

Majority of the urban commuters in developing countries don't have access to private vehicles and are dependent on public transportation. Bus transit is the most popular mode of transportation. This is because of its near door to door accessibility, flexibility in operation and economic affordability. This study is an effort to develop efficient bus transit network routes for a large network through the application of genetic algorithms. The algorithms are tested on a benchmarked route network and the results obtained using the proposed algorithm are compared with previous results. Hence the algorithm is implemented on a large network and the transit routes obtained using proposed methodology are reported.