iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 14 **Issue:** V **Month of publication:** May 2026

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2026.82428

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International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 14 Issue V May 2026- Available at www.ijraset.com

Strategic Integration of North-South & East-West Corridors for Sustainable Development in Jhansi

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Abstract: ***This research paper examines the strategic integration of the North-South and East-West corridors for promoting sustainable development in Jhansi City, located in the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh.***
As a key transportation hub intersecting major corridors, Jhansi City holds significant potential for economic growth and regional connectivity. However, harnessing this potential requires a coordinated approach to infrastructure development and land use planning.
Through a comprehensive analysis of transportation networks, land use patterns, and environmental factors, this study investigates the opportunities and challenges associated with integrating the North-South and East-West corridors in Jhansi City. By adopting a sustainable development framework, the paper identifies strategies to optimize transportation efficiency, mitigate environmental impacts, and promote equitable access to resources and opportunities. The findings contribute to informed decision-making and policy formulation aimed at fostering sustainable development in Jhansi City and the wider region.
Keywords: Sustainable Development, Land-use Planning, Infrastructure Development, Environmental Assessment.

I. INTRODUCTION

Nestled in the heart of the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh, Jhansi City emerges as a bustling urban centre with a rich historical heritage and a promising future. Situated at the crossroads of the North-South and East-West corridors, Jhansi stands as a pivotal transportation hub, connecting diverse regions and facilitating the flow of goods, services, and people. This strategic location not only underscores the city's historical significance but also positions it as a key player in shaping the future trajectory of regional development.

The integration of the North-South and East-West corridors holds immense potential to catalyse sustainable development initiatives in Jhansi. By seamlessly linking transportation networks and aligning land use patterns, the city can harness its unique geographical advantage to foster economic growth, enhance connectivity, and improve overall quality of life for its residents. Moreover, the convergence of these corridors presents a rare opportunity to address pressing urban challenges while charting a course towards a more resilient and inclusive urban future.

Against the backdrop of rapid urbanization and demographic shifts, Jhansi faces a myriad of challenges ranging from infrastructure deficits to environmental degradation.

The integration of transportation corridors offers a holistic approach to address these challenges, providing a framework for coordinated development efforts that prioritize sustainability and resilience. By strategically planning and managing urban growth along these corridors, Jhansi can mitigate the adverse impacts of urban sprawl, promote efficient land use, and safeguard natural resources for future generations.

This research endeavours to delve deep into the intricacies of corridor integration in Jhansi, exploring the multifaceted dynamics of transportation, land use, and environmental factors. By conducting a comprehensive analysis of existing conditions and future projections, the study aims to provide valuable insights that inform evidence-based decision-making and policy formulation processes.

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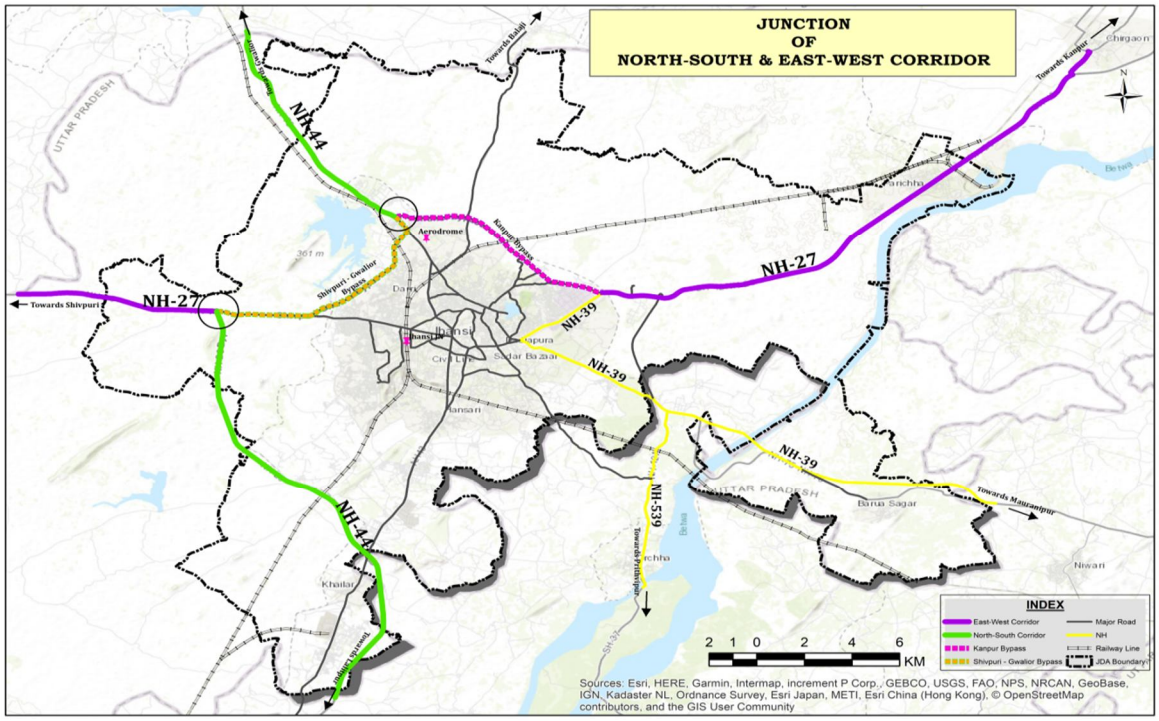


