1. Location

The study area is situated along the western city limit of Ahmedabad city. The study area includes eight maujas in the district of Ahmedabad (Figure No. 5.13).

All maujas of the study area except one, are just across the municipal limit of the city and are growing very fast. The study area covers 37.82 sq.kilometres and have 124,258 as total population in 1981. The average motorable distance from the core city of Ahmedabad is 7 km. This area is connected with the city-centre by metalled roads and Ahmedabad Municipal Transport Service runs their buses in this area. The landuse of the study area is mainly residential, though in some cases it is mixed with the institutional landuse in the central area (Vastrapur) and industrial landuse in the north (Ranip).

2. Factors of Development

The present study area has been developed in the later part of 1960's. This development is not a continuous one. The southern and the northern most maujas had developed earlier. Here the word "development" has been referred to the rate at which agricultural lands has been changed into non-agricultural use and the rate of construction of residential houses in the form of housing societies in a mauja. The co-operative form of housing societies is the predominant residential structure in the study area as well as in Ahmedabad. The rate of conversion of agricultural land into non-agricultural use in a mauja is influenced by several factors: location of the mauja, its accessibility, demand for the land, caste and social status of the original residents of the village core and other social and cultural factors.
LOCATION OF THE STUDY AREA WITH RESPECT TO AHMADABAD CITY

INDEX

STUDY AREA

CITY LIMIT OF AHMADABAD
MAUJA BOUNDARY
STUDY AREA
NATIONAL HIGHWAY

CITY ROAD
BROADSUAGE RAILWAY
METRO SUBURB RAILWAY
CORE VILLAGE

FIG. No. 5'13.
Location of mauja, i.e. its nearness to the city and its accessibility with the city-centre and other parts of the city help to develop a mauja faster. Both these two factors are considered for the development by the urban residents. So, when people start settling down in suburban areas, they prefer the nearest mauja from the city limit and which has high accessibility because both of these factors help them to commute to the different parts of the city easily. These new suburban residents have to keep high interaction with the city for work, education, shopping, etc. Most of them have also friends and relatives in different parts of the city.

Step-wise migration is noticeable in this study. First, residents have settled in areas which were formally the suburbs of the city but now a part of the city, by moving out from the city-core. Some have come from the various parts of the state and country to the core-city or to other parts of the city. Then they have moved to the present suburb where land is cheaper. So, obviously, most of them have friends and relatives in different parts of the city. The growth of population through migration is explained in the next section.

Other factors, i.e. caste of the original residents of the core villages and other socio-cultural factors also help in the suburbanisation of a mauja. The high caste and high socio-cultural status of the people of core villages attract people with high socio-economic status to settle in new suburban areas while maujas with original residents of low caste and low socio-economic status take time to develop.

In the study area, Vejalpur and Jodhpur (Figure No.5.13) in the south are highly urbanised maujas. They are followed by Ranip in the north where non-agricultural landuse is of mixed type, i.e. residential and industrial. Vastrapur and Memnagar which have started developing are centrally located and nearest to the city-centre. They started developing before 1960's. Some portions of developed areas of these two maujas have been merged.
within the city limit. Vastrapur is now one of the least growing maujas in the study area because Vastrapur has the problem of discontinuous growth of residential areas due to the presence of educational institutions within its boundary. Ghatlodiya in the north-central areas has started developing very fast in the later part of 1970's due to the construction of flats by Gujarat Housing Board. Thaltej is the least grown mauja in the study area. The cause of its low growth is its location, i.e. long distance from the city-centre and also social factor like the low caste of the original residents of the core villages. The original residents of Thaltej village are known for social crimes, hence that has made this village less attractive to suburban population. Chandlodiya, another least developed mauja, is developing slowly as it has low connectivity with the city and other maujas.

3. The growth of the study area through migration

It has been noticed that the growth and development of suburbs have been associated with the change of agricultural land into non-agricultural one and also with the growth of population through inmigration of large number of people in this area.

