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## Urban Contrasts: A Comprehensive Review of Chennai and Coimbatore

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### ABSTRACT

This paper provides a detailed comparison of Chennai and Coimbatore, two fast growing cities in India's southern region. The study's goal is to decipher the subtle dynamics of urban planning and growth in these megacities. We hope to get useful insights into future urban development strategies by diving into the advantages and downsides of their distinct trajectories. Geographical elements, historical backgrounds, economic landscapes, social dynamics, and cultural scenes are all part of the study. Both cities, which are rapidly expanding, serve as microcosms of India's developing urban fabric. This analysis seeks to identify the particular challenges and opportunities that each city faces, as well as to throw light on their individual urban planning approaches and the influence on the quality of life. Understanding the triumphs and faults of Chennai and Coimbatore is becoming increasingly important for politicians, city planners, and researchers as urbanization accelerates. This article attempts to contribute to the discourse on sustainable and inclusive urban development by extrapolating lessons from these two urban hubs, proposing ideas for tackling obstacles and capitalizing on possibilities in the pursuit of developing resilient, vibrant, and livable cities.

**Keywords:** urban planning, sustainable development, quality of life, urbanization, liveable cities.

### 1. Introduction

Chennai, the capital city of Tamil Nadu, is a busy metropolis located along the Indian subcontinent's south eastern coast. Geographically, Chennai stretches along the Coromandel Coast and overlooks the Bay of Bengal, giving it a strategic maritime advantage. Chennai, formerly known as Madras, has a rich historical tapestry that spans several centuries. Its origins can be traced back to the 17th century British East India Company, which built a town here. Chennai grew over time into an important colonial outpost, witnessing the ebb and flow of British, Portuguese, and Dutch influences. The architecture of the city reflects its history, with colonial-era structures placed against modern constructions. Chennai is known as a melting pot of South Indian culture, with deep-rooted customs, traditional arts, and intellectual pursuits. The city is known as the "Gateway to South India," and it is a home for classical Carnatic music, Bharatanatyam dance, and traditional Tamil literature. The dynamic cultural environment is reflected in the city's numerous temples and art galleries. Aside from its cultural riches, Chennai has evolved as a powerhouse for education, healthcare, and information technology, greatly contributing to India's economic environment.

Coimbatore emerges as a dynamic metropolitan hub with a distinct blend of industry, culture, and natural beauty, nestled at the foothills of the Western Ghats in the state of Tamil Nadu. Coimbatore's history, known as the "Manchester of South India," weaves a story of commerce and trade. Its beginnings may be traced back to the Kongu Chera dynasty, and the city has been influenced by other dynasties, including the Cholas and the Vijayanagara Empire. Coimbatore has grown into a major center for textile industry, engineering, and entrepreneurship. The city's trajectory indicates a transformation from an agrarian to a thriving economy. Coimbatore embraces its cultural past in a way that is both traditional and modern. Ancient temples in the city showcase Dravidian architecture and serve as cultural attractions. The vivid celebrations that take place during festivals such as Pongal and the Mariamman festival highlight the city's profound cultural origins. Aside from its cultural vibrancy, Coimbatore has evolved as an educational and healthcare hub, attracting students as well as medical tourists. The evolution of the city into a thriving IT and manufacturing hub demonstrates its adaptability and durability. Recognizing the historical and cultural subtleties of Coimbatore provides a key foundation for decoding the complexity of its urban design and development as we embark on a comparative examination of Coimbatore and Chennai.