Figure 1: Location of North-South, East-West Corridors & its junction in Jhansi Development Area, Source-Author

Through stakeholder engagement and interdisciplinary collaboration, the research seeks to foster a shared understanding of the opportunities and challenges associated with corridor integration, paving the way for sustainable urban development in Jhansi and beyond.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The literature review section critically examines existing studies and primary survey scholarly works pertaining to transportation corridors, sustainable development, land-use planning, and environmental assessment, providing a comprehensive understanding of the theoretical and practical underpinnings of the research topic. Draft Master Plan-2031 of Jhansi, Existing master plan-2021, Draft City Mobility Plan of Jhansi, Junction Improvement Report by RCUES, Lucknow and Traffic Impact Assessment obtained from primary survey were among main literatures taken into consideration for this research.

Transportation corridors play a pivotal role in shaping urban development patterns and regional connectivity. These studies have highlighted the economic benefits of well-planned transportation networks, emphasizing their role in facilitating trade, enhancing accessibility, and stimulating economic growth. Additionally, the concept of transit-oriented development (TOD) has gained prominence in recent years, advocating for compact, mixed-use development centred on transit nodes to reduce car dependency and promote sustainable mobility options.

In the context of sustainable development, transportation corridors present both opportunities and challenges. While they have the potential to support economic prosperity and improve quality of life, they can also exert significant environmental and social impacts if not managed effectively. Primary Survey has underscored the importance of integrating land use and transportation planning to optimize corridor performance while minimizing negative externalities such as congestion, air pollution, and habitat fragmentation. Furthermore, environmental assessment frameworks provide valuable tools for evaluating the ecological impacts of transportation corridor projects. Environmental impact assessments (EIAs) and strategic environmental assessments (SEAs) help identify potential environmental risks and inform decision-making processes by providing evidence-based recommendations for mitigation and enhancement measures. By synthesizing insights from literature sources, this study aims to build upon existing knowledge and contribute to the on-going discourse on sustainable transportation and land use planning. Through a critical review of these literatures, the research seeks to identify gaps, contradictions, and emerging trends, providing a solid foundation for the empirical analysis conducted in subsequent sections.

III. METHODOLOGY

The research methodology adopted for this study is a mixed-methods approach, combining both quantitative and qualitative techniques to gather comprehensive data and insights. The methodology encompasses both secondary data analysis and primary surveys conducted in the study area.

Secondary data analysis involves an extensive review of existing literature, official reports, and planning documents related to Jhansi City and its transportation corridors. This secondary data provides valuable context and background information for the study, informing the development of research hypotheses and guiding the selection of primary survey instruments.

Primary surveys were conducted to collect original data on various aspects of transportation usage, land use patterns, environmental factors, and community preferences. The primary surveys included:

1) Traffic Volume Survey: Quantifying the volume of vehicular traffic along the North-South and East-West corridors to assess traffic flow and congestion patterns.

