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[Abstract Title]

Schematic mapping of Urban Geography for Risk Identification: case study of Patna (Bihar, India)

[Abstract]

The world is urbanizing at very high rate. United Nations (UN 2014) reported that about 54 percent of the world population are urbanized. In India, the rate is 31.2 percent as per census 2011, but experts have belief that India's actual urbanization rate is much higher than this, as the Indian cities are experiencing the impact of hidden urbanization. The Indian state Bihar present a paradoxical condition between economic growth and urbanization rate. The state has predominately-agriculture based economic structure which many a times unable to meet the essential criteria of urbanization as laid by Census of India that is three-fourths of working population should be engaged in non-agricultural pursuits. Thus, the urbanization rate in Bihar is just 11.3 percent as per census 2011. Patna is the capital city of the states and is experiencing high rate of urbanization in last decades along with various urban issues like urban flood, urban heat island, air pollution etc. The present study discuss a case of application of remote sensing in mapping urban geographical parameters such as Topography (slope, drainage, basin etc.), Urban Infrastructure (Blue-Green-Grey Infrastructure), Atmosphere (air pollution, temperature) along with others base map data and suggesting its dynamic risk behaviour and its cascading effects.



[Keywords]

Urban Geography, Urban Risk, Blue-Green-Grey Infrastructure,