

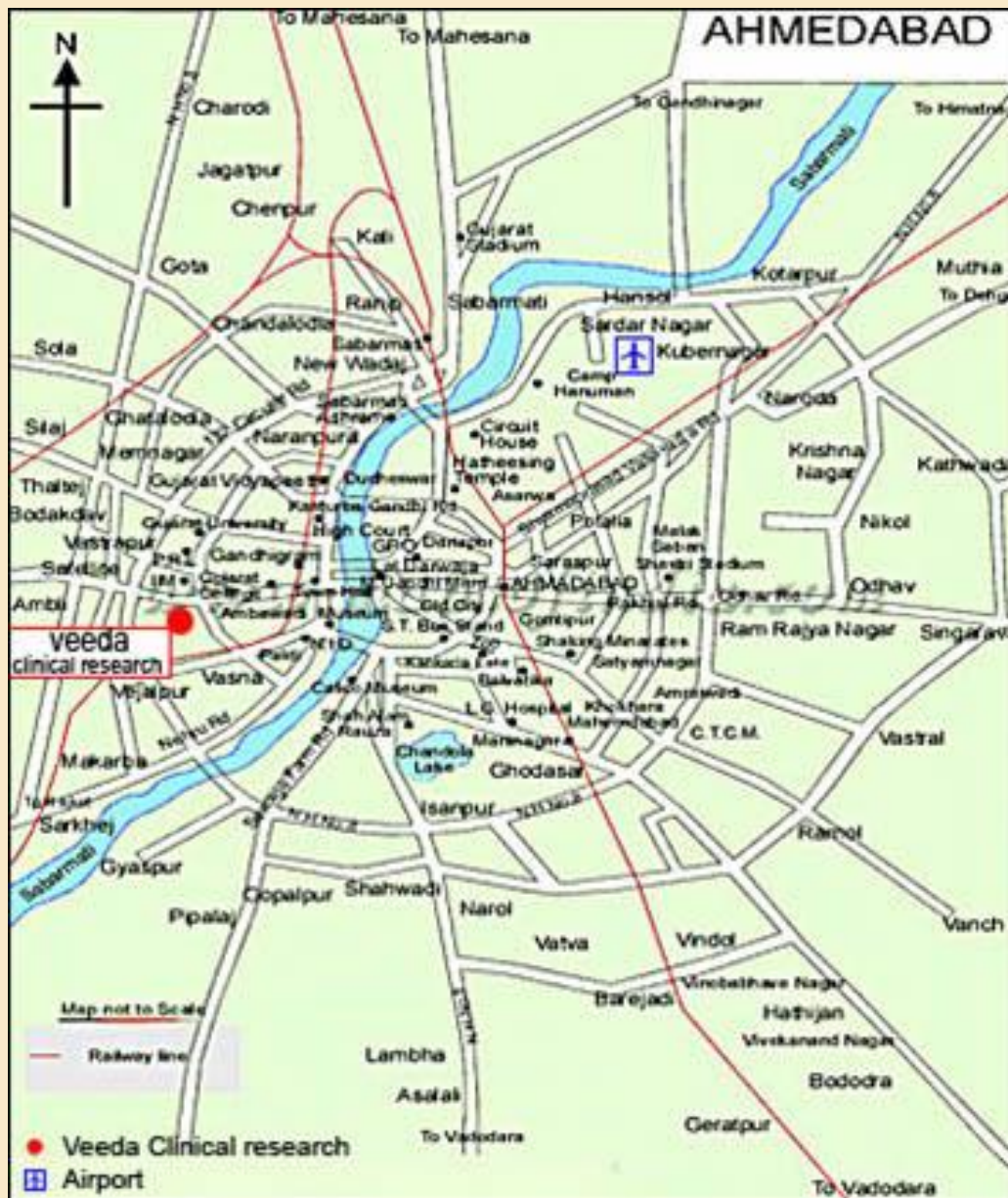
**THE CITY OF
AHMEDABAD**

THE MANCHESTER OF INDIA

Subject: Urban & Regional Planning

Topic: Ahemdabad

Presented by: Ar. Anika Singh



LOCATION

Geographical Status

- 23^o 1' North Latitude
- 72^o 41' East Longitude
- Seventh Largest City of India
On the Bank of
River Sabarmati
- Connected with other Mega
cities by Railways ,Roads and
Air Transportation
- It was Capital of Gujarat State
till June 5, 1970



