

# Public Participation Geographic Information Systems

The term *Public Participation Geographic Information Systems – PPGIS* was first used at meetings of the *National Centre for Geographic Information and Analysis (NCGIA)* in 1996. It is also found in the form *Public Participatory GIS*. *PPGIS* can be defined as a research area concerned with public participation in planning processes with GIS application. It should be noted that planning issues require interactive systems uniting experts, participants and interest groups. Therefore, the Internet imposes at a communication platform in support of this new form of citizen participation in spatial planning processes. Applying *PPGIS online* offers possibilities of improving and advancing spatial decision making, especially in the area of democratic decision making.

*PPGIS* means bringing academic GIS and mapping practice to a local level.

The idea behind *PPGIS* is to empower and include marginalized population, which has little say in public space, into decision making processes via education and application of geoinformation technology.

The application of *PPGIS online* has a series of advantages, as well as disadvantages. Some of the advantages include:

GIS is the best spatial data analysis method:

- ❑ Greater public access to information
- ❑ Possibility of participation at any time
- ❑ Good visualization possibilities, e.g. 3D visualization
- ❑ Internet discussion based on cartographic representations.

Some of the disadvantages are:

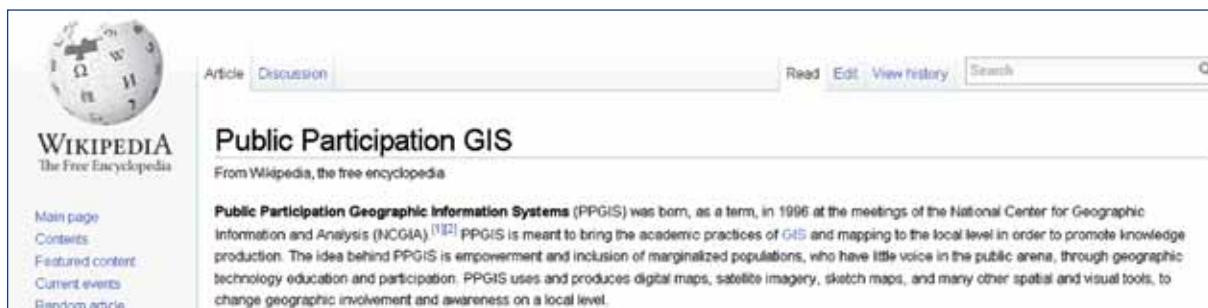
- ❑ Not everyone has Internet access
- ❑ Marginalization of certain social groups
- ❑ Limitation of social contacts by using Internet.

*PPGIS online* is therefore an additional way to make citizen participation in spatial planning processes more transparent and better.

## References:

- Public Participation GIS: Wikipedia - <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PPGIS>
- R. Steinmann, A. Krek: Stärken und Schwächen von Public Participatory GIS. Paper published in the Conference Proceedings CORP 2005, Vienna.

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The screenshot shows the Wikipedia article page for "Public Participation GIS". The page title is "Public Participation GIS" and it is from the English Wikipedia. The content summary states: "Public Participation Geographic Information Systems (PPGIS) was born, as a term, in 1996 at the meetings of the National Center for Geographic Information and Analysis (NCGIA). [1][2] PPGIS is meant to bring the academic practices of GIS and mapping to the local level in order to promote knowledge production. The idea behind PPGIS is empowerment and inclusion of marginalized populations, who have little voice in the public arena, through geographic technology education and participation. PPGIS uses and produces digital maps, satellite imagery, sketch maps, and many other spatial and visual tools, to change geographic involvement and awareness on a local level." Navigation links on the left include "Main page", "Contents", "Featured content", "Current events", and "Random article". Top navigation includes "Article", "Discussion", "Read", "Edit", "View history", "Search", and a magnifying glass icon.

# Geoinformacijski sustavi uz sudjelovanje javnosti

Pojam *Public Participation Geographic Information Systems – PPGIS* (Geoinformacijski sustavi uz sudjelovanje javnosti) nastao je 1996. na sastancima *National Center for Geographic Information and Analysis (NCGIA)*. Pojavljuje se i u obliku *Public Participatory GIS*. *PPGIS* se može definirati kao istraživačko područje koje se bavi ušešćem javnosti u procesima planiranja uz primjenu GIS-a. Treba naglasiti da je u problematiči planiranja posebno izražena potreba za interaktivnim sustavima koji ujedinjuju stručnjake, sudionike i interesne skupine. Stoga se internet nameće kao komunikacijska platforma u podršci ovom novom obliku učešća građana u procesima prostornog planiranja. Primjenom mrežnog *PPGIS-a* (*PPGIS online*) pružaju se mogućnosti poboljšanja i unapređenja donošenja odluka o prostoru, a posebno u području demokratskog suodlučivanja.

*PPGIS* je značio prenošenje akademске prakse GIS-a i kartografiiranja na lokalnu razinu. Ideja koja stoji iza *PPGIS-a* je osnaživanje i uključivanje marginalizirane populacije, koja ima malo glasa u javnom prostoru, u procesu odlučivanja putem obrazovanja i primjenom geoinformacijske tehnologije.

Primjena mrežnog *PPGIS-a* ima niz prednosti, ali i nedostataka. Navedimo neke od dobrih strana:

- ❑ GIS je najbolja metoda za analizu prostornih podataka
- ❑ povećan javni pristup informacijama
- ❑ mogućnost sudjelovanja u bilo koje vrijeme
- ❑ dobre mogućnosti vizualizacije, npr. 3D vizualizacija
- ❑ diskusija na internetu zasnovana na kartografskim prikazima.

Neki od nedostataka jesu:

- ❑ cijelokupno stanovništvo nema pristup internetu
- ❑ marginalizacija određenih društvenih skupina stanovništva
- ❑ ograničenje socijalnih kontakata primjenom interneta.

Mrežni *PPGIS* je, dakle, još jedan način da se sudjelovanje građana u procesima prostornog planiranja učini transparentnijim i boljim.

## Izvori:

- Public Participation GIS: Wikipedia – <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/PPGIS>
- R. Steinmann, A. Krek: Stärken und Schwächen von Public Participatory GIS. Članak objavljen u zborniku konferencije CORP 2005, Beč.

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