

Environmental database and geographical information system for socio-economic planning

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A major impetus to the creation of geographical information system has been the desire of integrated land-resources inventory data, derived from remote sensing imagery, with other Geo.-coded statistics. This environmental database are used in predicting and so averting natural disaster such as Flood, Erosion, and Drought. It is also applied in the measurement of wind speed at "OSU" Nigeria which can be used to generate electric power(using wheable parameters). Remote sensing system has its primary characteristics of producing large volumes of spatial data. Therefore, the effective utilisation of these large spatial data volume calls for concern. This depend upon the existence of an efficient geographic handling and processing systems that will transform these data into useable information. The major tool for handling spatial data is the Geographic Information System (GIS).

A GIS represent system commonly computer-based, for handling spatial data. It is designed to accept large volumes of spatial data derived from a variety sources including remote sensing sensors and to efficiently store, retrieve, manipulate, analysed and display these data according to user-defined specification. Geographical Information System (GIS) were originally conceived to meet the problems of manipulating and displaying very large volumes of geographically referenced data. Operational applications of GIS today include such areas as Land and Resources Management, Population Modelling, Housing Quality Studies, Monitoring Urban Changes, Traffic Planning as well as wide variety of other users.

Planning organisations need vast amount of accurate and timely information on physical resources and related Socio-economic factors to help guide their management and planning decision. This ideally requires the organisation and storage of what is known and the provision for rapid information retrieval in forms acceptable to an array of users. Over the past several years, a number of different Computer-Based Systems have been developed to help meet this need.In most operative Geographic Information System, remote sensing is an alternative form of data capture for one or more well defined data elements currently incorporated in the GIS

Data (Poster)