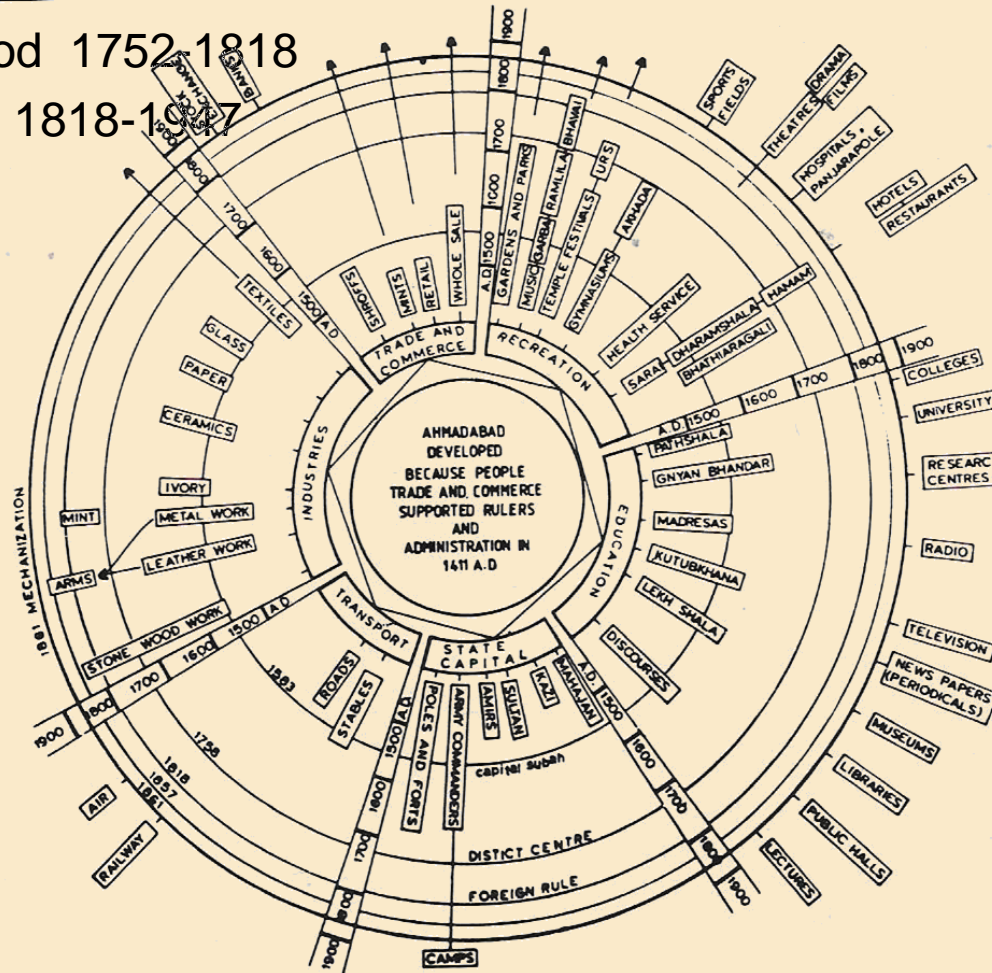
TOPOGRAPHY

- City lies in a region of North Gujarat which is a Plain, dry and sandy area.
- The city covers an area of 47,156 acres. Except small hills of Thaltej-Jodhpur Tekra, entire surroundings of the city is a plain area.
- There are no woods or forests nearby.
- The sea is at a distance of 80.65 kms. at the gulf of Cambay.
- Sabarmati, one of the longest rivers of Gujarat, bifurcates the city into eastern and western parts, connected by five bridges, two of which are constructed after independence.
- Though the river is perennial, it gets practically dried up in the summer, leaving only small stream of water flowing fleebly

HISTORY

The history of the city can be divided into three different periods.

- Mughal period 1298-1752
- Maratha period 1752-1818
- British period 1818-1947



MUGHAL PERIOD

1298-1752

- The region of Gujarat , ruled by Solanki Rajputs, came under Muslim governance when it was conquered by Allauddin Khilji in AD 1298.
- The city of Ahmedabad was founded by Ahmed Shah in 1411 and it became the capital of the empire.
- Ahmedabad gradually developed into a flourishing trade centre of major importance.
- It was traditionally famed for the export of velvet, silk, gold and silver brocades and cotton.
- The king encouraged merchants, weavers and skilled craftsmen to settle in this new capital and contribute to its growth.