In this study area, most of the residents (83%), except the original people of the core villages (17%), have migrated in this area. These new suburban population have their place of origin not only in Ahmedabad city (11%) but also from different parts of Gujarat State (58%) and other States of India (14%) (Table No.5.4). In this section migration of the people of the study area has been analysed in the following manner, (a) by origin of migrant, (b) by stages of settlement, and (c) spatial distribution by origin and stages.

(a) Origin of residents

In the study area, few people have migrated from the core-city of Ahmedabad directly. Due to socio-economic reasons, the original
Table No. 5.4

Place of birth of residents of the study area (in percentage)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Core City of Ahmedabad</th>
<th>Other parts of Ahmedabad</th>
<th>Study area</th>
<th>Other parts of Gujarat</th>
<th>Other parts of India</th>
<th>Total percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>100 (Total sample 1500)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey by the author.
residents of the core-city prefer to stay in the core-city itself, mainly in their ancestral house. But gradually due to immigration, the core-city has become congested and noisy. There is lack of space in ancestral house; so, gradually younger generation with higher level of education, occupation and income has started moving out from the core-city. Some of them have moved and also settled in the suburb directly, but a large number of them has settled first in different areas within the city limit. As the city limit is extending externally (Figure No. 4.10), a large portion of the present city was previously a suburb. The earlier outmigrants of the core-city have settled in these areas by building spacious houses in peaceful localities, mainly in the western side of the river Sabarmati.

None of the residents (head of the family) has his place of birth in other parts of Ahmedabad (excluding core-city) (Table No. 5.4). It is mainly due to the fact that other parts of Ahmedabad city have developed only by the expansion of the core-city, so these are not original place of birth for any one. Persons, who have been born there, are either staying in their own place of birth or may have migrated in the study area as a member of the family.

The influx of a large number of population in the study area has been reflected in the presence of small percentage (17%) of the people in the original core villages. People of the core villages are the original residents of the study area. So, they are the only residents of the study area, who have not shifted from their place of birth. It is mainly due to their traditional culture and lower level of income, education, occupation compared to that of new suburban population. These original residents of core villages live separately in the study areas as an "island" in the midst of new suburban development.

The study area has large number of population (58%) from different parts of Gujarat. It reflects the importance of
Ahmedabad city and its suburbs to the people of other parts of Gujarat. Ahmedabad, being the main commercial and administrative centre (till 1970) of Gujarat, a large number of population from different parts of Gujarat has migrated in this city. A large number of these people engaged in bluecollar job is very poor and they live in the industrial area (eastern part) of the city, and also in the core-city or in the industrial suburb of Ranip. Most of the people from other parts of Gujarat who have settled in the study area are engaged in whitecollar jobs.

210 (14%) heads of families of the sample are from different parts of India other than Gujarat. As this study area is the residential suburbs of Ahmedabad, most of the non-Gujarati people here are engaged in different services in the institutions, situated in the study area or are engaged in managerial posts in commercial organisations in the city.

All residents of the study area, except the original residents of core villages (17%), have shifted from their place of birth to stay in their present locality. The people have changed their residence many times within Ahmedabad city and study area before settling down in the present locality (Table No.5.5). 1500 sample residents have been traced for four locations (Table No.5.6). 25% of the residents of total sample have moved once, while 19% have moved twice and rest 39% have moved more than twice (Table No. 5.5). 17% of the residents are non-movers who are the original residents of the core villages.

There are variations in movement among the residents of different origins (Figure No.5.14)-Table No.5.6). 67% of the original residents of core-city of Ahmedabad and 60% of the original residents of other parts of Gujarat have moved more than twice within Ahmedabad city and the study area but none of the residents of the present study area, from other parts of India, have moved more than twice (Table No.5.6).