2) Origin-Destination Survey: Mapping the origins and destinations of commuter trips within the study area to understand travel behaviour and demand patterns.

3) Public Transport Survey: Assessing the usage and satisfaction levels of public transportation services among residents and commuters.

4) Transport Infrastructure Inventory: Cataloguing existing transportation infrastructure, including roads, railways, and public transit facilities, to identify gaps and deficiencies.

5) Travel Time and Delay Survey: Measuring travel times and delays experienced by commuters along key transportation routes to identify bottlenecks and areas for improvement.

6) Transportation Mode Preference Survey: Investigating the mode choice preferences of residents and commuters, including preferences for walking, cycling, public transit, and private vehicles.

7) Accessibility and Connectivity Survey: Evaluating the accessibility of essential services and amenities, such as healthcare facilities, educational institutions, and commercial centres, and assessing the connectivity of transportation networks to these destinations.

8) Freight Movement Survey: Examining the movement of goods and freight along the corridors to understand the dynamics of freight transportation and its implications for urban logistics.

The primary surveys were conducted using a combination of structured questionnaires, interviews, and observational techniques, ensuring comprehensive data collection and analysis. Geographic Information System (GIS) tools were utilized to map survey data and conduct spatial analysis, facilitating visualization and interpretation of the results.

IV. STUDY AREA

The study area section provides a comprehensive overview of the geographical and socio-economic context of Jhansi City, highlighting its significance as a focal point for transportation and urban development activities. By delineating the boundaries and characteristics of the study area, this section lays the foundation for subsequent analyses and discussions.

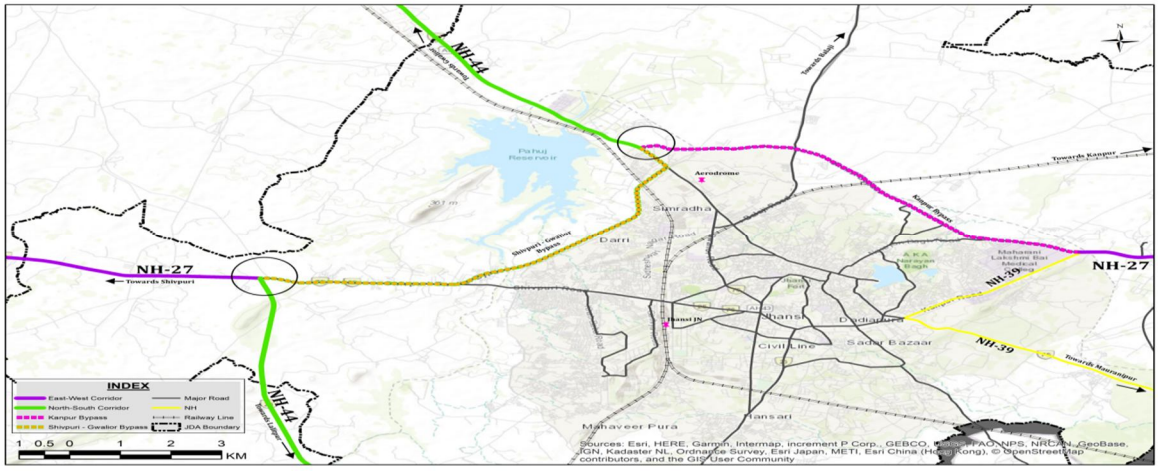


Figure 2: Yellow & Pink Highlighted Section showing the junctions of Corridors as Study Area, Source-Author

Jhansi City, located in the heart of the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh, occupies a strategic position at the intersection of major transportation corridors. With a rich historical heritage and a diverse cultural landscape, the city serves as a melting pot of traditions and influences, attracting residents and visitors alike from across the country.

Geographically, Jhansi is situated on the banks of the Betwa River, which not only provides a natural boundary to the city but also serves as a source of water for irrigation and drinking purposes. The city's topography is characterized by undulating terrain, with hills and ridges interspersed throughout the landscape.

