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New Techniques In Geographic Research

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Abstract:

From ancient till today geographic research takes various changes. This change also is related to the methodology as well as techniques. Geography is the physical-social science which describes maps and seeks to explain the interrelation between man and his physical environment. On the one hand, it deals with the natural setting or physical environment in which man lives. Geography also deals with man's occupation, his religion, music, literature, types of communities, and other elements resulting from man's efforts to utilize the material of his physical environment.

KEYWORDS:

New Techniques , Geographic Research , physical-social science .

INTRODUCTION

These two sets of elements, the physical and cultural are interrelated and the interpretation of that interrelationship gives distinctive character to the study of geography. This concept of geography may be illustrated by a specific example of how a people have adjusted their ways of living to the kind of country in which they live.

NEW TECHNIQUES IN GEOGRAPHIC RESEARCH:-

In geographic research various new techniques have been developed. In various geographic branches these new techniques has been used. For example, GIS, GPS, Remote sensing are the important new techniques in geographic research. These are discussed by GIS as follows.

GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM:-

GIS has emerged as an effective tool for planning, management and has become an umbrella concept for all geo-reference information. GIS has evolved from mapping, analytical capabilities of Geography and has become a full-fledged professional multidisciplinary practice. After 1961 onwards these new techniques have been used all over the world. In Geography, large number of statistical data has been managed and analyzed through these GIS technique. With the help of GIS, various problems has been solved. GIS has been totally computer based technology.

DEFINITION OF GIS:-

GIS is a computer based tool for the input, storage, management, retrieval and output of information. There are various definitions of GIS which is follows

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1) Lord Chorley:-

Lord Chorley defined GIS as “a system for capturing, storing, checking, integrating, manipulating, analyzing and displaying data which are spatially referenced to the earth”

2) Burrough. P (1986):-

Burrough. P. defined GIS “a powerful set of tools for storing and retrieving at will, transforming and displaying spatial data from the real world for a particular purpose.”

3) Clark (1995):-

Clark defined GIS “as automated system for capture, storage, retrieval, analysis and display of spatial data.”

4) Goodchild :-

Goodchild defined geographical information system as the most generic and powerful of the technologies, embracing all forms of digital analysis, manipulation, querying, communication, retrieval and output. But he considers GIS as a Geographical Information Science and defined it as “a systematic study according to scientific principles of the nature and properties of information.”

THE ABILITY OF GIS (BENEFITS):-

- 1) In GIS different types of information is collected.
- 2) In GIS collected information has been modified.
- 3) In GIS new information has been added.
- 4) The GIS technology is used in different sector or fields.
- 5) In GIS different types of maps have been overlapped.
- 6) In GIS we have friendly and quality output.
- 7) In GIS data integration has been taken.

COMPONENT OF GIS:-

The key elements of GIS are as follows. It is the computer based technology.

1) Data:-

Data is the key component of a GIS. Data can be collected and created in house or purchased from a commercial data provider. Some examples of data are Roads, Municipal, School, Census, Demographic Data etc. These are different types of data which are used in GIS. Aerial and satellite data also are used in the GIS technology.

2) Software:-

Another important element in GIS is Software. In GIS software collect various types of information and save it. There are various types of GIS software. For example, Map Info, ARC/Info, Auto Cad Map etc. These GIS software has been used in different purpose in geographic research.

3) Hardware:-

Computer hardware and software are inter-related to each other. The hardware selection depends on computer types. In market personal PC to Super computer ranges are available. The researchers use different hardware's as per their needs.

4) People:-

Today the users of GIS are increased. Technicians and other skilled persons are using GIS technology. People in GIS are divided in two categories. These are follows.

- a) GIS Operator
- b) GIS Engineers/Consumers

5) Methods:-

Proper planning and accuracy are important to the GIS operator. This is also very important in all organization. GIS operator makes various maps with the help of GIS software. In geographic research GIS operator plays an important role. They transfer maps on Raster to Vector scale. In survey department, GIS

maps are also important.

FUNCTION OF GIS:-

In 21st century GIS is very important technology. Various types of statistical data have been analyzed with the help of GIS technology. The main functions of GIS technology are as follows.

1) Data integration/collection:-

In the GIS technology various types of data has been collected. For Example:- in any city housing water supply and water tax, as well as per person water consumption data are collected in these GIS technology.

2) Data Analysis:-

Collected data and other types of supplementary data have been analyzed in GIS technology. For Example: - Satellite information and ground or field information. Both have been analyzed in the GIS technology.

3) Management of Information:-

Both the types such as statistical information and aerial information have been managed in GIS techniques. So this information is useful in various fields, such as government offices and multinational companies. It has been used these formations. These formations are also useful to environment management.

4) Disaster Management:-

GIS has also been used in the field of disaster management. With the help of aerial photograph and satellite images GIS does the disaster management. For Example: - Floods.

5) Transfer Scale or Work:-

With the help of GIS, it is easy to collect statistical information and transfer that information in different scales.

APPLICATION OF GIS IN GEOGRAPHY:-

Geography is a dynamic science which changes every day. The nature of the geography also change day today. In the field of geography new technique are introduced that is GIS, which is used in different branches of geography. There are different branches of geography where the GIS technology has been used. For Example:- Urban Geography. Rural Geography, Agricultural Geography. Geomorphology, Tourism Geography and various geographic branches etc.

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