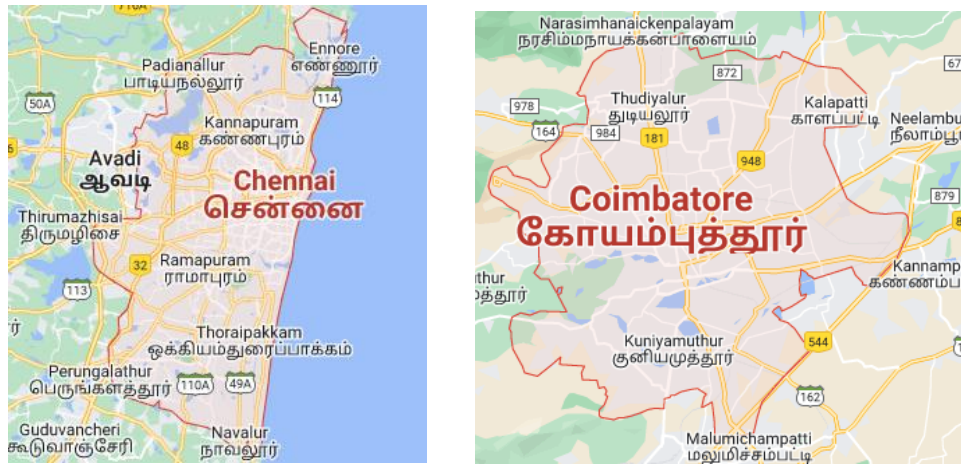


Fig. 1 - (a) Chennai google map (b) Coimbatore google map

## 2. Growth pattern overview

Chennai and Coimbatore, two prominent cities in Tamil Nadu, India, stand as epitomes of cultural richness and economic progress. Chennai, with its historical roots as a colonial trading post, has blossomed into a vibrant metropolis known for its cultural diversity and economic prowess. Coimbatore, often referred to as the "Manchester of South India," mirrors a similar journey of growth, balancing its historical heritage with industrial and educational advancements. Both cities, each with their unique histories and modern transformations, contribute significantly to the cultural and economic tapestry of South India. This exploration delves into their distinctive paths of development, highlighting the fusion of tradition and modernity that characterizes these dynamic urban centers.