Socio-economically, Jhansi is a dynamic and vibrant urban centre with a growing population and a burgeoning economy. The city's economy is driven by diverse sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing, trade, and services, with a significant emphasis on transportation and logistics due to its strategic location.

The study area for the research is taken as that of Jhansi Development Area as it not only surrounds the Jhansi City transportation links but also it lies along with the North-South & East-West corridors. It encompasses the entire municipal limits of Jhansi City, including its surrounding peri-urban areas and rural hinterlands. This expansive coverage allows for a comprehensive analysis of the spatial dynamics and socio-economic interactions within and around the city.

Key features of the study area include:

1) Transportation Infrastructure: Jhansi is well-connected by road, rail, and air, with major national highways, railway lines, and an airport facilitating the movement of goods and people. The North-South and East-West corridors intersect within the city, further enhancing its connectivity and accessibility.

2) Land Use Patterns: The study area exhibits diverse land use patterns, ranging from residential and commercial developments to industrial zones, agricultural lands, and natural areas. Understanding these land use dynamics is essential for assessing the impact of corridor integration on urban form and function.

3) Environmental Context: Jhansi's environmental context is characterized by both opportunities and challenges, including issues such as air and water pollution, solid waste management, and ecological conservation. Balancing environmental sustainability with urban development priorities is a key consideration for policymakers and planners.

V. OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES:

This section delves into the multifaceted dynamics of integrating the North-South and East-West corridors in Jhansi City, highlighting the potential benefits and obstacles associated with this strategic endeavour. By identifying opportunities for growth and development while acknowledging the challenges that must be addressed, this section provides a nuanced understanding of the complexities involved in corridor integration.

A. Opportunities

1) Enhanced Connectivity: Integration of the North-South and East-West corridors will significantly enhance connectivity within Jhansi City and beyond, facilitating smoother movement of goods and people. Improved transportation links will bolster economic activities, attract investment, and stimulate growth in key sectors such as trade, tourism, and manufacturing.

2) Economic Growth: The seamless flow of goods and services along the corridors will create new opportunities for businesses and entrepreneurs, fostering innovation, entrepreneurship, and job creation. Enhanced accessibility to markets and resources will unlock the economic potential of Jhansi, positioning the city as a regional economic powerhouse.

3) Infrastructure Development: Corridor integration presents an opportunity to invest in critical infrastructure projects such as roads, railways, and public transit systems. Upgrading and expanding transportation networks will not only alleviate congestion and reduce travel times but also improve overall quality of life for residents by providing safer and more efficient mobility options.

4) Urban Development: Transit-oriented development (TOD) initiatives along the corridors can catalyze sustainable urban growth, promoting mixed-use development, compact city form, and pedestrian-friendly neighborhoods. By concentrating development around transit nodes, Jhansi can create vibrant, livable communities that prioritize accessibility, affordability, and environmental sustainability.

B. Challenges

1) Land Acquisition and Resettlement: The integration of transportation corridors may necessitate the acquisition of land and displacement of communities residing along the corridor alignment. Land acquisition issues, coupled with challenges related to resettlement and rehabilitation of affected populations, pose significant hurdles to corridor development and require careful planning and stakeholder engagement.

2) Environmental Impacts: Corridor integration has the potential to exert adverse environmental impacts, including habitat fragmentation, air and water pollution, and loss of green spaces. Balancing infrastructure development with environmental conservation objectives is crucial to minimize ecological footprints and safeguard natural resources for future generations.
3) Social Equity: The benefits of corridor integration must be equitably distributed among all segments of society, including marginalized communities and vulnerable populations. Ensuring inclusive development that addresses the needs and aspirations of all residents is essential to prevent social disparities and promote social cohesion within the city.
4) Financial Sustainability: Financing large-scale infrastructure projects required for corridor integration poses significant financial challenges for local governments and stakeholders. Identifying innovative funding mechanisms, leveraging public-private partnerships, and maximizing return on investment are critical strategies to ensure the long-term financial sustainability of corridor development initiatives.

