A Conceptual Approach of Information Technology in Environment Science: Research Area and Prospects of Database Generation

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ABSTRACT

The data of individual sector on environmental science is compiled in information technology (IT) through database software known as Environment Information (EI). Environment information is an easy accessible database in individual sector, where people can know both new research scope and impact on environment. The present study deals to inform that EI is an area, in which the knowledge of environmental science and IT is combined through database software. In this paper, individual research area, data format and beneficial aspects on environmental science is tabulated for EI. There are several research areas in which the data viz. ecology and ecosystem, biodiversity and conservation of important species, health hazards by diseases, health care facilities, toxicological aspects, wastes types, source generation and management, alternative energy generation facilities, environment education and awareness etc. It is a conceptual approach to gather knowledge of environment related problems and prospects and can easily make a database for the intellectuals, academicians, scientists, regulatory authorities, policy makers, researchers, students etc. These help to know benefits in research area, regulatory process, decision making and proper environment management. People can easily access compiled database in an individual sector of environment science.

Keywords: Information technology; Environment information; Computer database; Environment science; Environmental technology

1. INTRODUCTION

The knowledge of environmental science is compiled with information technology (IT) commonly called Environment Information (EI). Environment information is an easy accessible database, people can know both new research scope and impact on environment (Mecklenburg v Kreis Pinneburg, 1998). Recent ages are depending on information and technology, which helps to fast, comfortable, luxurious life to human beings. People are now able to cover the distance of months in hours with the help of airways, shorter the duration with the help of cars and motor vehicles and can make cook food quickly in microwaves.
According to recent technology, communication can easily be made through mobile phones, computers and other electronic gadgets with new functionalities. Due to globalization, doing business is very fast process through, internet viz. email, webcam video, chat etc. One being living in each part of globe can conduct business in other part of globe. It is well known that the smooth technological benefits enjoyed by human beings recently goes on and on and can never stop so do the impacts on environment caused by these activities (Joshi and Lauer, 1998).

It is interesting to note that all of these important household products can now be easily available from internet shopping. But many compiled data regarding impact and benefit on environment are lacking. Information technology can be beneficial to provide proper and suitable database on environment science. The database can be generated from primary and/or secondary data. These different research area as well as protection of health through hospitalization, proper technological knowhow and/or information on education and research sector, recreation and entertainment, eco-tourism, toxicity aspects, disease aspects, biological diversity and conservation of species especially avenue tree, medicinal herbs, insect repellant plants etc., wastes management especially e-wastes, biomedical wastes, solid and liquid wastes, GIS mapping data to know environment health status, etc.

Kolkata city is a hub for IT companies and these companies are working on database based on software programming. Many researches in environmental science and prospects are available in this metropolitan area. It is an achievable concept to gather knowledge of environment related problems and prospects and easily make a database for the intellectuals, academicians, scientists, regulatory authorities, researchers, students etc.

Many studies on environment information have been carried out by many countries of the globe (Yang et al., 2006; Bukachi and Pakenham-Walsh 2007; Valerio, 2009; OECD, 2010 a; b; Benigini et al., 2013; Haydar, 2013) and in India, Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF), Government of India, has been established several data on environment through ENVIS, which provides formulation, implementation and monitoring of the Environmental Information System (ENVIS) Scheme with a view to making it a single-stop web-enabled comprehensive information system but no one has attempted to propose a conceptual approach in easy knowledge sharing database on environment information through a combined effort of information technology and environment science in Kolkata, India.

The present paper aims to know the future scope of research area and benefit of information technology on environment science for government and private sector in relation to Kolkata, India.

2. RESEARCH AREA AND BENEFIT OF DATABASE GENERATION

There are several types of research works have already been established in environment science from various research institutes, universities etc. Still many research areas are untouched in relation to field work and survey work. This paper is an emphasizing effort to know various future planning for environment research area, usage of database through information technology and Benefit of EI is tabulated in Table 1. These few research areas and prospects can be compiled through information technology (IT) as a database generation in individual research area, which will support to know in a single platform as compiled database of individual research field. This individual database helps to intellectuals, academicians, scientists, regulatory authorities, policy makers, researchers, students etc.
From beneficial point of view, these databases will be ready references for all researchers and/or government authorities those who are planning to work on environment science and would like to make decision on environmental issues.

**Table 1.** Research scope and benefit of environment information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl no.</th>
<th>Research area</th>
<th>Database Format</th>
<th>Benefit of EI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Aquatic ecosystem</td>
<td>Data on ecosystem types, physico-chemical properties, source of water, available species diversity, ecosystem health</td>
<td>Research, conservation biological and water resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Landscape ecosystem</td>
<td>Data on ecosystem types, physico-chemical properties, number of parks, gardens etc., available species diversity, ecosystem health</td>
<td>Research, conservation biological and soil resources, revenue generation through parks and gardens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Agroecosystem</td>
<td>Data on ecosystem types, physico-chemical properties of soil and irrigation water, crop and vegetables variety, ecosystem health</td>
<td>Research, conservation crops and soil resources, introduction of polyculture techniques to improve economical condition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Medicinal plant diversity</td>
<td>Data on species availability, medicinal value of phytochemicals, parts contain phytochemicals and types of disease prevention</td>
<td>Research, conservation and health care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Insect repellant plant diversity</td>
<td>Data on species availability, parts contain phyto-chemicals and types of disease borne insect repellant</td>
<td>Research, conservation and health care, no hazardous effects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Toxicity by inorganic chemicals</td>
<td>Data on species specific toxicity on biota</td>
<td>Research, regulations on environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Toxicity by organic chemicals</td>
<td>Data on species specific toxicity on biota</td>
<td>Research, regulations on environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Disease assessment (vector borne, cancer, common seasonal disease)</td>
<td>Data on species specific diseases, source of carcinogens, medicines availability</td>
<td>Healthcare improvement, epidemiology prevention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Disease prevention</td>
<td>Data on common diseases, chances of new diseases, source of diseases, treatment facilities, specialist medical practitioner</td>
<td>Healthcare improvement, epidemiology prevention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Different surgery procedure in healthcare</td>
<td>Data on surgery facilities, specialist surgeons, hospitals and nursing homes</td>
<td>Healthcare improvement, easy availability during illness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Specialist doctor list</td>
<td>Data on medical facilities, availability of specialist doctors, hospitals and nursing homes</td>
<td>Healthcare improvement, easy availability during illness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Biomedical waste management</td>
<td>Data on segregation of biomedical waste and proper management, cost effective technology</td>
<td>Waste management technology improvement, generation reduction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 3. CONCLUSION

In this paper a conceptual approach is made on the basis of database generation through information technology on environmental science. There are several research areas in which the data viz. ecology and ecosystem, biodiversity and conservation of important species,
health hazards by diseases, health care facilities, toxicological aspects, wastes types, source generation and management, alternative energy generation facilities, environment education and awareness etc. on environmental science can be compiled as information through information technology. These help to know benefits in research area, regulatory process, decision making and proper environment management. People can easily access compiled database in an individual sector of environment science.

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References


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