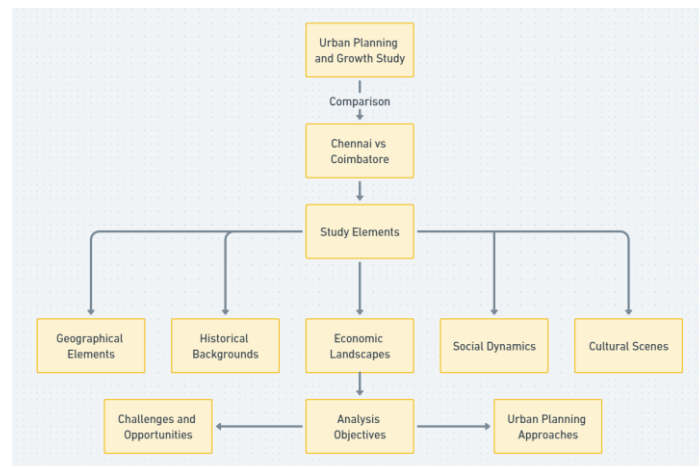


Fig. 2 – Review Framework

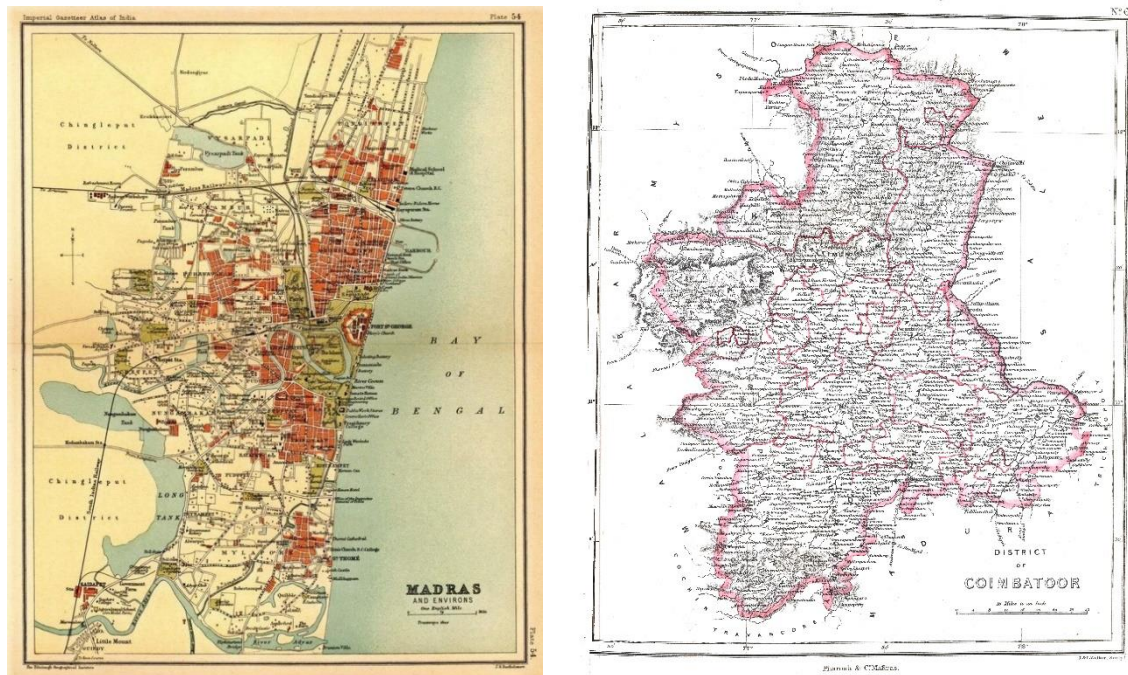
### 2.1 Geographical Perspectives

Chennai is situated on the southeastern coast of India, with geographical coordinates approximately 13.0827° N latitude and 80.2707° E longitude. It stands as the capital of Tamil Nadu and overlooks the Bay of Bengal, providing a coastal setting. The city's topography is relatively flat, with a coastal plain extending inland. The Marina Beach, one of the longest urban beaches globally, graces the coastline. Chennai's landscape is dotted with rivers, including the Cooum and Adyar, influencing the city's spatial development. Chennai experiences a tropical climate, characterized by hot and humid weather. The city encounters monsoons from June to September, contributing to its overall greenery and water resources. Chennai's urban layout showcases a mix of historical and contemporary architecture. The central business district contrasts with older neighborhoods, and recent developments have expanded the city's footprint. The infrastructure includes arterial roads, a suburban rail network, International Airport and the Chennai Metro, enhancing connectivity.

Coimbatore is geographically situated around 10.9675° N latitude and 76.9566° E longitude. Coimbatore is surrounded by the Western Ghats to the west and the Noyyal River flowing through its heart. The Western Ghats contribute to the city's picturesque landscape and also influence its climate. Coimbatore enjoys a more moderate climate compared to Chennai. The Western Ghats shield the city from the full impact of tropical weather, resulting in milder temperatures. The city experiences a monsoon season and a relatively dry period. Coimbatore's urban layout reflects a mix of industrial and residential

zones. The city is known for its organized planning, and the presence of industrial estates complements its commercial and educational sectors. The infrastructure includes a well-connected road network and the International Airport.

Chennai's coastal location influences its climate and economic activities, while Coimbatore's proximity to the Western Ghats contributes to a more temperate climate and scenic landscapes. Chennai's urban layout has a blend of historical and modern elements, with a focus on diverse economic activities. Coimbatore, while also embracing modernity, is known for its organized industrial zones and educational institutions. Both cities emphasize connectivity, with Chennai having an extensive metro system and Coimbatore boasting a well-connected road network. Each city's infrastructure is tailored to its geographical and economic needs.



**Fig. 3 - (a) Chennai old map (b) Coimbatore old map**

## 2.2 Historical Perspectives

Chennai, formerly known as Madras, has a history dating back to the 17th century. The area was initially a collection of fishing villages, and the British East India Company established a fort, Fort St. George, in 1644. This marked the beginning of British influence in the region. Chennai became a significant colonial outpost, serving as the headquarters of the British East India Company. The city's development was influenced by British, Dutch, and Portuguese traders. Its strategic coastal location made it a crucial trading center. Throughout the colonial period, Chennai became a melting pot of cultures. The city witnessed the coexistence of British colonial architecture, such as the High Court and Government House, with traditional Dravidian temples and local influences. Chennai played a crucial role in India's struggle for independence. Post-independence, it evolved into the capital of Tamil Nadu. The city witnessed significant industrialization and urbanization, transforming into a major economic and cultural hub in South India.