The establishment of Bundelkhand Industrial Development Authority (BIDA) along with the junction of North-South & East-West Corridors invites enormous opportunities for economic growth not only for the study area but also to the whole Bundelkhand & its surround regions. Further, the on-going infrastructural development of Phase-1 of Integrated Transport Nagar along with study area depicts the dynamics of infrastructural development & land use planning in areas adjacent to the North-South & East-West Corridors.

VI. DETAILED ANALYSIS OF RESULTS:

This section provides a comprehensive examination of the data collected through primary surveys and secondary data analysis, offering insights into the key findings and trends observed in relation to corridor integration and its implications for sustainable development in Jhansi City.

1) Traffic Volume Survey: The Traffic Volume Survey revealed a significant volume of vehicular traffic along both the North-South and East-West corridors, indicating high levels of mobility and connectivity within the city. Analysis of traffic flow patterns and congestion hotspots identified critical areas for infrastructure improvement and traffic management interventions.
2) Origin-Destination Survey: The Origin-Destination Survey shed light on the travel behaviour and demand patterns of commuters within the study area. Findings indicated a diverse range of trip purposes and travel modes, with a notable reliance on private vehicles for daily commuting. Understanding origin-destination pairs and travel distances informed route optimization strategies and public transit planning efforts.
3) Public Transport Survey: The Public Transport Survey highlighted the usage patterns and satisfaction levels of public transportation services among residents and commuters. Key findings revealed opportunities to enhance the efficiency, reliability, and accessibility of public transit options, including the provision of feeder services, improved frequency, and enhanced last-mile connectivity.
4) Transport Infrastructure Inventory: The Transport Infrastructure Inventory provided a comprehensive overview of existing transportation infrastructure within the study area, including roads, railways, and public transit facilities. Mapping infrastructure assets and identifying gaps in coverage facilitated prioritization of infrastructure investments and allocation of resources for capacity enhancement projects.
5) Travel Time and Delay Survey: The Travel Time and Delay Survey quantified travel times and delays experienced by commuters along key transportation routes, providing insights into congestion levels and mobility challenges. Analysis of travel time variability and peak-hour congestion helped identify opportunities for congestion management measures and demand-responsive transportation solutions.
6) Transportation Mode Preference Survey: The Transportation Mode Preference Survey explored commuters' preferences for different modes of transportation, including walking, cycling, public transit, and private vehicles. Understanding mode choice determinants and barriers informed policy interventions aimed at promoting sustainable transportation options and reducing car dependency.
7) Accessibility and Connectivity Survey: The Accessibility and Connectivity Survey assessed the accessibility of essential services and amenities, such as healthcare facilities, educational institutions, and commercial centers, within the study area. Mapping accessibility indicators and identifying underserved areas informed equitable distribution of resources and land use planning decisions.
8) Freight Movement Survey: The Freight Movement Survey analyzed the movement of goods and freight along the corridors, highlighting the importance of efficient freight transportation networks for economic productivity and supply chain resilience. Understanding freight movement patterns and logistics challenges informed strategies to optimize freight operations and reduce environmental impacts.

VII. DISCUSSION AND IMPLICATIONS

This section critically examines the findings of the research and discusses their implications for policy, planning, and practice in the context of sustainable development in Jhansi City. By synthesizing key insights and addressing overarching themes, this section provides a platform for informed discourse and decision-making.

1) Integration of Corridors for Sustainable Development: The integration of the North-South and East-West corridors emerges as a key strategy for promoting sustainable development in Jhansi City. By fostering enhanced connectivity, reducing travel times, and improving accessibility, corridor integration has the potential to stimulate economic growth, enhance quality of life, and foster social inclusion. However, realizing these benefits requires a coordinated approach to infrastructure planning, land use management, and environmental stewardship.
2) Balancing Economic Growth and Environmental Conservation: One of the central challenges facing Jhansi is balancing the imperatives of economic growth with the need for environmental conservation. While corridor integration presents opportunities for economic development and job creation, it also poses risks to the city's natural environment and ecological integrity. Balancing these competing priorities requires innovative approaches to infrastructure design, land use planning, and resource management that prioritize sustainability and resilience.
3) Equitable Development and Social Inclusion: Ensuring equitable development and social inclusion is paramount to the success of corridor integration initiatives in Jhansi. As the city undergoes rapid urbanization and demographic shifts, it is essential to address disparities in access to transportation, housing, and essential services. Promoting affordable housing, investing in public transit, and enhancing accessibility for marginalized communities are critical steps towards creating a more inclusive and equitable urban environment.
4) Policy Implications and Recommendations: Based on the findings of the research, several policy implications and recommendations emerge:

