

EAST WEST DIVIDE – A DEVELOPMENT PARADIGM OF URBAN CITIES (CASE OF AHMEDABAD)

Thesis submitted in
Partial Fulfillment for
The Award of the Degree of
Master of Urban and Regional Planning

By
Pranav Chelubhai Soni

Second Semester, MURP II – 2020-21

Primary Guide: Dr. Jayant Kumar
Secondary Guide: Ms. Khyati Gulati Tewari



Master of Urban and Regional Planning (MURP) Program
Department of Architecture
Faculty of Technology and Engineering
The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda
D. N. Hall, Pratap Gunj, Vadodara, Gujarat, India

JULY 2021

EAST WEST DIVIDE – A DEVELOPMENT PARADIGM OF URBAN CITIES (CASE OF AHMEDABAD)

Thesis submitted in
Partial Fulfillment for
The Award of the Degree of
Master of Urban and Regional Planning

By
Pranav Chelubhai Soni

Second Semester, MURP II – 2020-21

Primary Guide: Dr. Jayant Kumar
Secondary Guide: Ms. Khyati Gulati Tewari



Master of Urban and Regional Planning (MURP) Program
Department of Architecture
Faculty of Technology and Engineering
The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda
D. N. Hall, Pratap Gunj, Vadodara, Gujarat, India

JULY 2021

CERTIFICATE

EAST WEST DIVIDE – A DEVELOPMENT PARADIGM OF URBAN CITIES (CASE OF AHMEDABAD)

The contents presented in this Thesis represent my original work and it has not been submitted for the award of any other Degree or Diploma anywhere else.

Pranav Chelubhai Soni

This Thesis is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the
Degree of Master of Urban and Regional Planning
at the Department of Architecture
Faculty of Technology and Engineering

The Maharaja Sayajirao University, Vadodara, Gujarat, India

The present work has been carried out under our supervision and
guidance and it meets the standard for awarding the above stated degree.

Primary Guide:

Dr. Jayant Kumar

Secondary Guide:

Ms. Khyati Gulati Tewari

Head of the Department (Dr. Bhawana Vasudeva)

Department of Architecture

Dean, Prof. C.N. Murthy

Director of the Master's Programs,

Faculty of Technology & Engineering, The Maharaja Sayajirao University

ABSTRACT

Keywords: Development paradigms, problem solving, Imbalanced development, unknown loop holes in development.

The city contains various factors & layers which affect its development. Apart from this as the city develops and as the differences arise between different zones of the city like western side and eastern side the people tend to have a different view towards the areas and thus the differences start to emerge which might be catastrophic in worst case scenarios.

These differences might also tend to affect people not only economically but also religiously and might further divide the society and as we all know being united creates the development while being divided brings the destruction.

Our country INDIA being a multi secular country it is very important to maintain equilibrium so as the citizens live happily and happiness is somewhat greatly linked with good economic condition and religious acceptancy.

When a particular area develops at a greater pace than other area naturally the land prices of corresponding area tend to be less as compared to the other developing area; As a result more development takes place there and other area says underdeveloped as the course of time passes this divided the people psychologically as what has already happened in Ahmedabad's rich and elite classes of the people tend to stay on the western side of the city. This develops a kind of enigma between the folks and hence after a course of time differences appear not only physically in those places but also divides the people mentally.

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated by me to

PARENTS

MEENAKSHIBEN SONI

&

CHELUBHAI SONI

who have always supported me in
all of my life's up's and down's.

I am **wholly & solely thankful** to my **parents**
for whatever I have achieved in life.

This thesis is made possible due to my respected Guides

Dr. Jayant Kumar

&

Ms. Khyati Tewari.

Nobody in this world can ever "LOVE YOU"
as much as your "PARENTS"

- Anonymous

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

It was my dream to have my post-graduation done at **Maharaja Sayajirao University** & when I got an admission here, I was really happy to become a part of this institute. I am thankful to all my teachers who taught me and helped me along with my parents.

I would specially be **thankful to all my teachers** who have helped me here to learn new things in this course.

I would also like to show my gratitude to my primary thesis guide **Dr. Jayant Kumar** as he invested his time and taught me many things which are covered in this thesis apart from this, he taught me many other stuffs which he learned from his life experiences along with supervising my work. He has been consistent and vigilant with me, helping me to overcome the barriers and improve my work at every step.

I would also extend my gratitude to my secondary guide **Ms. Khyati Tewari** for showing me different methods to tackle typical problems, teaching me the and showing me the typical solution to the typical problem and investing her time for mine betterment. She also helped me to finalize the research topic and she was patience with my work and helped me from getting lost in this topic she was consciously helping and supporting me to improve my work at every step.

I am also showing my gratitude to our respected principal **Dr. Bhawana Vasudeva** for teaching us various subjects in this course and she also got time for me from her busy schedule and helped me in some critical situations while conducting this study.

Last, but not the least, I would like to thank everyone from the **MSU MURP fraternity, faculty members** as well as the **support staff**, who have knowingly or unknowingly, **contributed to my growth as a student**, as a professional and as a human being in these two years.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	I
DEDICATION	II
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	III
TABLE OF CONTENTS	IV
LIST OF FIGURES	VII
LIST OF MAPS	VIII
LIST OF TABLES	VIII
ABBREVIATIONS	IX
<u>CHAPTER 1</u> INTRODUCTION TO AHMEDABAD	1
1.1 HISTORY OF AHMEDABAD	2
1.2 OBSERVATIONS	3
1.2.1 Developed and Developing nations	3
1.2.2 Trade fashion between developed and developing nations.	4
1.2.3 Observation in India	5
1.2.4 Observations of Ahmedabad	7
1.4 THESIS FRAMEWORK	9
1.4.1 Research Area	9
1.4.2 Research Problem Identification	9
1.4.3 Purpose of the study	9
1.4.4 Research Questions	9
1.4.5 Aim	10
1.4.6 Objectives	10
1.4.7 Study Area	10
1.4.8 Scope of work	11

1.4.9 Limitations of work	11
<u>CHAPTER 2 - LITERATURE REVIEW</u>	12
2.1 RESEARCH PAPERS	12
<u>CHAPTER 3 - RESEARCH METHODOLOGY</u>	15
3.1 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	15
3.2 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK	16
<u>CHAPTER 4 - DATA COLLECTION</u>	17
4.1 OLD CITY & SURROUNDINGS TIMELINE	17
4.2 HAPPINESS INDEX	19
<u>CHAPTER 5 - DATA COLLECTION & DICHOTOMY</u>	21
5.1 DATA COLLECTION LIST	21
5.2 DATA COLLECTION & MAPS	21
5.2.1 Branded Stores	21
5.2.2 Multi - Branded Stores	24
5.2.3 Hospitals	26
5.2.4 Hospital Income	29
5.2.5 Famous & Major Colleges	30
5.2.6 Famous & Major Schools	32
5.2.7 Stadiums	35
5.2.8 Cinemas	36
5.2.9 Theatres	39
5.2.10 Major Sectors & Gardens	41
5.2.11 Slums	43
5.2.11 Community structures.	46

<u>CHAPTER 6 - SURVEY DETAILS & FINDINGS</u>	48
6.1 SURVEY DETAILS	48
6.1.1 Bar graph representation of Income of stores on EAST & WEST	51
6.1.2 Pie Chart representation of Income of stores on EAST & WEST	51
6.2 VARIABLES SUMMARY	52
6.3 CITIZEN SATISFACTION SURVEY	54
6.2.1 Availability of Products	55
6.2.2 Visits for Festivals to WEST	55
6.2.3 Visits to western side & vice-versa for special products which are not available	55
6.2.4 Visits to eastern side for typical products (Mata Chundadi etc.)	56
<u>CHAPTER 7 - CONCLUSION</u>	57
7.1 SUB-CONCLUSIONS	57
7.2 CONCLUSIONS	58
APPENDICES	60
APPENDIX I : SUPERMARKETS AND MALLS SURVEY FORM	60
APPENDIX I I : CONSUMER SATISFACTION SURVEY FORM	62
APPENDIX I I I: HOSPITALS SURVEY FORM	65
REFERENCES	66

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1-1 DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING NATIONS.....	3
FIGURE 1-2 TRADE BETWEEN DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING NATIONS.	4
FIGURE 1-3 OBSERVATION IN INDIA	5
FIGURE 1-4 AHMEDABAD CITY MAP	7
FIGURE 1-5 AHMEDABAD EAST-WEST	7
FIGURE 3-1 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	15
FIGURE 3-2 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK	16
FIGURE 5-1 DATA COLLECTION LIST	21
FIGURE 5-2 BRANDED STORES	21
FIGURE 5-3 LIST OF MULTI-BRANDED STORES	24
FIGURE 5-4 LIST OF HOSPITALS.....	26
FIGURE 5-5 FAMOUS & MAJOR COLLEGES.....	30
FIGURE 5-6 FAMOUS & MAJOR SCHOOLS.....	32
FIGURE 5-7 STADIUMS	35
FIGURE 5-8 THEATRES	39
FIGURE 5-9 MAJOR SECTORS	41
FIGURE 5-10 GARDENS	41
FIGURE 5-11 SLUMS	43
FIGURE 5-12 COMMUNITY STRUCTURES	47
FIGURE 6-1 SURVEY TOPICS & FINDINGS	48
FIGURE 6-2 BAR GRAPH REPRESENTATION OF INCOME OF STORES ON EAST & WEST.....	51
FIGURE 6-3 PIE CHART REPRESENTATION OF INCOME OF STORES ON EAST & WEST	51
FIGURE 6-4 ALL VARIABLE'S PIE CHARTS.	53
FIGURE 6-5 AVAILABILITY OF PRODUCTS	55
FIGURE 6-6 VISITS FOR FESTIVALS TO WEST	55
FIGURE 6-7 VISITS TO WESTERN SIDE & VICE-VERSA FOR SPECIAL PRODUCTS WHICH ARE NOT AVAILABLE.....	55
FIGURE 6-8 VISITS TO EASTERN SIDE FOR TYPICAL PRODUCTS	56

LIST OF MAPS

MAP 1-1 STUDY AREA LOCATION	10
MAP 4-1 OLD CITY & SURROUNDINGS TIMELINE	17
MAP 4-2 HAPPINESS INDEX	19
MAP 5-1 BRANDED STORES	22
MAP 5-2 MULTI-BRANDED STORES	24
MAP 5-3 HOSPITALS.....	27
MAP 5-4 HOSPITAL INCOME	29
MAP 5-5 FAMOUS & MAJOR COLLEGES	31
MAP 5-6 FAMOUS & MAJOR SCHOOLS	33
MAP 5-7 STADIUMS.....	35
MAP 5-8 CINEMAS	37
MAP 5-9 THEATRES.....	39
MAP 5-10 MAJOR SECTORS & GARDENS	42
MAP 5-11 SLUMS	44
MAP 5-12 COMMUNITY STRUCTURE	46
MAP 6 -1 CITIZEN SATISFACTION SURVEY	54

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 4-1 HAPPINESS INDEX.....	20
TABLE 5-1 BRANDED STORES & DIFFERENCES ON WEST & EAST	23
TABLE 5-2 MULTI - BRANDED STORES & DIFFERENCES ON WEST & EAST	25
TABLE 5-3 HOSPITALS	28
TABLE 5-4 HOSPITAL INCOME.....	30
TABLE 5-5 FAMOUS & MAJOR COLLEGES	32
TABLE 5-6 FAMOUS & MAJOR SCHOOLS	34
TABLE 5-7 STADIUMS	36
TABLE 5-8 CINEMAS	38
TABLE 5-9 THEATRES.....	40
TABLE 5-10 MAJOR SECTORS & GARDENS.....	43
TABLE 5-11 SLUMS	45
TABLE 5-12 COMMUNITY STRUCTURES	47
TABLE 6-1 SHOP ORIENTATION, INCOME & DETAILS (WEST).....	49
TABLE 6-2 SHOP ORIENTATION, INCOME & DETAILS (EAST)	50
TABLE 6-3 VARIABLES.....	52

ABBREVIATIONS

NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
AUDA	Ahmedabad Urban Development Authority
HI	Happiness Index
CBD	Central Business District
TPS	Town Planning Scheme
DP	Development Plan
GTPUD	Gujarat Town Planning & Urban Development
GOI	Government of India
SUMP	Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan
GIS	Geographic Information System

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION TO AHMEDABAD

Ahmedabad is located on the banks of river Sabarmati in Gujarat. It is one of the most flourishing cities at current times and most developed amongst the other cities in Gujarat. From ancient age Ahmedabad has an edge due to its strategic location when compared to other cities of Gujarat.

Over the time the city develops in certain fashion hence a developing paradigm is formed under which a city develops and most this does affect a cities development in some or the other way hence it is very important to have a look and to have a proper control over the development as to maintain homogeneity amongst the different areas of a city in order to have a proper development.

It's been from the ancient times that humans started forming settlements and slowly and steadily cities were formed and people from the villages migrated to cities for their development.

Gandhi established two ashrams, the Kochrab Ashram in Paldi in 1915 and the Ashram on the banks of the river Sabarmati in 1917 became centers of nationalist activities made by gandhiji.

Ahmedabad became the capital of the new state of Gujarat after the bifurcation of the State of Bombay on 1 May 1960.

1.1 HISTORY OF AHMEDABAD

Ahmedabad is named after the king Ahmedshah. It is located on the banks of the river Sabarmati. Ahmedabad was founded by Ahmedshah some 600 years ago; hence the city is approx. 600 years old officially apart from this the city existed since a long time.

During Solanki Dynasty and Mughal Dynasty i.e. in the period from 5th century to 19th century town used to be built by creating the zones for different activities of the town i.e. sectoral development and also there was development in transportation that anyone can get direct access into the town centre from all the directions.

During the Maratha rule, Ahmedabad was divided into two halves, one into the hands of Peshwas and the other into the hands of Gaekwads, the jurisdiction exercised by the Peshwa being greater. The condition of Ahmedabad, during the 64-year-long Maratha rule went from bad to worse owing to the constant struggle between the Peshwas and the Gaekwads and the retrograde and oppressive policy pursued during this period.

During this period of decline and insecurity for 64 years of Maratha rule, suburbs were deserted, places were in ruinous state, state of disrepair, and the fort-wall that enclosed the city had fallen off at many places.

During British period, the organized efforts for the Town Planning started which provided legal support and guidelines for preparing planning proposals. A military cantonment was established in 1824.

1.2 OBSERVATIONS

1.2.1 Developed and Developing nations

It is mine observation and generally also observed through various research papers (Inc. in report) suggesting that western worlds are “consumers” & eastern world is “producer” and exporting the products on large basis to the western world (except technology and other higher intelligence products which are the products of the developed nations).



Figure 1-1 Developed and Developing nations.

Red–1ST World consumers

Pink – 2nd World consumers (Intermediate)

Yellow – 3rd world consumers

1.2.2 Trade fashion between developed and developing nations.

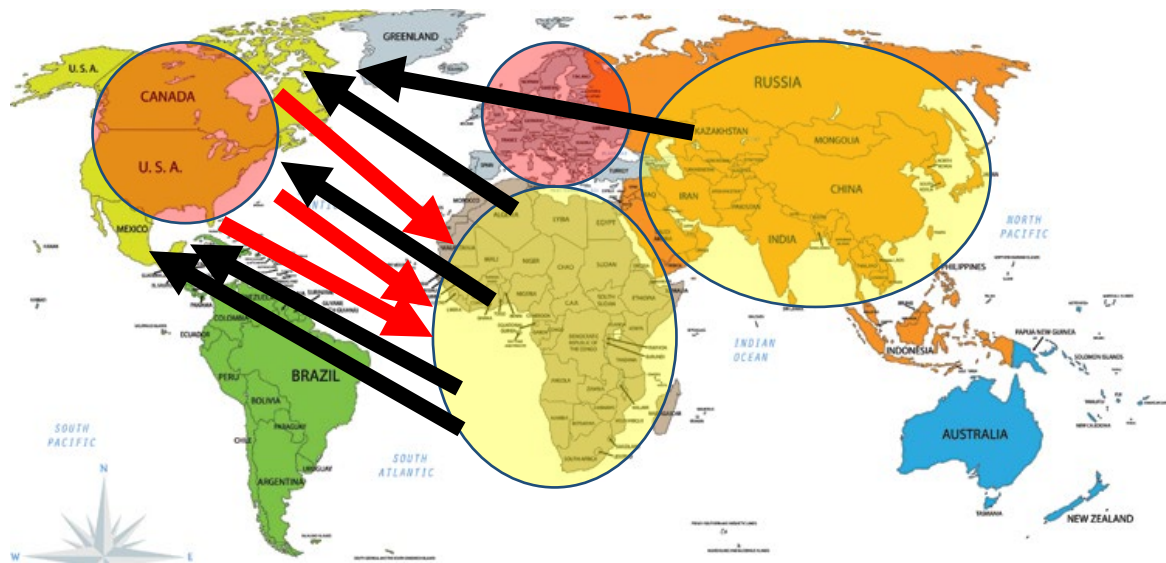


Figure 1-2 Trade between developed and developing nations.

- **India & china** are the largest producers of good like **technology and agricultural products** but are **not inventors**.
- Countries like **USA, UK, France, Korea and other 1st world countries** are the producers of technology and inventions.
- **Nuclear waste of USA and UK** was going to get **dumped** in **India** years ago.
- **India keen on having nuclear waste repository. Kind of news are going on.**
- India keen on having nuclear waste repository. (Kind of news are heard)
- The **cheap labour produces the good and sells** them to **developed nations** and **developed nations in return sell their much more costly items to the eastern countries** i.e. **technology**.
- Countries like **Saudi, Iran, Iraq, and middle east** world which are also the part of **eastern world** are producers of cheap crude oil.
- The **largest consumer of crude oil is USA in spite of having very less population** this world level dichotomy exists and this

has also affected the nations on a larger basis and this fashion is also continued on the country itself as in the states of the India on the eastern side and western states.