**Fig. 4 - (a) Chennai central railway station old photograph (b) Chennai ribbon building old photograph**

Coimbatore has ancient roots, with evidence of human habitation dating back to the Sangam period (3rd century BCE to 4th century CE). It was a part of the Kongu Chera dynasty and later the Chola and Vijayanagara empires. Coimbatore's historical significance lies in its role as a major trade and commerce centre. The city was a prominent textile and jewellery manufacturing hub during the Chola period, laying the foundation for its later industrial prowess. Like Chennai, Coimbatore experienced British influence during the colonial era. The city's industrial landscape started taking shape with the establishment

of cotton mills and other industries in the late 19th century. Coimbatore underwent significant industrial growth post-independence. It emerged as the "Manchester of South India" due to its flourishing textile industry. The city's educational institutions and healthcare facilities also contributed to its overall development.



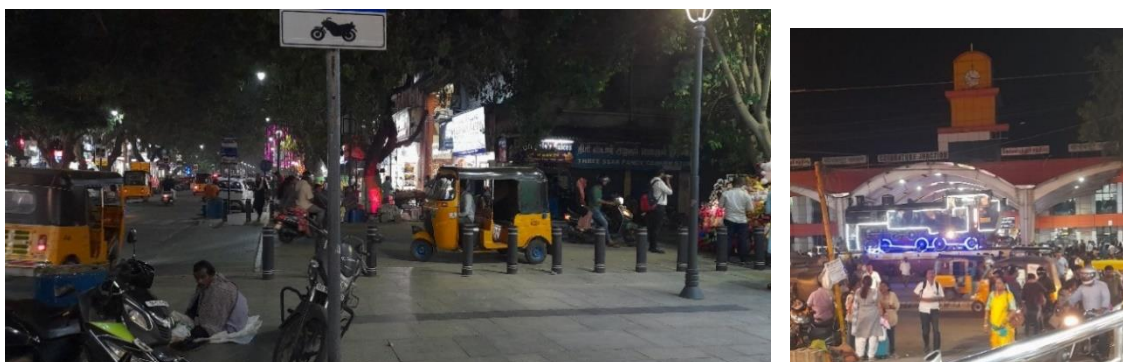
**Fig. 5 - (a) Coimbatore Victoria town hall (b) Coimbatore maruthamalai murugan temple**

Both Chennai and Coimbatore bear the imprints of colonial influences, with Chennai being a British colonial stronghold and Coimbatore experiencing industrialization during the same period. Chennai's history is marked by diverse economic activities, including trade and commerce, while Coimbatore's historical strength lies in its textile and industrial sectors. The historical development of Chennai reflects a cultural amalgamation shaped by colonial interactions, while Coimbatore's history is characterized by a blending of ancient traditions with industrial progress. Understanding the historical contexts of Chennai and Coimbatore is essential for comprehending the diverse trajectories of their urban development and the unique challenges and opportunities each city faces.

### **2.3 Economic Landscape:**

Chennai is a major economic hub with a diverse industrial base. The city's economy is not limited to a specific sector, encompassing manufacturing, information technology, automotive, healthcare, and finance. Automotive Hub Known as the "Detroit of India," Chennai is a key player in the automotive industry. It hosts manufacturing plants of major automobile companies, contributing significantly to the country's automotive exports. Chennai is a prominent IT and software services hub, with numerous IT parks and technology companies. The city's IT sector plays a pivotal role in India's global outsourcing landscape. The healthcare sector in Chennai is robust, boasting world-class medical facilities and research institutions. The city attracts medical tourists from around the world, contributing to its economic growth. Chennai has a thriving financial services sector, with a concentration of banks, financial institutions, and investment firms. The city's economic landscape benefits from its role as a financial center.

Coimbatore is renowned for its historic prominence in the textile industry. The city houses numerous textile mills and manufacturing units, contributing significantly to India's textile output. Coimbatore has a strong presence in the engineering and machinery sector. It is a hub for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) specializing in manufacturing precision machinery and components. In recent years, Coimbatore has seen growth in its IT sector. The city is emerging as a destination for software development and IT services, diversifying its economic profile. Coimbatore's economic landscape benefits from its focus on education and skill development. The city has numerous engineering and educational institutions, contributing to a skilled workforce. Coimbatore has a vibrant entrepreneurial ecosystem, with a significant presence of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). The city's economic fabric is woven with the contributions of local businesses.