MARATHA PERIOD

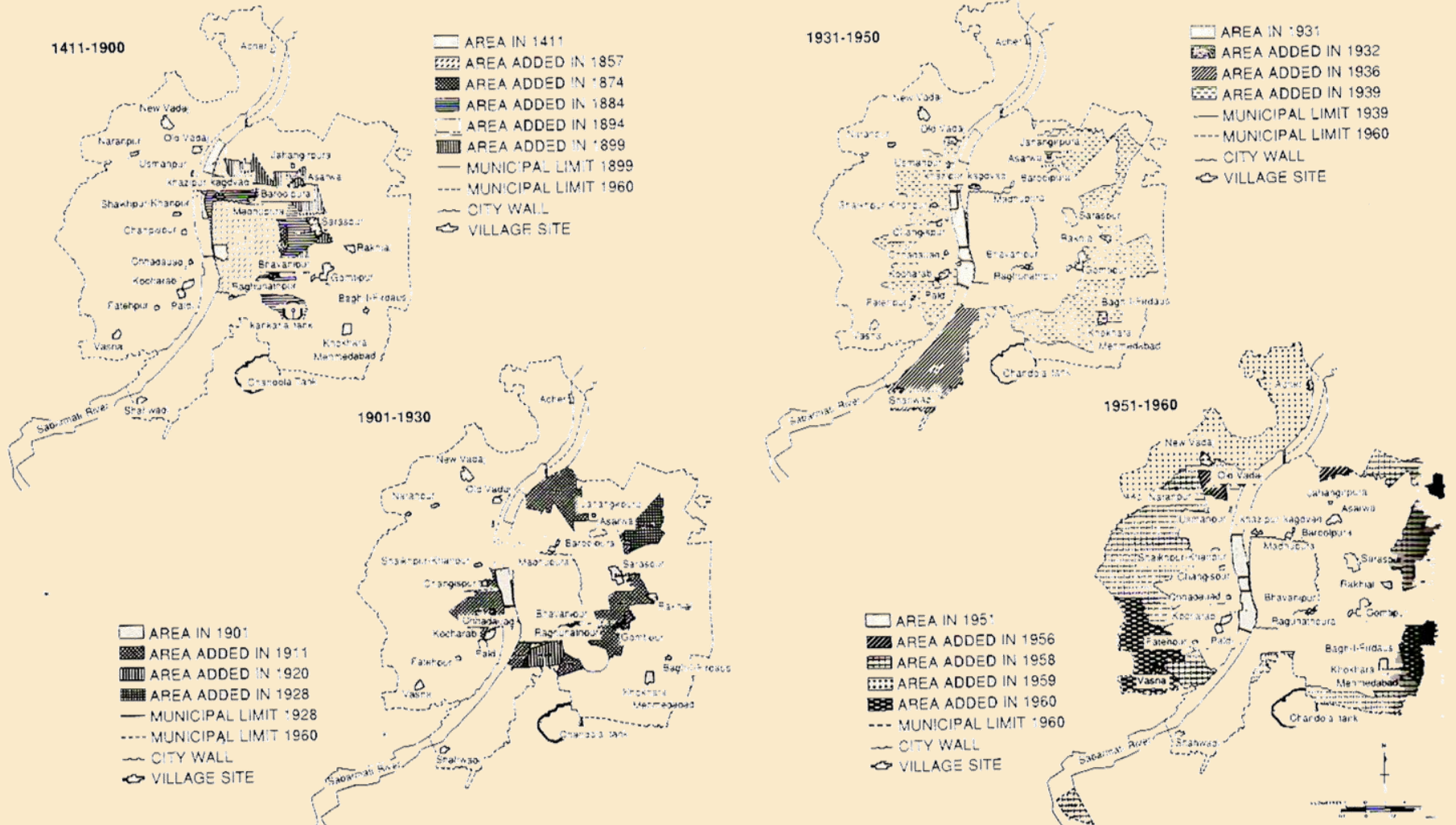
1752 1818

- As the Mughal empire weakened so did the prosperity of this trading centre decline.
- When the marathas took over Gujara, the city became desolate and reached an all time low.
- The city was divided into two parts between the Peshwas and Gaekwads.