In the present study area 30% of the residents of Ahmedabad's core-city have migrated to their present location directly from
Table No. 5.5

Change of residence before settling in present locality (in percentage)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Never</th>
<th>Once</th>
<th>Twice</th>
<th>More than twice</th>
<th>Total percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>100 (total sample 1500)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey by the author.
Table No. 5.6
Sequential location of movers of the study area in relation to their place of birth

(A)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place of birth</th>
<th>Locations</th>
<th>Destinations</th>
<th>Sample size of movers</th>
<th>Total sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Core City</td>
<td>Other parts of Ahmedabad</td>
<td>Study area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core City of Ahmedabad</td>
<td>Present</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Previous</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prior</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>165 (11% of 1500)</td>
<td>Earlier</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(B)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place of birth</th>
<th>Locations</th>
<th>Destinations</th>
<th>Sample size of movers</th>
<th>Total sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other parts of Gujarat 868 (58% of 1500)</td>
<td>Present</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Previous</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Prior</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Earlier</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>185</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of birth</td>
<td>Locations</td>
<td>Destinations</td>
<td>Sample size of movers</td>
<td>Total sample</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Core City</td>
<td>Other parts of Ahm-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ebad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other parts</td>
<td>Present</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of India</td>
<td>Previous</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>210 (14%</td>
<td>Prior</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of 1500)</td>
<td>Earlier</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey by the author

N.B. Movers 83% = 1243

Non-movers 17% = 257

100% 1500

Non-movers have core villages as the place of birth.
A SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF STEPWISE MIGRATION OF THE RESIDENTS OF THE STUDY AREA

STAGES OF MOVEMENT

I. PRESENT
   AFTER 1975
   1243 MOVERS

II. PREVIOUS
   1970-75
   869 MOVERS

III. PRIOR
    BEFORE 1970
    585 MOVERS

PLACES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION

S.A.
O.P.G.
S.A.
O.P.A.
C.C.
O.P.G.
S.A.
O.P.A.
C.C.
O.P.G.
S.A.
O.P.A.
C.C.
O.P.G.
S.A.
O.P.A.
C.C.

LOCATIONS

PRESENT
PREVIOUS
PRIOR
EARLIER

SCALE

INDEX OF PLACES

C.C. - CORE CITY OF AHMADABAD.
O.P.A. - OTHER PARTS OF AHMADABAD.
S.A. - STUDY AREA.
O.P.G. - OTHER PARTS OF GUJARAT.
O.P.I. - OTHER PARTS OF INDIA.

TOTAL SAMPLE: 1500
MOVERS: 1243
NON-MOVERS: 257

SOURCE: FIELD SURVEY BY THE AUTHOR

FIG. No. 5.14.
their place of birth i.e. the core-city. They have migrated mainly after 1975. Rest of the 70% residents of Ahmedabad core-city have settled in the suburbs in their present location, after changing their residence number of times within the core-city and other parts of Ahmedabad. It is interesting to note that none of the residents from the core-city has changed their house within the study area (Table No.5.6). In the previous location, a large (61%) number of residents from the core of Ahmedabad has stayed in different parts of Ahmedabad (excluding core-city). While in their prior location a large (56%) number of these residents have stayed in the core city itself and in their earlier location all of them were only in the core-city. It shows that in the earlier period/migration, residents of the core-city moved within the city and nearer to their own relatives. In that period, they did not migrate in the other parts of the city, not only because those areas are not properly developed, but also the residents had very little knowledge and perception about areas outside the core-city. In later periods, when other parts of the city have started developing and the core-city has become a crowded, commercial centre, the residents of the core-city started migrating to other parts of the city and some of them have directly migrated from the core-city to their present location in the suburban study area in the recent years. Many of the direct movers of core-city are Muslim population and they have settled in a particular part (extreme south) of the study area and have formed societies based on religion. They have migrated from the core-city due to the demand for more personal space and peaceful locality but they have concentrated in one place in order to have social security.

In the study area, the largest (58%) number of residents are from other parts of Gujarat. The people from other parts of Gujarat have changed their residence many times within different parts of Ahmedabad city and the study area before settling down in their present location. Only 31% of the residents of other parts of Gujarat have directly migrated in their present location.
from their place of birth. While 9% of them have changed their residence only once within the city and the study area and 34% have changed their residence twice and 26% have changed their residence more than twice (Table No.5.5).