- The **largest exporter of weapons and rockets is USA and European** Countries generally countries which are participants of **G7 summit**.
- Thus, there exists a larger dichotomy on the world level. Now if this dichotomy also exists in our country as in the states of eastern side and states of western side.

1.2.3 Observation in India

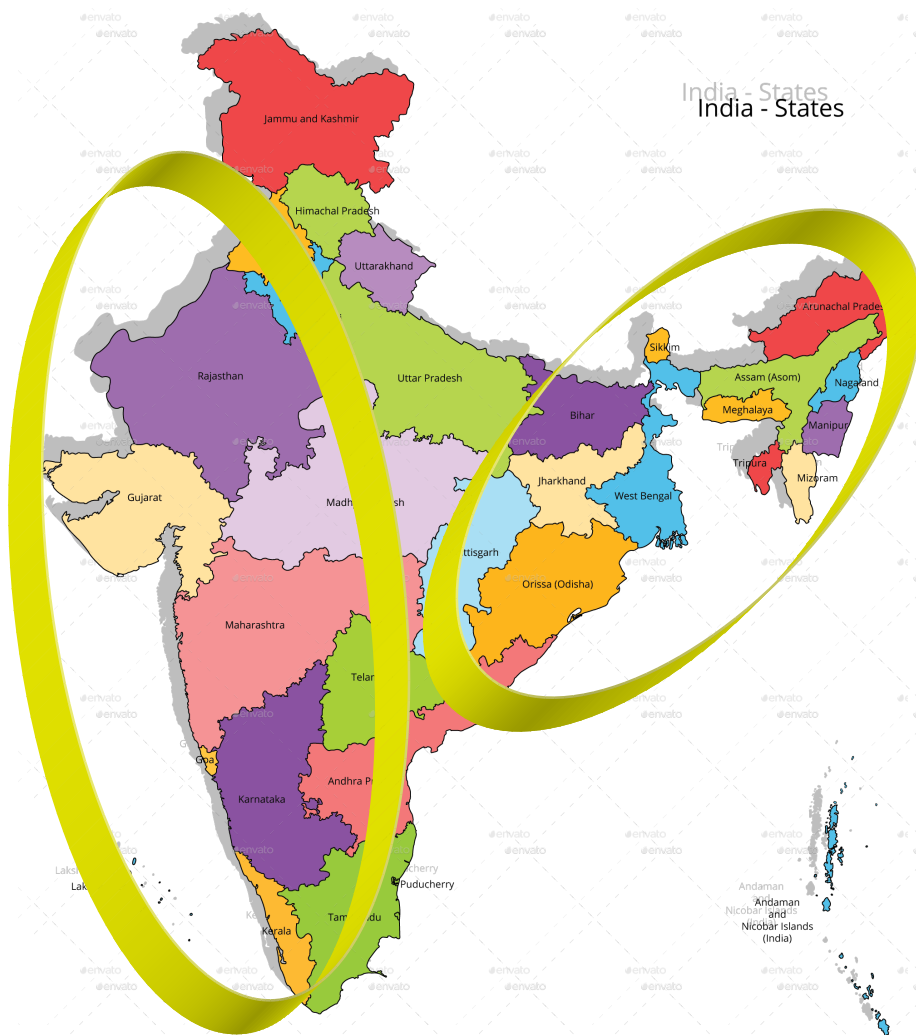


Figure 1-3 Observation in India

1. Under the same fashion when observed within India. All the state are producers but when compared on a comparative basis it is observed similar that eastern states are mostly producers and western states are the major consumers.
2. Western states do have some edge over the eastern India as some amount of technology is produced here.
3. Whereas the **eastern states have no such opportunity and they are pure producers** and the **income of these states are majorly through export of basic items to the western states e.g. Bihar is largest producer of fruits and vegetables and this is obvious that they are exported to other states.**
4. **Maharashtra is the largest consumer of electricity.** The reason as sheer availability of services and industries which are more hence the basic items which are imported from eastern side are processed and sold at higher rate
5. More over due to this difference the **education index** is also observed **higher on the western side** of India compared to the eastern India.
6. Is this a balanced development that eastern states produce and western states are big consumers?
7. What is the definition of development does that mean that eastern states cannot setup the industries and western states are the first to setup the industries.
8. **Petrol, Diesel, Kerosene, PNG, CNG, and Water supply** all of these are greatly developed infrastructure in the western states where as a good amount of water supply too is not as properly supplied the way it is developed on the western side of the country.
9. **West-Bengal, Jharkhand, Assam & Bihar** are amongst the lowest in the country in terms of per capita income.

10. **Maharashtra, Kerala, Karnataka, Haryana** are present on the top in the list of per capita income.
11. **Uttar-Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Maharashtra** respectively are highest to have smart city development in their respective states.

1.2.4 Observations of Ahmedabad

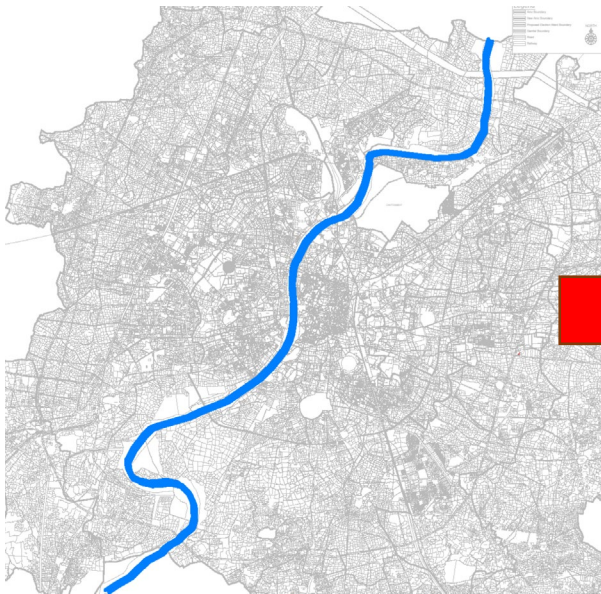


Figure 1-4 Ahmedabad City Map



Figure 1-5 Ahmedabad East-West

It is mine observation and generally also observed through various research papers (Inc. in report) suggesting that western worlds are “consumers” & eastern world is “producer” and exporting the products on large basis to the western world (except technology and other higher intelligence products which are the products of the developed nations).

Does this also exists in our nation and up to some extent yes the states to the east are more or less producers kind of and the states to the west are consumers and many good and products are coming here and their sole business runs on the primary goods like food whereas states like Gujarat Maharashtra and UP are big consumers and more over highest amount of electricity is consumed by Maharashtra does this mean development ?

- **Ahmedabad** currently has **two different development patterns on its Eastern and on its Western side.**
- Eastern side has a greater number **of industrial sectors** along with **new housing scheme** from recent years where as western side has **commercial zone** along with **expanding residential zones.**
- 5 GIDC's are located on the eastern side this means the eastern side is almost like a producer and western Ahmedabad is like a consumer. My que is this kind of development healthy. At some point this can also be accepted but the problem is when considering these factors, the decision of **politics, communal divide, development paradigm favours the western side and not eastern side.**

1.4 THESIS FRAMEWORK

1.4.1 Research Area

- Paradigms of Ahmedabad
- If there are some underlying unknown planning loop holes.

1.4.2 Research Problem Identification

- The Ahmedabad city has been divided to 2 different zones of development one on the east is well known for industrial kinds of development and western is focus more towards consumer-based development.
- Elite class of people or rather other classes too favors to reside on the western side as compared to the eastern.

1.4.3 Purpose of the study

- The purpose is to solely understand the loop holes or any underlying reason for such fashion of paradigm.
- To understand if there is an underlying general planning problem or not.
- If a general planning problem arises at least we get to know about this unknown problem which is yet not considered consciously by us.

1.4.4 Research Questions

1. Western and eastern sides are developing but actually is that providing the people the happiness they want?
2. Does the planning process lack some vital stages which lead some areas underdeveloped?

1.4.5 Aim

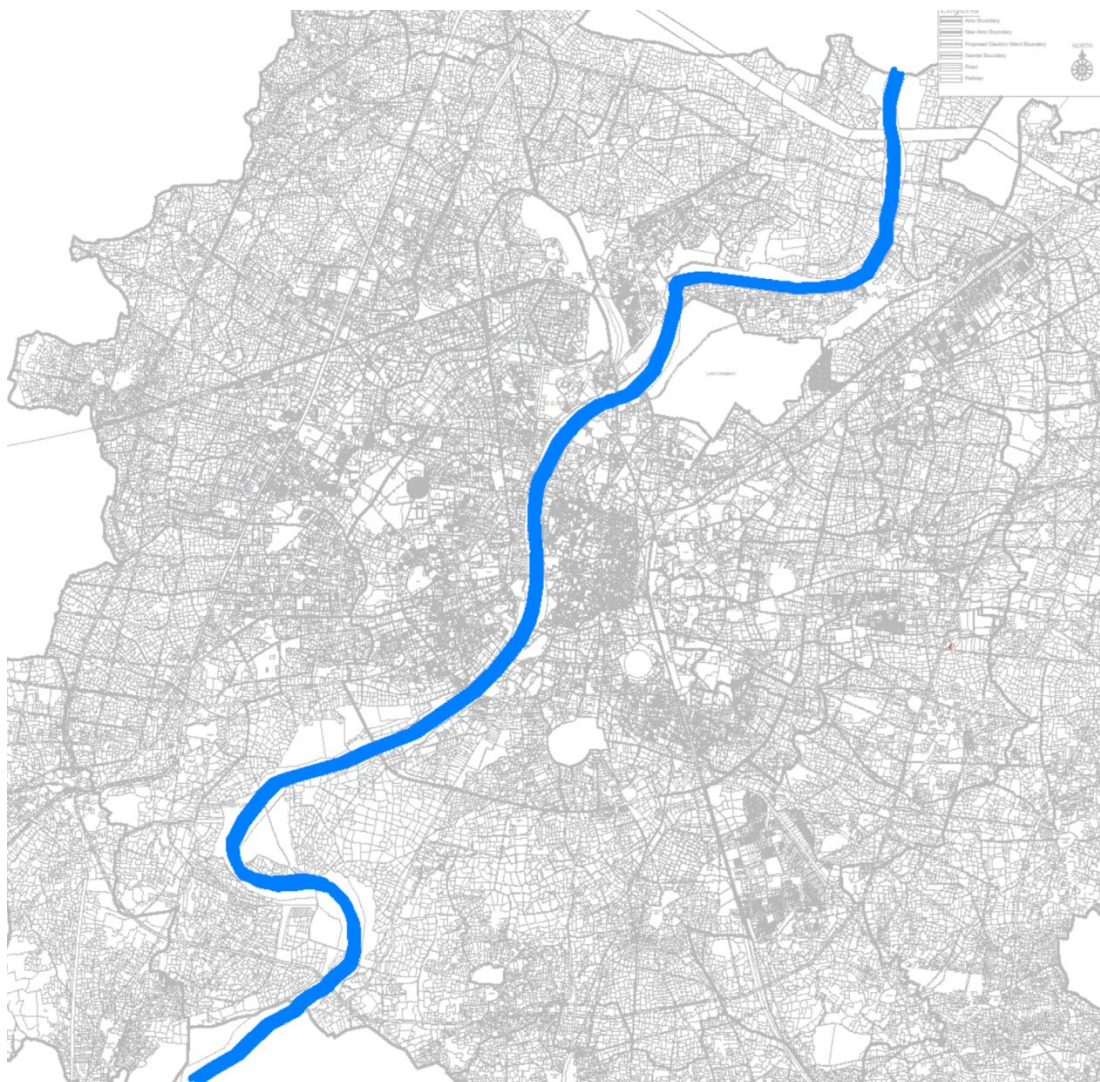
Understand the vital aspects due to which a city grows in two different ways in two different directions and that too both these aspects of city development are beneficial.

1.4.6 Objectives

- To find out the aspects which directs a particular development in certain way.
- Why and what are the reasons of development which is currently going on the way it is.
- To find out if there is a general unnoticed planning problem prevalent since a long time.

1.4.7 Study Area

- Ahmedabad City, Gujarat, India.



Map 1-1 Study Area Location

1.4.8 Scope of work

- If we can find out the unknown problem which exists for such paradigm to develop than at least we can stay aware about this problem which is currently not known and might affect greatly with time.
- Some conclusion or some other research study can be conducted to find out the reasons and conclusion which can help to eradicate this issue which might affect us strongly in a long run.

1.4.9 Limitations of work

- Personal aspects of the people will not be the look out of this thesis.
- There are many factors affecting but major one is economy which affects a region in its development to a greater extent; Hence economic factor is considered for the study to be carried out in this thesis.

CHAPTER 2 - LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 RESEARCH PAPERS

The Ahmedabad Urban Development Plan-making Process: A Critical Review.

BHARGAV ADHVARYU APRIL 2011

- Good road network, Distribution of population, comprehensive developed area for residential commercial zone & optimum use of land for compact urban development of city are key rules to be looked after for a good city growth.

Analyzing evolution of urban spatial structure: a case study of Ahmedabad, India- BHARGAV ADHVARYU MAY 2015

With the help **of zone-wise policy inputs** (in this case dwelling floorspace and employment), the residential location module of **SIMPLAN calculates residential population by zones. Providing zone wise policies up to some extent for sustaining a good development** in the area. can be used by city planning officials to improve the understanding of the evolution of the city's spatial structure and, second, it could inform the process of formulating and testing implications of urban planning policies for the future, especially when 'what if' scenarios are being built and tested to arrive at a final development

City Profile: Ahmedabad

CEPT AHMEDABAD BY

DarshiniMahadevia, Renu Desai &Suchita Vyas

SEP 2014

Communal divides in urban space, municipal services, Migrant labour pockets in eastern side and other misc. reason lead to development of Ahmedabad in to 3 types inner core city, less developed eastern side

compared to western and western side where generally the upper middle class and upper-class people resides.

URBAN GROWTH SCENARIOS OF A FUTURE MEGA CITY: CASE STUDY AHMEDABAD

By A. Lehner a, V. Kraus a, K. Steinnocher.

AIT Austrian Institute of Technology – July 2016

Planning authorities of emerging and developing countries **face a gap of data and information that are needed for the development of “Smart Solutions”**.

Distance to radial roads, the distance to existing structures or the weighting of recent built-up areas as more attractive to urban **developers, they can use their local knowledge and experience to improve the presented urban growth scenarios.**

Urban remote sensing certainly can **support urban planners in decision making. It is an alternative to classic urban management** and will be an essential component for the challenges of the Indian Smart Cities Mission.

CITY RÉSUMÉ AHMEDABAD

CEPT A’BAD BY DarshiniMahadevia, Neha Bhatia, Renu Desai – 2018

Historical, social, economic, political, spatial, and planning contexts of Ahmedabad. While **Gujarat is one of the fastest-growing economies in the country, it has not translated into improved human development in the state.** A number of capital-intensive projects such as the Sabarmati Riverfront project and Kankaria Lakefront project show the shift towards **project-based urban planning, which is divorced from city-wide planning and its more holistic concerns.** As a result, narrow concerns are often pursued through discrete projects and ad-hoc decisions, further minimizing the scope for inclusive urban development.

Three paradigms are seen on the eastern side of A'bad - **Areas to the estates, more dense the area develop; and less dense area develops.**

The new urban shape at that time could be understood as a result of the **change of land occupation development in between city center and the industrial estates, from agriculture to developed land. It also triggered by the development of ring roads and state/national highway** around the city.

Apart from these, other literatures and study papers show the kind of dichotomy that exists all over the area and some probable reasons are as follows.

- The **developed nations have less population** and has a **stronger economy** thus they import lot of good and the **eastern countries produce the goods** and sell them to earn some amount of money as these countries are poor compared to them.
- The **3rd world countries have more man power and cheap labor** available hence they are the **producers** and other **first world countries being more developed** can import them
- **Population is the big reason** for this situation as **eastern countries have more man power and labor** hence can fulfill the requirements of all other nations and in return they earn.
- **Western world are the producers of technology** and **eastern world is more focused to exports good which are not technical** and hence other all products produced by eastern world and **in return they buy the technology** which again helps them to develop.