BRITISH PERIOD 1818-1947

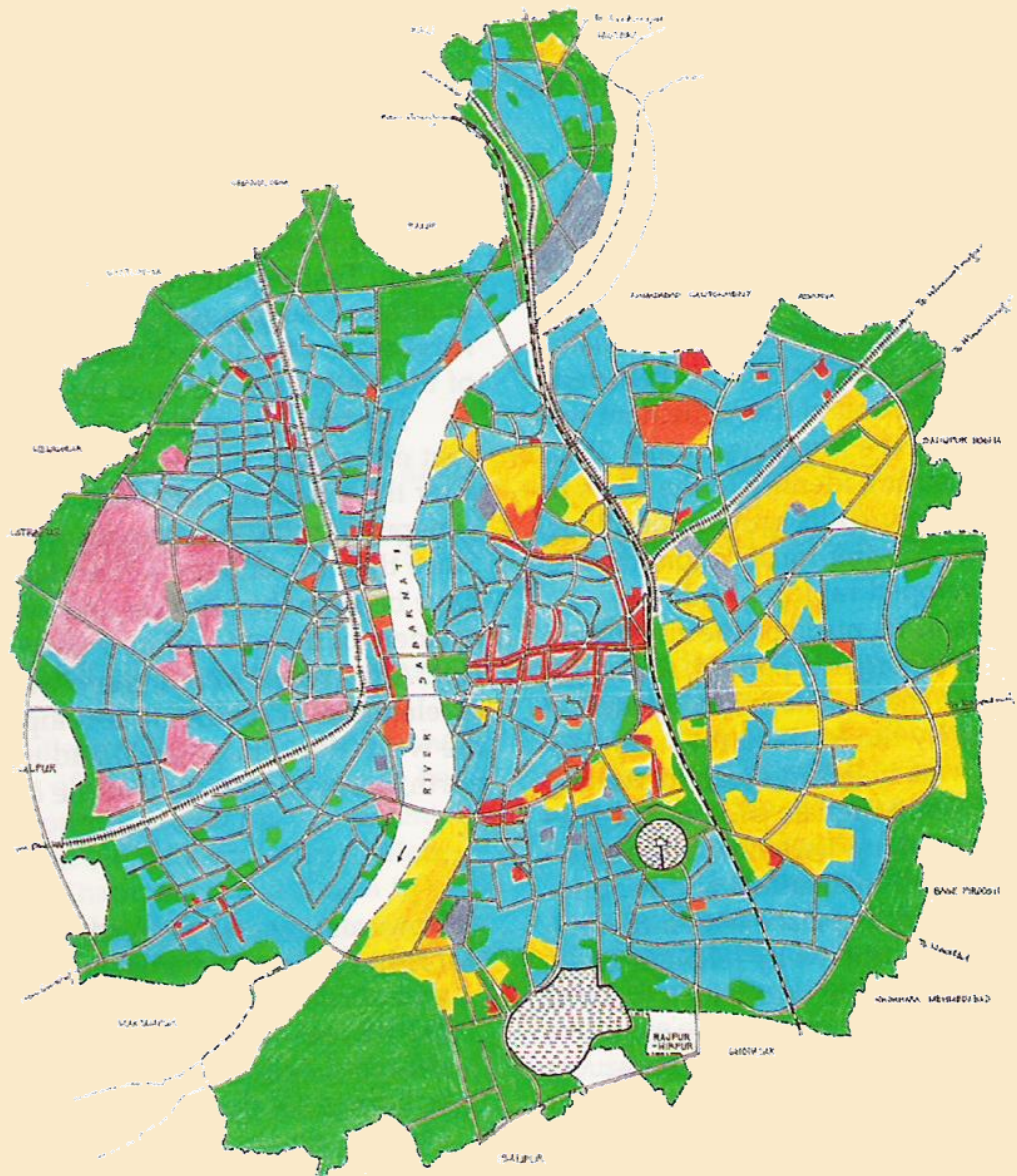
- By a treaty with the Peshwas and the Gaekwads in 1818 the British acquired Ahmedabad.
- With their arrival the socio economic and the cultural milieu of the city.
- The two major events in this era were :
 - Establishment of railway between Bombay and Ahmedabad in 1864
 - Starting of the first textile mill in 1861 by Sheth Ranchhodlal Chotalal.
- By the end of 19th century Ahmedabad had become the Indian leader in textile production with imported knowhow from England.
- In 1915, Mahatma Gandhi founded the Satyagraha Ashram in Ahmedabad,.
- With Gandhi the city entered the political arena contributing significantly to the National Freedom Movement in India.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY



ATTITUDE TOWARDS URBANITY AND ARCHITECTURE

- Like many other Indian cities , Ahmedabad has evolved from being a market town to a modern metropolis through several phases.
- The city has a static medieval core with an ever growing and ever changing.
- The core with its old residential neighborhoods has remained the centre of commercial activities even today.
- Long before the Muslim era Gujarat had established traditions of building, which is still evident by a few surviving hindu edifices such as Sun temple in Modhera. Rani ki vav, numerous Kirtistambhas and gateways.