The residents from different parts of Gujarat have started migrating in this city since 1960, that is after the formation of the State of Gujarat. At that time the present study area was purely rural area, so they settled in different parts of the city, mainly in and around the core-city in rented houses. As the city started growing, these people also started migrating in newly developed areas, either by building own house or by getting cheap rented house in the prior stage. Those people from other parts of Gujarat who have migrated in the city relatively in recent years, have mainly migrated in the western part of Ahmedabad city, as the suburb is now more developed. So new inmigrants with relatively high income have settled in other parts of Ahmedabad and the study area directly without settling in the core-city.

24% of the residents from other parts of India have directly migrated in their present location from their place of birth. All other non-Gujarati residents (i.e. 76%) of the study area have changed their location only once within other parts of Ahmedabad city and the study area before settling down in their present location (Table No.5.6). It is interesting to note that none of the non-Gujarati residents of the present study area has stayed in the core-city. Most of them, due to their food habit (non-vegetarian), did not get rented house in the core-city and some of them have not preferred the core-city due to its noise, congestion and being far from the work place (educational institutions) which is often in the study area.

(b) **Stages of Settlements**

It is obvious that most of the people of the study area have come from different origins and have gone through different stages of migration within Ahmedabad city and the study area.
before settling down in their present locality (Figure No. 5.14). So, in this study, three stages, i.e. present, previous and prior stage of migration of the population of the study area has been studied by tracing individually the movers by origin and destination in matrix form (Table No. 5.7).

In the present stage of migration, a large number (22%) of people have migrated directly from other parts of Gujarat (Figure No. 5.14 and Table No. 5.7A) to the study area.

In this present stage (after 1975), the study area has developed a lot and relatively cheap rented houses are available. Moreover, the perception of the core-city and of suburbs is the same for residents who have come from long distance. But residents of the core-city or other areas of the city did not like to move to suburbs directly because it is an unknown under-developed area which has not created any image in their minds. So people have started migrating directly in the study area from other parts of Gujarat and India (Table No. 5.7A). At this present stage, a large number of people have also shifted their residence within the study area. These people in their earlier stages of migration have shifted in suburbs mainly in rented houses. Gradually, they have changed their residence within the study area, either by building their own house or by getting better house on rent.

In their previous stage (Stage II) of migration, i.e. during 1970-1975, a number of the residents has migrated in the study area from other parts of the study area, Ahmedabad, Gujarat and India (Table No. 5.7B). At this stage the study area was developing rapidly into a true residential suburb which has attracted large number of migrants to settle in a peaceful locality where land-value is also cheap. In this stage very few (6%) people have moved within the core city. But some (43%) of them have shifted within other parts of the city or migrated to the other parts of the city from core-city, other parts of Gujarat and India (Figure No. 5.14).
Table No. 5.7

Origin-destination of movers by stages of migration
(in percentage)

(A) Present Stage (I): Population who have shifted once
(after 1975)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Previous</th>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Core city</th>
<th>Other parts of Ahmedabad</th>
<th>Study area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Core city</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Other parts of Ahmedabad</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Study area</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. O.P. Gujarat</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. O.P. India</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total sample of movers = 1243
i.e. 83% of total sample selected (1500)

(B) Previous stage (II): Population who have shifted twice
(1970-75)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prior</th>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Core city</th>
<th>Other parts of Ahmedabad</th>
<th>Study area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Core city</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Other parts of Ahmedabad</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Study area</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. O.P. Gujarat</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table No. 5.7 (Contd.)

(C) Prior stage (III): Population who have shifted more than twice (before 1970)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prior Earlier</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Core City</th>
<th>Other parts of Ahmedabad</th>
<th>Study area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Core city</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other parts of Ahmedabad</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Study area</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O.P. Gujarat</td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O.P. India</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total sample of movers = 585
100% (585)
i.e. 39% of total sample selected (1500)

Source: Field Survey by the author
In the prior stage (III) of migration, i.e. before 1970, a large number of people have migrated to the study area from other parts of Gujarat. Many of them were construction workers, who were engaged in different construction works in the study area. In the prior stage, most (60%) of the movers have moved either within other parts of the city or migrated there from other places (Table No.5.7C). In the prior stage, many people have migrated to the core-city also from other parts of Gujarat (Figure No.5.14 and Table No.5.7C).