CHAPTER 3 - RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

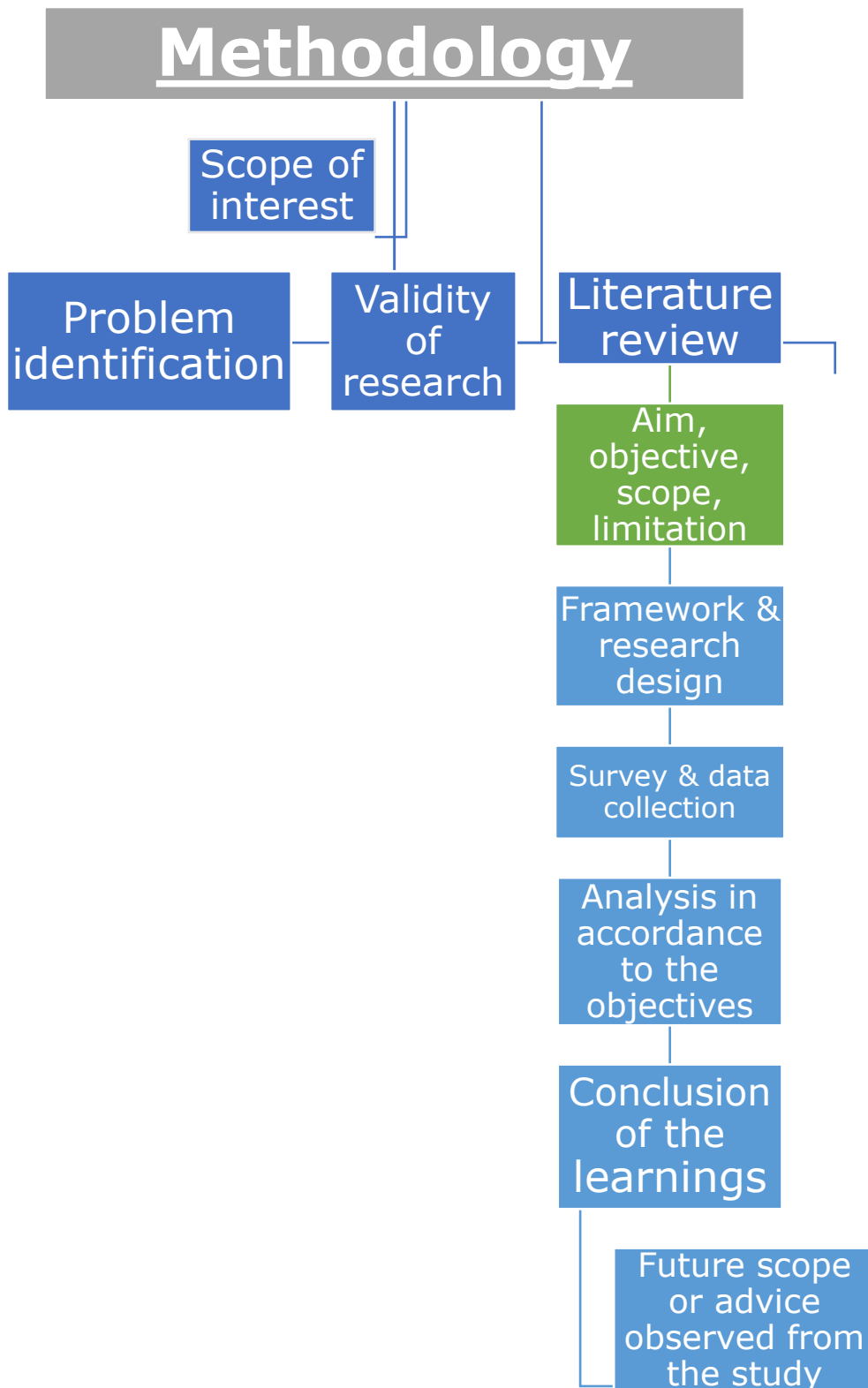


Figure 3-1 Research Methodology

3.2 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

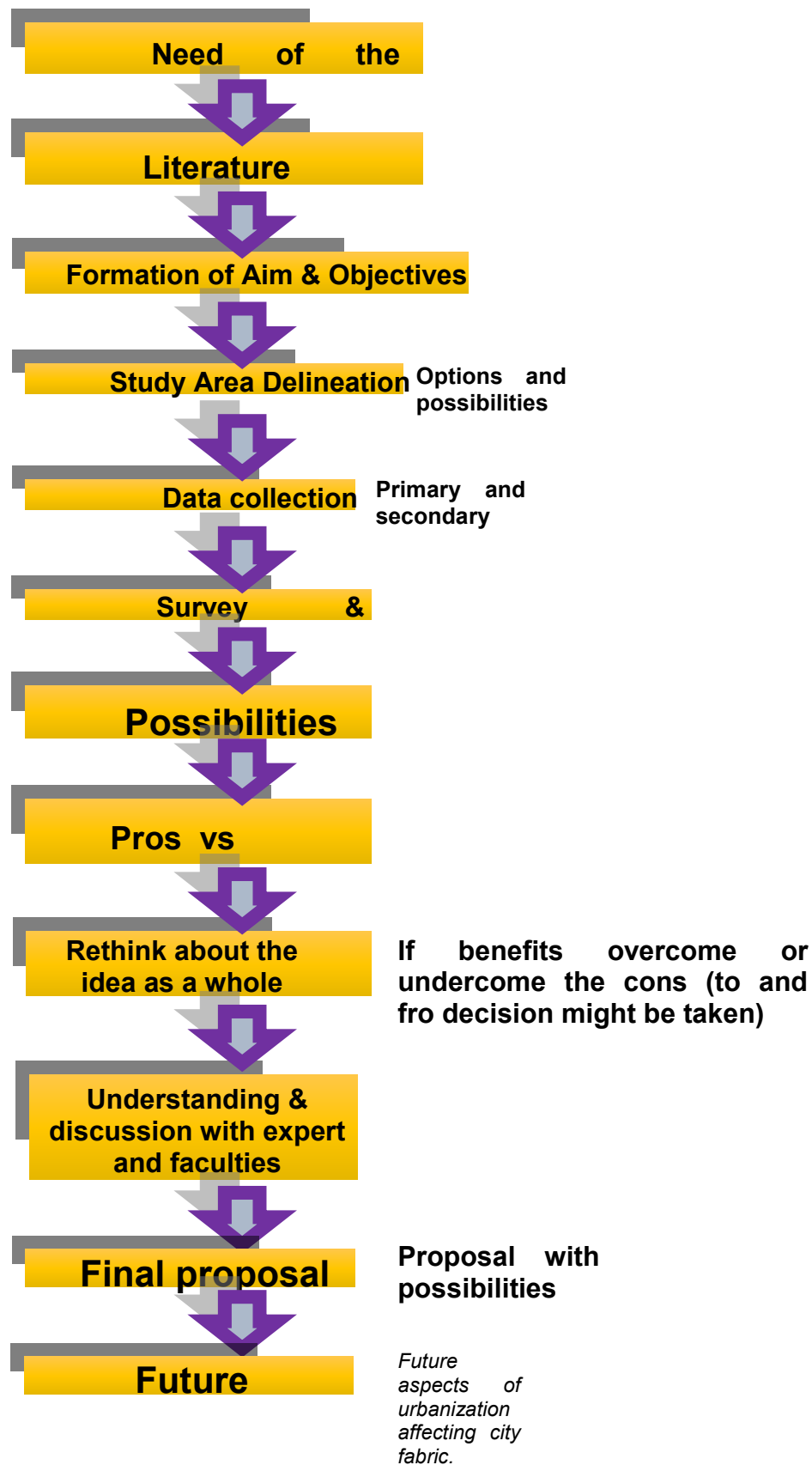
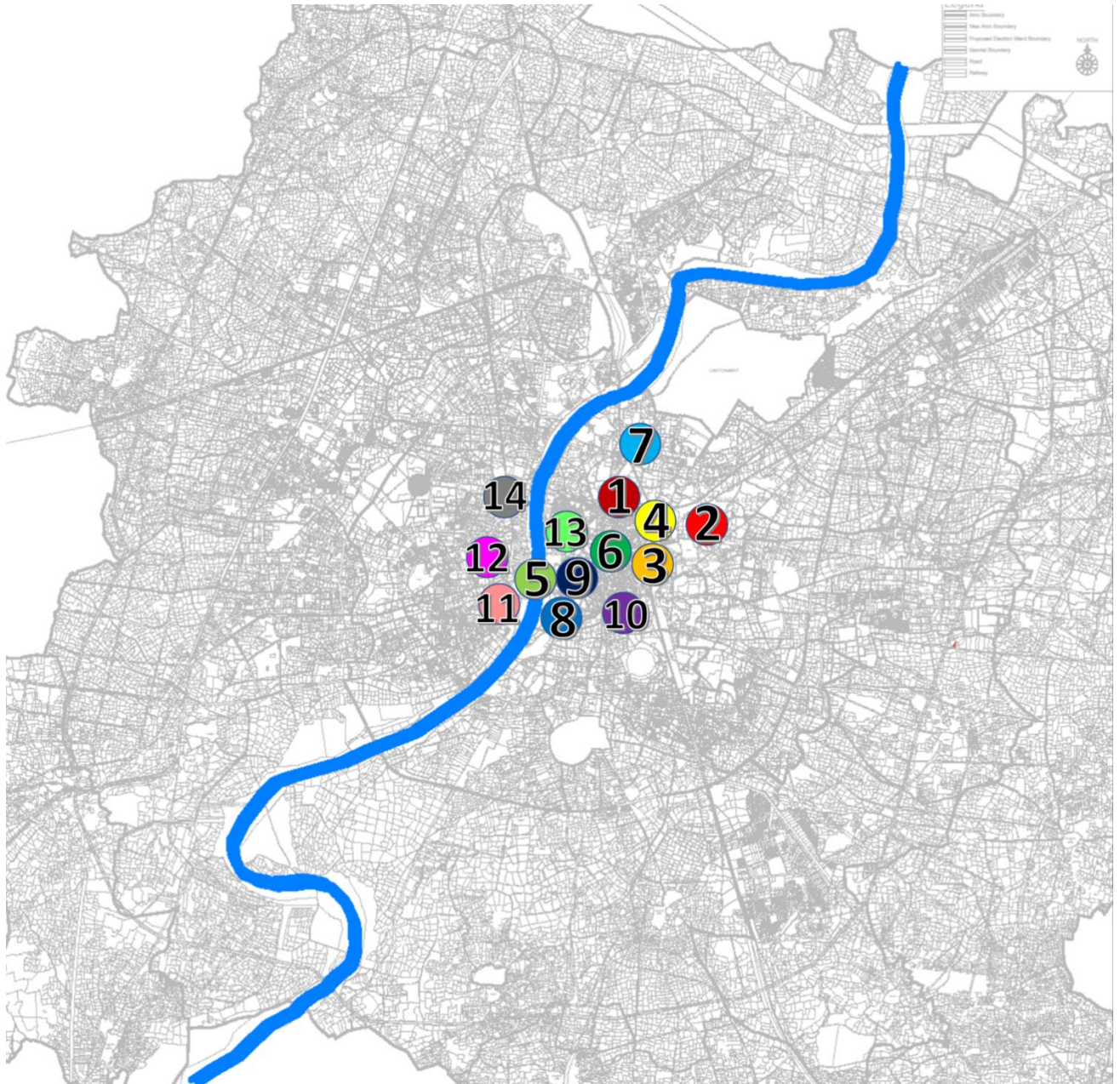
















Figure 3-2 Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER 4 - DATA COLLECTION

4.1 OLD CITY & SURROUNDINGS TIMELINE



Map 4-1 old city & surroundings timeline

-  1848 – Construction of Hatheesing Temple.
-  1861 – First Textile Mill started by late Mr. Ranchhodlal Chhotalal, the pioneer of Mill Industry.
-  1863 – Construction of Railway Station.
-  1864 – Construction of Prem Darwaja.
-  1870 – Opening of Ellisbridge
-  1872 – Construction of first city road – Gandhi Road.
-  1881 – B.J. Medical College started near Gheekanta.
-  1888 – Calico Mills was started by Sheth Karamchand Premchand.
-  1913 – Electricity Company started.
-  1929 – Opening of Sir. Lallubhai Ashram Shah College.
-  1931 – Vadilal Sarabhai General Hospital Started.
-  1938 – Opening of M.J. Library.
-  1947 – Bus Transport Service under Municipal control, Independence day celebrated. Tricolor Flag on Bhadra fort after 130 years.
-  1949 – Ahmedabad Station of All India Radio started, Gujarat Chamber of Commerce established.

4.2 HAPPINESS INDEX

India's overall happiness score is 3.82 at present out of 10 while highest is Finland 7.76.



Source - Auda basic data and generated by self

Map 4-2 Happiness Index

The nine parameters to check happiness index of India are as follows:

1. **Health**
2. **Education**
3. **Use of time**
4. **Psychological well-being**
5. **Good governance**
6. **Cultural diversity and resilience**
7. **Ecological diversity and resilience**
8. **Community vitality**
9. **Living standards**

Based upon this a survey is conducted on 50 people on west and 50 from the west and asked for the above parameters in form of questions which are mostly meant the same as end product of questions.

Based on this the scores which one felt as compared to the west to east are as follows.

Table 4-1 HAPPINESS INDEX

PARAMETERS	WEST	EAST
HEALTH	8	5
EDUCATION	8	4
USE OF TIME	7	3
PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL BEING	6	6
GOOD GOVERNANCE	6	5
CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND RESILIENCE	7	6
ECOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	8	3
COMMUNITY VITAITY	7	6
LIVING STANDARDS	9	6
AVERAGE	7.3	4.8

This is a local happiness index as strict parameters for marking out of 10 are yet not available and are decided by the organization itself hence to get an overall picture the markings are provided by the study individually to understand the dichotomy.

CHAPTER 5 - DATA COLLECTION & DICHOTOMY

5.1 DATA COLLECTION LIST

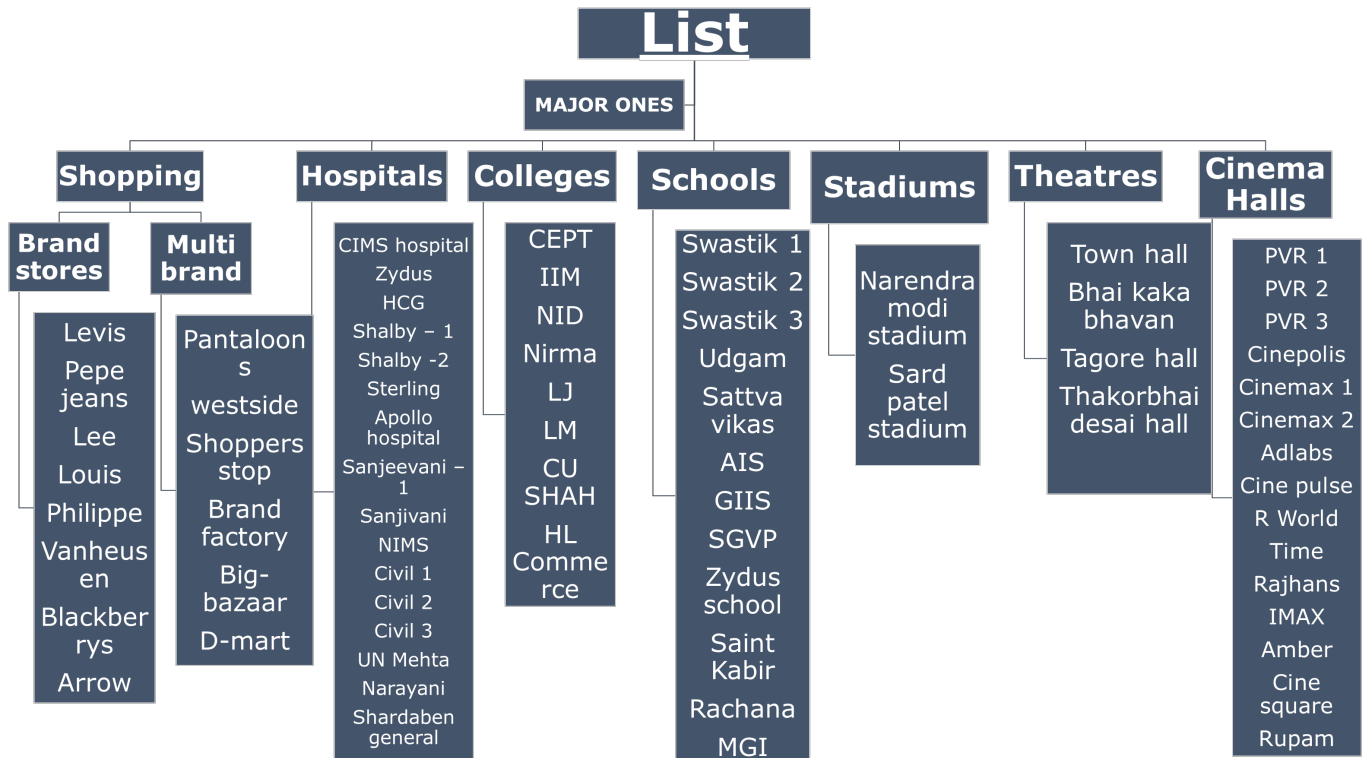


Figure 5-1 DATA COLLECTION LIST

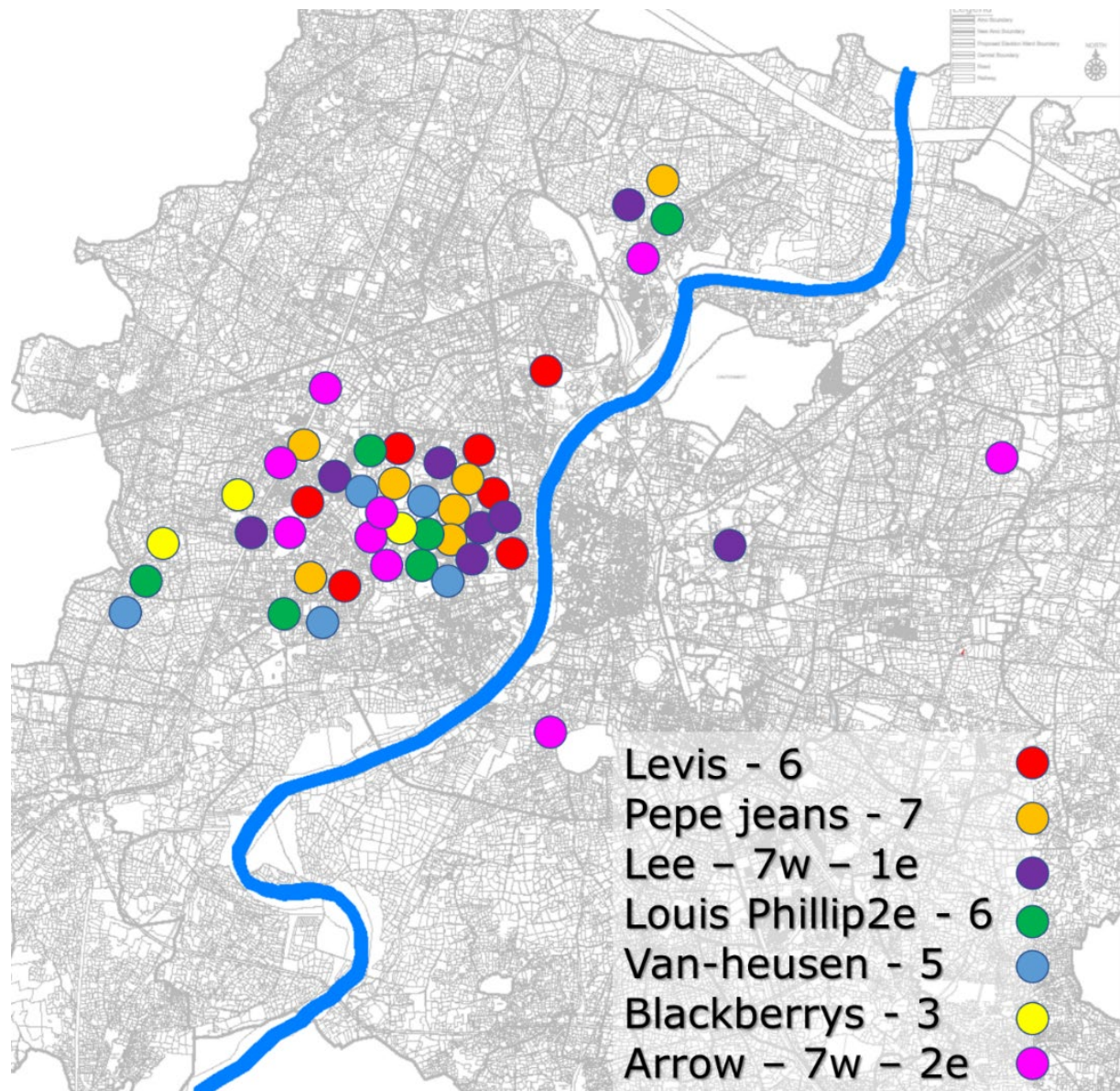
5.2 DATA COLLECTION & MAPS

5.2.1 Branded Stores



Figure 5-2 BRANDED STORES

Some of the major branded stores are taken in to consideration as these are the examples which really prove the trend. And it shows how the trend is favouring the western sides of the city.