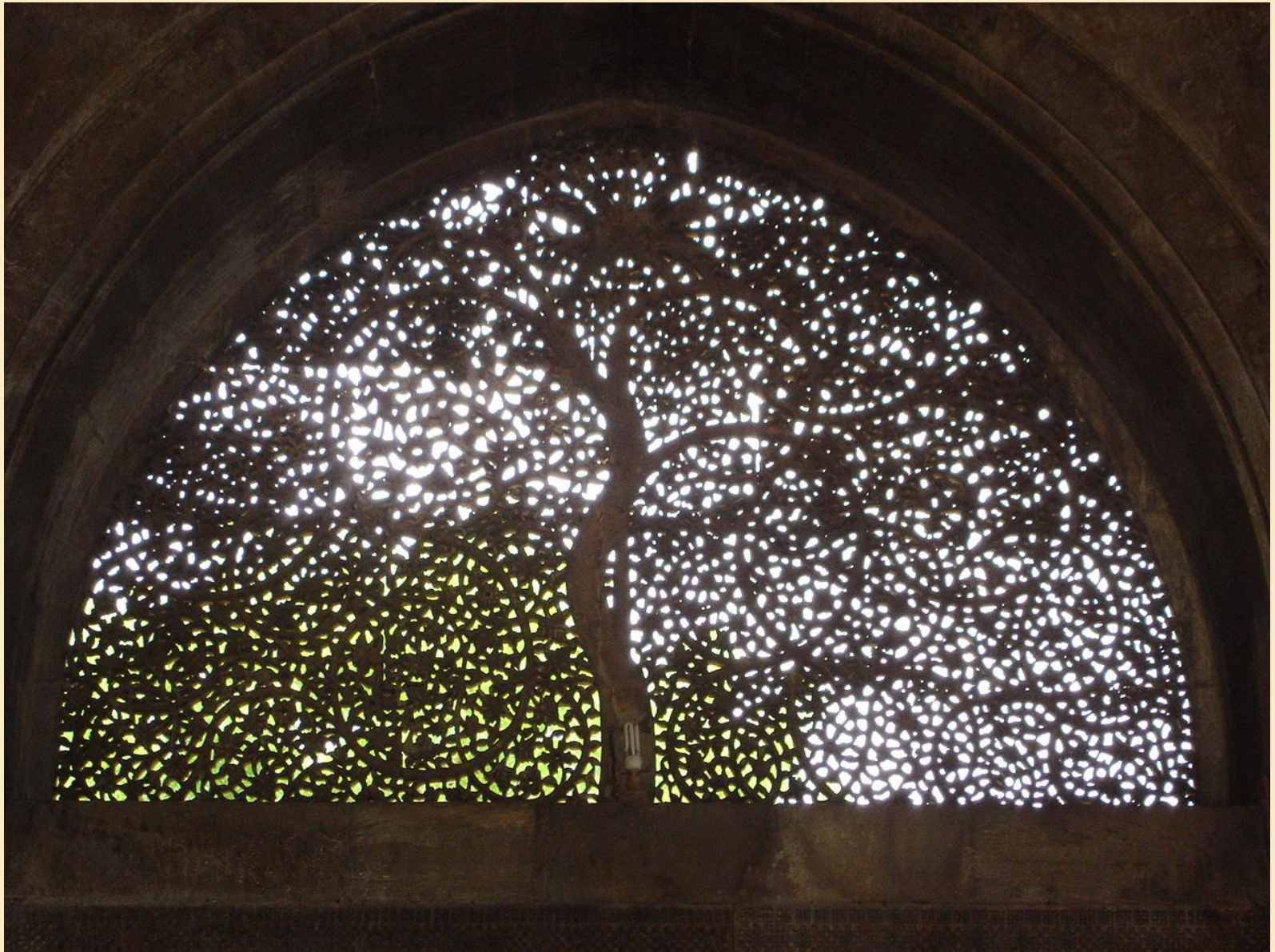
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|--|--|--|
| BUSINESS | ADMINISTRATION | RAILWAY BROAD GAUGE |
| INDUSTRIAL | MISCELLANEOUS USE | RAILWAY METRE GAUGE |
| PUBLIC SERVICE | MUNICIPAL CORPORATION | ROAD |
| EDUCATIONAL | BOUNDARY | RIVER |
| RECREATIONAL | OPEN SPACE/ARABLE LAND | |