a) Prioritize investments in sustainable transportation infrastructure, including public transit, non-motorized transport facilities, and integrated mobility solutions.
b) Adopt transit-oriented development (TOD) principles to promote compact, mixed-use development around transit nodes and reduce reliance on private vehicles.
c) Strengthen land use regulations and zoning policies to prevent sprawl, protect natural areas, and promote efficient land use patterns.
d) Enhance public participation and stakeholder engagement in decision-making processes to ensure that development initiatives align with community needs and aspirations.
e) Implement innovative financing mechanisms, such as value capture financing and public-private partnerships, to fund large-scale infrastructure projects and ensure their long-term sustainability.

VIII. CONCLUSION

The key findings of the research offers final reflections on the implications for sustainable development in Jhansi City. By synthesizing the main arguments and highlighting areas for future research and action, this section provides a conclusive statement on the significance of corridor integration and its role in shaping the city's future trajectory:

1) Key Findings: The research findings underscore the importance of strategic integration of the North-South and East-West corridors for fostering sustainable development in Jhansi City. Through a comprehensive analysis of transportation networks, land use patterns, and environmental factors, the study has identified opportunities for enhancing connectivity, promoting economic growth, and improving quality of life for residents. The ongoing infrastructural advancements within the Integrated Transport Nagar, proposed industrial zoning initiatives by the Bundelkhand Industrial Development Authority (BIDA), the proposed implementation of the Shahri Vistarikaran Scheme, and the strategic planning for central activities in Phase-2 of the Betwa Vihar Scheme underscore the significance of both the North-South and East-West Corridors. These endeavours not only emphasize the necessity of coordinated efforts but also highlight the deliberate integration of diverse land- use patterns. However, a significant impediment to the efficient execution of these projects lies in the challenge of land acquisition. The reluctance of landowners and the influence of local vested interests pose formidable obstacles in this regard.
2) Implications for Sustainable Development: The ramifications of integrating corridors for sustainable development in Jhansi City extend beyond measure. With a focus on enhancing transportation infrastructure, embracing principles of transit-oriented development, and ensuring fair access to resources and opportunities, Jhansi has the potential to cultivate a resilient, inclusive, and vibrant urban landscape. However, it's crucial to acknowledge the environmental consequences that may arise from these

initiatives. Balancing the need for development with environmental conservation is paramount to mitigating adverse effects on ecosystems, air and water quality, and biodiversity. Therefore, adopting comprehensive environmental impact assessments and implementing green infrastructure solutions can help minimize the ecological footprint of these endeavours, ensuring a harmonious coexistence between urban growth and environmental preservation.

3) Call to Action: Moving forward, it is imperative for stakeholders across government, academia, and civil society to collaborate and take decisive action to realize the vision of sustainable development in Jhansi City. This includes implementing evidence-based policies, mobilizing resources for infrastructure investments, and engaging communities in decision-making processes.

4) Areas for Future Research: While this research has provided valuable insights into the strategic integration of corridors in Jhansi City, there remain several areas for further investigation. Future research could explore the long-term impacts of corridor integration on land use dynamics, economic competitiveness, and environmental sustainability. Additionally, studies focusing on the social and cultural dimensions of urban development in Jhansi would enrich our understanding of the city's evolving identity and heritage.