Map 5-1 Branded Stores

Table 5-1 BRANDED STORES & DIFFERENCES ON WEST & EAST

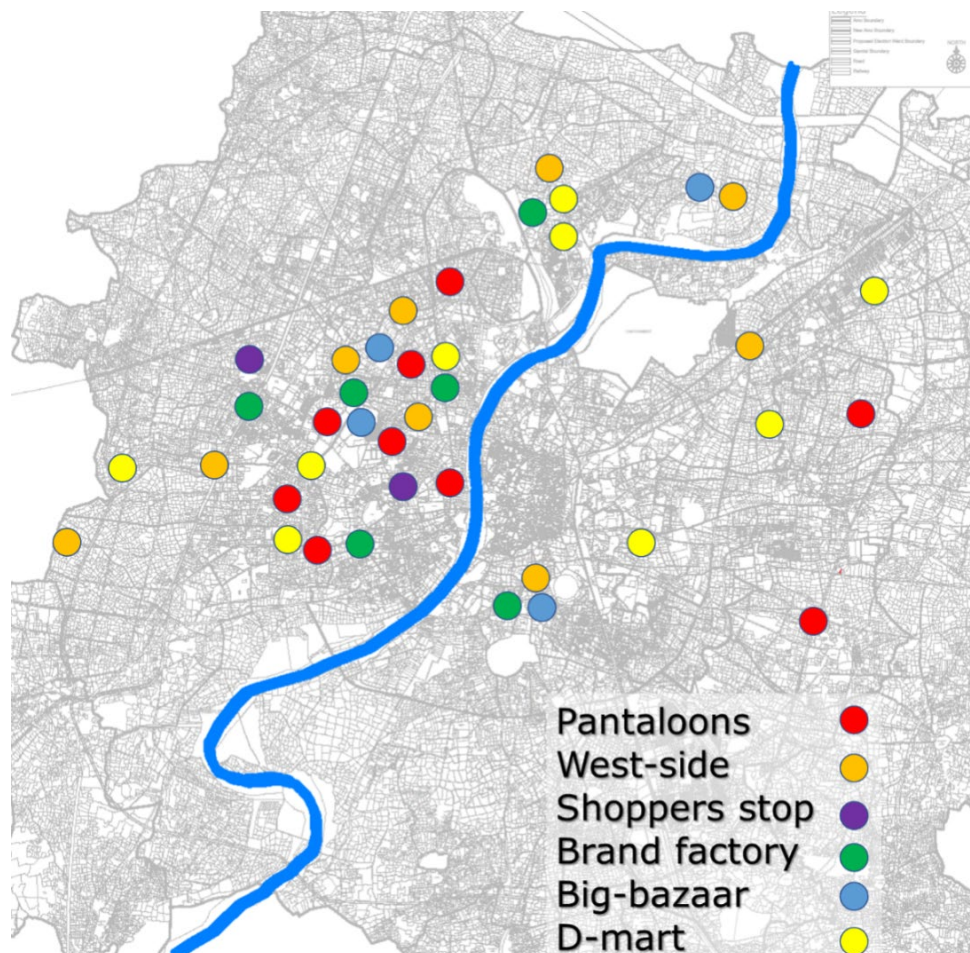
SR.NO	WEST	No	EAST	No	SHOP ORIENTATION (PRODUCT DIFFERENCES)	CONCLUSION
1	Levi's	6	Levi's	0	West – has more collection has more space in the shop where as shops are not existing of this brand on eastern side	What could be the possible reason for this that stores of a particular brand are nil on one side of the city and other side has 6 stores this shows the imbalance in development.
						
2	Pepe jeans	7	Pepe jeans	0	Same as above the brand is not existing on the eastern side	This clearly depicts the imbalances in development as how the way of thinking of the people of Ahmedabad have developed a perception.
						
3	Lee	7	Lee	1	7 stores on western side and 1 store on the eastern side this shows the imbalance	Shows how the other areas is neglected or one area is given more importance.
						

5.2.2 Multi - Branded Stores




Figure 5-3 List of Multi-Branded Stores

Here Some of the major multi-branded stores along with their sub-brands are considered as these are the examples which really prove the trend. And it shows how the trend is favouring the western sides of the city.



Map 5-2 Multi-Branded Stores

Table 5-2 MULTI - BRANDED STORES & DIFFERENCES ON WEST & EAST

SR.NO	WEST	No	EAST	No	shop orientation (product differences)	CONCLUSION
4	Pantaloons	10	Pantaloons	2	West – Ferrari perfumes, more perfume collection, Mont-blanc, Hilfiger clothes etc were absent on the eastern side of the stores.	Which shows that how the people working at these shops work and place certain items at certain stores strategically as at some places the need for some products does not exist hence, they strategically plane accordingly.
 <p>Source – captured by self during survey</p>						
5	Westside	4	Westside	1	West – Kurtis of "W", Versace perfumes, tag-Heuer watch etc didn't	Upon asking, the Ans received was the demand of those products are almost nil that's the reason these products are
 <p>Source – captured by self during survey</p>						

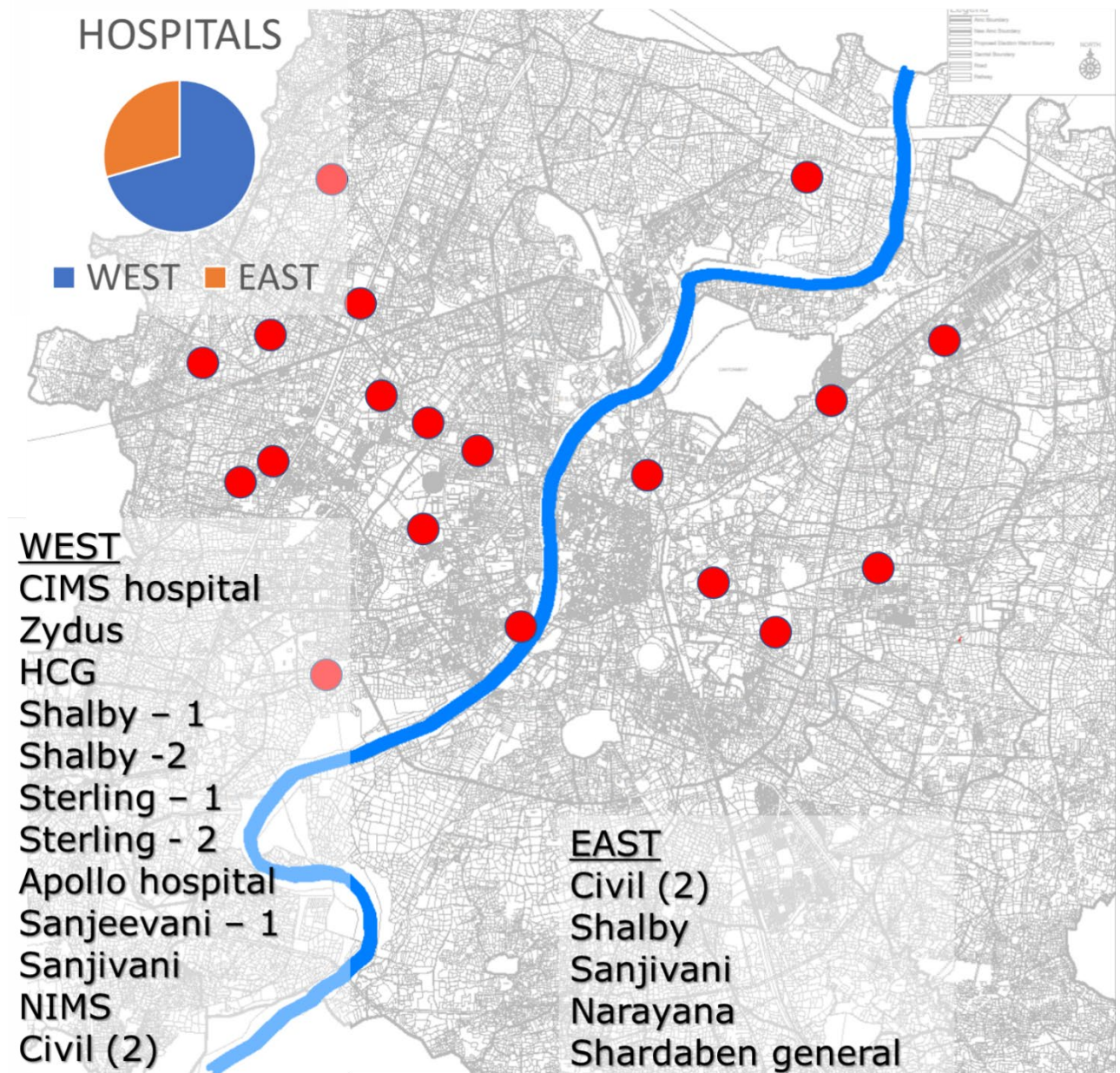
					existed on the store located on the eastern side.	not at all ordered here at this store more over the collection of products like clothes were less too.
6	Shoppers-stop	2	Shoppers-stop	0	Eastern side is completely neglected.	Shows how the other areas is neglected or one area is given more importance.

5.2.3 Hospitals



Figure 5-4 List of Hospitals

Some of the major hospitals are taken in to consideration. Some of the famous and leading hospitals are considered here which clearly shows how the trend is favouring the western side of the city.



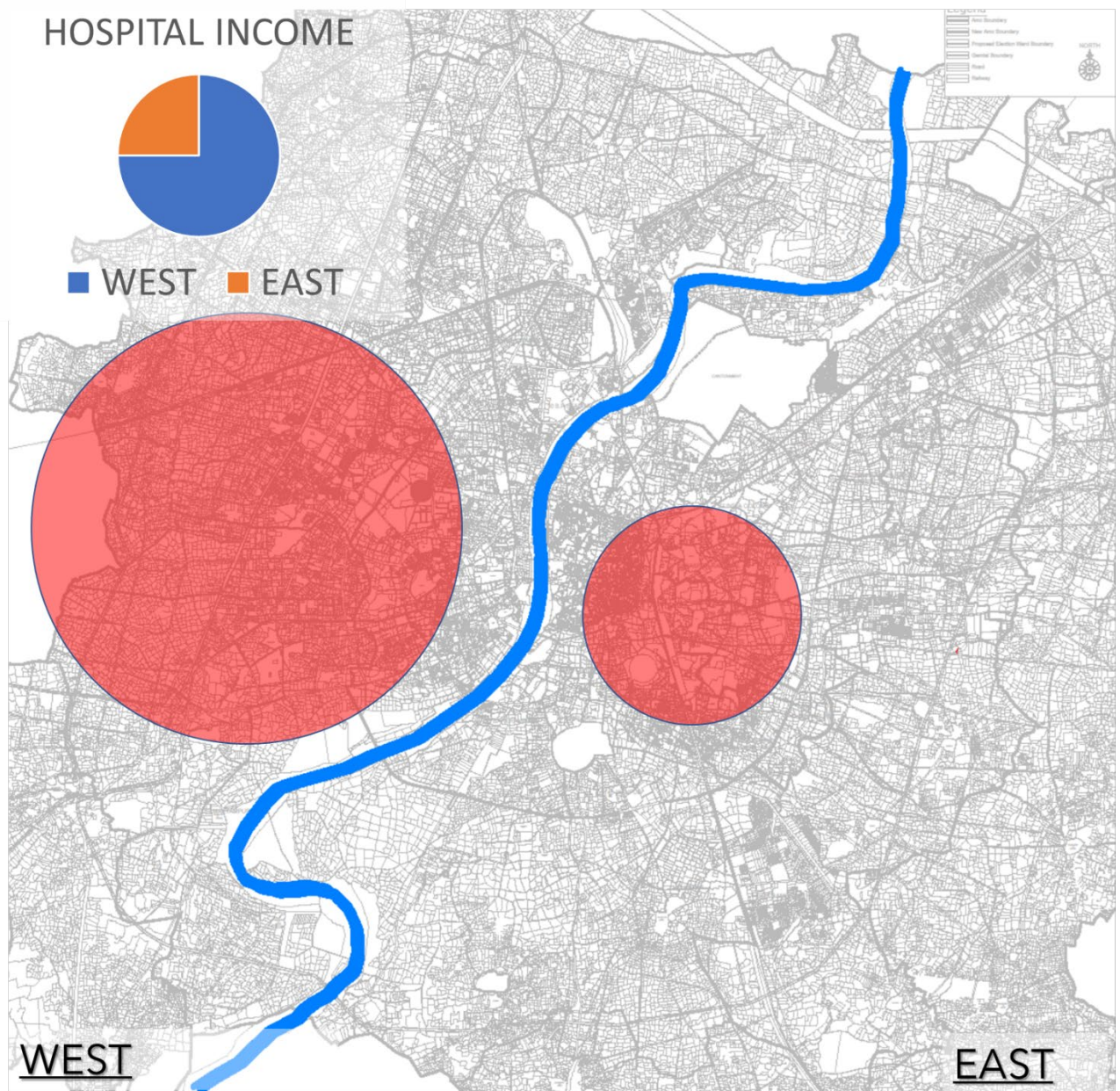
Map 5-3 Hospitals

Table 5-3 Hospitals

SR.NO	WEST	No	EAST	No	DIFFERENCES	CONCLUSION
7	Hospitals	14	Hospitals	6	Hospitals located on western side has avg salary of 4.8 lakhs and that of the eastern side is around 3 lakh this shows the kind of wages people get on the western and eastern side.	The hospitals present on the eastern side are small as compared to west this shows that a large dichotomy exists and as hospitals don't find themselves profitable almost all big hospital chains appear on the western side of the city rather than on the eastern side.
	 <p>Source https://healthcareradius.files.wordpress.com/2017/04/21.jpg</p>		 <p>Source - https://ahmedabad.apollohospitals.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/about-apollo-ahmedabad.png</p>		 <p>Source - https://cdnkhoj.com/images/lists/shardaben-general-hospital-khojhealth.jpg</p>	

The western hospitals are most costly and people are spending more for services is one of the obvious reasons why the hospital chains are tending more to appear on the western side instead of eastern side this shows the demand is present in western side as compared to the eastern side.