AHMEDABAD URBAN LAND USE

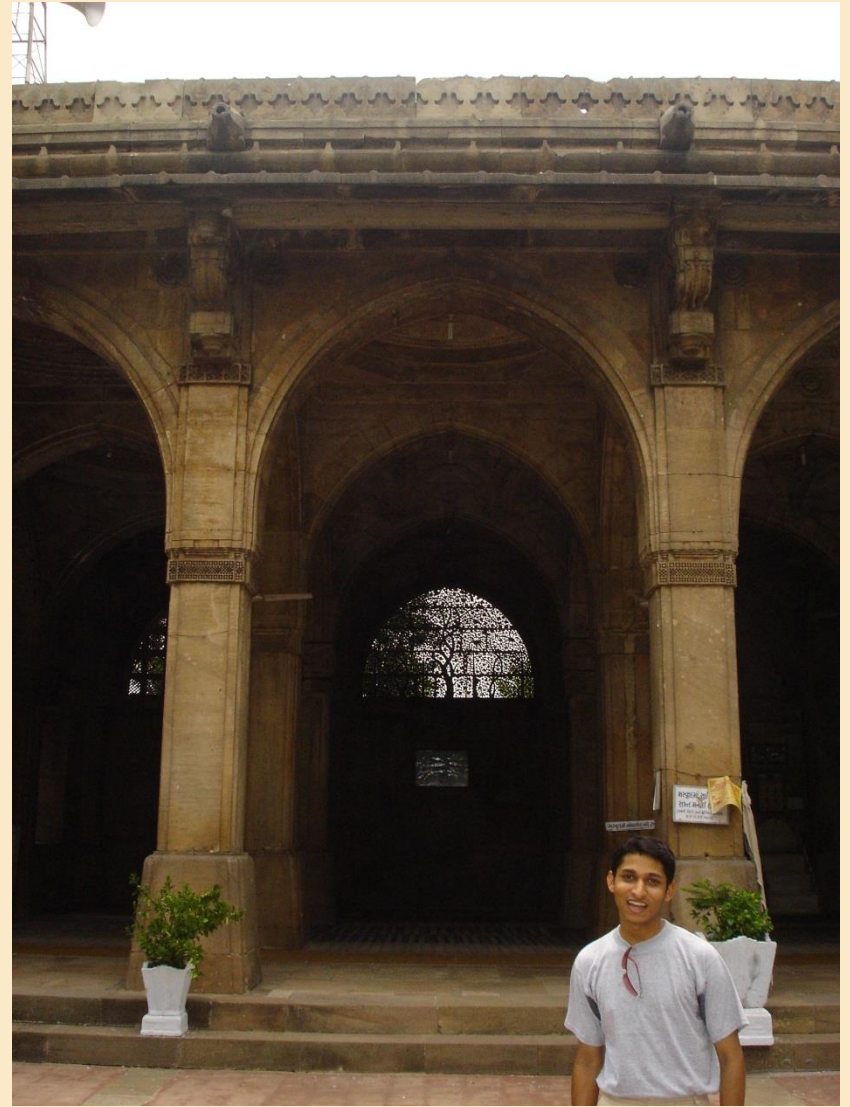


MUSLIM PHASE

- The early buildings were mosques which were either converted from temples or made out of pillaged temple elements.
- Gradually a provincial style in Indo Islamic tradition emerged to be hailed as an important and most elegant style- the fusion of two dominant styles.
- The Bhadra fort was made by Sultan Ahmed Shah on the eastern bank of Sabarmati. It contained a royal mosque (Jami Masjid) on the west.
- Mahamad Shah, immediate successor of Ahmed Shah began the construction of Sarkhej Roza complex in 1441, with a magnificent tomb and mosque. Kankaria reservoir is also one of the features of this era.
- Some of the important buildings of this era are
 - Sidi Said's Mosque;
 - Rani Rupavati;s mosque.
 - Stepped wells at Adalaj etc.



- SIDI SAID'S MOSQUE



- RANI RUPAVATI'S MOSQUE



- RANI RUPAVATI'S MOSQUE



- RANI RUPAVATI'S MOSQUE



- STEPPED WELL IN ADALAJ



JAMI MASJID



- JAMI MASJID



- JAMI MASJID



- SARKHEJ ROUZA COMPLEX