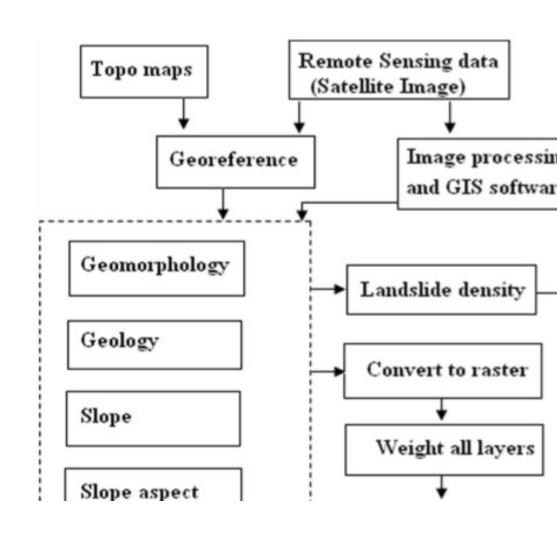
Fig. 6 Gram Panchayat (GP) wise spatial distribution of gully erosion



ase study-3: Landslide Risk mapping



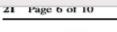
Landslide inventory Polygon coverage

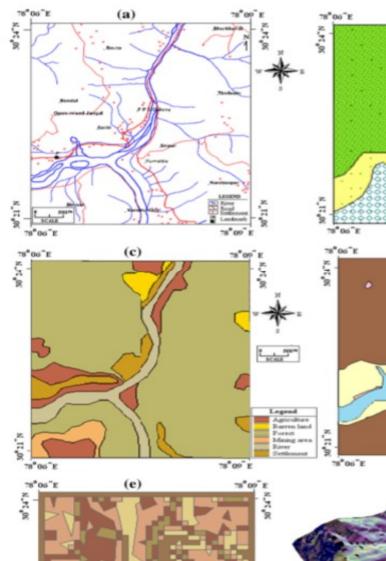


IRS Resourcesat-1

Table 2 Assignment of ranking and weig thematic layers

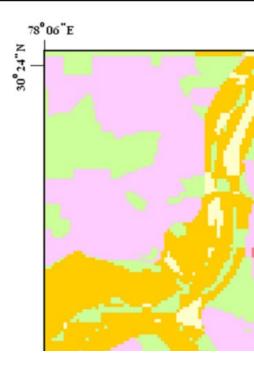
Ranks	Category
8.5	Structural Hi
	Flood plain
	Bank erosion
	Gully erosio
	River
	Scarp
9.3	Quartzite
	Sandstone (g
	Shale
	Slate
9.5	<10°
	10-20°
	20-30°
	30-40°
	>40°
5	North-facing
	NE (22.5-67
	East-facing (
	SE (112.5-1
	South-facing
	SW-facing (
	West-facing
	9.3 9.5





Model. Earth Syst. Environ. (2016) 2:21

Fig. 6 Landslide hazard zonation (LHZ) map



ig. 5 Landslide map of the study area

able 3 Percentage area of risk ones

Susceptibility class	Area (km²)	Area percentage
Very low hazard zone	3.0	10
Low hazard zone	6.9	23
Medium hazard zone	75	25

Thank You