5.2.4 Hospital Income



Map 5-4 Hospital Income

Table 5-4 Hospital Income

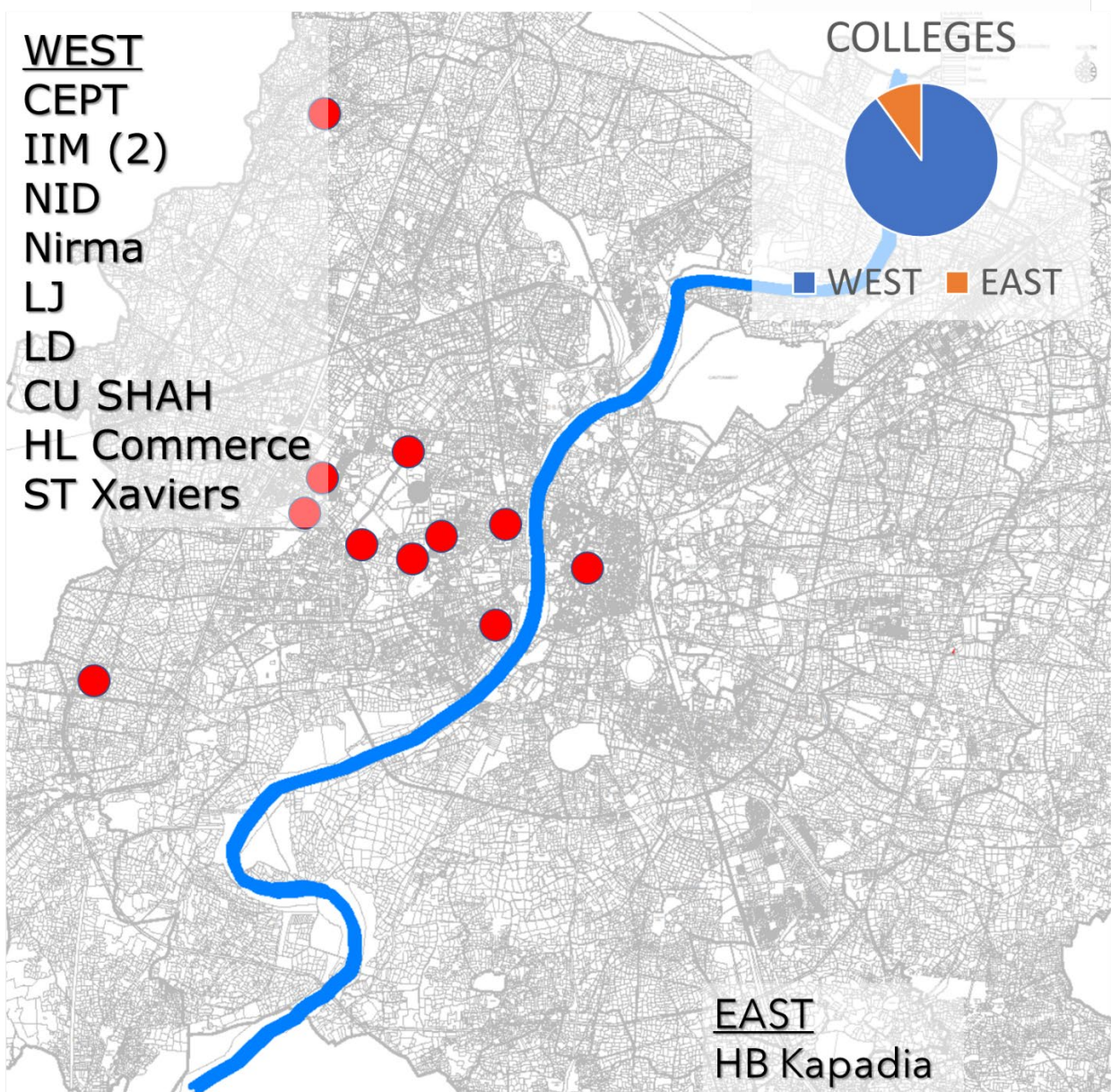
SR.NO	WEST & EAST	DIFFERENCES
8	Hospital Income	<p>Hospitals located on western side has avg salary of 4.8 lakhs and that of the eastern side is around 3 lakh this shows the kind of wages people get on the western and eastern side.</p> <p>The avg income of hospitals on the western side is 25-30 crores and the income of the hospitals on the eastern side is around 10 crores more over for this reason the income given to the hospital doctors is also less as compared to the eastern side of hospitals.</p>

5.2.5 Famous & Major Colleges



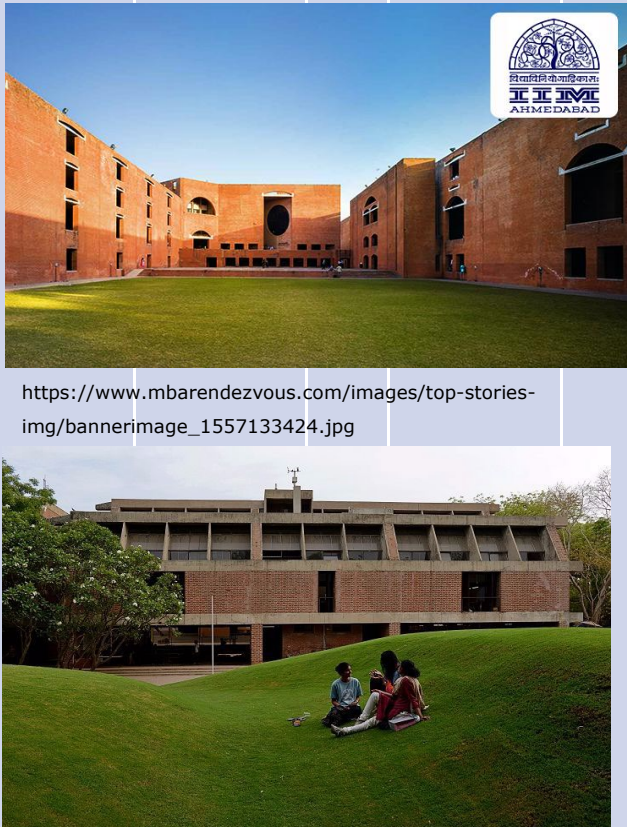
Figure 5-5 Famous & Major Colleges

Here Some of the major colleges are considered. Some of the famous colleges which came up on the western sides and not on the eastern side and this is the example which shows how the trend is favouring the western sides of the city.



Map 5-5 Famous & Major Colleges

Table 5-5 Famous & Major Colleges

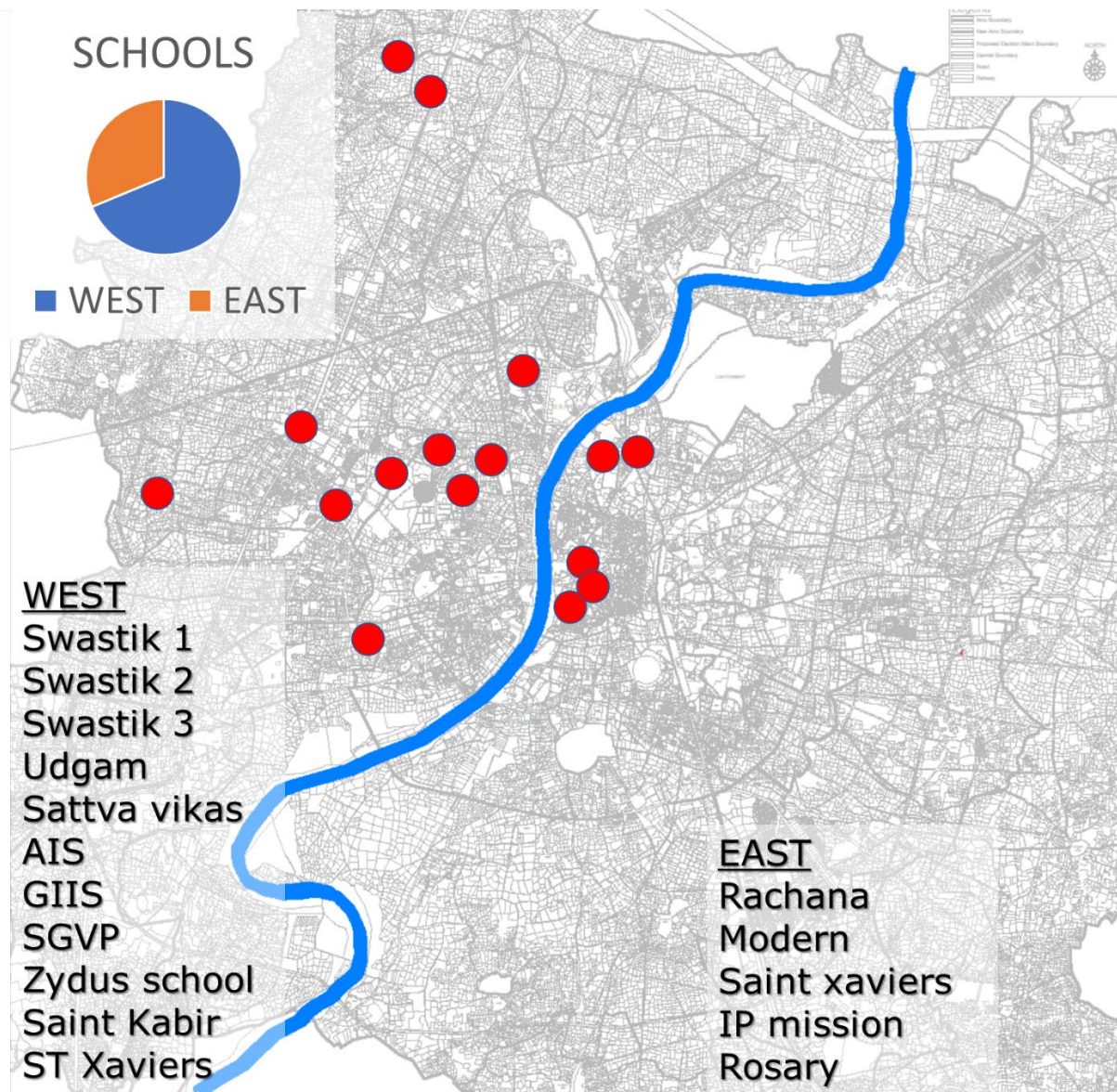
SR.NO	WEST	No	EAST	No	DIFFERENCES	CONCLUSION
9	Colleges	10	Colleges	1	The costly and famous colleges are located on the western side this shows the kind of demand that has arised on the western side and not on eastern side.	This shows the clear difference of how and what kind of demand are existing on the eastern and western sides of Ahmedabad. Avg fees of colleges like CEPT is around 5 lakhs and fees of the college is around 40,000 . The reason for this is obvious.
 <p>https://www.mbarendezvous.com/images/top-stories-img/bannerimage_1557133424.jpg</p> <p>https://cache.careers360.mobi/media/presets/720X480/collages/social-media/media-gallery/249/2018/9/26/Campus%20View%20of%20CEPT%20UniversityAhmedabad_Campus-View.jpg</p>						

5.2.6 Famous & Major Schools





Figure 5-6 Famous & Major Schools

Here Some of the major schools are considered. Some of the famous schools which came up on the western sides and are less comparatively on the eastern side and this is the example which shows how the trend is favouring the western sides of the city.



Map 5-6 Famous & Major Schools

Table 5-6 Famous & Major Schools

SR.NO	WEST	No	EAST	No	DIFFERENCES	CONCLUSION
10	Schools	10	schools	1	The costly and famous schools are located on the western side this shows the kind of demand that has arised on the western side and not on eastern side.	This shows the clear difference of how and what kind of demand are existing on the eastern and western sides of Ahmedabad. Avg fees of schools like AIS is around 2.5 lakhs and fees of the school is around 5000 - 15,000 on the eastern side. The reason for this is obvious.
 <p>https://static.toiimg.com/thumb/msid-69868000,imgsize-85929,width-400,resizemode-4/69868000.jpg</p>  <p>https://directory.edugorilla.com/wp-content/uploads/sites/6/2016/11/s1600-w1600-574-1024x685.jpeg</p>						

5.2.7 Stadiums

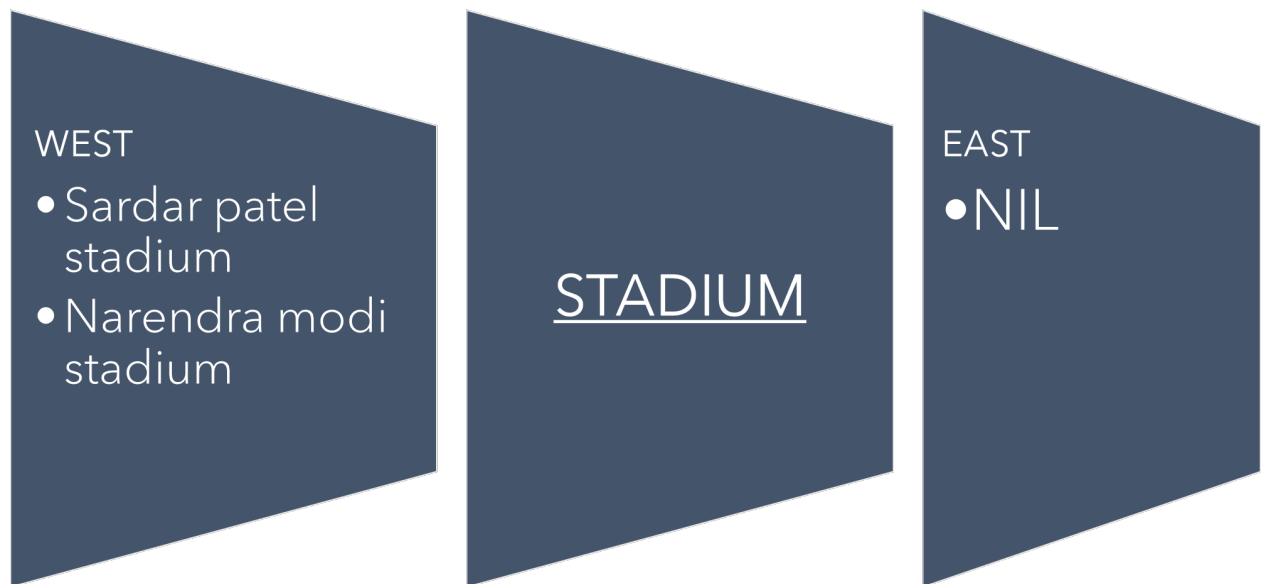
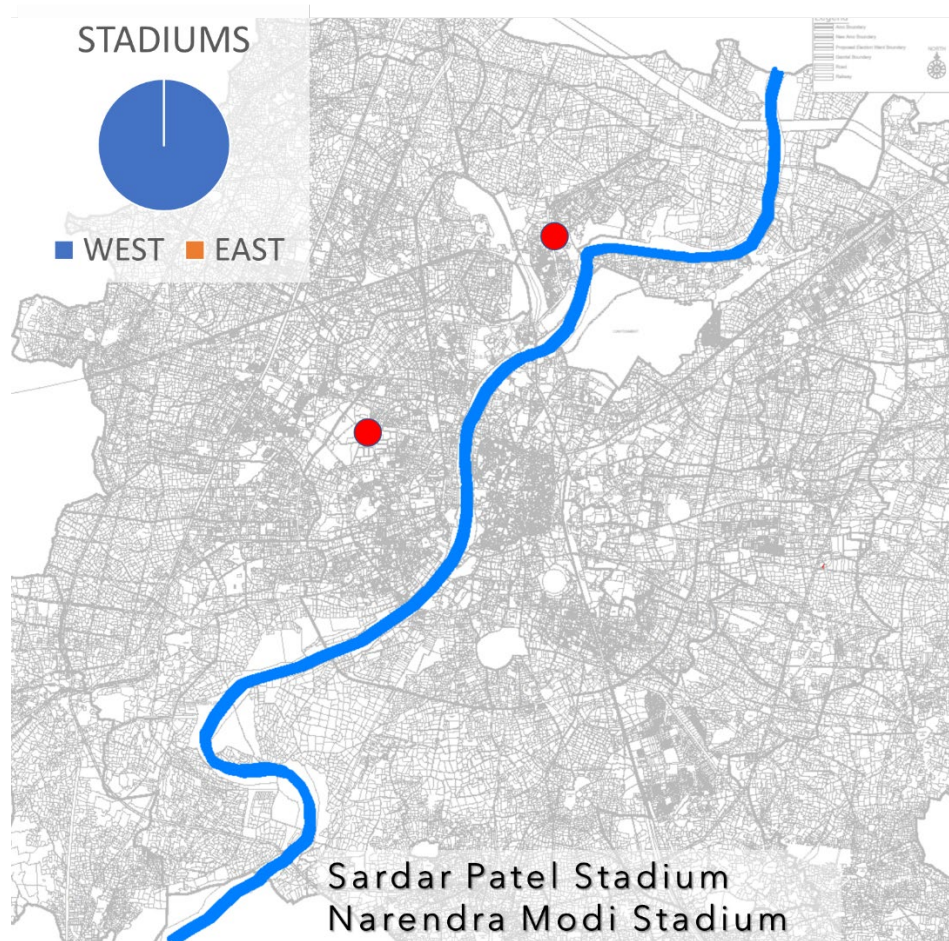


Figure 5-7 Stadiums

In the case of stadiums, it is seen that there are in all total 2 stadiums of Ahmedabad and both of them are located on the western side.



Map 5-7 Stadiums

Table 5-7 Stadiums

SR.NO	WEST	No	EAST	No	CONCLUSION
11	Stadiums	2	Stadiums	0	Entertaining parts are located towards the western side and no such stadium exists on the eastern side this shows the dichotomy that's exists between the 2 areas of Ahmedabad.



<https://static.toiimg.com/thumb/msid-74277510,width-1200,height-900,resizemode-4/.jpg>



<https://theconstructor.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/0-3.jpg>

5.2.8 Cinemas

WEST

- PVR 1
- PVR 2
- PVR 3
- Cinopolis
- Cinemax 1
- Cinemax 2
- Adlabs
- Cine pulse
- R World
- Time
- Rajhans
- IMAX

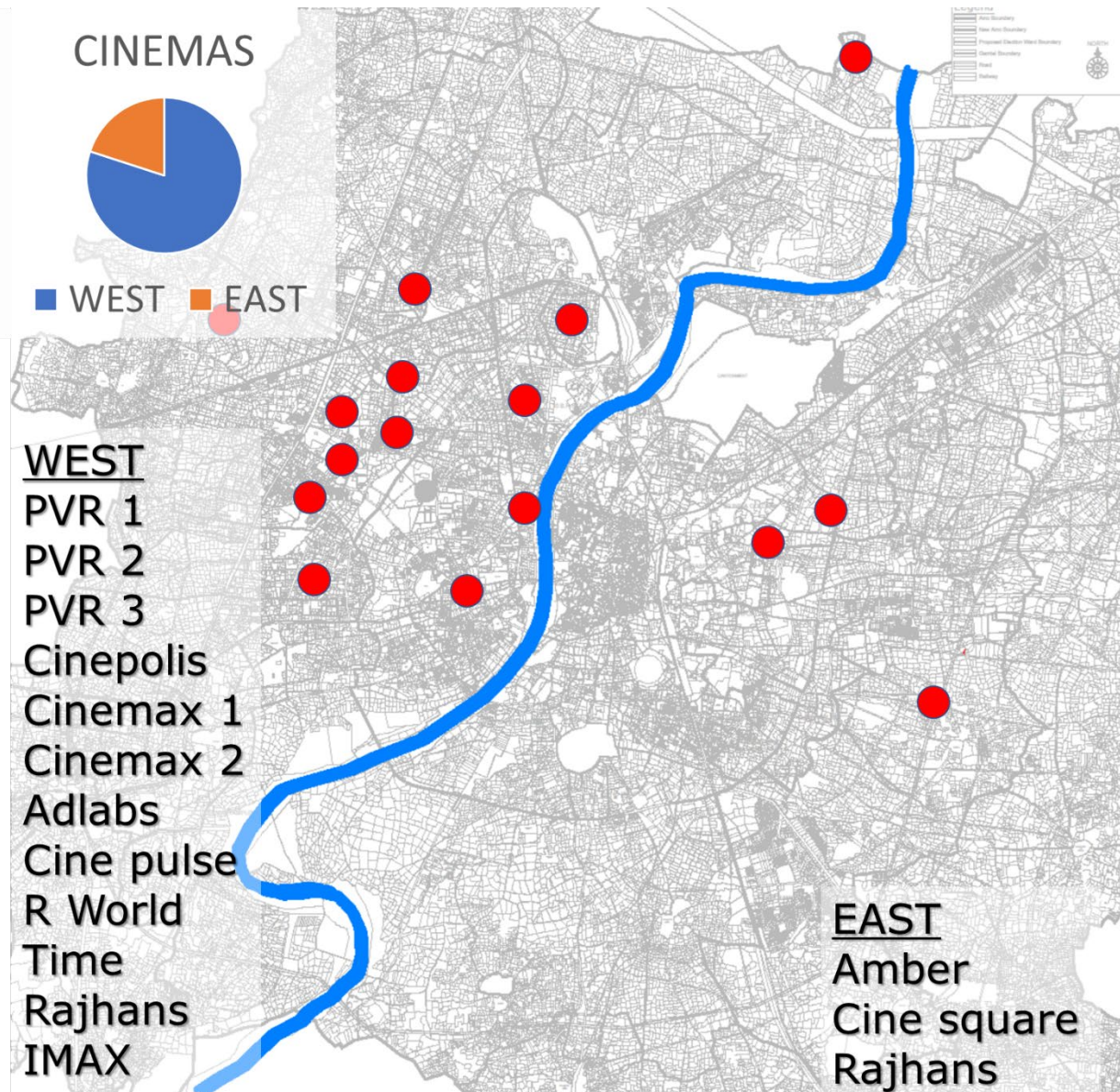
CINEMAS

EAST

- Amber
- Cine square
- Rupam

Figure 14 Cinemas

Some of the major cinema halls are considered. From which it is seen that most of them including the decent ones are located on the western side of the city.