**Fig. 6 - (a) Chennai pondy bazaar commercial street (b) Coimbatore railway station**

Chennai exhibits economic diversification, with strengths in automotive, IT, healthcare, and finance. In contrast, Coimbatore has historically excelled in textiles and manufacturing, with a growing emphasis on engineering and IT. Chennai's economic landscape has a global impact, especially in the

automotive and IT sectors. Coimbatore, while regional in influence, contributes significantly to national manufacturing and textile outputs. Both cities play pivotal roles in India's economy, with Chennai contributing to the service and industrial sectors on a global scale, and Coimbatore being a key player in manufacturing and textiles. Understanding the distinct economic landscapes of Chennai and Coimbatore is crucial for evaluating their contributions to regional and national development, as well as for informing urban planning strategies tailored to their economic strengths.

#### **2.4 social dynamics**

Chennai is a melting pot of cultures and languages, with a diverse population representing various regions and communities. The city's cosmopolitan nature is reflected in its demographic fabric. Tamil is the predominant language, but English is widely spoken. Chennai is a cultural hub, especially in classical arts such as Carnatic music and Bharatanatyam dance. The annual Chennai Music Season attracts artists and enthusiasts from around the world. Chennai is home to prestigious educational institutions and research centers, contributing to a highly educated population. The city has a strong emphasis on academic excellence and intellectual pursuits. Chennai has a history of active social and political movements. Civil society organizations, NGOs, and advocacy groups play a crucial role in addressing social issues and promoting community welfare. The city celebrates traditional festivals with fervour, and religious diversity is evident in the presence of temples, churches, mosques, and other places of worship. The Pongal festival is widely celebrated, showcasing the cultural richness of the region.

Coimbatore's social landscape reflects a mix of traditional and modern elements. The city's population is diverse, with people from various backgrounds coexisting harmoniously. Coimbatore is known for its educational institutions, engineering colleges, and research centers. The city attracts students from across the country, contributing to a dynamic and youthful social environment. The city's strong industrial presence influences its social dynamics. Coimbatore has a significant workforce engaged in manufacturing and engineering, shaping the socio-economic fabric of the region. Coimbatore celebrates traditional festivals, and events like the Mariamman festival are marked by community participation. The city's social life is characterized by a blend of religious and cultural festivities. Coimbatore has a thriving entrepreneurial culture, with a significant number of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). The spirit of entrepreneurship contributes to a vibrant social and economic ecosystem.

Chennai, with its deep-rooted cultural traditions and emphasis on classical arts, stands out as a cultural center. Coimbatore, while also valuing tradition, exhibits a more dynamic interplay between tradition and modernity. Both cities are educational hubs, but Chennai's emphasis is on academic and research excellence, while Coimbatore is recognized for its engineering and technical education. Coimbatore's social dynamics are significantly influenced by its industrial landscape, with a strong emphasis on manufacturing and entrepreneurship. Chennai, while also industrialized, showcases a broader spectrum of industries, including services.

#### **2.5 culture scenes**

Chennai, is widely recognized as a cultural hub in South India. Its cultural fabric is a vibrant blend of traditional arts, music, dance, and culinary delights, intertwined with the threads of modernity. Chennai is renowned for its deep association with Carnatic music and Bharatanatyam dance, hosting the famed Madras Music Season, an annual celebration that attracts artists and connoisseurs from across the globe. The city's cinema industry, known as Kollywood, is a pivotal part of its cultural identity, significantly influencing popular culture and entertainment. Furthermore, Chennai's literary scene, historical temples, and diverse culinary offerings, ranging from traditional Tamil cuisine to modern fusion dishes, add layers of complexity to its cultural milieu.

Coimbatore, often seen as a more laid-back city, has a cultural fabric that is a blend of traditional values and burgeoning modern influences. While it may not match Chennai's scale in terms of cultural events and institutions, Coimbatore has its unique charm and cultural richness. The city is known for its textile and engineering industries, but beyond that, it has a thriving cultural life that revolves around its temples, local festivals, and culinary specialties. The Kongu Tamil dialect, distinct to the region, adds to its cultural uniqueness. Coimbatore's proximity to various hill stations, wildlife sanctuaries, and the famous Isha Yoga Center, led by Sadhguru, also brings in elements of eco-tourism and spiritual learning to its cultural landscape.

