



Application of Geospatial Technologies in Urban Planning, Case Study: Rohini Project, New Delhi

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Abstract:

Cities all over the world are facing problems of population growth and rapid expansion of urban limits. Urban development as a follow up action of economic reforms has many land related problems. The expansion of urban limits on agriculture land is a pressing problem in the urban fringe areas of a city. The capital city of Delhi is no exception. Over the years, urban fringe of the city has emerged as a dynamic entity, where development both private and public takes place. Contrary to this, the process of planning and land use allocation is slow, which may result in contradiction between planning proposals and reality. For urban planning and development purposes, a sound base map is a prerequisite. Preparation of base map for urban fringe involves collection of data regarding existing settlements, built up areas, and terrain. However, desirable information is hardly available on the old Survey of India Topo Sheets/Base map, because these maps are generally 10years old. Major task prior to planning of fringe are is updating of base maps. GIS and remote sensing are land related technologies and are very useful in the information and implementation of the land component of a sustainable development strategy. At this juncture, satellite imageries have come as great help to urban planners. They substitute Aerial Photographs and also act as a base map where base map is 10years old or just not available. Rohini project is located in the North West of Delhi. It has spread over 2500hectares of land and it is termed as a subcity of Delhi. Delhi Development Authority has utilised GIS and Remote Sensing technology for updating base maps and for land management purposes.