Map 5-8 Cinemas

Table 5-8 Cinemas

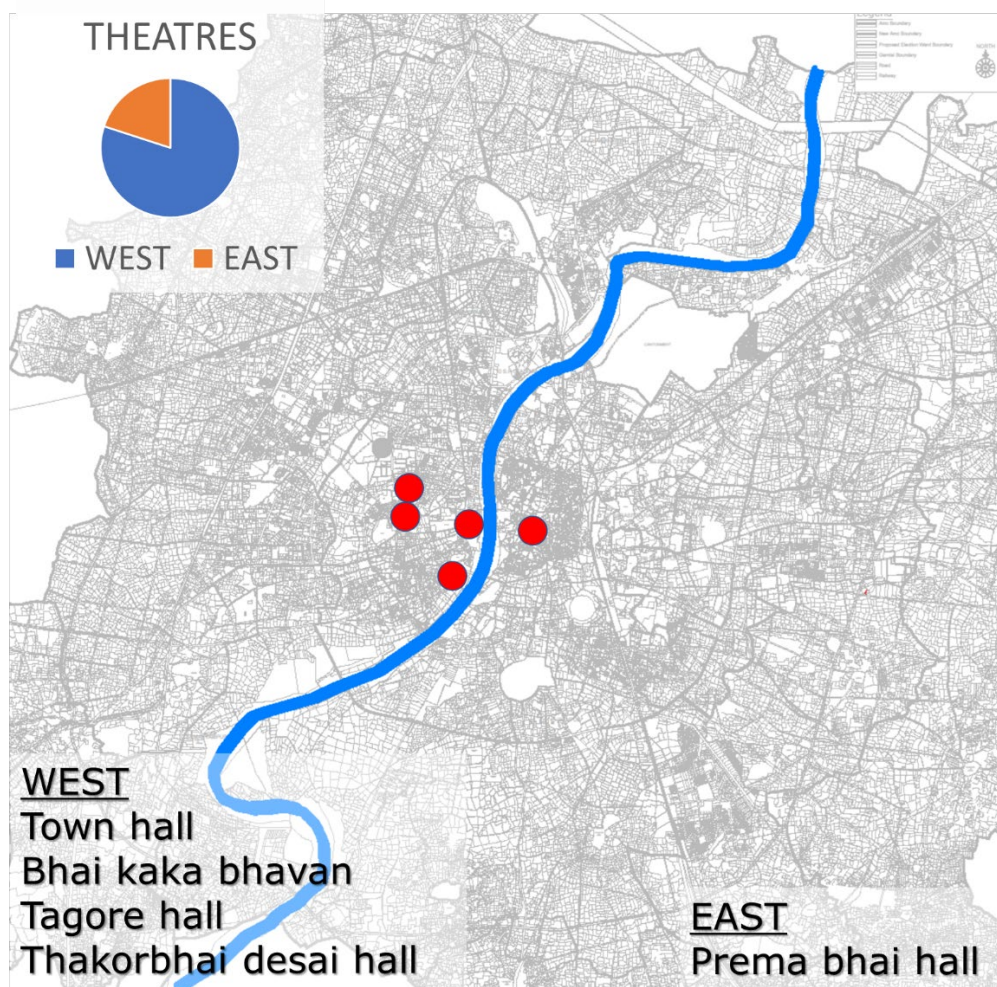
SR.NO	WEST	No	EAST	No	Approx. prices	CONCLUSION
12	Cinemas	12	Cinemas	3	West – Rs 170 East – Rs 70	This clearly shows the kind of differences the need of the people as not almost rather all the good cinemas houses exists on the western side and almost all the cinemas are considered best and the cinemas located on the eastern side not only has lower level of an image but the content shown is also with less quality for example outdated mechanical CinemaScope & not digital.
<div>  <p>Source https://photos.worldtravelserver.com/photo/422/large/8390671.jpg</p> </div> <div>  <p>Source https://images.financialexpress.com/2019/08/pvr_cinema_as_amp.jpg?w=1200&h=800&imflag=true</p> </div>						

5.2.9 Theatres





Figure 5-8 Theatres

In the case of theatres; There are majorly around 5 of them located in Ahmedabad and 4 of them are located on the western side.



Map 5-9 Theatres

Table 5-9 Theatres

SR.NO	WEST	No	EAST	No	CONCLUSION
13	Theatres	4	Theatres	1	<p>The tickets of townhall and Tagore hall and other halls too on the western side is around 1500/person and that compared to the hall on the eastern side is much less i.e. 500 around this shows the kind of demand that exists there.</p>
					
<p>https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/8/8b/Ahmedabad_Town_Hall.jpg</p>					
					
<p>https://media-cdn.tripadvisor.com/media/photo-s/0e/25/3a/96/tagore-hall.jpg</p>					

5.2.10 Major Sectors & Gardens



Figure 5-9 Major Sectors

Some of the major sectors like APMC, GIDC, Railway station & Airports are located on the eastern side except APMC.

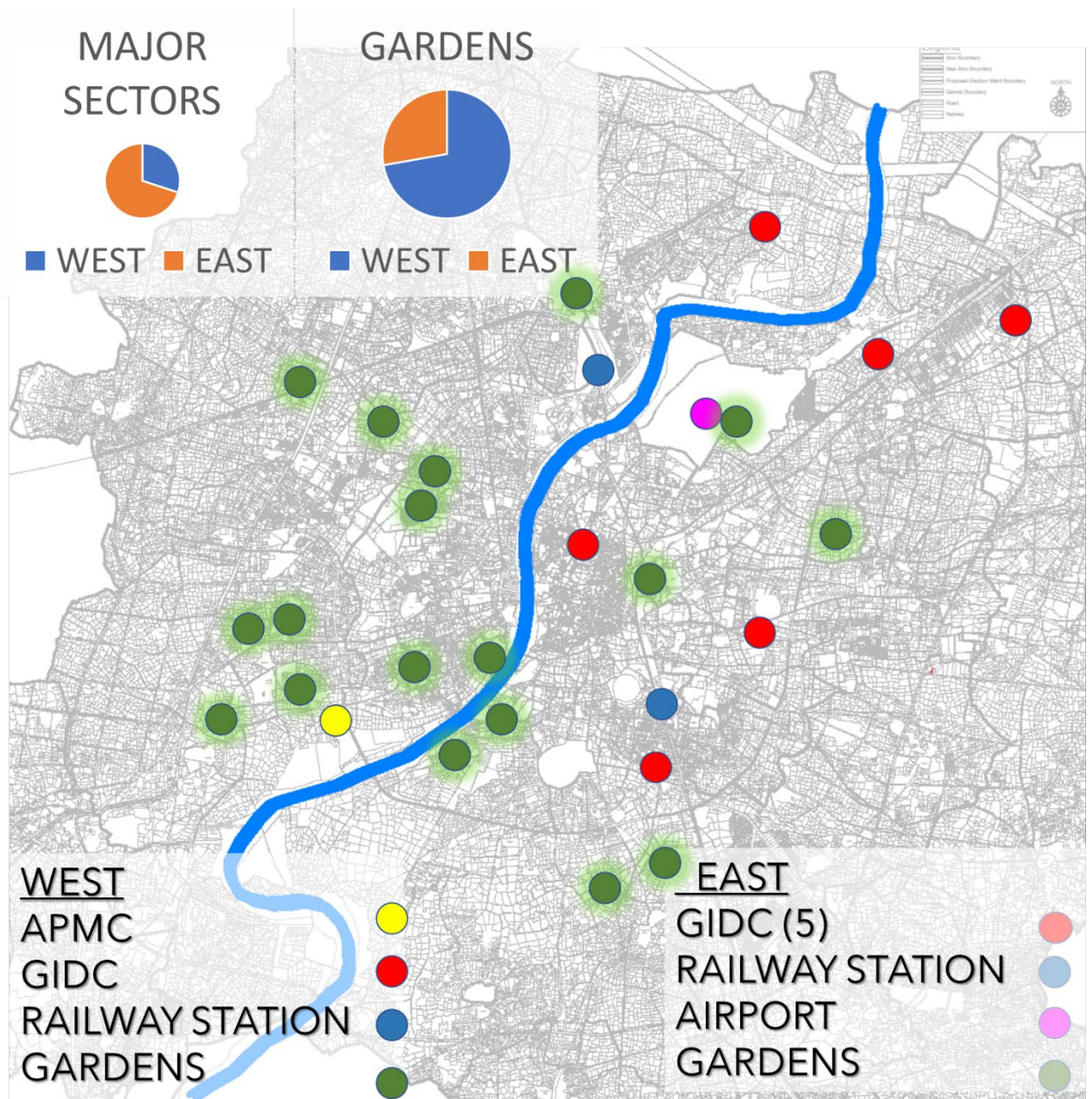
This shows the opposite of the trend and this is probably because these are the first ones to come in to existence when city was boundarised initially.



Figure 5-10 Gardens

The total amount of gardens is taken in to consideration. Number of gardens are compared towards the east and west.

The map of the same is shown in the next page. This shows the same trend which is seen in most of these topics which are taken in to consideration.



Map 5-10 Major Sectors & Gardens

Table 5-10 Major Sectors & Gardens

SR.NO	WEST	No	EAST	No	CONCLUSION
15	Major sectors * & gardens #	7* & 7#	Major sectors * & gardens #	3* & 11#	<p>All the GIDC exists on eastern side and only 1 exists on the western side that too is a recent development.</p> <p>Major railway is on the Easter side as these are the sectors which arised here since the city came in to existence.</p> <p>Being less populated area as compared to the east side the west side has almost double number of gardens whereas eastern side has less where 2/3 population lives.</p>

5.2.11 Slums

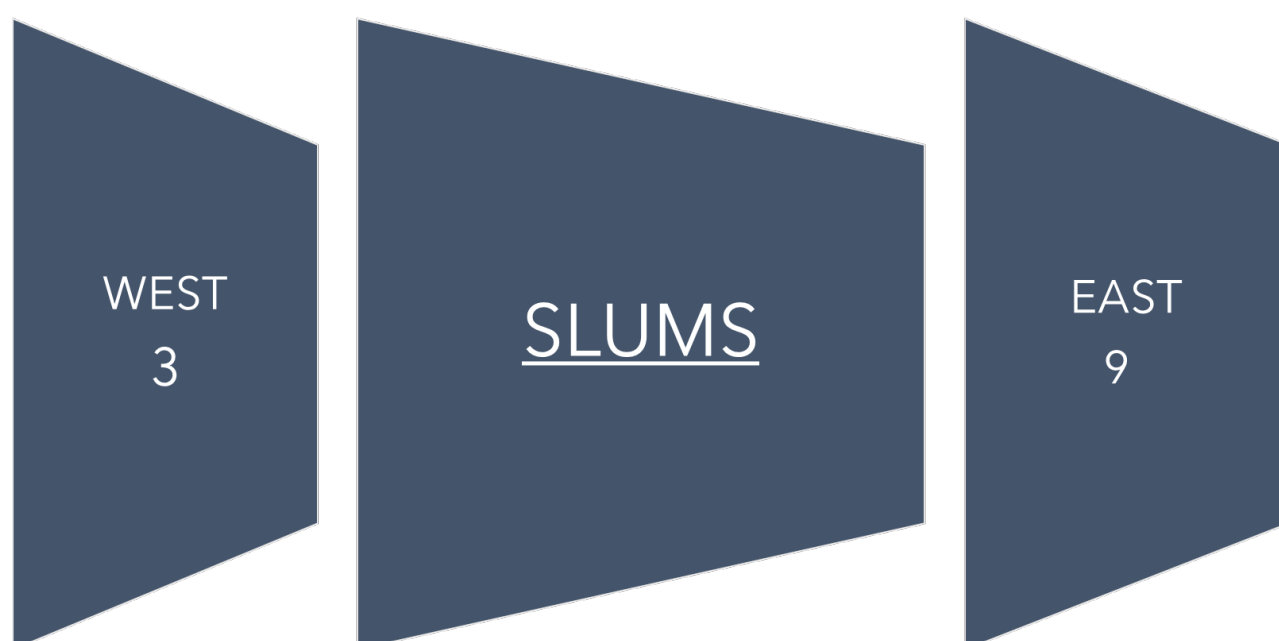
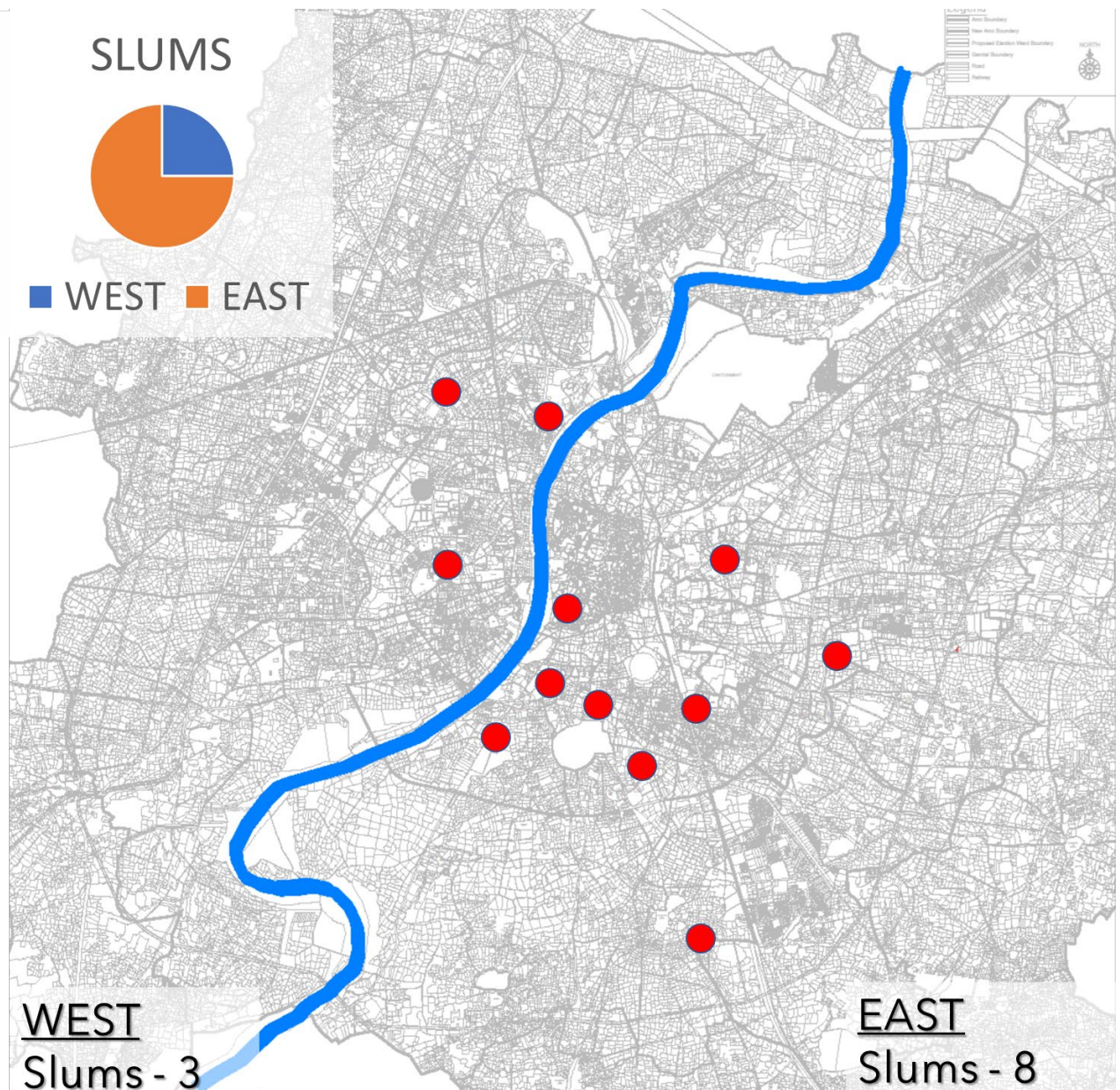



Figure 5-11 Slums

This clearly shows the amount of differences between the two areas and also shows how these areas are treated by the people and what kind of mentality might be existing as far as both east & west zones of the city are compared.