Both cities, while rooted in the overarching Dravidian culture, exhibit different facets of Tamil Nadu's rich heritage. Chennai, with its bustling urban energy, acts as a custodian of classical arts and a trendsetter in contemporary cultural developments. Coimbatore, with its blend of urbanity and connection to nature and spirituality, offers a more serene cultural experience. Together, these cities encapsulate the diversity and dynamism of cultural life in Tamil Nadu, each contributing uniquely to the cultural mosaic of the region.

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### **3. Challenges and Opportunities:**

Chennai and Coimbatore, two dynamic cities in southern India, confront a set of distinctive challenges and opportunities as they navigate the complexities of urban development. Chennai grapples with urban congestion, exacerbated by rapid population growth and inadequate infrastructure, leading to increased traffic density and mobility issues. Additionally, the city faces intermittent water scarcity due to factors such as insufficient rainfall and over-extraction of groundwater. Environmental degradation, marked by industrial activities and pollution, poses a significant challenge, necessitating a delicate balance between economic growth and environmental sustainability. Chennai also contends with socio-economic disparities, highlighting the need for inclusive development initiatives. On the flip side, Chennai is poised for exciting opportunities. Its thriving IT sector positions the city as a potential global technology and innovation hub, while smart city initiatives can enhance urban governance and infrastructure efficiency. Embracing renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind power, presents avenues for sustainable development. The city's rich cultural heritage provides an opportunity for cultural tourism, and educational strengths can be leveraged to establish Chennai as an education and research hub.



**Fig. 7 – Flow chart showing urban development pattern**

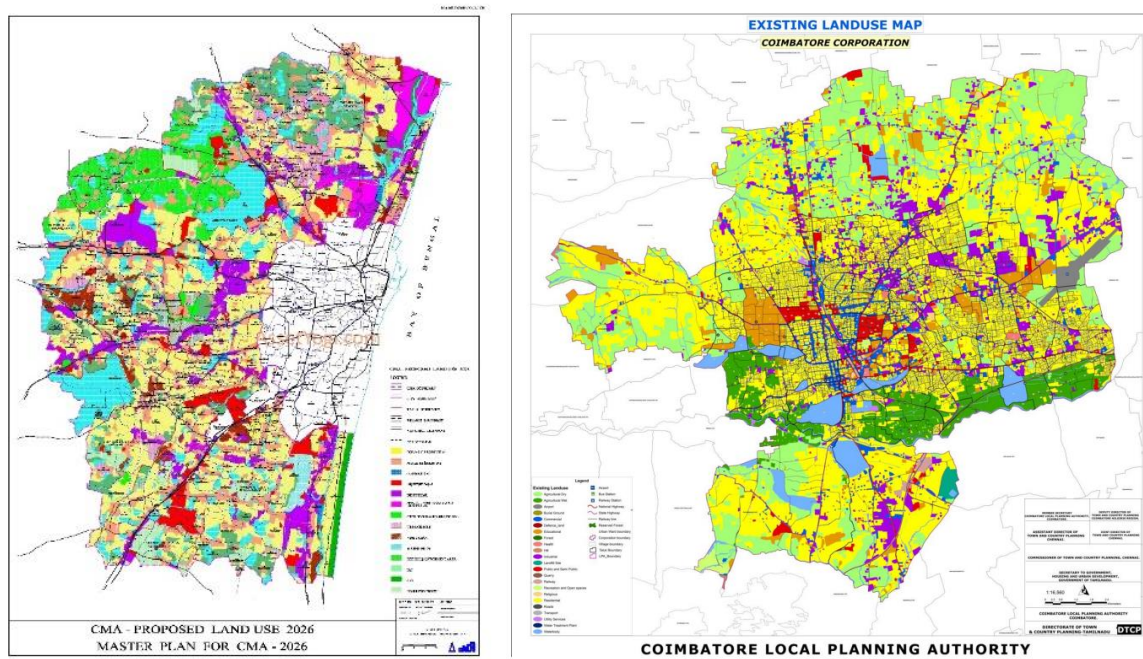
Coimbatore, on the other hand, grapples with water management challenges, including depleting groundwater levels and insufficient infrastructure for water supply. The city's industrial base contributes to environmental concerns, necessitating a careful approach to balance industrial growth with ecological sustainability. Traffic congestion, particularly in commercial areas, remains a persistent issue, emphasizing the need for effective transportation solutions. Coimbatore also faces a skills mismatch, necessitating targeted education and training programs to align with the demands of its growing industries. Despite these challenges, Coimbatore holds promising opportunities. The city's entrepreneurial spirit and the prevalence of numerous SMEs offer a foundation for a robust startup ecosystem. Tourism development, capitalizing on the region's scenic landscapes and nearby attractions, can fuel economic growth. Coimbatore's geographic location makes it suitable for investments in renewable energy, aligning with global trends towards sustainability. Strengthening infrastructure, including roads and public transportation, can address urbanization challenges and accommodate the city's expanding population. Balancing these challenges and opportunities requires strategic urban planning, emphasizing sustainability, inclusivity, and economic diversification for the continued growth of Chennai and Coimbatore.