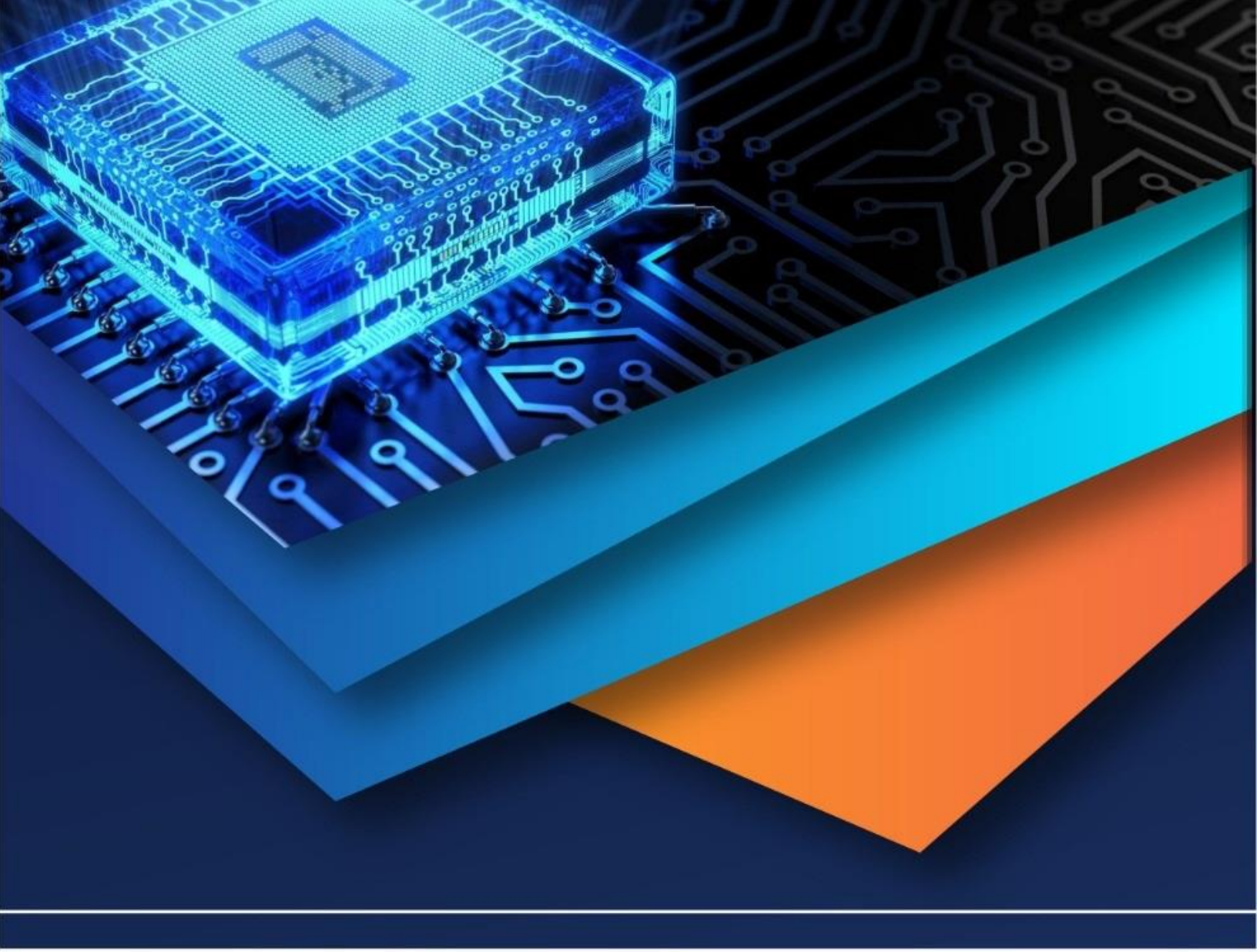
5) Final Reflections: In conclusion, the strategic integration of the North-South and East-West corridors holds immense promise for advancing sustainable development objectives in Jhansi City. By embracing a holistic approach to infrastructure planning and land use management, Jhansi can position itself as a model for sustainable urban development in the region, fostering prosperity, resilience, and well-being for generations to come.

IX. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The study and assessment was carried in the month of August 2024. It did not receive any funding or specific grant from public, semi-public, or non-government organizations. The author declares that the content of this study has not been published anywhere else. The author acknowledges the documentary assistance of the Jhansi Development Authority, the Draft City Mobility Plan of RITES, and Jhansi Master Plan reports (2021 & 2031).

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