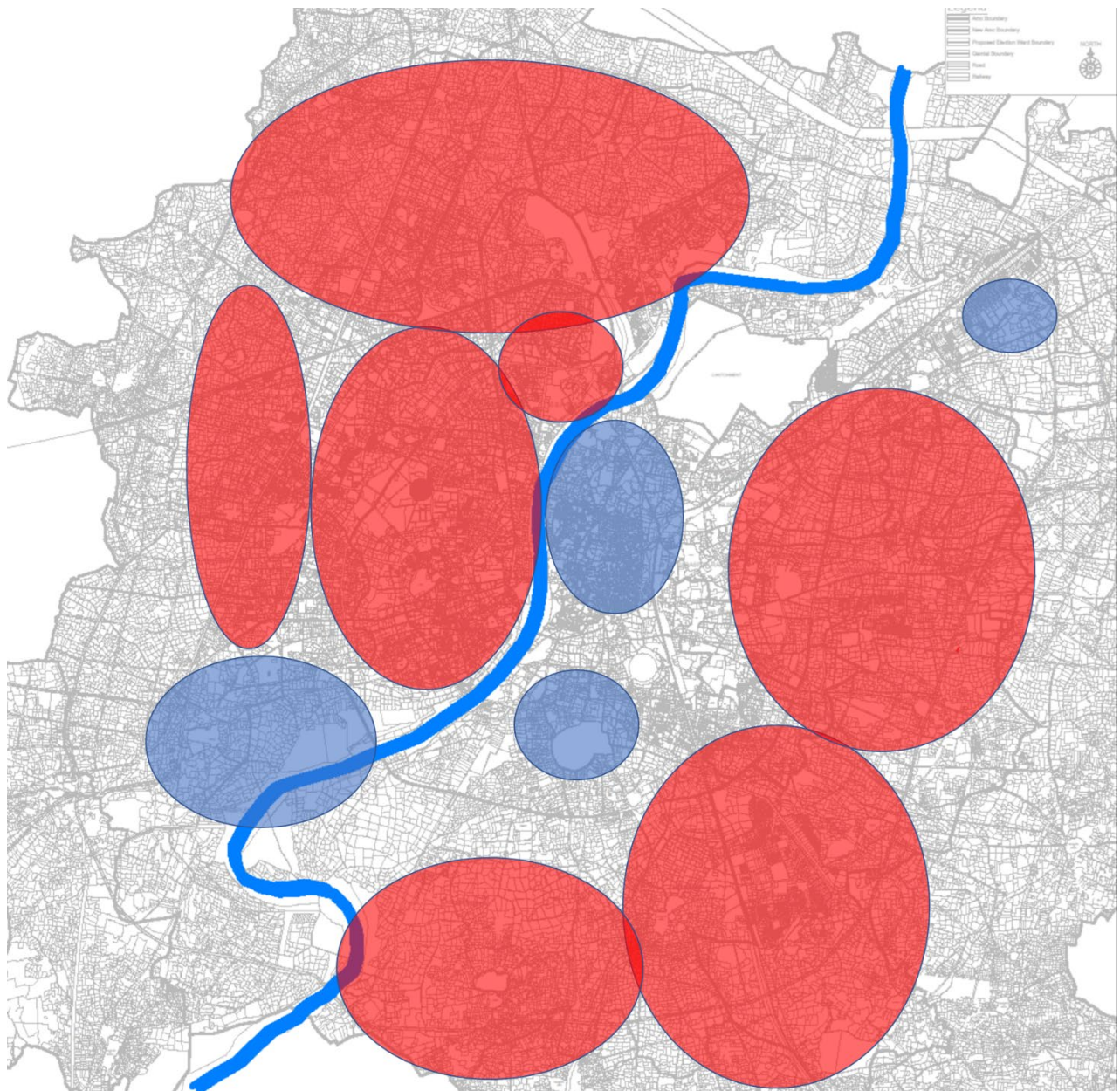


Map 5-11 Slums

Table 5-11 Slums

SR.NO	WEST	Numbers	EAST	Numbers	CONCLUSION
14	Slums	3 (25%)	Slums	9 (75%)	<p>The presence of slums further adds up to the dichotomy as it shows a large difference in the number of slums present on the eastern side as compared to the western side.</p> <p>This shows how western side of the city is given more importance and is seen in a different way as compared to the eastern side.</p> <p>The approximate people in the slums are around 5000 families on the western side and that on other side is 14000 around.</p>
<div></div> <div>Source - https://static.toiimg.com/thumb/msid-67782865,width-1200,height-900,resizemode-4/.jpg</div>					

5.2.11 Community structures.



Map 5-12 Community Structure

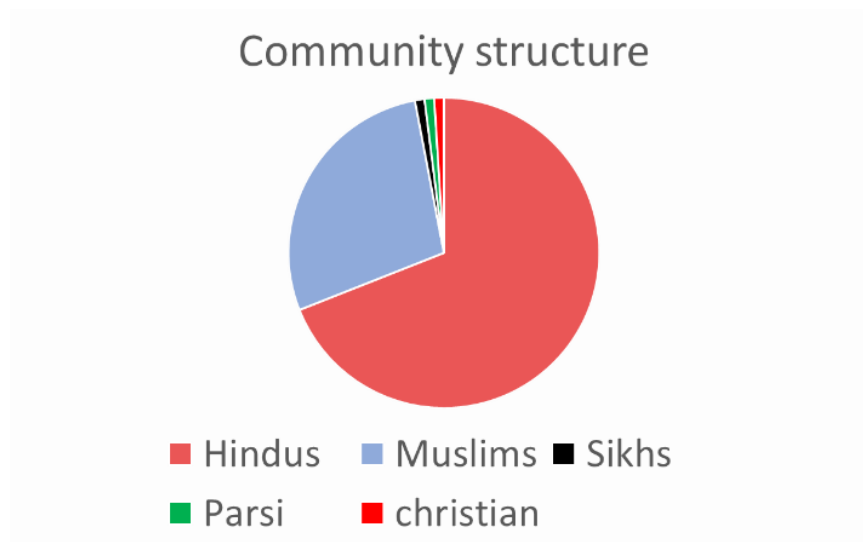


Figure 5-12 Community Structures

Table 5-12 Community Structures

SR.NO	WEST	CONCLUSION
15	Community structures in Ahmedabad.	<p>As shown in the map the Muslim community is less compared to Hindus which exist as a majority in the city.</p> <p>There are some areas where Muslims reside and no Hindu will be seen living amongst them and vice-versa.</p> <p>The areas where Muslim resides are a lot less developed and most probably the reasons are insecurities of the minorities and riots which used to be a common thing 20 years back.</p>

CHAPTER 6 - SURVEY DETAILS & FINDINGS

6.1 SURVEY DETAILS

Survey - PANTALOONS, SHOPPERS STOP & OTHER MULTI BRAND STORES & their **STRATEGIES DEPENDING UPON THE STORE LOCATION**. Majority type of products of **pantaloon**s are as follows

- **Perfumes** (One man show, Ferrari, ladysoft, Armani, MontBlanc, Versace)
- **Clothes** (Levi's, Pepe-jeans, Blackberrys, veromoda, Lee)
- **Accessories** (Bulchee, Tommy-Hilfiger, Hidesign)

Majority type of products for **shoppers stop** are as follows

- **Perfumes** (One man show, Ferrari, ladysoft, Armani, MontBlanc, Versace)
- **Clothes** (Levi's, Pepe-jeans, Blackberrys, veromoda, Lee)
- **Accessories** (Bulchee, Tommy-Hilfiger, Hidesign)
- **Watches** (Fossil, Espirit, Rado, Tag-Heuer, Tissot, Seiko)
- **Foot-wears** (Woodland, Louis-phillip, Blackberrys, Nike, Adidas)

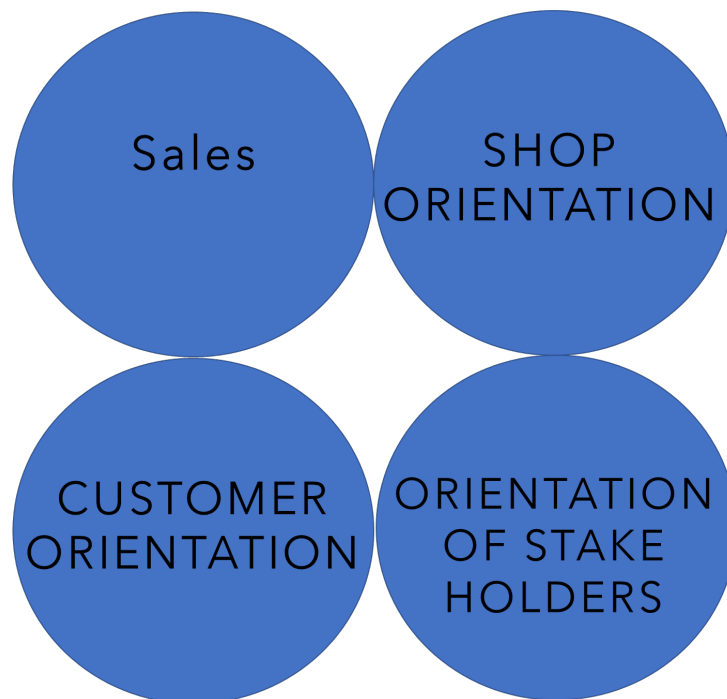


Figure 6-1 Survey Topics & Findings

Number of surveys conducted the stores and other stake holders are around 25 of which some are the interviews too.

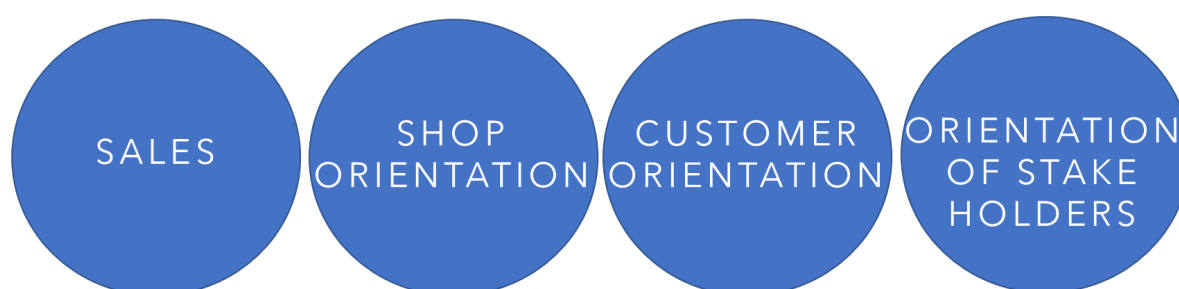
- In the survey it is found out that post corona the stores generally has an income of around 30 Lakh per month due to **Covid-19** is almost half currently.
- The products some of the products which are sold more when east and west are compared are shown as follows with the help of a table.
- The following survey help to find out the **orientation of stake holders, consumers, commercial zones and approximate per capita income** on eastern Ahmedabad to its western side.

Table 6-1 Shop Orientation, Income & Details (WEST)

Sr.no	Shop name	Shop orientation	Shop owner orientation	Consumer orientation	Shop income crore/month
1	Pantaloons	West	West	West	1.83
2	West-side	West	West	West	1.75
3	Shoppers-stop	West	West	West	2
4	Reliance trends	West	West	West	2.22
5	Big-bazaar	West	West	West	1.66
6	D-Mart	West	West	West	1.83
	TOTAL				11.29

Table 6-2 Shop Orientation, Income & Details (EAST)

Sr.no	Shop name	Shop orientation	Shop owner orientation	Consumer orientation	Shop income crore/month
1	Pantaloons	East	- (W)	East	1.56
2	West-side	East	West	East	1.64
3	Shoppers-stop	-	-	-	-
4	Reliance trends	East	- (W)	East	2.1
5	Big-bazaar	East	West	East	1.23
6	D-Mart	East	West	East	1.53
	TOTAL				8.06



The western side of the Ahmedabad has almost 1/3 population and the western side has more amount of shops and more amount of income whereas, the eastern side which consists of 2/3

population has less stores and on top of that the stores which are present has lower income when compared with the same brand of the store which is located on the western side.

6.1.1 Bar graph representation of Income of stores on EAST & WEST

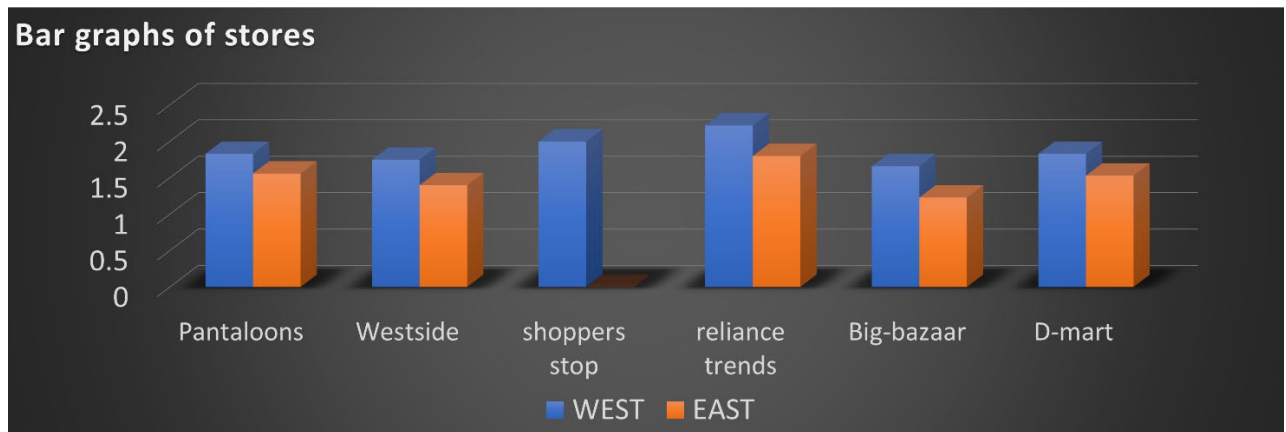


Figure 6-2 Bar Graph representation of income of stores on EAST & WEST

6.1.2 Pie Chart representation of Income of stores on EAST & WEST

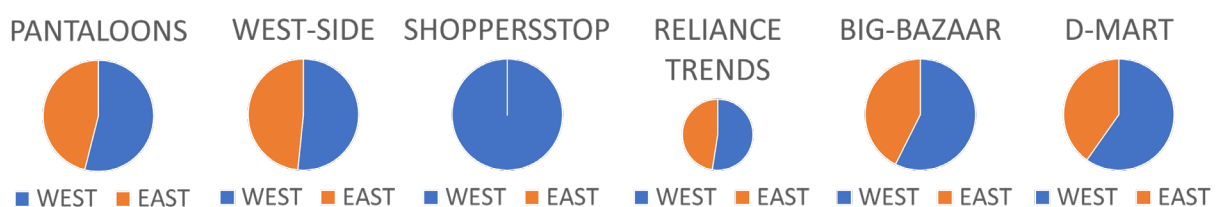


Figure 6-3 Pie Chart representation of income of stores on EAST & WEST

6.2 VARIABLES SUMMARY

Table 6-3 Variables

WESTERN A'BAD	EASTERN A'BAD
Population – 18.3 LAKH (1/3 RD)	Population – 36.7 LAKH (2/3 RD)
AREA – 130 SQ.KM	AREA – 198 SQ.KM
PROPERTY PRICE – 50 LAKHS (Approx. for same size of a house)	PROPERTY PRICE – 90 LAKHS (Approx. for same size of a house)
INFRA – APMC, SABARMATI RAILWAY STATION (CLOSED), SARDAR PATEL STADIUM. NAREDRA MODI STADIUM	INFRA – KANKARIA, RAILWAY, AIRPORT, GIDC (5), APMC(MAIN)
TOP SCHOOLS – 11	TOP SCHOOLS – 5
FAMOUS MAIN COLLEGES – 9	FAMOUS MAIN COLLEGES – 1
MALLS FAMOUS – 5	MALLS FAMOUS – 1
STADIUMS - 2	STADIUMS – 0
DIAMOND & GOLD SHOWROOMS – 8	DIAMOND & GOLD SHOWROOMS – 2
GOLD MARKET – 1 (minor)	GOLD MARKET – 1
MAJOR HOSPITALS – 12	MAJOR HOSPITALS – 6
SLUMS – 3	SLUMS - 9
OPEN AIR THEATRE – 1	OPEN AIR THEATRE – 0

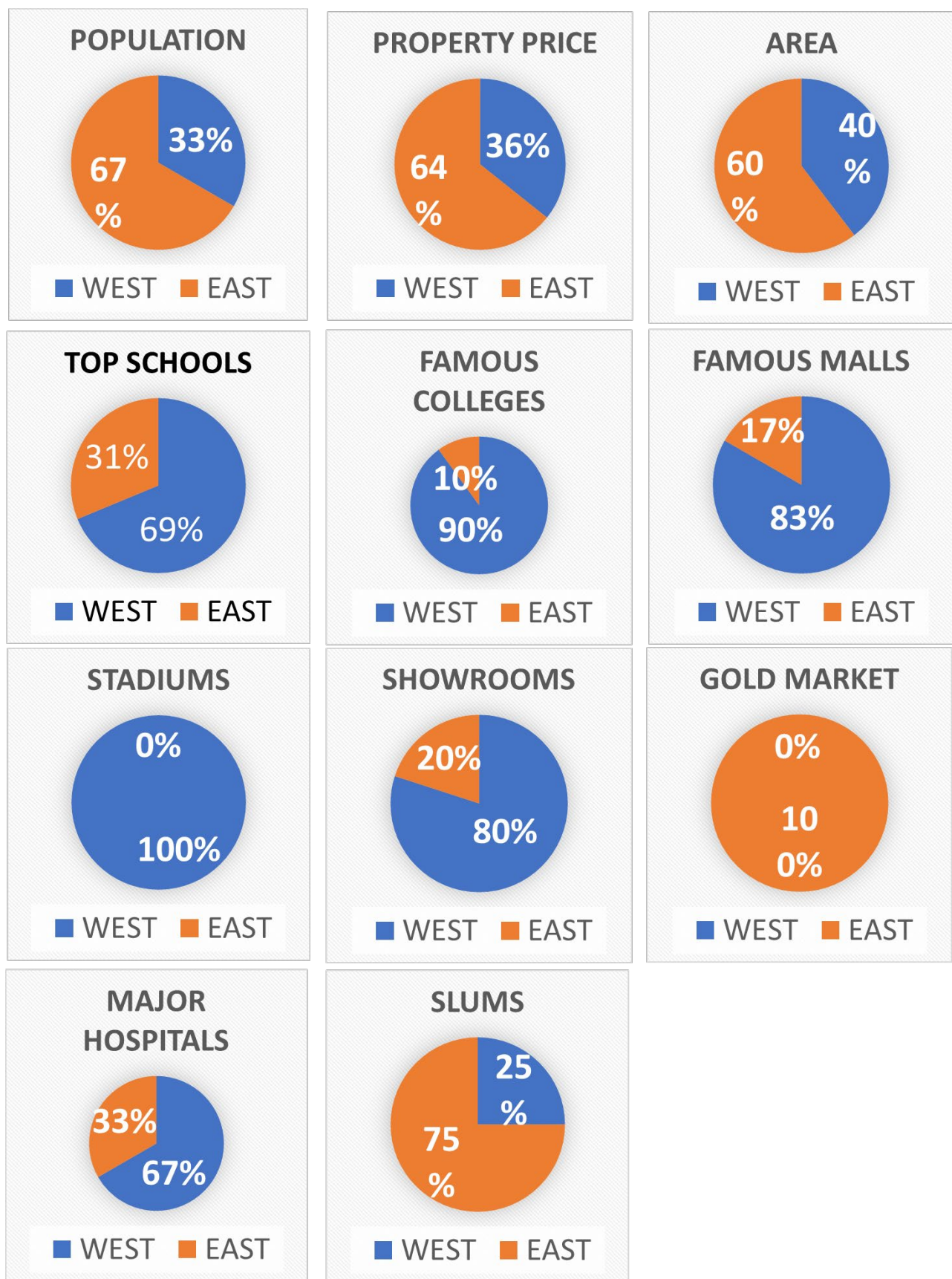


Figure 6-4 All Variable's Pie Charts.