#### 4. Urban Planning approaches:

Chennai, formerly known as Madras, has a rich history in its evolution as an urban metropolis, significantly influenced by its colonial past and its role as a major administrative and cultural center. Originally a cluster of fishing villages, Chennai's transformation began with the establishment of Fort St. George by the British East India Company in 1644. This marked the city's genesis as an administrative and trading hub, paving the way for urban development that continued through the colonial era. The city's gridiron layout, a hallmark of colonial urban planning, facilitated its expansion, with broad avenues and uniform city blocks. Post-independence, Chennai experienced rapid growth, expanding beyond its original colonial confines. The establishment of public sector industries in the mid-20th century and later the rise of the automotive, technology, and manufacturing sectors fueled the city's growth, leading to substantial urban sprawl. This economic boom necessitated an expansion in infrastructure and urban planning to accommodate the growing population and their needs.

Chennai is characterized by a mix of modernity and traditionalism, reflected in its infrastructure and urban layout. The city boasts an extensive network of roads, a major port, and an international airport, all of which play vital roles in its status as a commercial and cultural hub. The development of the Chennai Metro has been a significant step in improving urban mobility, aiming to reduce the reliance on road transport and the ensuing traffic congestion. However, urban planning in Chennai has also faced challenges, particularly in terms of sustainable development and resource management. Issues such as water scarcity, flooding, and pollution are recurrent concerns, exacerbated by the city's rapid expansion and climate change impacts. In response, there have been efforts towards sustainable urban planning, including water management initiatives, green building codes, and the development of smart city projects aimed at improving urban resilience and quality of life. Chennai's journey from a colonial outpost to a bustling metropolis is a story of continual adaptation and growth. Its urban planning and infrastructure development reflect a blend of historical influences and contemporary challenges, making it a unique case study in the evolution of Indian cities. As Chennai continues to grow, its approach to urban development, balancing economic growth with sustainability and livability, will be crucial in shaping its future as a resilient and inclusive city.

Chennai's coastal location makes it particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts, including rising sea levels and increased frequency of cyclones. Chronic water scarcity, exacerbated by overexploitation of groundwater and irregular monsoons, is a major issue. Efforts like rainwater harvesting, desalination plants, and the restoration of traditional water bodies have been initiated to mitigate this. Rapid industrialization and an increase in vehicular traffic contribute to air pollution. Measures such as promoting public transportation and green vehicle policies are being considered. Efficient waste management is a challenge. Initiatives like waste segregation at source, recycling, and waste-to-energy projects are being explored. Urban heat islands due to reduced green cover and increased concrete surfaces lead to higher city temperatures. Urban planning now includes developing green spaces and urban forests.