In all stages of migration, most of the residents have migrated from other parts of Ahmedabad City. None of them have migrated from the other parts of the city to the core-city. It shows that residents, who have once migrated into the other parts of Ahmedabad city, have either moved within their locality or preferred to move to suburbs than to migrate to their previous locations of the core-city.

A generalised spatial model of step-wise migration of the residents of the study area has been formulated from the above mentioned analysis by origin of movers and by number of moves that they have made. This model has given an idea of origin of movers in step-wise process of migration in the suburb by tracing 1500 people individually (Figure No.5.15). In this model, the core-city and the whole study area have been considered as a single unit in all locations. The other parts of Ahmedabad city (excluding core-city) has been divided into two units, i.e. western part with new settlements and eastern part with industrial areas of the river Sabarmati. While other parts of Gujarat has been sub-divided into four groups, i.e. north (Banaskanta, Mehsana, Sabarkantha); east (Ahmedabad, Panchmahala districts); south (Kheda, Vadodara, Bharuch, Surat, Valsad and Dangs districts); west (whole of Saurashtra and Kutch) and other parts of India has also been divided into four groups, i.e. north (Jammu and Kashmir, H.P., Punjab, Haryana, Delhi and U.P.); east (W.B., Bihar, Orissa, Assam and North Eastern States); south (A.P., Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka) and west (Maharashtra, Rajasthan and M.P.).
A GENERALISED SPATIAL MODEL OF STEPWISE MIGRATION:
ORIGIN OF SUBURBAN POPULATION

INDEX OF PLACES
1. CORE CITY
2. OTHER PARTS OF AHMADABAD
3. SUBURBS (STUDY AREA)
4. OTHER PARTS OF GUJARAT
5. OTHER PARTS OF INDIA

1 DOT REPRESENTS 10 PERSONS (MOVERS)

FIG. No. 5'15.
SOURCE: FIELD SURVEY BY THE AUTHOR.
In present stage, the original location of most of the residents of the study area is on the western part of Ahmedabad city (Figure No.5.15A). In this stage, most of the residents from other parts of Gujarat have migrated from the eastern part, while in the case of other parts of India it is from South. In other two earlier stages (previous and prior), most of the present residents had their place of origin in the western part of Ahmedabad city, western Gujarat and Western India (Figure No.5.15B,C).

The residents living in the western part of Ahmedabad city have a clear perception about the study area, because the study area is the nearest to the western part of the city than the other parts. So, a number of residents of the present study area were living in the western part of the city previously. This is also true about the people from the western part of India.

This generalised model of step-wise migration of suburban population can be applied to most of the Indian suburbs, mainly in suburbs of pre-industrial cities. This model helps us to understand the composition of population in the study area and also the growth of the study area in different stages with respect to the origin of residents with sequential movements.

4. Housing Structure

The study area is not just merely a complex organisation of social life. The agglomeration of many types of houses in the study area makes the physical landscape also a complex system. The study area, like many other suburbs of pre-colonial cities of India, shows difference in the types of housing structure (Figure No. 5.16) which can be grouped into meaningful categories of similar character.

The housing structure of the study area is broadly classified on the basis of their age, building material, style of architecture, housing facilities and maintenance into three
TYPES OF RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES IN THE STUDY AREA

- Core Village
  - Housing Societies
    - Others
      - Authorised Hutment
        - Government Colony
          - Rehabilitation Colony
            - Other Type
              - Individual
                - Bungalow
                  - Tenement
                    - Flat
                      - Row House
                        - Colony
groups: (a) Core villages, (b) housing societies and (c) other types. They are distinguished as such because core villages are the original residential area of the study area. While housing societies are made recently on co-operative basis, the third and last classification comprises of the residential type which are not included in first two groups. Those are government colonies, rehabilitation colony and hutment of construction workers.

(a) Core Villages

Core villages are the original residential structure of the study area. So, they are present in all maujas. In all core villages of the study area, either Patel or Thakore communities are the predominant castes. The dominance of any caste is marked by the presence of that caste in the village panchayat. Patels are one of the prestigious land owner caste of Gujarat while Thakores are also landowner class but they do not occupy prestigious position like Patels in the society. In some of the core villages Thakores occupy lower economic status and they work as agricultural labourers.