The survey is carried out on various customers arriving or departing from the various shopping places.



6.2.1 Availability of Products

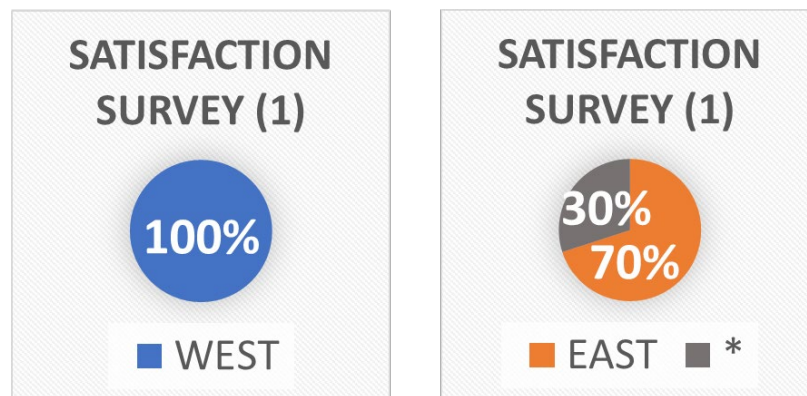


Figure 6-5 Availability of Products

6.2.2 Visits for Festivals to WEST

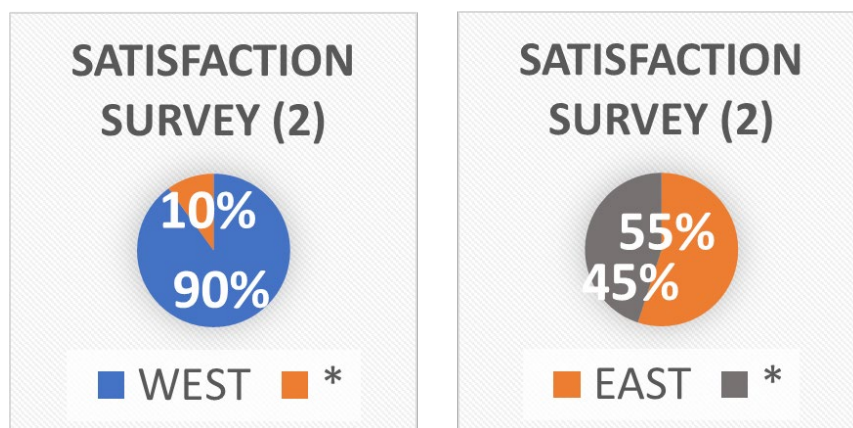


Figure 6-6 Visits for Festivals to WEST

6.2.3 Visits to western side & vice-versa for special products which are not available

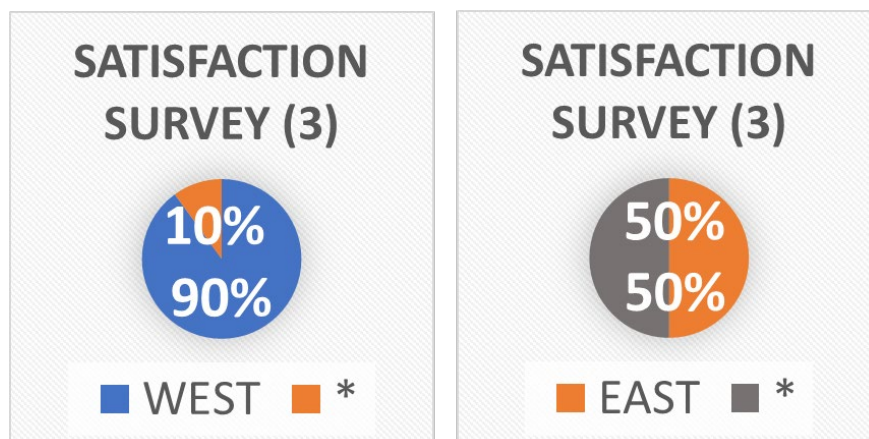


Figure 6-7 Visits to western side & vice-versa for special products which are not available

6.2.4 Visits to eastern side for typical products (Mata Chundadi etc.)

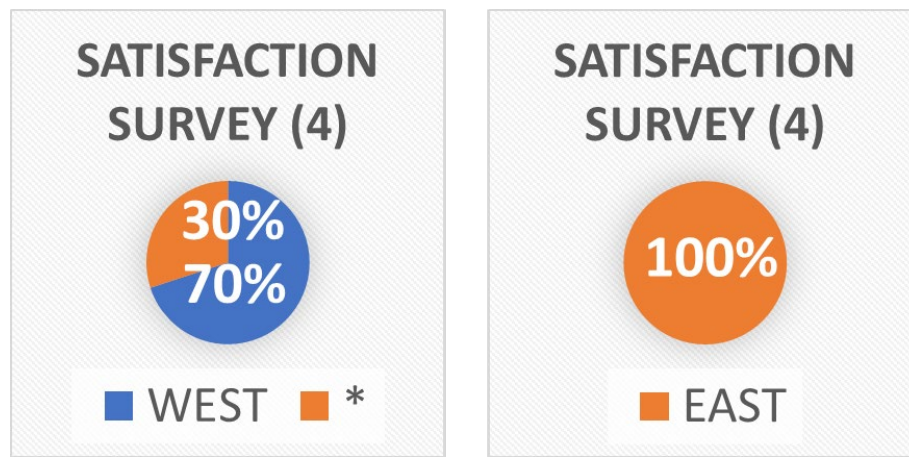


Figure 6-8 Visits to eastern side for typical products

- As seen in the above surveys in all around 80 surveys were collected and asked various questions which all in all mean the above aspects in one or other way.
- This survey shows the obvious expected results which we get to learn in the previously provided information.

CHAPTER 7 - CONCLUSION

7.1 SUB-CONCLUSIONS

Some of the aspects which lead to such a **DICHOTOMY** are as follows.

- I. Commercial development shift takes place due to traffic and parking issues. People discourage due to non-availability of parking.
- II. **Purchasing power of West is more than east**, attracts the rich shopping malls and luxurious housing on the western side.
- III. **Communal riots** also one of the reasons for **poor development on East**. Before Modi government, curfew was imposed for months discourage business houses, colleges, and all other development projects to develop.
- IV. In democracy, you cannot change or demolish old developments
- V. Planners are responsible only where they have relaxed norms due to corrupt practices.
- VI. **Juhapura specially on West is poorly developed** due to poor mind set of muslim community due to concerns of insecurities.
- VII. If you look at **muslim ruled cities**, it is developed on the **basis of insecurity**. You will **not** find **openness** which is **quite evident when seen on the eastern side of Ahmedabad** and **some aspects of absence of vehicles in old ages too should be considered**.

7.2 CONCLUSIONS

1. After all these observations and after the surveys conducted it can be said that differences in terms of **dichotomy does exists between these two zones of the city i.e. east and west Ahmedabad.**
2. These **differences** can be **further studied** in the **context** of other **metro cities** where **development** has **taken place in similar fashion** as to Ahmedabad and if such a similar fashion is observed i.e. **imbalance in development than this can be a threat to the society as a whole as after sometime these differences might create differences among people and further divide the society rather than uniting them** and we all are aware that **being united creates development and division destroys it.**
3. **Urban planners and other aspects in the following point are responsible** (majorly)
4. Urban planners are not solely responsible as developed area cannot change its character. for **such differences** which **arise in the society** like a **silent killer of development. Urban planners can iron these imbalances** in development by **implementing innovative and effective planning strategies to curb this.** West is developed later is planned as town planning came later in India.
5. This **conclusion does not say that difference in development of two different zones of the city is wrong;** Rather it says that **large differences, if existed then it is definitely an area of concern** for planners.
6. This is a **micro study** done and **merit** for this study is, as **nobody has carried out such a study regarding the existence of dichotomy** and the extent upon how severely it exists.

7. **If similar fashion of imbalances in development** is observed in **other similar cities** too of our country then this can be called as a **general planning problem** that has **originated & observed all over the area**; **This can be dangerous** as far as **future** is **concerned & should be taken care by the planners responsibly and proactively.**

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I : SUPERMARKETS AND MALLS SURVEY FORM

1. Name of Respondent: _____

2. Gender

☐ Male

☐ Female

3. Marital status

☐ Yes

☐ No

4. Age:

☐ < or 18

☐ 35-55

☐ 19-35

☐ Above 55

5. Education Qualification:

☐ Up to 10th (SSC)

☐ Bachelor/Degree

☐ Up to 12th (HSC)

☐ Masters/PhD

6. Total number of earning family members

☐ 1

☐ 3

☐ 2

☐ or More

7. Average Income of malls per month (INR)

8. What kinds of products are sold more?

9. What kind of categories of products are sold more?

10. Are there salary differences between the same mall at 2 different locations i.e. east and west?

11. Are there availability of products differences between the same mall or shop chain at 2 different locations i.e. east and west?

APPENDIX I I : CONSUMER SATISFACTION SURVEY FORM

1. Name of Respondent: _____

2. Gender

☐ Male

☐ Female

3. Marital status

☐ Yes

☐ No

4. Age:

☐ < or 18

☐ 35-55

☐ 19-35

☐ Above 55

5. Education Qualification:

☐ Up to 10th (SSC)

☐ Up to 12th (HSC)

☐ Bachelor/Degree

☐ Masters/PhD

6. Total number of earning family members

- ☐ 1
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 3
- ☐ or More

7. Do you frequently visit western Ahmedabad for shopping? (Living in east and vice-versa for a person living on west)

8. Do you visit western Ahmedabad for shopping during festivals? (for living in east and vice-versa for a person living on west)

9. Any typical things which you need for that reason you visit western/eastern side and how often? (for living in east and vice-versa for a person living on west)

10. You observe the availability of goods is more on the western side as compared to the eastern side?

11. If you are supposed to buy a house where would it be eastern side or western side?

12 . Satisfied with the kind of services and amenities are available as compared to west like shopping, theatres, malls, hospitals, schools, colleges if now then why?

APPENDIX I I I: HOSPITALS SURVEY FORM

1. What are the reason for hospital chain of same hospital arising on western side and eastern side are neglected?

2. What are the salary differences between 2 hospitals of same chain?

3. What is the approximate income of hospital per month basis?

4. How many employees come from the eastern side and western side?

5. What kind of people visit the hospital more as compared to general public (in terms of disease)?

6. Generally western people approach more or the patients of eastern zone visits more to that particular hospital (vice-versa depending upon hospitals location)?

REFERENCES

- The Ahmedabad Urban Development Plan-making Process: A Critical Review.
BHARGAV ADHVARYU APRIL 2011
- Analyzing evolution of urban spatial structure: a case study of Ahmedabad, India-
BHARGAV ADHVARYU MAY 2015
- City Profile: Ahmedabad
CEPT AHMEDABAD BY Darshini Mahadevia, Renu Desai & Suchita Vyas
SEP 2014
- URBAN GROWTH SCENARIOS OF A FUTURE MEGA CITY: CASE STUDY AHMEDABAD
By A. Lehner a, V. Kraus a, K. Steinnocher. AIT Austrian Institute of Technology – July 2016
- CITY RÉSUMÉ AHMEDABAD
CEPT A'BAD BY Darshini Mahadevia, Neha Bhatia, Renu Desai – 2018
- URBAN SHAPE OF AHMEDABAD CITY TRIGGERED BY INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY, CASE STUDY OF INDUSTRIAL ESTATES OF GIDC.
Rully Damayanti, Altrerosje Asri& Teguh Wijayanto ,Petra Christian University, INDONESIA – 2009
- https://www.google.com/search?q=india%20map&tbm=isch&tbs=isz:l&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0CAIQpwVqFwoTCOiF3c_fhfECFQAAAAAdAAAAABA C&biw=1688&bih=772#imgsrc=Yuz5p_0yiRjuYM
- <https://www.surfertoday.com/images/stories/physical-world-map.jpg>
- <https://s3.envato.com/files/195496717/India-States-Map.png>
- <https://healthcareradius.files.wordpress.com/2017/04/21.jpg>
- <https://ahmedabad.apollohospitals.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/about-apollo-ahmedabad.png>

- <https://cdnkhoj.com/images/lists/shardaben-general-hospital-khojhealth.jpg>
- <https://photos.worldtravelserver.com/photo/422/large/8390671.jpg>
- https://images.financialexpress.com/2019/08/pvr_cinemas_amp.jpg?w=1200&h=800&imflag=true
- <https://static.toiimg.com/thumb/msid-67782865,width-1200,height-900,resizemode-4/.jpg>
- https://www.researchgate.net/publication/254334501_The_Ahmedabad_Urban_Development_Plan-making_Process_A_Critical_Review
- <file:///C:/Users/Asus/Downloads/AdhvaryuB.2011.TheAhmedabadurbanDevelopmentPlan-makingprocess--Acriticalreview.PlanningPracticeandResearch262229250.pdf>
- https://www.researchgate.net/publication/303777821_URBAN_GROWTH_SCENARIOS_OF_A_FUTURE_MEGA_CITY_CASE_STUDY_AHMEDABAD
- https://www.researchgate.net/publication/254442295_Analysing_evolution_of_urban_spatial_structure_a_case_study_of_Ahmedabad_India
- <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1jG8apLZ9zzFunj3DALYcH0i-lgfbd0Z1/view>
- https://cept.ac.in/UserFiles/File/CUE/Working%20Papers/Revised%20New/26CUEWP%2026_City%20Profile%20Ahmedabad.pdf
- https://www.researchgate.net/publication/259519819_Does_the_importance_of_value_brand_and_relationship_equity_for_customer_loyalty_differ_between_Eastern_and_Western_cultures
- https://www.researchgate.net/publication/320929948_Consumption_consumer_culture_and_consumer_society
- <https://hbr.org/1983/05/the-globalization-of-markets>
- https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-17395-5_2
- https://www.bu.edu/eci/files/2019/10/Consumption_and_Consumer_Society.pdf

- <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0022435919300867>
- <https://www.oecd.org/economy/growth/2501905.pdf>
- <https://www.livemint.com/Opinion/FdDmDCv1gkidtHQB6fYnDN/Ranking-Indias-states-on-consumption.html>
- <https://www.deccanherald.com/content/227293/india-keen-having-nuclear-waste.html>
- https://scholar.google.com/citations?hl=en&user=ZMXDtogAAAAJ&view_op=list_works&citft=1&citft=2&citft=3&email_for_op=pranav.soni99%40gmail.com&gmla=AJsN-F4k_l1GJTkdtdHwf71WsuXDb07Sup8PHUKef9Je-ojrqH8Gz2IaisQcg9gsfGH-2bLHHn2O9hRpnjRUV9K6neRB8nZtT6AwXiv5pQhaH3Mq0lYY_ndfEMZGpQd60W9wK1bp5bzOv2oTZtIaBU9PI0Cz5moYyvrhe6VBv7jntMYZEsG5VYPgFjPEROs8ZV2mOLhqfi814G7KRrs6iG9zWvbxOkOqzezy0tnyjODVdOiIUQwkKBSWNjOPdbu0sSTxtl5RX-2j
- https://www.researchgate.net/publication/259519819_Does_the_importance_of_value_brand_and_relationship_equity_for_customer_loyalty_differ_between_Eastern_and_Western_cultures
- https://www.researchgate.net/publication/320929948_Consumption_consumer_culture_and_consumer_society
- <https://hbr.org/1983/05/the-globalization-of-markets>
- https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-17395-5_2
- https://www.bu.edu/eci/files/2019/10/Consumption_and_Consumer_Society.pdf
- <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0022435919300867>
- <https://www.oecd.org/economy/growth/2501905.pdf>
- http://164.100.161.224/upload/uploadfiles/files/Gujarat_Ahmadabad.pdf