**Fig. 8 - (a) Chennai land use map (b) Coimbatore land use map**

Coimbatore's journey from a modest tribal settlement to a significant urban hub is a story of remarkable transformation, primarily shaped by its evolution as a major textile center in South India. In its early days, Coimbatore was a small community predominantly engaged in agriculture, nestled by the Noyyal River and protected by the Western Ghats. The arrival of the British colonial powers marked a pivotal turn, introducing the textile industry that would later earn the city its moniker, the "Manchester of South India." This period also saw the establishment of rail networks, significantly bolstering the city's connectivity and facilitating urban growth. Post-independence, Coimbatore witnessed an industrial boom, especially in textiles, which led to substantial economic growth and urban expansion. The city's industrial base diversified over time, embracing sectors such as engineering, automotive, and information technology. This expansion necessitated a parallel development in urban planning and infrastructure. Coimbatore's boundaries extended to include burgeoning industrial and residential areas, while infrastructural development focused on enhancing road networks, public transportation, and basic urban amenities. In recent years, Coimbatore's urban landscape has been characterized by improved transportation and connectivity, with significant upgrades in road and rail networks. The Coimbatore International Airport has played a crucial role in enhancing regional connectivity, further driving economic growth. The real estate sector has witnessed a surge, evidenced by the rise of gated communities and high-rise apartments, alongside the growth of commercial spaces and IT parks. However, urbanization has brought its share of challenges, particularly in water management, waste disposal, and pollution control. Initiatives under the Smart City Mission, including the development of smart roads and the adoption of digital infrastructure, reflect Coimbatore's commitment to modernization and sustainability. The city has also been proactive in green initiatives, focusing on the development of urban green spaces and pollution control measures. Despite these advancements, Coimbatore faces the challenges of urban sprawl, including traffic congestion, pollution, and the strain on resources. The city's future urban planning endeavors are increasingly aligning with sustainable development goals, aiming for eco-friendly practices and inclusive growth. Coimbatore's evolution from an agrarian settlement to a thriving urban center is not just a testament to its resilience and adaptability but also provides valuable insights into the dynamics of urban development in rapidly growing cities.

Coimbatore, despite being smaller than Chennai, faces its environmental challenges, largely due to industrialization and urban sprawl. Pollution of the Noyyal River, primarily from industrial discharges and untreated sewage, is a significant issue. There are ongoing efforts to implement stringent pollution control measures. Industrial emissions, along with vehicular pollution, impact air quality. Efforts are in place to monitor and control industrial emissions and promote cleaner transportation. Like Chennai, Coimbatore also struggles with effective waste management. The city is working on improving waste collection, segregation, and processing systems. Encroachment and deforestation have reduced green spaces. The city is focusing on afforestation projects and the development of parks to enhance green cover. Both cities are increasingly recognizing the importance of sustainable urban development. This includes adopting 'smart city' initiatives that use technology to improve infrastructure and services while reducing environmental footprints. Engaging communities in environmental conservation, promoting sustainable practices, and strict enforcement of environmental regulations are also key components of their environmental strategies. The environmental considerations in Chennai and Coimbatore underscore the need for integrated and proactive approaches to urban planning, balancing growth with ecological sustainability to ensure these cities remain livable and resilient in the face of environmental challenges.

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## 5. Conclusion

In conclusion, the juxtaposition of Chennai and Coimbatore reveals a fascinating interplay of geographical, historical, economic, and social dynamics, each city contributing a unique chapter to the narrative of urban development in southern India. Chennai, with its coastal allure and historical significance as a colonial outpost, grapples with challenges such as urban congestion, water scarcity, and environmental degradation. However, it stands at the cusp of transformative opportunities, particularly in technology and innovation, renewable energy, and cultural tourism. Coimbatore, often heralded as the "Manchester of South India," weaves a tale of industrial prowess and educational excellence against the backdrop of its rich historical heritage. Challenges in water management, industrial pollution, and traffic congestion are counterbalanced by promising opportunities in entrepreneurship, tourism, and renewable energy investments. The city's resilience and entrepreneurial spirit set the stage for a vibrant startup ecosystem and sustainable economic growth. Both cities stand at critical junctures, necessitating strategic urban planning and governance to navigate challenges and harness opportunities. The comparative analysis underscores the need for sustainable development, inclusive growth, and the judicious balance between economic expansion and environmental conservation. As Chennai and Coimbatore evolve, the lessons drawn from their distinct urban trajectories offer valuable insights for policymakers, city planners, and researchers engaged in the ongoing discourse on building resilient, vibrant, and livable cities in the 21st century. Embracing the challenges and opportunities presented by these cities will undoubtedly shape the trajectory of urban development in the southern region of India for years to come.

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