In all villages some castes, i.e. Harijan, Kumbhor or Prajapati (potter), Ravari (Milkman) etc. are always present. In the core villages different castes live in separate quarters (Figure Nos. 5.17 and 5.18). In core villages Patels and Thakores generally live side by side, while the people with somewhat lower socio-economic caste live in the outskirt. All core villages have a central open place or chawk. This place is used for meetings and religious or social functions. Most of the villages have a primary school, temple, common washing facilities, "Chhabutra" (birds' feeding place) and panchayat office.

In Jodhpur, a Patel dominated core village, Patels live within the enclosed area. This area is separated from other quarters with a gate. But in Thaltej, where Thakore is the
A SKETCH OF THE RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURE OF A PATEL DOMINATED CORE VILLAGE (JODHPUR)
A SKETCH OF THE RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURE OF A THAKOR DOMINATED CORE VILLAGE (THALTEJ)

HOT TRUE TO THE SCALE

FIG. No. 5'18.
dominant caste in core villages, there is no such complete separation either for Thakores or for Patels. Vejalpur, Vastrapur and Thaltej are dominated by Thakore caste while Jodhpur, Memnagar, Ghatlodiya and Chandlodiya core villages are dominated by Patels. Houses of the core villages are built up of bricks, tiles, stone, leaves etc. They are devoid of any facilities like separate toilet, bathroom, kitchen, water tap, etc.

Most of the residents of these core villages have sold their agricultural land to housing societies or institutions but they have bought agricultural land in the rural suburb. So most of them are still practising traditional agricultural occupation. But some of them have changed their occupation to non-agricultural activities like business, office jobs, etc. after the sale of land.

These villages were surrounded with agricultural land previously. But, now the agricultural land is sold, so the core villages are surrounded with new suburban housing societies. As a consequence, these rural communities have remained as "islands" in new suburban environment.

(b) Co-operative housing societies

Co-operative housing societies are the prominent housing structure in the study area. This type of housing structure is present in all maujas. In this type of housing structure a large number of houses are present in a co-operative society. The number of houses in a society varies from ten to more than 200 (Appendix 9). Vejalpur, an earliest developed mauja, has the largest (115) number of housing societies in the study area and it has been followed by Ranip (72), while recently developed maujas like Vastrapur and least developed maujas like Thaltej have few housing societies (Figure No.5.19). In this study, the growth and development of a mauja has been analysed in relation to the presence of housing societies. So, obviously, developed maujas will have more housing societies than the under-developed maujas in the study area. There are two types of co-operative
DISTRIBUTION OF VARIOUS HOUSING STRUCTURES
(HOUSING SOCIETIES) 1981

NAME OF MAJAS
1 VEJALPUR
2 JODHPUR
3 VASTRAPUR
4 MEMNAGAR
5 GHA TLODIYA
6 THALTEJ
7 CHANDLODIYA
8 RANIP

FIG-No. 5'19.
SOURCE: VILLAGE PANCHAYAT OFFICES.
housing societies in the study area. In one type, the co-operative societies are established to acquire sites for members who want to own house. In this type, co-operative society only sells the land to the members. This type of co-operative housing society is only 4% of the total housing societies of the study area. They are existing only in Vejalpur and Jodhpur. This type of societies are termed as 'Individual Bungalow' in the study area.

In the second type of societies, the co-operative organisation assigns dwellings to their members. Co-operatives of this sort provide facilities like electricity, water and sewerage. This type of society are distributed all over the study area and have five types of housing structure (Figure No.5.16). In this type of society, all houses in a single society have similar structure, built up area, number of rooms, etc. when the possession has been given.

The structure of the houses of co-operative housing societies varies over time and space. In the initial stage of development when enough land was available in the suburb, low spacious bungalows were visible. Then tenements were common. Gradually houses are being built, using the vertical space, e.g. row houses and flats are now new trend in the housing structure.

**Bungalows**, built up by these housing societies, are generally detached, one storied house with a provision for the vertical expansion. Though these bungalows are present in all maujas, except Chandlodiya, they occupy only 8% of total number of housing societies.

**Tenements** are the most common type of residential units in the study area. They are semi-detached houses in which two dwellings are joined by a common wall. These are then twin bungalows in which residents share a common wall. These houses are also single-storied with a provision for vertical expansion.

**Row houses** are recent phenomenon in the housing types of
suburbs. These are two-storied houses where every house has a common wall on both sides. Every house has separate open space. This type of house is seen mainly in Vejalpur and Jodhpur. It occupies only 1% of the total houses of the study area.

Flats are on the whole one or two bedroom units with living-cum-dining room. On the whole, they are three-storied buildings, though there is also a pattern of having parking space on the ground level with three levels above.

Colonies are somewhat modern type of 'chawls' which are built to house industrial workers in the industrial sector of the city. These are arranged in lines of single-storied houses with one room and kitchen. Main difference of this type of house from the 'chawl' is that it has separate toilet and water tap in each house.

There is a great variation within the same type of residential structure of societies regarding total built-up area, number of rooms etc. So, it is not possible to compare between different types of residential structures of the housing societies. In the following chapters housing societies will be considered as a single type to be compared with that of core villages in a manja. Differences between the housing characteristics of various manjas will also be analysed.

(c) Other type of houses

These are neither core villages nor housing societies. These are Government quarters, colonies or hutments.

Government colony has been built by Gujarat Government in Vastrapur for government and semi-government employees. These are four-storied flats flats which are grouped on the basis of income status of the occupants. These buildings have all provision for structural amenities and the demolition and additional construction of any part or whole of the building is prohibited.
There are two rehabilitation colonies in the study area and both of them are situated in Vejalpur. One of these colonies was built for backward Thakorda community, while another colony, called Sankalithnagar, was built to accommodate families belonging to different caste and communities who were uprooted from their own slums on the bank of river Sabarmati during the heavy floods of 1973. Both the colonies have been developed by private, semi-government and government agencies. Houses in these colonies are of one room without any separate toilet or water tap.

Hutments are not very common in the study area. There is one authorised hutment in Jodhpur. Other than this, there are some patches of unauthorised hutments. The slum in Jodhpur was initially an illegal occupation of unused land. This area is gradually occupied by the people who came from villages to work as daily labourer in construction sites. These slum dwellers are the poorest in the study area and their dwellings are poor, devoid of any sanitary facilities.

5. Summary of the Chapter

The maujas of semi-residential and purely residential suburbs have been selected as the study area. The study area has eight maujas of which Vejalpur, Jodhpur, Ranip and Ghatlodiya are very much urbanised with the growth of new houses while Mennagar, Vastrapur, followed by Chandlodiya and Thaltej are less urbanised. The level of urbanisation has been measured by the rate of conversion of agricultural land into non-agricultural use which depends on various factors, e.g. nearness to the city, accessibility, need for personal space by residents, socio-economic status of the residents of the core village. Most of the residents of the study area have migrated in this area. These new suburban population have their place of origin not only in Ahmedabad city, but also from different parts of Gujarat State and other parts of India. All residents of the study area, except the original residents of core villages, have shifted from
their place of birth to stay in their present locality. The people have changed their residence many times within Ahmedabad city and the study area before settling down in the present locality. In this study, three stages i.e. present, previous and prior stage of migration of the population of the study area has been studied by tracing individually 1500 sample at four locations. In all stages of migration, most of the residents have migrated from other parts of Ahmedabad city. None of them have migrated from the other parts of the city to the core-city. It shows that residents, who have once migrated into the other parts of Ahmedabad city, have either moved within their locality or preferred to move to suburbs, than to migrate in their previous locations of the core city. A generalised spatial model of step-wise migration of the residents of the study area has been formulated. This model has given an idea of origin of step-wise migration of suburban population on space. The study area has mainly three types of residential structures, i.e. core villages, which are the original residential structures existing prior to the development of the suburb, housing societies which have been built due to suburbanisation and the rest is other type, including the government colony, hutments of construction workers.